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Monday, July 28, 2025
Sravana 6, 1947 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Fifth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IX contains Nos.1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 28, 2025/ Sravana 6, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Starred Question No. 101

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल, क्वैश्चन नम्बर 101 - श्री दुष्यंत सिंह जी।

… (व्यवधान)

SWACHHATA GREEN LEAF RATING INITIATIVE

***101. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**

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

(a) the details of the Swachhata Green Leaf Rating (SGLR) initiative along with the manner in which it aims to revolutionise hygiene and sanitation practices in India's growing tourism industry and contributes in promoting sustainable tourism in the country;

(b) the manner in which it encourages hospitality facilities to adopt higher sanitation standards;

(c) the key components of the SGLR framework and the manner in which it aligns with the Swachh Bharat Mission and the Travel for LiFE (TFL) programme under Mission LiFE and impacts the competitiveness of India's tourism sector; and

(d) the role of the hospitality industry in enhancing aesthetic and sanitation levels at tourist spots to attract increased footfall?

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

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

<u>विवरण</u>

(क) से (घ): पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग ने पर्यटन मंत्रालय के सहयोग से आतिथ्य सुविधाओं के लिए 'स्वच्छता ग्रीन लीफ रेटिंग प्रणाली' (एसजीएलआर) शुरू की है।

स्वच्छता ग्रीन लीफ रेटिंग प्रणाली (एसजीएलआर) आतिथ्य प्रतिष्ठानों को स्वच्छता के लिए बेहतर प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है ताकि वे अपनी सुविधाओं को स्वच्छता ग्रीन लीफ रेटिंग प्रणाली (एसजीएलआर) के अनुरूप बना सकें और 1 लीफ से 5 लीफ तक की स्वच्छता ग्रीन रेटिंग प्राप्त कर सकें। यह पर्यटकों के लिए विश्व स्तरीय स्वच्छता और सफाई संबंधी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर जोर देती है, जो स्वच्छ और अधिक टिकाऊ पर्यटन प्रथाओं की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

पर्यटन, जिसका कि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में एक प्रमुख योगदान रहता है, केवल मनोरम दृश्यों पर ही निर्भर नहीं है बल्कि यह स्वच्छता के उत्कृष्ट मानकों पर भी निर्भर करता है। पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ-साथ, अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन करने और जन स्वास्थ्य के लिए स्वच्छता संबंधी जोखिमों को कम करने की बड़ी चुनौतियाँ सामने आती हैं। स्वच्छता ग्रीन लीफ रेटिंग सिस्टम (एसजीएलआर) एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन के रूप में उभर कर सामने आया है, जिसने आतिथ्य प्रतिष्ठानों को इस बात के लिए प्रेरित किया है कि वे "सुरक्षित रूप से प्रबंधित स्वच्छता" के समान पद्धतियों को अपनाएं। स्वच्छता ग्रीन लीफ रेटिंग सिस्टम (एसजीएलआर) पहल से भारतीय पर्यटन के लिए एक स्वच्छ और अधिक बेहतर भविष्य का मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ है जिससे इसमें स्वैच्छिक रूप से भाग लेने वाली संपत्तियों की ब्रांडिंग के साथ-साथ ज़िम्मेदार और पर्यावरण-अनुकूल आतिथ्य की भावना एक प्रतीक के रुप में उभरी है। यह ज़िम्मेदार पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने और स्थायी स्वच्छता पद्धतियों को हासिल करने के लिए स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की प्रतिबद्धता का प्रमाण है।

स्वच्छता ग्रीन लीफ रेटिंग सिस्टम (एसजीएलआर) पर्यटकों और व्यवसायियों दोनों को प्रकृति के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने वाली प्रथाओं को अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित करता है। एसजीएलआर कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य एक आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य, ज़िम्मेदार और लचीला पर्यटन

उद्योग विकसित करना है। पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग (डीडीडब्ल्यूएस) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 1650 से अधिक आतिथ्य सुविधाओं को एसजीएलआर रेटिंग दी गई है।

यह कार्यक्रम पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग (डीडीडब्ल्यूएस) द्वारा राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के साथ मिलकर राज्य स्तरीय और जिला स्तरीय समितियों के माध्यम से आतिथ्य प्रतिष्ठानों के मूल्यांकन और प्रमाणन के लिए कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। प्रमाणन के घटकों में अन्य बातों के अलावा, ग्रे वाटर मैनेजमेंट (जीडब्ल्यूएम), फेकल स्लज मैनेजमेंट (एफएसएम) और सॉलिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट (एसडब्ल्यूएम) शामिल हैं।

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन में जन भागीदारी के माध्यम से स्वच्छ भारत की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने की आकांक्षा की गयी है। पर्यटन आतिथ्य क्षेत्र को भारत में स्वच्छ और अधिक टिकाऊ पर्यटन पद्धतियों में स्वेच्छा से भाग लेने और योगदान करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। यह पहल मिशन लाइफ के तहत पर्यटन मंत्रालय की ट्रैवल फॉर लाइफ संबंधी प्रतिबद्धता के अनुरूप है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने पर्यटन मित्र/पर्यटन दीदी के नाम से एक राष्ट्रीय जिम्मेदार पर्यटन पहल भी शुरू की है। इस पहल के माध्यम से, पर्यटन मंत्रालय का उद्देश्य गंतव्यों में पर्यटकों के समग्र अनुभव को बेहतर बनाना है। यह पहल पर्यटन के महत्व, आम स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा, स्थिरता और पर्यटकों को आतिथ्य और देखभाल के उच्चतम मानक प्रदान करने के महत्व के बारे में भी जागरूकता उत्पन्न कर रही है।

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: While Swachhata Green Leaf Rating initiative is a welcome step towards encouraging hygiene as sustainability in the tourism sector, I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government intends to establish a comprehensive Tourism Sustainability Index similar to NITI Aayog's SDG Index to track parameters such as employment generation, carbon footprints' reduction and sanitation adherence across States.... (*Interruptions*)

Furthermore, will the Minister consider offering fiscal or regulatory

incentives to encourage wider adoption of SGLR standards by hospitality establishments? … (*Interruptions*) Is there any dashboard that the Government intends to put out to help the travellers make their decision to stay at certain places? … (*Interruptions*)

11.01 hrs

At this stage, Sushri Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde, Sushri Mahua Moitra and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य के पास टूरिज्म सेक्टर में एक लम्बा अनुभव है।… (व्यवधान) उन्होंने जो प्रश्न आज सदन में रखा है, ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न के लिए मैं माननीय सदस्य का आभार और अभिनन्दन करता हूं।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'मिशन लाइफ' की अवधारणा, 'लाइफ स्टाइल फॉर एनवायरनमेंट' की अवधारणा हम सबको दी है कि हम प्रकृति और पर्यावरण के घटकों की सुरक्षा करते हुए, उनकी चिंता करते हुए अपना जीवन जीएं।… (व्यवधान) उसी अनुक्रम में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के सैनिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने, जब मैं उस मंत्रालय में काम कर रहा था, एक इनिशिएटिव लिया था। टूरिज्म सेक्टर में भी इसको और अधिक सस्टेनेबल बनाने के लिए हमने ग्रीन लीफ रेटिंग की व्यवस्था की थी, ताकि टूरिज्म सेक्टर में ऐसी प्रॉपर्टीज़, एसेट्स, होटलियर्स, जो अधिकतम सस्टेनेबल प्रैक्टिसेज़ को अडैप्ट करते हैं, तो जिस तरह से होटल्स का कैटेगेराइजेशन एक-सितारा, दो-सितारा, तीन, चार, पाँच-सितारा में होता है, उसी तरह से सस्टेनेबल प्रैक्टिसेज़ के आधार पर उनका भी कैटेगेराइजेशन किया जा सके और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि अब होटल्स ने बहुत सारी सस्टेनेबल प्रैक्टिसेज़ को अडैप्ट करना शुरू किया है।… (व्यवधान) आप सबने अपने प्रवास के समय यह अनुभव किया होगा कि अब होटल्स ने लिनेन को री-यूज़ करने के लिए कस्टमर्स का ध्यान आकर्षित करना प्रारंभ किया है।… (व्यवधान) इसी तरह से, आजकल प्लास्टिक बॉटल्स को एलिमिनेट करके लगभग सभी स्टार होटल्स ने अपने यहां ग्लास बॉटल्स, री-यूज़ेबल बॉटल्स को यूज़

करना शुरू किया है ।... (व्यवधान) ऐसी अनेक तरह की गुड प्रैक्टिसेज अब होटल्स ने प्रारंभ की हैं ।... (व्यवधान) इसी तरह से, सप्लाई के साथ-साथ डिमांड साइड में भी 'सेंस ऑफ अवेयरनेस' आए, इसको लेकर भी हमने एक प्रयास प्रारंभ किया है, जहां हमने टूरिस्ट्स को ज्यादा एनवायरनमेंट-फ्रेंडली बनाने का प्रयास किया और वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा एनवायरनमेंट-फ्रेंडली और सस्टेनेबल प्रैक्टिसेज को अडैप्ट करे, इस दृष्टिकोण से जागरूक करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रयासों को प्रारंभ किया है ।... (व्यवधान) आज उसके भी कुछ सार्थक परिणाम दिखाई देते हैं ।... (व्यवधान) हम राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर इसको और अधिक नीचे तक, गहराई में ले जाने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सदस्य ने डैशबोर्ड बनाकर भविष्य में इस तरह से इनसेंटिवाइज़ करने का सुझाव दिया है ।... (व्यवधान) मैं माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव का स्वागत करता हूं ।... (व्यवधान) निश्चित रूप से यह सुझाव विचार करने योग्य है ।... (व्यवधान) आने वाले समय में हम इसे और अधिक विस्तार प्रदान करने के लिए, टूरिस्ट्स को गाइड करने के लिए, जिससे टूरिस्ट्स सस्टेनेबल प्रैक्टिसेज़ को अडैप्ट करे, इसके लिए हमने 'पर्यटन मित्र और 'पर्यटन दीदी' जैसी योजनाएं भी प्रारंभ की है, जिसमें हम टूरिस्ट्स को सस्टेनेबल प्रैक्टिसेज़ को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अडैप्ट करने के लिए जागरुक करेंगे ।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Sir, now, I would like to ask second supplementary question. ... (*Interruptions*)

In light of the recent research published by *Nature Communications*, a research paper, which finds that India, along with the US and China, contributed nearly 60 per cent increase in tourism-related carbon emission between 2009 and 2019 globally, may I ask the hon. Minister about the measures taken by the Government to reduce the environmental impact of tourism sector, particularly through low-carbon transport, energy-efficient infrastructure, and eco-tourism

promotion? … (*Interruptions*)

Additionally, the Confederation of Indian Industry and Ernst & Young have projected that India will need additional 61.3 lakh skilled workers in tourism sector by 2036. … (*Interruptions*) How does the Ministry plan to ensure that the growth of the sector remains inclusive, with targeted skilling and employment opportunities for women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes, with a view to promote tourism? … (*Interruptions*)

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने दो अलग-अलग प्रश्न किए हैं। … (व्यवधान) हालांकि, दूसरे प्रश्न का मूल प्रश्न से संबंध नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं माननीय सदस्य की संतुष्टि के लिए उसका प्रतिउत्तर देना चाहता हूं। … (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले प्रश्न के माध्यम से जो उन्होंने पूछा है, मुझे लगता है कि मैंने फर्स्ट सप्लिमेंट्री को रिप्लाई करते हुए विस्तार से उस विषय को रखा है। … (व्यवधान) हमने सस्टेनेबिलेटी को इंसेंटिवाइज़ करने, सस्टेनेबल प्रैक्टिसेज़ को अडैप्ट करने, डिमांड और सप्लाई दोनों साइड में, उसके लिए बहुत सारी प्रैक्टिसेज़ को प्रारंभ किया है। … (व्यवधान) टूरिज्म मूलत: प्रारंभिक रूप से राज्य का विषय है। … (व्यवधान) राज्य सरकारों ने भी इस विषय पर बहुत सारे इनीशिएटिव्स लिए हैं। … (व्यवधान)

सिक्किम ने अपने यहां जिस तरह 'ज़ीरो प्लास्टिक' के कॉन्सेप्ट के साथ काम करना शुरू किया है, वैसे ही बहुत सारे डेस्टिनेशन्स में इस तरह की गुड प्रैक्टिसेज़ को अडैप्ट करने का प्रभाव दिखाई देता है। … (व्यवधान) अभी हाल ही में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रयागराज में कुंभ आयोजित हुआ था। … (व्यवधान) 67 करोड़ लोग वहां गए थे। … (व्यवधान) मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह सकता हूं कि पक्ष-विपक्ष के सभी माननीय सांसदों ने वहां जाकर उस कुंभ में स्नान किया होगा। … (व्यवधान) लेकिन, कुंभ में ज़ीरो प्लास्टिक उपयोग किया गया और प्लास्टिक वेस्ट वहां कलेक्ट नहीं हुआ। … (व्यवधान) अगर हम सब लोग मिलकर प्रयास करते हैं, तो निश्चित

रूप से उसका परिणाम आता है। ... (व्यवधान)

दूसरा, माननीय सदस्य ने इंप्लॉयमेंट को लेकर बात की है कि आने वाले समय में स्किल्ड वर्कफोर्स की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। ... (व्यवधान) जिस तरह से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में अर्थव्यवस्था आगे बढ़ रही है और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई योजनाओं के कारण देश के 30 करोड़ लोग गरीबी रेखा के बाहर निकल पाए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसके कारण भारत में डोमेस्टिक टूरिज्म बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ा है। ... (व्यवधान) हमारी इकोनॉमी की ग्रोथ के साथ में और अधिक विस्तार इसमें होगा। ... (व्यवधान) इसको लेकर पूरी दुनिया के लोग यह मानते हैं कि जिस गति के साथ में टूरिज्म बढ़ रहा है, उसके *pari passu* हमको स्किल्ड वर्कफोर्स की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। ... (व्यवधान)

भारत सरकार अपने इंस्टिट्यूट्स के माध्यम से युवाओं को इस कैरियर हॉस्पिटैलिटी इंडस्ट्री में अडैप्ट करने के लिए प्रेरित करती है और उनको ट्रेन करती है। ... (व्यवधान) हमने इसको और इंडस्ट्री-फ्रेंडली बनाने के लिए दुनिया की जितनी ग्लोबल बड़ी चेन्स हैं, जिनकी भारत में प्रेजेंस है, उनके साथ में अपने इंस्टिट्यूट्स को पेयर किया है, ताकि वे और ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रियल-फ्रेंडली स्किल्ज़ प्राप्त कर सकें। ... (व्यवधान)

इसके अलावा बहुत सारे राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालय और प्राइवेट विश्वविद्यालय भी इसमें ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, मैं यह मानता हूं कि किसी भी स्किल की ट्रेनिंग फैसिलिटीज़ ऑर्गेनिकली उसकी डिमांड के सापेक्ष बढ़ती हैं। ... (व्यवधान) जैसे-जैसे ट्रेनिंग फैसिलिटीज़ की आवश्यकता बढ़ेगी, मुझे लगता है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा और यूनिवर्सिटीज़-एकेडिमिया के द्वारा इसको एड्रेस करने के स्वाभाविक रूप से प्रयास होंगे। ...(व्यवधान)

मैं निश्चित रूप से यह मानता हूं कि जिस गति के साथ भारत में टूरिज्म बढ़ रहा है, आने वाले समय में भारत में टूरिज्म एग्रीकल्चर के बाद सबसे ज्यादा इंप्लॉयमेंट का कॉन्ट्रिब्यूटर होगा। ... (व्यवधान) जिस गति के साथ हम बढ़ रहे हैं, आने वाले समय में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में वर्ष 2047 तक, जो अपेक्षित है, वहां पहुंचने में टूरिज्म सैक्टर ग्लोबल रेट

ऑफ कॉन्ट्रिब्यूशन ऑफ टूरिज्म के अनुरूप, दस परसेंट का कॉन्ट्रिब्यूटर बनेगा। ... (व्यवधान) इससे निश्चित रूप से बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को इसके माध्यम से रोजगार मिलेगा। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, क्या आप सदन बाधित करना चाहते हैं? क्या आप ऑपरेशन सिंदूर पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मिस्टर गोगोई और सभी राजनीतिक दलों के लोग आए थे। आपने कहा था कि ऑपरेशन सिंदूर पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, फिर भी आप सदन बाधित कर रहे हैं। आखिर आप सदन क्यों नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं? प्रश्न काल माननीय सदस्यों का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है। देश जानना चाहता है कि आप प्रश्न काल क्यों स्थगित करना चाहते हैं? आप क्यों नियोजित ढंग से प्रश्न काल के अंदर बाधा उत्पन्न करना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रतिपक्ष के माननीय नेता, आप अपने दल के नेताओं को समझाएं। इन्हें सदन में पर्चे फेंकने और तख्तियाँ लाने के लिए नहीं भेजा गया है। क्या आप प्रश्न काल नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं? आखिर आप जवाब दीजिए। यह देश जानना चाहता है कि आप प्रश्न काल क्यों नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं? आज यहां महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालयों के ऊपर चर्चा होने वाली है। शिक्षा, पर्यावरण, वित्त, श्रम जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विभागों पर सदन चर्चा करना चाहती है। यह सदस्यों के लिये महत्वपूर्ण समय है। क्या आप प्रश्न काल नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं? आखिर आप प्रश्न काल क्यों स्थगित करा रहे हैं? आप सदन के अंदर नारेबाजी क्यों कर रहे हैं, आप तख्तियाँ एवं पर्चे क्यों फेंक रहे हैं? सदन के अंदर क्या आपकी यही मर्यादा है? देश देख रहा है कि आप नियोजित तरीके से सदन को बाधित कर रहे हैं। आप संसद की मर्यादा और गरिमा को गिराते हैं। आप सदन में चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। आप मुद्दों पर अपना विषय नहीं रखना चाहते हैं। आप प्रश्न काल में माननीय सदस्यों को बोलने नहीं देते हैं। आपका यह तरीका उचित नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं फिर आपसे आग्रह कर रहा हूं। आप सदन की मर्यादाओं को बना कर रखिए। यह सदन सबका है। यह देश की 140 करोड़ जनता की अभिव्यक्ति की सर्वोच्च संस्था है। क्या आप इसी तरीके का आचरण-व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं? यह देश देखेगा कि आपने प्रश्न काल में नियोजित तरीके से बाधा पहुंचाई, तख्तियाँ लहराईं, पर्चे फेंके और यहां नारेबाजी की।

… (व्यवधान)

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
(i) Starred Question Nos. 102 to 120

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्यालयों में स्मार्ट क्लास रूम

***102. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:**

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली सहित देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्यालयों में 'स्मार्ट क्लास रूम' शुरू करने के लिए कदम उठा रही है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार को महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली सहित देश में ऐसी कक्षाएं शुरू करने में किसी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा है या कोई बाधाएँ चिह्नित की गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कठिनाइयों और बाधाओं को कम करने/दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्य योजना प्रस्तावित है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान):

(क) और (ख): स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग वर्ष 2018-19 से स्कूल शिक्षा हेतु एक एकीकृत योजना - समग्र शिक्षा को लागू कर रहा है। यह एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम है, जिसमें प्री-स्कूल से लेकर ग्रेड

12 तक निरंतरता के रूप में 'स्कूल' की परिकल्पना की गई है, तथा यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे देश में चलाया जा रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के अनुरूप समावेशी और समान गुणवत्तापरक शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है।

समग्र शिक्षा के स्मार्ट कक्षा घटक में कक्षा VI से XII तक के सरकारी और सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल शामिल हैं। इस घटक के तहत महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को स्कूलों में स्मार्ट कक्षाएं स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें इंटरैक्टिव डिजिटल बोर्ड/डिस्प्ले यूनिट, ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम (ओएस), एलसीडी/एलईडी/प्लाज्मा स्क्रीन, प्रिंटर, स्कैनर, लैपटॉप/टैबलेट/डेस्कटॉप आदि शामिल हैं।

वित्तीय प्रावधान: स्मार्ट कक्षाओं (प्रति स्कूल 2 स्मार्ट कक्षाएं) के लिए गैर-आवर्ती अनुदान 2.40 लाख रुपये है और आवर्ती अनुदान 38000 रुपये (ई-कंटेंट और डिजिटल संसाधन, विद्युत शुल्क सहित) है।

प्रबंध पोर्टल के अनुसार, दिनांक 31.05.2025 तक देश भर में कुल 1,46,040 स्मार्ट कक्षाओं का अनुमोदन दिया गया है, जिनमें महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 5,155, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 9,531 और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में 192 शामिल हैं।

(ग) और (घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। केंद्र सरकार, वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी और बी) में उनके द्वारा बताई गई आवश्यकता के आधार पर, स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत स्मार्ट कक्षाओं सहित डिजिटल पहल घटक के लिए निधियां उपलब्ध कराती है। तथापि, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार अतिरिक्त निधियां उपलब्ध कराने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

स्मार्ट कक्षाओं जैसे डिजिटल मध्यवर्तनों का कार्यान्वयन करने में जिन प्रमुख चुनौतियों या सीमाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, वे शिक्षकों की क्षमता निर्माण, अवसंरचना की स्थापना, निर्बाध इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी आदि हैं।

वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) की बैठकों में अनुमोदित यूडाइज़+ डेटा और निधियों के आधार पर, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में माध्यमिक और वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्कूलों को स्मार्ट कक्षाओं और अन्य घटकों से युक्त करने में अंतरों की पहचान की गई थी। इन अंतरों को दूर करने के लिए, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित 32 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इन सुविधाओं से युक्त करने के लिए एक पूरक पीएबी आयोजित किया गया था।

भारत सरकार ने, बजट 2025 के एक भाग के रूप में, सुदूर क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल अवसंरचना को बढ़ाने के लिए भारतनेट परियोजना के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सभी सरकारी माध्यमिक स्कूलों में ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी के प्रावधान की घोषणा की है।

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रत्येक जगह की मौजूदा स्थिति के आधार पर कार्य करें ताकि उन्हें डिजिटल रूप से शिक्षण-अधिगम के लिए आवश्यक डिजिटल पहुंच प्रदान की जा सके।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 में डिजिटल अवसंरचना, ऑनलाइन शिक्षण प्लेटफार्म और उपकरण, वर्चुअल प्रयोगशाला, डिजिटल रिपॉजिटरी, ऑनलाइन मूल्यांकन, ऑनलाइन शिक्षण-अधिगम के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी और शिक्षाशास्त्र आदि में निवेश आमंत्रित किया गया है, जिसके लिए विभिन्न मध्यवर्तन शुरू किए गए हैं। स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए, विद्यार्थियों, शिक्षकों और सभी हितधारकों के लिए डिजिटल साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों का एनईपी 2020 के अनुरूप सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए समग्र शिक्षा के तहत आवश्यक निधि तंत्र के साथ विस्तार किया गया है।

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित/नियोजित युवाओं की स्थिति

***103. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:**

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

(क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत कितने युवाओं को प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह योजना केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और ग्रामीण युवा इसके फायदों से वंचित हैं और यदि हाँ, इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या कौशल विकास योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं का एक बड़ा प्रतिशत अभी भी बेरोजगार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) वर्ष 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख योजना प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण और पूर्व-अधिगम मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से कौशल उन्नयन एवं पुनर्कौशल प्रदान करना है। पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, पिछले पाँच वित्त वर्षों (2020-21 से 2024-25) के दौरान 53,62,012 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख किया गया है।

पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, योजना के पहले तीन संस्करणों, पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0 (2015-16), पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 (2016-20) और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 (2020-22) में अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक के अंतर्गत प्लेसमेंट पर नज़र रखी गई। पीएमकेवीवाई के पहले तीन संस्करणों के अंतर्गत, 56.89 लाख एसटीटी प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों में से, 24.3 लाख उम्मीदवारों को प्लेसमेंट प्राप्त हुआ है, जो 43% है।

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 (2022-26) के अंतर्गत, प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने और उपयुक्त रूप से उन्मुख होने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, रोजगार के अवसरों को सक्षम करने के लिए, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) प्लेटफॉर्म को वन-स्टॉप प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में लॉन्च किया गया है जो विभिन्न हितधारकों को लक्षित करते हुए आजीवन सेवाओं की एक श्रृंखला प्रदान करने के लिए कौशलीकरण, शिक्षा, रोजगार और उद्यमिता इको-सिस्टम

प्रणालियों को एकीकृत करता है। प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का विवरण संभावित नियोक्ताओं से जुड़ने के लिए सिद्ध पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध है। इसके अलावा, उम्मीदवार इस प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से नौकरियों और शिक्षुता के अवसरों तक पहुँच प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, ऑन-जॉब-ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) को पीएमकेवीवाई का एक अंतर्निहित घटक बनाया गया है। नियोक्ताओं और उम्मीदवारों के बीच सक्रिय बातचीत सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, देश भर में रोजगार मेले आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) के अंतर्गत, जो संरचित शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से औपचारिक शिक्षा से रोजगार में निर्बाध परिवर्तन के लिए सक्षम बनाती है, दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक 44.91 लाख शिक्षुओं को नियोजित किया जा चुका है। जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) योजना, एक समुदाय-संचालित कौशलीकरण योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य महिलाओं और समुदाय के अन्य कमजोर वर्गों की आजीविका में सुधार लाना है, इसके अंतर्गत दिनांक 31.03.2025 तक 30.93 लाख उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित और स्वरोजगार के लिए उन्मुख किया जा चुका है।

इसके अलावा, पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना के तहत, दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक, अठारह (18) ट्रेडों में 23.20 लाख कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों का कौशलोन्नयन किया गया है।

KHELO BHARAT NITI

***104. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:**

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

(a) the details of the objectives of the recently launched Khelo Bharat Niti and the manner in which it is likely to help young and aspiring sportspersons in the country;

(b) whether provisions have been enabled in Khelo Bharat Niti to make sports inclusive and sports training affordable for aspiring sportspersons and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to financially support the aspiring sportspersons under the said initiative along with the support given to various small clubs to promote sports especially in rural and semi urban areas; and (d) the details regarding the status of India's bid to host the Olympic games?

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

(a): The Government has launched recently the Khelo Bharat Niti-2025 on 01.07.2025, which aims at building a strong, inclusive, and performance-driven sports ecosystem in India**.** The vision of the Niti is "Sports for Nation Building – Harness the Power of Sports for Nation's Holistic Development". To realize this vision, the Niti focuses on several key objectives, which are given below:

(i) Establish comprehensive sports programs for all participation groups, from grassroots to elite levels.

(ii) Organize sports competitions and leagues at various levels, creating a robust competitive structure.

(iii) Implement physical literacy initiatives to promote a culture of sports and physical activity.

(iv) Develop a robust talent identification and development system to nurture future champions.

(v) Ensure equitable access to sports infrastructure across the country.

(vi) Provide athlete-centric support systems for the holistic development of sportspersons.

(vii) Promote sports science, medicine and innovation to enhance performance

and well-being.

(viii) Strengthen governance and institutional frameworks in the sports sector.

(ix) Revamp funding mechanisms to ensure sustainable development of sports.

(x) Foster economic growth through sports-related industries and activities.

(xi) Promote social development and inclusion through sports.

(xii) Establish sports as a viable career option for youth.

(xiii) Encourage mass participation in sports and fitness activities for a healthier nation.

(xiv) Develop a robust mechanism to reward and recognize champion athletes as well as retired athletes.

(xv) Develop a framework and guidelines for educational institutions to act as feeder institutes to impart sporting culture.

(b):Yes, Sir. The Khelo Bharat Niti includes provisions to make sports inclusive and affordable. It focuses on bridging the rural-urban gap by improving access to sports training and facilities for athletes from all backgrounds, including women, persons with disabilities, and economically weaker sections. The policy emphasizes the integration of sports with school curricula, community participation, and partnerships with stakeholders to reduce training costs and increase outreach.

(c): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility for promotion and development of sports, including to extend financial support to aspiring sportspersons/local sports clubs in order to promote sports in rural and semi-urban areas, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory (UT) Governments.

However, the Union Government supplements their efforts through its various schemes/programmes viz., (i) Khelo India Scheme (ii) Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) (iii) Assistance to National Sports Federations Scheme (iv) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare program for Sportspersons (v) Scheme of sports fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons, and (vi) Scheme of Cash Incentive to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches. Details of all these schemes are available in public domain on the website of this Ministry at https://yas.nic.in/sports/schemes .

(d): Bidding to host the Olympic Games in India is the responsibility of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and allotment of hosting rights for the Olympics is done by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) through a detailed host selection process. IOA in that process has submitted India's bid for the 2036 Olympic Games. The bid has now moved to the "Continuous Dialogue" phase with the IOC.

LLP LAW SETTLEMENT SCHEME

***105. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a 'Company Law and LLP Law Settlement Scheme, 2025' to facilitate compliance by companies and Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs);

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure a seamless process and eliminate the issues faced by companies and LLPs in filing their pending documents and e-forms on the MCA-21 V3 portal; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to safeguard such companies and LLPs from prosecution, penalties or additional fees for genuine delays in filing due to technical errors on the portal and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): No Sir. At present, no such 'Company Law and LLP Law Settlement Scheme, 2025' is under consideration.

(b): The Ministry has taken several steps from time to time to provide a seamless process for compliance for companies and LLPs, such as:

(i) In the MCA21 V3 portal there are 79 forms which are processed on a STP (Straight through Process) or conditional STP basis, allowing acceptance of forms electronically without human intervention, which leads to 'ease of compliance' and 'ease of doing business'.

(ii) The Centre for Processing Accelerated Corporate Exit (C-PACE) was established vide MCA Notification No. S.O. 1269(E) dated 17th March 2023 to centralize and speed up the voluntary strike off process of companies u/s 248 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013 in a fast-track mode in order to facilitate ease of exit which is part of 'Ease of Doing Business'. Vide notification No G.S.R. 475(E) dated 5th August 2024 the Ministry has

centralized the striking off of Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) by empowering the C-PACE for processing of e- Forms related to striking off of LLPs, as well.

(iii) Central Processing Centre (CPC) was established vide MCA Notification No. S.O. S.O. 446(E) dated 2nd February, 2024 for centralised processing of 12 non-STP forms, namely MGT-14 (Filing of Resolutions and Agreements), SH-7 (Alteration in Capital), INC-24 (Change in Name), INC-6 (Conversion of One Person Company to Private or Public, or Private to OPC), INC-27 (Conversion from Private into Public or Vice Versa), INC-20 (Revocation/surrender of licence under Section 8 of the Act), DPT-3 (Return of Deposits), MSC- 1 (Application for obtaining the status of dormant company), MSC- 4 (Application for seeking status of Active Company), SH-8 (Letter of offer for Buy-Back), SH-9 (Declaration of Solvency), SH-11 (Return in respect of buy-back of securities). CPC was established to ensure speedy processing of applications and forms filed for meeting regulatory requirements so that the companies are able to complete their various compliances under the corporate laws with ease.

(iv) E-adjudication Module has been established in V3 w.e.f. 16th September, 2024 to provide an end-to-end electronic adjudication mechanism. All activities required for adjudication including case creation, e-hearing, issuance of Show Cause Notice, order issuance and collection of Penalties are carried out online. This process has made it easier for Directors and Key

Managerial Persons of companies to attend the adjudication proceeding through online VC.

(v) V3 system allows web-based form filing, thereby improving real time validation and auto pre-filling of common fields across forms. Optimization of fields in the Forms has also been carried out in V3 by removal of duplicate/redundant fields.

(vi) Linked forms on the MCA21 V3 portal are designed to ease compliance and enhance transparency by integrating related filings together, ensuring a complete disclosure of business information.

(vii) Mobile App has been made available for all stakeholders to access various services offered by MCA21 website including application dashboard, notices, circular etc.

V3 has seen a steady increase in filing with the numbers of filings increasing from around 67.1 lakhs in 2020-21 to around 87.7 lakhs in 2024-25. Similarly, more than 2.50 lakh companies and LLPs were incorporated in FY2024-25 compared to 2.10 lakh in FY2020-21.

(c): (i) MCA21 V3 system provides for raising/registering grievances through a service-related complaint ticket. This allows generation of a unique ticket number, allowing stakeholders to monitor the status of their complaint. This is a convenient tool for addressing issues related to MCA's online services.

(ii) From time to time, Government has given relief to the stakeholders with respect

to levy of additional fees on account of genuine reasons. Recently, vide General Circular No. 01/2025 dated 16.06.2025, to facilitate smooth roll out of annual filing and other related forms in MCA21 V3, it was clarified that in cases where the due date of filing Forms AOC-4, AOC-4 NBFC, AOC-4 CFS, AOC-4 CFS NBFC, AOC-4 XBRL, MGT-7/MGT-7A, MGT-15, GNL-1, LEAP-1, ADT-1, ADT-3, CRA-2, CRA-4 or their resubmission fell between 18.06.2025 to 31.07.2025, their extension up to 15.08.2025 was allowed without levy of additional fees.

निवेशक दीदी योजना का दूसरा चरण

***106. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतमः**

श्री जनार्दन मिश्राः

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश भर में निवेशक दीदी योजना के दूसरे चरण के अंतर्गत लक्षित ग्रामीण महिलाओं की अनुमानित संख्या और भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में उक्त योजना के माध्यम से वित्तीय साक्षरता में सुधार हेतु कोई मापनीय लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए हैं, यदि हाँ, तो विशेषकर राजस्थान, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त योजना में महिलाओं की व्यापक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं जिससे वे “विकसित भारत @2047” के व्यापक विज़न में योगदान दे सकें?

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

(क) और (ख): निवेश दीदी चरण 2 में राजस्थान, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित देश भर में महिलाओं सहित ग्रामीण और अर्ध शहरी आबादी को लक्षित करते हुए 4000 वित्तीय

साक्षरता शिविरों की परिकल्पना की गई है। शिविरों का उद्देश्य विशेष रूप से महिलाओं को वित्तीय साक्षरता और जागरूकता प्रदान करना है।

(ग): उक्त स्कीम में महिलाओं की व्यापक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'विकसित भारत@2047' के व्यापक दृष्टिकोण में योगदान करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

(i) "महिलाओं द्वारा, महिलाओं के लिए" मॉडल

महिला डाक कर्मचारी और अग्रणी स्थानीय महिलाएं निवेशक दीदी के रूप में प्रशिक्षित थे। वे ज्यादातर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों या डाक क्षेत्र की महिलाओं को लक्षित करते हुए शिविर आयोजित करते हैं। वित्तीय साक्षरता सत्र 13 भारतीय भाषाओं में आयोजित किए जाते हैं, जो उन महिलाओं के लिए पहुंच सुनिश्चित करते हैं जो अंग्रेजी या हिंदी में धाराप्रवाह नहीं हैं। सांस्कृतिक उदाहरण और कहानी कहने की अवधारणाएं महिलाओं के दैनिक वित्तीय जीवन से जोड़ती हैं।

(ii) डोरस्टेप और सामुदायिक-स्तरीय आउटरीच

स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) और महिला मंडलों की मदद से आंगनवाड़ियों, स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी), पंचायत हॉल और केवल महिलाओं की सभाओं में शिविर आयोजित किए जाते हैं। निवेशक दीदी घरों और पड़ोस का दौरा करती हैं, जो महिलाओं के कम्फर्ट ज़ोन में वित्तीय शिक्षा लाती हैं, खासकर उन क्षेत्रों में जहां गतिशीलता प्रतिबंधित है।

कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

***107. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का आकांक्षी जिले बहराइच और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों के युवाओं को रोजगारोन्मुखी शिक्षा और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए बहराइच लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक कौशल विकास एंव उद्यमिता विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य में ऐसी किसी कार्य योजना का विचार है जिससे उक्त जिले और आसपास के क्षेत्रों के युवाओं के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार के नए अवसर उपलब्ध हो सकें; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के पास राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कौशल विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है। तथापि, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सामान्य शिक्षा के साथ एकीकृत और समग्र रूप से व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से कौशल विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित कर सकते हैं, ताकि शिक्षा और कौशल के विभिन्न रूपों में प्रगति और गतिशीलता के मार्ग सुनिश्चित किए जा सकें।

भारत के जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश और कौशल विकास के माध्यम से उत्पादकता में वृद्धि की अपार संभावनाओं को देखते हुए, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई), भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (सिम) के अंतर्गत, 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/संस्थानों के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। इस सिम

का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल से सुसज्जित करना है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य और उसके बहराइच जिले में एमएसडीई की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों और स्थापित/संलग्न प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की संख्या का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

तालिका-I: प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या:

स्कीम	उत्तर प्रदेश	बहराइच
पीएमकेवीवाई (2015-16 से 30.06.2025 तक)	25,09,438	23,829
जेएसएस स्कीम (2018-19 से 2024-25 तक)	5,66,204	12,364
एनएपीएस (2018-19 से 30.06.2025 तक)	3,03,818	533
सीटीएस(आईटीआई) (सत्र 2018 से 2025 तक)	21,61,826	6,643

तालिका-II: आज की तिथि के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की संख्या:

स्कीम	उत्तर प्रदेश	बहराइच
पीएमकेवीवाई केंद्र	2,588	17
जेएसएस केंद्र	47	1
एनएपीएस स्थापना	6,759	64
सीटीएस (आईटीआई)	3,258	07

ESI HOSPITALS

***108. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

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

(a) the number of ESI hospitals functioning across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the eligibility criteria/present requirements for an employee to avail the benefits in ESI hospitals;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the upper salary limit to include/cover more employees under the ESI schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline for its implementation?

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

(a) to (d): Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) provides social security to the employees working in factories/ establishments with 10 or more employees in the districts notified by the Central Government. The employees and family members of those employees as defined in ESI Act, 1948 of these factories / establishments drawing wages up to ₹21000/- per month (₹ 25,000/- for persons with disability) are covered under the ESI Act and are eligible to avail benefits available under the ESI Scheme. The state/UT -wise details of the ESI hospitals are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The revision of wage ceiling (upper salary limit) is undertaken periodically from time to time. The last revision in the wage ceiling for coverage under ESI Act, 1948 was done w.e.f. 01.01.2017, wherein the wage limit was raised from Rs. 15,000/- per month to Rs. 21,000/- per month.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of the number of ESI hospitals across the country

Sl. No	State / UT	No. of Hospital run by ESI Corporation	No. of Hospitals run by State Government	TOTAL

1	Andhra Pradesh	1	4	5
2	Assam	2	0	2
3	Bihar	2	2	4
4	Chandigarh (UT)	1	0	1
5	Chhattisgarh	4	0	4
6	Delhi (UT)	4	0	4
7	Goa	0	1	1
8	Gujarat	4	8	12
9	Haryana	3	4	7
10	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	3
11	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	1	0	1
12	Jharkhand	3	0	3
13	Karnataka	3	8	11
14	Kerala	3	9	12
15	Madhya Pradesh	2	5	7
16	Maharashtra	3	12	15
17	Odisha	2	6	8
18	Puducherry (UT)	1	0	1
19	Punjab	1	6	7
20	Rajasthan	6	3	9
21	Tamil Nadu	3	8	11
22	Telangana	2	5	7
23	Uttar Pradesh	6	10	16
24	Uttarakhand	1	0	1
25	West Bengal	1	13	14
	Total	61	105	166

GST ON APARTMENT MAINTENANCE CHARGES

***109. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:**

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) the manner in which the Government ensure that residents of smaller apartments with maintenance charges less than 7,500 are not burdened by the GST compliance requirements;

(b) the measures taken/to be taken by the Government to address the concerns of residents who are unsure about their apartment's GST status and may need to obtain an official letter;

(c) the manner in which the Government ensure that apartment associations are equipped to handle the increased compliance burden and paperwork requirements under GST;

(d) the rationale behind imposing an 18% GST on apartment having maintenance charges of 7,500 or more, and how will this impact residents;

(e) the manner in which the Government provide clarity on the process for apartment associations to obtain an official letter confirming their GST status, and the implications of not obtaining such a letter;

(f) the manner in which the Government address potential issues arising from penalties and fines imposed on apartment associations for non-compliance with GST regulation?

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

(a): GST rates and exemptions are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council, which is a Constitutional body comprising of both the Centre and States/UTs. No GST compliance requirements have been placed upon the residents who are the service recipients in this case, irrespective of the amount of

maintenance paid. Compliance requirements, if at all, are placed upon the apartment associations, who are the service providers. Moreover, as per the recommendations of the GST Council, services provided by an apartment association (an unincorporated body or a registered non-profit entity) to its own members against maintenance charges up to Rs. 7,500/- per month per member are already exempt from GST.

(b): As stated above, no GST compliance requirements have been placed upon the residents, irrespective of the monthly maintenance amount paid. The compliance requirements are placed upon the suppliers, i.e. the apartment associations who are required to register under GST if their aggregate turnover exceeds Rs. 20 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs in special category States) in a Financial Year. Such associations are required to pay GST only where the maintenance charged is more than Rs. 7,500/- per month per member. On the recommendations of the GST Council, considering the importance of the issue, the Central Board of Excise and Customs has issued Circular No.109/28/2019-GST dated 22.07.2019 wherein all relevant aspects pertaining to the issue have been clarified. Further, the Ministry of Finance has also issued two press releases dated 13.07.2017 and 07.02.2018 to inform the general public. This has been done to provide clarity to the general public. Events like Taxpayer Samvad, workshops, and awareness programs are regularly being organized for information dissemination and awareness through GST facilitation centers. These initiatives are designed to help taxpayers accurately assess their tax liability. Further, there is no requirement under CGST law to obtain

any official letter by the resident or apartment associations regarding their apartment's GST status.

(c): The compliance requirement for all persons, including apartment associations, are the same under GST, once they cross the threshold for registration. Apartment associations have not been burdened with any additional compliance requirements under GST. Initially, services by an apartment association to its own resident members against maintenance charges up to Rs. 5,000/- per month were exempt. However, the exemption limit was enhanced to Rs. 7,500/- per month per member in accordance with the recommendations of the GST Council in its 25th meeting held on 18.01.2018. Apartment associations having maintenance charges up to Rs. 7,500/- per month per member or having aggregate turnover of goods and services below the threshold need not be registered under GST.

(d): GST rates and exemptions are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council, which is a Constitutional body comprising of both the Centre and States/UTs. The services by an apartment association to its own resident members, where the maintenance charges are greater than Rs. 7,500/- are taxed at the rate of 18% on the recommendations of the GST Council. The limit of Rs. 7,500/- was also prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council in its 25th meeting in which a decision was taken to increase the limit from the previous level of Rs. 5,000/- per person per member.

(e): Please refer (b) above.

(f): If any due tax has not been paid under the GST Act, the taxpayers are provided with an option to pay either no penalty or reduced penalty provided they are ready to pay the due tax within a specified time period.

Furthermore, relief was also provided to those taxpayers *vide* Notification No. 21/2024–Central Tax, dated 8th October, 2024, issued under Section 128A of the CGST Act, who have received notices or orders under section 73 of the CGST Act pertaining to the period from 1st July, 2017 to 31st March, 2020, so as to make payments for tax payable with waiver of interest or penalty until 31st March, 2025. Apartment associations who were falling in such category were eligible to avail benefits of Section 128A.

FUNDS RELEASED TO ODISHA UNDER CAMPA SCHEME

***110. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:**

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

(a) the amount of funds released to Odisha under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) scheme and utilised for afforestation in Kandhamal since January 2025;

(b) the status of notification of Eco-Sensitive Zones along with the boundaries of Kandhamal's reserve forests under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

(c) the steps taken under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change to mitigate landslide risk in the Gumadi river catchment area in Kandhamal?

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

(a) to (c): The amount of Compensatory Afforestation fund approved by National Authority CAMPA to State Authority Odisha for utilisation under APO 2024-25 is Rs. 1112.92 Crore. Further Rs. 984.84 Crore has been approved for utilisation under APO 2025-26. The funds utilised for Afforestation work in Kandhamal Parliamentary Districts since January, 2025 to June, 2025 is Rs. 25.68 Crore through the following Forest divisions as follows: -

Name of the Division	Total funds released from January, 2025 to June, 2025 under plantation activities (CA/PCA/ACA/NPV etc.) (Rs. in crore)	Total funds utilised from January, 2025 to June, 2025 under plantation activities (CA/PCA/ACA/NPV etc.) (Rs in Crore)
1	2	3
Balliguda	6.00	6.00
Ghumusur North	5.59	5.34
Boudh	15.80	10.12
Phulbani	3.76	3.69
Nayagarh	1.56	0.54
Total	**32.71**	**25.68**

The Eco-Sensitive Zone around Kotagarh Wildlife Sanctuary is in the district of Kandhamal. A draft notification for the ESZ was issued on 25.10.2017 by

MoEF&CC lapsed on 25.04.2019, and no fresh proposal has been received from the State Government.

As per the information provided by the State Government, no such project has been undertaken under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) to mitigate landslide risk in the Gumadi river catchment area in Kandhamal.

एकीकृत पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत लाभ

***111. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:**

डॉ. संजय जायसवालः

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(i) एकीकृत पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त लाभ प्राप्त करने हेतु केंद्र सरकार के सेवानिवृत्त कुल कितने पात्र अभिदाता हैं;

(ii) इस योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक कितने दावे प्राप्त हुए हैं और कितने दावों के संबंध में कार्रवाई आरंभ की गई है;

(iii) क्या सरकार का निकट भविष्य में अन्य पेंशन योजनाओं या क्षेत्रों में भी ऐसे लाभ प्रदान करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(iv) क्या सरकार उक्त योजना को और अधिक कर्मचारी-हितैषी बनाने के लिए इसमें संशोधन करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

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

(क): पात्रता मानदण्डों के अनुसार, एकीकृत पेंशन योजना (यूपीएस) के अंतर्गत केन्द्र सरकार के 25,756 सेवानिवृत्त अभिदाता अतिरिक्त लाभ प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं। ये पात्र अभिदाता केंद्र सरकार के

वे कर्मचारी हैं जिन्होंने दस साल या उससे अधिक की अर्हक सेवा पूरी करने के बाद 31 मार्च 2025 को या उससे पहले अधिवर्षिता प्राप्त की है या मृत हुए है या मौलिक नियम 56 (ञ) के तहत सेवानिवृत्त हुए हैं और राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली (एनपीएस) के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए थे।

(ख): 20 जुलाई, 2025 तक, 7,253 दावे प्राप्त हुए हैं और जिनमें से 4,978 दावों पर यूपीएस के तहत लाभों के भुगतान के लिए कार्रवाई की गई है।

(ग): यूपीएस को राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली (एनपीएस) के अंतर्गत एक विकल्प के रूप में केंद्र सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों के लिए शुरु किया गया है जो एनपीएस के अधीन कवर हैं। अन्य पेंशन योजनाओं अथवा सेक्टर्स को ऐसे लाभ प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ): कर्मचारियों और एसोसिएशन से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों के आधार पर, यूपीएस का विकल्प चुनने की निर्दिष्ट (कट-ऑफ) तारीख को तीन महीने की अवधि तक बढ़ाकर 30 सितंबर, 2025 कर दिया गया था। सरकार ने यूपीएस द्वारा कवर किए गए केंद्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों को केंद्रीय सिविल सेवा (राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत ग्रेच्युटी का भुगतान) नियम, 2021 के प्रावधानों के अधीन 'सेवानिवृत्ति ग्रेच्युटी और मृत्यु ग्रेच्युटी' का लाभ दिया है। इसके अलावा, केंद्र सरकार के कर्मचारी जो एनपीएस के अंतर्गत यूपीएस का विकल्प चुनते हैं, वे सीसीएस (पेंशन) नियम, 2021 या सीसीएस (असाधारण पेंशन) नियम, 2023 के अधीन सेवा के दौरान सरकारी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु या अशक्तता या दिव्यांगता के आधार पर डिसचार्ज की स्थिति में लाभ प्राप्त करने के विकल्प के पात्र होंगे। केंद्र सरकार ने यूपीएस के लाभार्थियों को आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के अंतर्गत एनपीएस लाभार्थियों को यथा उपलब्ध कर लाभ भी प्रदान किया है।

FDI IN INSURANCE SECTOR

***112. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:**

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

a) The details of the FDI part of the Capital employed in Life and General Insurance sector by the Private Insurance companies in total as well as company-wise;

b) the reason for not opting the hike in FDI by many Private Insurance companies though cap was raised to 74 per cent; and

c) the need and reasons for hike in cap on FDI to 100 per cent when earlier cap itself was not fully utilised by the companies?

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

(a) to (c): The details of the Foreign Direct Investment part of the capital employed in Life and General Insurance sector by the Private Insurance companies in total as well as company-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Section 2(7A) (b) of Insurance Act, 1938, prescribes the upper limit of FDI in an insurance company. The decision to increase FDI component in a particular insurance company is made by its promoters, depending upon various factors such as capital requirement of the company, solvency requirement, future business plans etc.

With the increase in FDI limit from 74% to 100% for insurance companies, the Government aims to unlock the full potential of the Indian insurance sector, which is projected to grow at 7.1% annually over the next five years, outpacing global and emerging market growth. This is an enabling provision which will help the interested insurers to explore hiking the FDI percentage. Further, this will eliminate the need for foreign investors to find Indian partners for the remaining

26%, easing the process of setting up their operations in India, effectively increasing the number of insurers in the country. Removing the FDI cap will attract stable and sustained foreign investment, increase competition, facilitate technology transfer, and improve insurance penetration in the country.

STATEMENT

Equity Share Capital of Life Insurers as on 31.12.2024

S. No.	Insurer	Total (Rs. In crore)	Foreign (Rs. In crore)	% Foreign
1	Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**2,019.59**	989.60	49.00%
2	Ageas Federal Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**800.00**	592.00	74.00%
3	Aviva Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**2,189.90**	1,620.53	74.00%
4	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**150.71**	39.18	26.00%
5	Canara HSBC Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**950.00**	247.00	26.00%
6	Credit Access Life Insurance Ltd.	**168.00**	124.32	74.00%
7	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**1,065.13**	228.12	21.42%
8	Future Generali Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**2,599.32**	1,923.46	74.00%
9	Go Digit Life Insurance Ltd.	**177.71**	77.04	43.35%
10	HDFC Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**2,152.80**	544.59	25.30%

11	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**1,445.21**	533.47	36.91%
12	IndiaFirst Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**754.52**	196.14	26.00%
13	PNB MetLife Insurance Co. Ltd.	**2,012.88**	984.61	48.92%
14	Pramerica Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**374.06**	183.29	49.00%
15	Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**1,196.32**	586.20	49.00%
16	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**1,002.09**	241.71	24.12%
17	Shriram Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**179.37**	41.26	23.00%
18	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**338.96**	155.72	45.94%
19	Tata AIA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	**4,533.50**	2,221.42	49.00%
Total		**24,110.07**	11,529.66	47.82%

Source: IRDAI

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL OF PRIVATE GENERAL AND HEALTH INSURERS AS ON 31.12.2024				
Sr. No.	**Insurers**	**Total (Rs. In crore)**	Foreign (Rs. In crore)	% Foreign
-	**Private Sector General Insurers**	-		
1	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd.	**110.23**	28.66	26.00%
2	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Co. Ltd.	**298.81**	119.52	40.00%
3	Future Generali India Insurance Company Limited	**1,206.40**	609.30	50.51%

4	Go Digit General Insurance Limited	**922.24**	86.24	9.35%
5	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Co. Ltd.	**723.68**	355.24	49.09%
6	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.	**495.23**	121.79	24.59%
7	IFFCO Tokio General Insurance Co. Ltd.	**287.82**	141.03	49.00%
8	Kotak Mahindra General Insurance Company Limited	**1,072.73**	750.91	70.00%
9	Liberty General Insurance Limited	**1,131.54**	550.88	48.68%
10	Raheja QBE General Insurance Company Limited	**455.05**	222.97	49.00%
11	Royal Sundaram General Insurance Co. Limited	**449.00**	179.60	40.00%
12	SBI General Insurance Company Limited	**223.72**	60.54	27.06%
13	Shriram General Insurance Company Limited	**259.16**	59.40	22.92%
14	Tata AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	**995.15**	258.56	25.98%
15	Universal Sompo General Insurance Co. Ltd.	**368.18**	127.44	34.61%
Total		**8998.94**	**3672.08**	40.80%
	STANDALONE HEALTH INSURERS			
16	Aditya Birla Health insurance Co. Limited	**538.00**	237.19	44.09%
17	ManipalCigna Health Insurance Company Limited	**1,645.25**	805.49	48.96%
18	Niva Bupa Health Insurance Company Ltd.	**1,827.03**	207.08	11.33%
20	Star Health and Allied Insurance Company Limited	**587.68**	104.82	17.84%
Total		**4597.96**	1354.58	29.46%

Source: IRDAI

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत धनराशि का आवंटन

***113. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:**
श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

(क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान विशेषकर यवतमाल और वाशिम जिलों सहित महाराष्ट्र में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत आवंटित/उपयोग की गई धनराशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विशेषकर परभणी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र में उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कौशल क्षेत्रों/कौशल विकास केंद्रों का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त केंद्रों, विशेषकर उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र/जिलों में प्रशिक्षित और प्रमाणित युवाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) पिछले पाँच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र/जिलों में कितने प्रशिक्षित युवाओं को नियुक्ति/रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है; और

(ङ) विशेषकर उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों/जिलों सहित महाराष्ट्र में स्थानीय रोजगार संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने, युवाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने और नियोक्ताओं में जागरुकता बढ़ाने के लिए उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक की गई विशेष पहलों/कार्यान्वित कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख योजना प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना और पूर्व-अधिगम मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से कौशल उन्नयन और पुनर्कौशल प्रदान करना है। पिछले

पाँच वित्त वर्षों (2020-21 से 2024-25) के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पीएमकेवीवाई के कार्यान्वयन हेतु संवितरित धनराशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): महाराष्ट्र राज्य, विशेष रूप से परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (इसमें परभणी और जालना नामक दो जिले शामिल हैं) में पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत कौशल क्षेत्रों और कौशल विकास केंद्रों का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण-II (**जो मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parl-ques/loksabha पर उपलब्ध है) और **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

(ग); पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, 2015 से दिनांक 30.06.2025 तक महाराष्ट्र में क्रमशः 13,31,385 और 10,39,749 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित और प्रमाणित किया गया है। इनमें से, परभणी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में क्रमशः 44,806 और 33,595 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित और प्रमाणित किया गया है।

(घ) और (ड़): पीएमकेवीवाई के अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक के अंतर्गत योजना के पहले तीन संस्करणों, पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0, जिन्हें वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 तक लागू किया गया, में प्लेसमेंट पर नज़र रखी गई। महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेवीवाई (2.0 और 3.0) के अंतर्गत नियुक्त उम्मीदवारों की जिलेवार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-IV** में दी गई है **।**

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 (2022-26) के तहत, हमारे प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को उनके विविध करियर पथ चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है और वे इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से उन्मुख हैं। इसके अलावा, रोजगार के अवसरों को सक्षम करने के लिए, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) प्लेटफॉर्म को वन-स्टॉप प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में शुरु किया गया है जो हितधारकों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला को लक्षित करते हुए आजीवन सेवाओं की श्रृंखला प्रदान करने के लिए कौशलीकरण, शिक्षा, रोजगार और उद्यमशीलता इको-सिस्टम को एकीकृत करता है। संभावित नियोक्ताओं से जुड़ने के लिए प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का विवरण सिद्ध पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध है। इसके अतिरिक्ति, इस प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से, उम्मीदवार नौकरियों और शिक्षुता के अवसरों तक पहुँच सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, ऑन-जॉब-ट्रेनिंग

(ओजेटी) को पीएमकेवीवाई का एक अंतर्निहित घटक बनाया गया है। नियोक्ताओं और उम्मीदवारों के बीच सक्रिय बातचीत सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, देश भर में रोज़गार मेले आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

विवरण-I

पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (2020-21 से 2024-25) के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए संवितरित धनराशि का जिलावार ब्यौरा।

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	ज़िला	केंद्रीय घटक	राज्य घटक
1	अहमदनगर	11.43	102.36
2	अकोला	1.59	
3	अमरावती	5.88	
4	औरंगाबाद	8.61	
5	बीड	2.88	
6	भंडारा	1.87	
7	बुलढाना	2.4	
8	चंद्रपुर	3.55	
9	धुले	4.97	
10	गडचिरोली	1.69	
11	गोंदिया	2.43	
12	हिंगोली	5.37	
13	जलगांव	12	
14	जलना	6.11	
15	कोल्हापुर	12.6	
16	लातूर	6.11	
17	मुंबई	27.4	
18	मुंबई सबरबन	4.83	
19	नागपुर	11.72	
20	नांदेड़	2.76	
21	नंदुरबार	4.52	
22	नासिक	18.89	
23	उस्मानाबाद	4.09	
24	पालघर	1.47	

25	परभणी	5.27	
26	पुणे	21.22	
27	रायगढ़	2.45	
28	रत्नागिरि	0.25	
29	सांगली	5.89	
30	सतारा	2.84	
31	सिंधुदुर्ग	0.17	
32	सोलापुर	6.47	
33	ठाणे	5.83	
34	वर्धा	3.06	
35	**वाशिम**	**1.82**	
36	**यवतमाल**	**4.33**	

* राज्य घटक के अंतर्गत जिलावार निधि आवंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

विवरण-II

परभणी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (इसमें परभणी और जालना नामक दो जिले शामिल हैं) में पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत कौशल क्षेत्रों का जिलावार विवरण मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parl-ques/loksabha पर उपलब्ध है।

विवरण-III

परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (इसमें परभणी और जालना नामक दो जिले शामिल हैं) में पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों का जिलावार ब्यौरा

ज़िला	पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0	पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0	पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0
अहमदनगर	38	64	18	18
अकोला	12	11	4	7
अमरावती	19	20	8	29
औरंगाबाद	9	32	14	13
बीड	7	26	7	9
भंडारा	17	17	3	14
बुलढाना	12	17	8	14
चंद्रपुर	9	21	8	16

धुले	13	11	7	10
गडचिरोली	4	18	4	10
गोंदिया	11	26	7	19
जीआर मुंबई	2	-	-	-
हिंगोली	9	10	3	7
जलगांव	28	24	11	13
जलना	**10**	**11**	**5**	**7**
कोल्हापुर	22	43	17	31
लातूर	12	35	12	17
मुंबई	78	34	13	11
मुंबई सबरबन	-	6	8	9
नागपुर	51	79	17	46
नांदेड़	14	30	8	17
नंदुरबार	7	9	8	12
नासिक	63	47	20	39
उस्मानाबाद	8	15	6	6
पालघर	-	4	3	7
परभणी	**7**	**19**	**6**	**12**
पुणे	102	110	28	69
रायगढ़	11	14	6	12
रत्नागिरि	6	4	3	2
सांगली	7	14	10	14
सतारा	8	12	12	11
सिंधुदुर्ग	2	12	2	2
सोलापुर	16	15	9	16
ठाणे	50	29	17	13
वर्धा	7	10	8	12
वाशिम	3	3	4	8
यवतमाल	7	29	15	15

<u>विवरण-IV</u>

महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेवीवाई (2.0 और 3.0) के अंतर्गत जिलेवार उम्मीदवारों की संख्या

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति की सूचना

1	अहमदनगर	2,716
2	अकोला	967
3	अमरावती	1,960
4	औरंगाबाद	1,382
5	बीड	1,882
6	भंडारा	1,946
7	बुलढाना	1,634
8	चंद्रपुर	1,367
9	धुले	1,845
10	गडचिरोली	1,691
11	गोंदिया	3,995
12	हिंगोली	701
13	जलगांव	2,557
14	**जलना**	**1,086**
15	कोल्हापुर	5,201
16	लातूर	3,663
17	मुंबई	485
18	मुंबई उपनगरीय	289
19	नागपुर	5,257
20	नांदेड़	1,239
21	नंदुरबार	1,416
22	नासिक	3,439
23	उस्मानाबाद	1,056
24	पालघर	981
25	**परभणी**	**680**
26	पुणे	10,041
27	रायगढ़	325
28	रत्नागिरि	72
29	सांगली	1,221
30	सतारा	1,101
31	सिंधुदुर्ग	509
32	सोलापुर	1,504
33	ठाणे	1,479

34	वर्धा	1,299
35	वाशिम	937
36	यवतमाल	2,183

BENEFICIARIES ENROLLED UNDER PMJJBY, PMSBY AND APY

***114. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

(a) the total number of beneficiaries enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jan Suraksha Schemes-Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) gender-wise and Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) account-wise breakup in the Country. State/UT-wise including Karnataka and Maharashtra especially in Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency;

(b) the total number of claims settled and the amount disbursed under PMJJBY and PMSBY since their inception;

(c) whether any impact assessment of these schemes in enhancing financial security for low-income households has been made and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken/being taken to increase awareness, improve enrolment and reduce drop-out rates under these schemes: and

(e) the total number of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) beneficiaries covered under these schemes so far in the country, State/UT-wise?

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

(a): The total number of beneficiaries enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) gender-wise and Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) account-wise, state/UT-wise including Karnataka and Maharashtra especially in Jalgaon district are given in the enclosed **Statement-I, II** and **III**.

(b): The total number of claims settled and the amount disbursed under PMJJBY and PMSBY since inception are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(c) and (d):

I. Impact assessment study for PMJDY, PMJJBY and PMSBY is being conducted by DMEO, NITI Aayog. All these schemes aim to create a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor and the under-privileged.

II. The details of steps taken to increase awareness, improve enrolment and reduce drop-out rates under APY are as under:

(i) In order to increase coverage under PMJJBY, PMSBY and APY, regular campaigns were held at grass root level with active participation of banks and local administration. Further, a 3-month “Financial Inclusion Saturation Campaign” has been launched across the country in 2.70 lakh gram panchayats and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) from 01.07.2025, with the aim of increasing enrolments in PMJJBY, PMSBY and APY. To achieve saturation in these Jansuraksha schemes, camps are being organized at gram panchayat

level and ULBs by Banks, providing residents with direct access to information and assistance for enrolling in the scheme. The initiative is aimed to raise awareness and improve participation, helping to bridge gaps in enrolment under the scheme.

(ii) Further, a Jansuraksha portal (www.jansuraksha.gov.in) has been created, which hosts all relevant material/ information including forms, rules, frequently asked questions (FAQs) etc. related to these schemes in English, Hindi and regional languages.

(iii) The State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs) / Union Territory Level Bankers' Committees (UTLBCs) play a crucial role by coordinating efforts among Banks, Government agencies, Lead District Managers, Financial Institutions, Insurance companies, and other stakeholders to increase coverage under these Schemes at the state level;

(iv) The Centre for Financial Literacy (CFL) Project has been initiated by the Reserve Bank of India since 2017 with an objective to adopt community-led innovative and participatory approaches to financial literacy. As on March 31, 2025, a total of 2,421 CFLs have been set up across the country with one CFL covering three blocks on an average;

(v) A strong network of about 16 lakh Banking Correspondents (BCs), representing the last mile connect in the Banking Services delivery system, is also enrolling eligible people under these social security Schemes.

(vi) Allocation of targets to all banks under each scheme and periodic review of performance of banks is done on regular intervals and corrective steps are taken if required.

(e): These schemes are open to all eligible citizens of India, including SC/STs. However, the SC/ST wise breakup of the subscribers of these schemes is not centrally maintained.

STATEMENT-I

Sr. No	State/UT Name	Gender-wise, state/UT-wise number of beneficiaries enrolled under PMJJBY as on 02.07.2025				
		Cumulative Male (A)	Cumulative Female (B)	Others (C)	Total (D=A+B+C)	PMJDY a/c holders enrolled under PMSBY- Cumulative Enrolments (E) [out of D]
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	48,533	40,216	263	89,012	7,729
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	61,14,212	71,20,409	1,95,34,798	3,27,69,419	27,94,066
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,16,795	1,28,270	14,299	2,59,364	55,176
4	ASSAM	19,97,494	31,01,650	1,55,520	52,54,664	23,64,582
5	BIHAR	56,81,219	98,40,685	25,57,853	1,80,79,757	72,50,959
6	CHANDIGARH	91,295	59,065	1,774	1,52,134	31,817

7	CHHATTISGARH	26,37,534	38,69,412	14,64,070	79,71,016	31,61,926
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	1,04,423	45,920	1,414	1,51,757	32,912
9	DELHI	13,32,903	11,28,138	26,288	24,87,329	7,68,127
10	GOA	1,95,968	1,63,606	1,830	3,61,404	47,861
11	GUJARAT	52,90,790	38,87,744	3,61,036	95,39,570	27,74,533
12	HARYANA	25,62,920	21,58,262	1,97,154	49,18,336	13,68,141
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,29,469	5,38,043	76,356	12,43,868	2,72,841
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5,99,028	3,47,137	1,38,355	10,84,520	1,86,690
15	JHARKHAND	28,40,800	43,42,188	7,86,403	79,69,391	36,48,467
16	KARNATAKA	54,59,968	61,13,077	38,73,101	1,54,46,146	29,51,563
17	KERALA	13,05,170	15,42,070	13,19,783	41,67,023	5,45,389
18	LADAKH	24,575	11,410	925	36,910	2,318
19	LAKSHADWEEP	3,706	2,501	125	6,332	1,430
20	MADHYA PRADESH	65,35,846	80,55,156	4,40,830	1,50,31,832	61,83,762
21	MAHARASHTRA	82,81,629	85,73,524	3,86,965	1,72,42,118	63,18,427
22	MANIPUR	1,17,491	1,72,986	99,650	3,90,127	95,185
23	MEGHALAYA	2,04,464	3,46,354	15,880	5,66,698	2,04,741
24	MIZORAM	1,70,581	1,91,817	4,812	3,67,210	74,186

25	NAGALAND	1,05,657	1,18,401	4,222	2,28,280	56,642
26	ODISHA	36,28,992	55,91,999	15,88,645	1,08,09,636	35,05,283
27	PUDUCHERRY UT	99,285	1,27,760	21,420	2,48,465	37,427
28	PUNJAB	25,29,842	21,26,795	55,703	47,12,340	8,39,564
29	RAJASTHAN	57,72,002	61,71,740	19,76,543	1,39,20,285	52,77,794
30	SIKKIM	75,289	73,024	2,843	1,51,156	14,188
31	TAMIL NADU	40,39,381	61,52,076	3,80,379	1,05,71,836	20,49,458
32	TELANGANA	37,42,040	45,23,802	1,12,523	83,78,365	14,07,827
33	TRIPURA	2,67,394	2,79,486	15,116	5,61,996	1,88,957
34	UTTAR PRADESH	1,32,61,040	1,32,05,109	34,16,099	2,98,82,248	1,08,12,249
35	UTTARAKHAND	8,69,169	7,94,823	50,532	17,14,524	4,35,631
36	WEST BENGAL	55,68,704	79,70,733	2,08,159	1,37,47,596	59,28,606
Country Total		**9,23,05,608**	**10,89,15,388**	**3,92,91,668**	**24,05,12,664**	**7,16,96,454**
Jalgaon District		2,52,374	3,20,969	1,532	5,74,875	2,43,603

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

**Others includes enrolments of Converged Schemes, Rural Cooperative Banks (RCB) and urban Cooperative Banks (UCB) for which gender wise bifurcation is not available.*

STATEMENT-II

		Gender-wise, state/UT-wise number of beneficiaries enrolled under PMSBY as on 02.07.2025

Sr. No	State/UT Name	Cumulative Male (A)	Cumulative Female (B)	Others (C)	Total (D=A+B+C)	PMJDY a/c holders enrolled under PMSBY-Cumulative Enrolments (E) [out of D]
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	89,259	68,918	15,539	1,73,716	23,414
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,38,96,700	1,51,71,096	2,60,27,781	5,50,95,577	55,92,913
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2,26,607	2,33,200	1,780	4,61,587	1,14,416
4	ASSAM	58,31,372	73,62,777	1,68,742	1,33,62,891	70,90,793
5	BIHAR	1,49,52,778	1,98,02,996	3,86,423	3,51,42,197	1,63,93,507
6	CHANDIGARH	2,62,627	1,79,817	2,391	4,44,835	90,190
7	CHHATTISGARH	67,26,529	78,05,073	18,71,112	1,64,02,714	65,25,574
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	1,92,164	79,409	9,790	2,81,363	57,337
9	DELHI	36,06,530	28,47,365	11,066	64,64,961	17,93,992
10	GOA	4,16,313	3,35,222	12,473	7,64,008	88,009
11	GUJARAT	1,13,94,898	80,38,649	7,11,518	2,01,45,065	58,99,915
12	HARYANA	64,69,380	49,49,779	33,824	1,14,52,983	32,79,479

13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	17,26,944	13,44,965	40,578	31,12,487	7,59,589
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	14,50,198	8,92,668	33,924	23,76,790	5,11,790
15	JHARKHAND	66,01,003	79,69,080	1,55,492	1,47,25,575	69,32,820
16	KARNATAKA	1,16,92,917	1,19,17,891	2,57,341	2,38,68,149	56,85,688
17	KERALA	51,74,760	57,69,332	2,87,712	1,12,31,804	19,58,444
18	LADAKH	45,839	25,059	173	71,071	4,838
19	LAKSHADWEEP	9,575	7,533	12,382	29,490	3,601
20	MADHYA PRADESH	1,73,25,789	1,74,74,978	9,38,870	3,57,39,637	1,53,77,314
21	MAHARASHTRA	1,96,13,233	1,80,77,167	8,01,740	3,84,92,140	1,32,51,447
22	MANIPUR	2,65,389	3,60,500	2,253	6,28,142	2,25,191
23	MEGHALAYA	4,22,212	5,77,428	676	10,00,316	3,70,983
24	MIZORAM	2,66,750	2,79,964	3,165	5,49,879	1,11,386
25	NAGALAND	2,39,475	2,65,825	557	5,05,857	1,30,308
26	ODISHA	1,00,91,003	1,18,42,948	11,93,164	2,31,27,115	81,58,696
27	PUDUCHERRY UT	2,42,012	2,74,895	55,882	5,72,789	71,474
28	PUNJAB	71,99,657	58,89,470	1,03,671	1,31,92,798	27,52,135
29	RAJASTHAN	1,37,50,426	1,32,03,877	3,29,900	2,72,84,203	1,24,16,032
30	SIKKIM	1,50,112	1,31,202	1,439	2,82,753	28,496

31	TAMIL NADU	1,06,87,062	1,45,23,819	7,10,843	2,59,21,724	47,87,521
32	TELANGANA	84,55,927	89,73,293	4,83,329	1,79,12,549	30,79,221
33	TRIPURA	7,53,698	6,30,282	3,349	13,87,329	4,51,008
34	UTTAR PRADESH	3,89,32,171	3,41,21,216	34,72,879	7,65,26,266	3,07,99,049
35	UTTARAKHAND	27,85,793	22,82,624	35,844	51,04,261	14,16,082
36	WEST BENGAL	1,54,40,363	1,90,81,664	1,66,857	3,46,88,884	1,69,79,611
Country Total		**23,73,87,465**	**24,27,91,981**	**3,83,44,459**	**51,85,23,905**	**17,32,12,263**
Jalgaon District		6,14,340	6,42,510	10,982	12,67,832	5,18,287

Source: Banks for Universal Schemes and Insurance Companies for Converged Schemes.Others includes enrolments of Converged Schemes, Rural Cooperative Banks (RCB) and urban Cooperative Banks (UCB) for which gender wise bifurcation is not available.

STATEMENT-III

(as on 30.6.2025)

Sr.No	State/UT name	Cumulative Male (A)	Cumulative Female (B)	Others (C)	Total (D=A+B+C)
1.	MAHARASHTRA	4,078,880	3,469,980	2,270	7,551,130
2.	KARNATAKA	2,379,937	2,082,418	1,259	4,463,614

3.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	8,066	5,857	10	13,933
4.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,520,463	2,426,499	2,173	3,949,135
5.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	19,017	17,672	12	36,701
6.	ASSAM	806,188	1,085,135	422	1,891,745
7.	BIHAR	3,021,259	3,953,442	866	6,975,567
8.	CHANDIGARH	48,394	28,654	52	77,100
9.	CHHATTISGARH	730,110	766,257	255	1,496,622
10.	DELHI	575,096	363,293	526	938,915
11.	GOA	66,221	42,939	61	109,221
12.	GUJARAT	1,924,334	870,658	802	2,795,794
13.	HARYANA	1,083,770	663,421	542	1,747,733
14.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	352,292	226,125	88	578,505
15.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	169,634	81,949	122	251,705
16.	JHARKHAND	1,016,116	1,344,226	396	2,360,738
17.	KERALA	695,481	814,228	462	1,510,171
18.	LADAKH	4,367	2,438	12	6,817

19.	LAKSHADWEEP	2,016	1,202	6	3,224
20.	MADHYA PRADESH	2,386,773	2,258,839	1,308	4,646,920
21.	MANIPUR	32,297	35,477	56	67,830
22.	MEGHALAYA	36,040	40,833	8	76,881
23.	MIZORAM	14,086	16,017	4	30,107
24.	NAGALAND	20,526	19,447	6	39,979
25.	ODISHA	1,340,648	1,610,508	843	2,951,999
26.	PUDUCHERRY	44,898	58,745	65	103,708
27.	PUNJAB	1,369,845	921,576	575	2,291,996
28.	RAJASTHAN	2,619,613	1,558,841	688	4,179,142
29.	SIKKIM	23,301	20,497	28	43,826
30.	TAMIL NADU	2,198,537	2,929,735	3,003	5,131,275
31.	TELANGANA	1,183,073	1,298,760	1,359	2,483,192
32.	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	34,495	7,159	9	41,663
33.	TRIPURA	134,410	158,354	23	292,787
34.	UTTAR PRADESH	7,838,734	5,011,822	3,846	12,854,402
35.	UTTARAKHAND	521,464	325,963	238	847,665

36.	WEST BENGAL	2,637,083	3,439,613	1,407	6,078,103
	Grand Total	**40,937,464**	**37,958,579**	**23,802**	**78,919,845**
Jalgaon District		94,814	74,155	83	169,052

Source: PFRDA

Note: PMJDY wise account details not maintained with PFRDA

STATEMENT-IV

Claims Data as on 02.07.2025		
Name of The Scheme	**Cumulative No. of Claims disbursed**	**Cumulative Claim Amount disbursed (In Rs Cr.)**
PMJJBY	9,47,840	18,956.80
PMSBY	1,61,297	3,203.36

Source: Banks and Insurance Companies

SPORTS SCIENCE AND MEDICINE SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR ATHLETES

***115. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:**

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

(a) the manner in which the Government is planning to strengthen the sports science and sports medicine support systems, particularly for elite athletes preparing for international competitions such as the Olympics and Asian Games;

(b) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to expand and upgrade the facilities at the Sports Authority of India (SAI) training centres;

(c) whether the Government is ensuring equitable access for athletes from marginalized communities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is working to attract private investment and corporate sponsorships in sports infrastructure development and athlete support through public-private partnerships; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Government is focused on providing comprehensive, technologically advanced, and evidence-based services to athletes. The scheme of National Centre of Sports Sciences and Research (NCSSR), run by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India, aims to support high-level research, education and innovation with respect to the high performance of elite athletes. Under the Scheme,

this Ministry has set up the NCSSR at Indira Gandhi Sports Complex, Sports Authority of India (SAI), New Delhi as the Hub and supports by providing sports science equipment to SAI's 11 National Centres of Excellence (NCOE) and 2 High-Performance Centres (HPC), which act as Spokes. Further, this Ministry also supports the setting up of the Sports Sciences Department and Sports Medicine Department in the six selected Universities/Institutions and five Medical Colleges respectively, across the country. The NCSSR is equipped with specialized laboratories in biomechanics, physiology, recovery science, performance analytics, and other emerging domains. Expert professionals including physiotherapists, biomechanists, sports psychologists, strength and conditioning coaches, anthropometrist and nutritionists are deployed across National Centres of Excellence to ensure holistic and scientific-personalized care for athletes. The Government is focused on providing comprehensive, technologically advanced, and evidence-based services through the National Centre of Sports Sciences and Research (NCSSR).

Further, financial investments under the Khelo India programme support infrastructure and manpower, with each National Centre of Excellence operating a dedicated Sports Science and Medicine Unit linked to SAI's Athlete Welfare Division for strong governance.

Also, under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) the Govt. provides financial assistance to TOPS Athletes ensuring best possible rehabilitation and injury management.

(b): The Government has undertaken an exercise of restructuring SAI Training Centres (STCs) 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.

Following steps have been taken to upgrade the facilities at existing STCs:

i) Financial norms have been raised for athletes in 2024.

ii) Foreign competition exposure head of Rs.15.00 crores has been earmarked for NCOE & STC athletes.

iii) To expand and upgrade the facilities at the Sports Authority of India (SAI) training centres, the details of Sports Infrastructure developed/sanctioned since 2014-15 are given in the enclosed **Statement – I.**

(c): 'Sports' being a State subject, the primary responsibility for promotion of sports in the country lies with the respective State and Union Territory Governments. The Union Government plays a supplementary role in supporting these efforts. However, to support the efforts of State Governments, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is implementing the following Sports Promotional Schemes across the country for all athletes including those from marginalized communities:

(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/.

(d) and (e): Yes, the Government is working to attract private investment and corporate sponsorships in sports infrastructure development and athlete support through public-private partnerships. Under the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), contribution from Corporates and PSUs is received to the Ministry in the form of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds towards development of Sports. For this purpose, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports participates in several CSR Conclave and other events. The details of participation in such CSR Conclave and other events in the last 3 years are as follows:

(i) CSR Conclave organized by the department of Public Enterprise - 25th-26th September, 2023.

(ii) Sports India Expo organized by the Physical Education Foundation of India - 14th -16th Dec, 2023.

(iii) Sporting India Sports Carnival, 2024 at Coimbatore - 16th-17th March, 2024.

The details of CSR funds received in National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) during the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT – I

The details of Sports Infrastructure developed/sanctioned since 2014-15

S. No	Name of Work	State	Type of Infrastructure	Fund Allocated (amount in Crore)
Year 2024-25				
1	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track with allied works at SAI NS NIS Patiala	Punjab	Field of Play (FOP)	12.21
Year 2023-24				
2	Construction of low-cost Multipurpose Hall at SAI NSWC Gandhinagar	Gujarat	Multipurpose Hall	4.37
3	Re-laying of Hockey Turf (Blue) with allied works at SAI NSSC Bangalore.	Karnataka	Field of Play (FOP)	7.88
Year - 2022-23				
4	Establishment of Integrated High Performance Centre at SAI NCOE Sonepat	Haryana	Sports Science Centre	72.09
Year 2021-22				
5	Construction of Fencing Hall at National centre of Excellence, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Field of Play (FOP)	1.98
Year – 2020-21				

6	Construction of Squash Courts at MDCNS	New Delhi	Field of Play (FOP)	5.52
7	Laying of Synthetic Athletics Track and other field facilities at Bangalore	Karnataka	Synthetic Athletics Track	13.86
8	Construction of 330 Bedded hostel at SAI NSSC Bangalore	Karnataka	Residential	29.46
9	Construction of 300 Bedded Hostel at IG Stadium	New Delhi	Residential	29.48
10	laying of Synthetic Hockey Turf at STC Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	Hockey Turf	8.57
11	Construction of 300 Bedded Hostel at Dr. KSSR	New Delhi	Residential	29.3
12	Construction of 400 Bedded Hostel at NSWC, Sports Complex, Gandhinagar	Gujarat	Residential	30.28
13	Construction of 120 Bedded hostel – cum – Integrated sports complex at NCOE, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	Residential-cum- FOP	26.72
14	Construction of Archery centre of Excellence including High Performance Lab with Allied facilities at Sonepat	Haryana	Archery Centre	4.96
15	Replacement of Existing Synthetic Hockey turf at SAI NRC, Sonepat	Haryana	Synthetic Hockey turf	4.75
16	Establishment of Integrated Sports Science Centre and conditioning hall at SAI NS NIS Patiala	Punjab	Sports Science Centre	30.33

17	Construction of centralized kitchen and Food Court at NS NIS Patiala	Punjab	Kitchen and Food Court	7.51
Year - 2019-20				
18	Laying of 200 Synthetic Athletic Tracks at SAI Centre, Shillaroo	Himachal Pradesh	Synthetic Athletic Tracks	3.1
19	Laying of Synthetic Athletic track (Full) Type 8 lane at SAI, LNCPE, Thiruvanthapuram	Kerala	Synthetic Athletic Tracks	7.47
20	Construction of 300 Bedded hostel with Double occupancy at SAI, Bhopal	Madhya Prades	Residential	26.82
21	Construction of 300 Bedded hostel double occupancy at Sonepat	Haryana	Residential	26.77
22	Construction of 300 Bedded hostel at SAI LNCPE Trivandrum	Kerala	Residential	34.8
23	Construction of 300 Bedded hostel at SAI Imphal	Manipur	Residential	38.57
24	Construction of Wrestling Hall at SAI Regional Centre Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	FOP	7.72
25	Construction of 300 Bedded hostel (Triple Occupancy) at NIS Patiala	Punjab	Residential	26.77
26	Construction of 300 Bedded hostel (Triple Occupancy) at RC Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Residential	26.77
27	Construction of 300 Bedded hostel (Triple Occupancy) at Kolkata	West Bengal	Residential	26.77

28	Construction of 300 Bedded hostel (Triple occupancy) at RC Bangalore	Karnataka	Residential	27.06
29	Construction of 300 bedded hostel at (Triple Occupancy) at STC Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Residential	26.77
30	Construction of 300 Bedded hostel(Triple Occupancy) at SAI PUNE	Maharashtra	Residential	26.77
Year 2018-19				
31	Development of Playfields in different Govt. Schools in Rajasthan (17 locations)	Rajasthan	FoPs	8.85
32	Development of Gym Halls Govt. Schools in Jaipur, Rajasthan (17 locations)	Rajasthan	GYM Halls	3.06
33	Retro fittings work of existing RCC structure of old Gymnastic Hall and AC plant, IGS	New Delhi	Ancilliary	3.7
Year 2017-18				
34	Construction of 162 bedded hostel for National campers at KSSR at New Delhi	New Delhi	Residential	12.26
35	Construction of 100 bedded hostel for National campers at NRC Sonepat	Haryana	Residential	8.33
36	Construction of 150 bedded hostel at NSNIS Patiala	Punjab	Residential	12.88
37	Construction of 100 bedded hostel at SAI CRC Bhopal	Madhya Prades	Residential	11.29

38	Replacement of 2 synthetic hockey surface at MDCNS New Delhi	New Delhi	FoP	8.14
39	Laying of Synthetic Hockey surface in field no. 2 at CRC Bhopal	Madhya Prades	FoP	4.68
40	Construction of Modern Change room Complex at Bangalore	Karnataka	Changing Room	4.41
41	Construction of 100 bedded Girls hostel at SAI STC Puducherry	Puducherry	Residential	11.8
42	Laying of 8 lane Synthetic Athletic Track at SAG Centre Kokrajhar, Assam	Assam	FoP	7.86
43	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Turf at SAG Centre Kokrajhar Assam.	Assam	FoP	6.26
44	Laying of 8 lane Synthetic Athletic Track at SAI STC Dimapur	Nagaland	FoP	7
45	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at JLN Stadium	New Delhi	FoP	7.37
46	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at SAI NERC Imphal	Manipur	FoP	5
47	Construction of MP Hall at SAI RC Sonepat	Haryana	MP Hall	8
48	Construction of MP Hall at SAI RC Mumbai	Maharashtra	MP Hall	8
49	Construction of MP Hall at SAI RC Bangalore	Karnataka	MP Hall	8

50	Archery Ground at NEHU Shillong	Meghalaya	FoP	1.48
51	Football ground and Synthetic Athletic Track at NEHU Shillong	Meghalaya	FoP	4.87
52	Construction of 100 Bedded Hostel for Boys at NEHU Shillong	Meghalaya	Residential	4.56
53	Construction of 100 Bedded Hostel for girls at NEHU Shillong	Meghalaya	Residential	4.07
54	Construction of MP Indoor Hall at NEHU Shillong	Meghalaya	MP Hall	9.19
55	Replacement of Synthetic Hockey surface at NSEC Kolkata	West Bengal	FoP	4.68
56	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at NSEC Kolkata	West Bengal	FoP	6.1
57	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at LBSNAA Mussoriee	Uttarakhand	FoP	8.03
58	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at SAI SAG Centre Thenzwal Mizoram	Mizoram	FoP	5
59	Laying of Synthetic 8 lane Athletic Track at SAI STC Tinsukia Assam	Assam	FoP	7
60	Construction of Swimming Pool 25X16 mtr. and allied facilities at CRC Bhopal	Madhya Prades	FoP	3.39
61	Construction of Aquatic complex at RC Gandhinagar	Gujarat	FoP	2.5

62	Construction of Learners Swimming pool at NSRC Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	FoP	1.48
63	Construction of MP Hall at STC Hisar	Haryana	MP Hall	8
64	Installation of Synthetic Football Turf at SAI STC Shillong	Meghalaya	FoP	5
Year 2016-17				
65	Construction of 100 bedded hostel at JNS Stadium	New Delhi	Residential	8.33
66	International Football Pitch with Lighting at SAI RC Guwahati	Assam	FoP	3.66
67	Construction of 100 bedded hostel at LNCPE	Kerala	Residential	8.62
68	Establishment of Regional Centre at Zirakhpur, RC Chandigarh	Punjab	NCoE	4.37
69	Laying of Synthetic football turf and allied works at NSSC Bangalore	Karnataka	FoP	7.55
70	Construction of 50 bedded hostel at STC Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	Residential	3.93
71	Construction of swimming pool 50X25 mtr. size with allied facilities at STC Aurangabad	Maharashtra	FoP	10.3
72	Laying of Synthetic 8 lane Athletic Track at Govt. Brennan College Thalassery	Kerala	FoP	9.09
Year 2015-16				
73	Laying of Synthetic Hockey surface at CRC Bhopal	Madhya Prades	FoP	3.38

74	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at NS NIS Patiala	Punjab	FoP	5.98
75	Indoor swimming pool 25X25 mtr. size at NIS Patiala	Punjab	FoP	7.87
76	laying of Syn. Hockey surface at takyel, Imphal	Manipur	FoP	5.93
77	laying of Syn. Athletic Track Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	FoP	7.59
78	Construction of Tennis Courts with Syn. Surface at takyel Imphal	Manipur	FoP	0.51
79	Construction of Wrestling Hall at SAI NRC Sonepat	Haryana	FoP	5.23
80	Infrastructure at SAG centre at Alleppey (Phase I) : 63 bedded Girls hostel	Kerala	Residential	13.72
81	Infrastructure at SAG centre at Alleppey (Phase II) : 63 bedded Boys hostel, Extension of fitness centre etc	Kerala	Residential	12.97
82	New Boat House and Floating Jetty at SAISAG Alleppey	Kerala	FoP	3.15
83	Replacement of Synthetic Hockey surface SAI Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	FoP	4.73
84	Replacement of Synthetic Hockey surface at STC Aurangabad	Maharashtra	FoP	5.65
Year 2014-2015				
85	Renovation of Cycling Velodrome, LNCPE	Kerala	FoP	1.39

86	Augmentation of existing HT & LT electric distribution system of camps, NSNIS Patiala	Punjab	Ancillary	3.38
87	Construction of 100 bedded Hostel at SAG Centre, Imphal	Manipur	Residential	8.98
88	Construction of Synthetic hockey surface at SAG Extn. Centre Thenzwal, SAG Aizwal	Mizoram	FoP	3

STATEMENT – II

The details of CSR funds received in National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) during the last three years

S. No	Year	CSR funds received from	Amount (in ₹)	Purpose
1	2023-24	General Insurance Corporation of India	3,85,32,900	For Weightlifting Equipments
2		Coal India Ltd	47,85,12,603	For construction of Hostels at LNIPE Gwalior, SAI Centre at Bengaluru and HPC – Sonepat.
3	2024-25	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)	6,00,00,000	For Integrated High Performance Sports Science Centre at SAI, Bengaluru
4	2025-26	-	-	-
Total			**57,70,45,503**	

REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS

***116. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:**

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

(a) the reasons for delay in disbursing rehabilitation assistance under the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers from rescue operations;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment on the backlog in compensation payments across the country, if so, the details thereof along with the total number of people rehabilitated during the last five years and the current year, State/UT/district-wise;

(c) the details of the number of bonded labourers officially rescued between 2020 and 2024 alongwith those have received the full rehabilitation package including the Rs. one lakh assistance, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure timely and automatic disbursement of financial aid to the rescued labourers particularly in the States/UTs where disbursement is persistently delayed; and

(e) whether the Government has any plan to revise the monitoring mechanism to make the district-level officials more accountable for delays and report the number of defaulting districts and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) To (e): The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975. This was later replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified for rehabilitation. Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned States/Union Territories.

Under the Act, the District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been entrusted with certain duties/responsibilities. To assist the District/Sub-divisional Magistrates in discharge of their statutory duties, Vigilance Committees are constituted at district and sub-divisional level. Further, the Act also empowers Executive Magistrates to exercise powers of Judicial Magistrate of first or second class for trial of offences.

In order to assist the States/UTs in their task of rehabilitation of released bonded labourers, the Ministry of Labour & Employment was implementing a Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer-2016, which was revamped with effect from 27.01.2022 and is henceforth known as Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer-2021. This scheme is demand driven where funds are provided to States/UTs on receipt of proposal from them. Further, the funds are transferred by the State/UT Government to the concerned District for the purpose of the Bonded Labourer Rehabilitation Scheme. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:

- The State Governments are not required to pay any matching contribution for the purpose of cash rehabilitation assistance.
- It provides for immediate financial assistance up to Rs.30,000/- for each case of rehabilitation.
- Rehabilitation assistance to the tune of Rs.1.00 lakh, Rs.2.00 lakh and Rs.3.00 lakh is provided to rescued bonded labourers based on their category and level of exploitation upon proof of bondage.
- The Scheme also provides for financial assistance of Rs.4.50 lakh once in three years per sensitive district, Rs. 1.50 lakh for Evaluatory studies (maximum of five Evaluatory Studies per year) and Rs.10 lakhs per State per annum for Awareness Generation.
- A Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund is required to be created at the District level by each State/UT with a permanent corpus of at least Rs. 10 lakhs. This fund is utilised for extending immediate financial assistance to the released bonded labourers.

Moreover, to ensure timely disbursement of financial aid to the rescued labourers, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for identification and rescue of bonded labourers and prosecution of offender has been framed and issued to all the State Governments for strengthening the prosecution machinery. Regular sensitization programmes and coordination with the field level functionaries such as

District Magistrate/Superintendent of Police/Labour Department officials at the district and state level are held under the aegis of National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions for improving the conviction rate in such cases.

The details of number of bonded labourers rescued & rehabilitated and the details of rehabilitation amount reimbursed to States/UTs during last five years and the current year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

State-wise details of number of bonded labourers rescued & rehabilitated and the details of rehabilitation amount reimbursed to States/UTs during last five years and the current year

Sl. No	Year	Name of State/UT	No. of bonded labourer to whom Immediate Financial/ Final Rehabilitation Assistance has been provided	Amount of Immediate Financial/Final Rehabilitation Assistance provided to bonded labourers (in Rs. lakh)
1.	2020-21	Assam	1	2.00
		Bihar	220	43.65
		Madhya Pradesh	34	6.20
		Rajasthan	49	9.80
		West Bengal	16	11.20
2.	2021-22	Bihar	290	58.00
		Rajasthan	50	10.00
		Tamil Nadu	1016	204.73
		Chhattisgarh	250	50.00
3.	2022-23	Rajasthan	70	14.00
		Uttar Pradesh	287	390.20

		Tamil Nadu	297	59.40
4.	2023-24	Rajasthan	56	11.20
		Tamil Nadu	176	56.80
		Chhattisgarh	76	15.20
		Pondicherry	5	15.00
		Odisha	155	15.50
5.	2024-25	Rajasthan	50	10.00
		Tamil Nadu	196	57.40

SHORTAGE OF FACULTY IN SPA, VIJAYAWADA

***117. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:**

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

(a) whether 15 out of sanctioned 50 faculty posts are lying vacant in School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Vijayawada;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such vacancies are being managed through part-time or contractual or re-employment of faculties, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the above vacancies are due to enhancement in strength/number of the students;

(e) whether the Government has directed all Central Higher Educational Institutions to fill up the vacancies on a Mission Mode within a period of one year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the status of filling up of above 15 posts in SPA?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b): At present 08 faculty positions are vacant out of the total 49 sanctioned posts at SPA Vijayawada. The details are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Sanctioned	Filled	vacant
1	Professor	7	6	1
2	Associate Professor	14	11	3
3	Assistant Professor	28	24	4
Total		**49**	**41**	**8**

(c) and (d): The recruitment of faculty is a continuous process and the vacancies arise due to factors like promotions, retirements, resignations, death etc.. Presently, sixteen qualified faculties have been contractually engaged, so as to address short term academic and institutional requirements. The current vacancies are not primarily due to an increase in student strength. SPA Vijayawada being an Institution of National Importance (INI) has a very rigorous and multistage selection process so as to ensure that only meritorious faculties are recruited.

(e) and (f): In August 2021, the Ministry issued instructions to all CHEIs to fill vacancies especially those reserved for specific categories in a Mission Mode. In September 2022, all CHEIs were once again requested to intensify this Mission Mode drive to fill all remaining vacancies, especially those in reserved categories. Between September 2022 and July, 2025, a total of 16,507 faculty and 11,943 non faculty, totalling upto 28,450 recruitments have been made in the CHEIs under this Mission

Mode initiative. The Institute responded promptly to these directives and accelerated its recruitment efforts and has filled 6 vacant posts.

NATIONAL MISSION ON CULTURAL MAPPING

***118. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:**

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

(a) the number of tribal communities in Gujarat covered under the National Mission on Cultural Mapping by July 2025;

(b) whether a dedicated cultural hub or mapping centre is being planned to be set up in Valsad and Dang districts of South Gujarat and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the financial allocations made under the scheme for Promotion of Culture of Scheduled Tribes since 2023?

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

(a) The Ministry of Culture has established the National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM) aimed at preserving, promoting and documenting our rich cultural heritage at the village level and explore the potential of revitalizing the village economies. On the Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar (MGMD), the portal maintained under NMCM, a comprehensive cultural map of Indian villages has been created by recording their unique traditions, crafts, festivals, oral histories, and other tangible and

intangible heritage elements. The data on MGMD portal is maintained village wise and not community wise.

In the State of Gujarat, there are a total of 19271 villages out of which 5884 are tribal villages. Out of these, data with respect to 4913 villages have been uploaded on the portal.

(b): No, Sir. However, Valsad and Dang districts fall under the jurisdiction of the Western Zonal Cultural Centre (WZCC), which regularly conducts programmes to promote tribal culture. Notable events include the Dang Darbar Festival in Dang and the 30th Tribal Festival at Anand, dedicated to tribal communities. The Dang Darbar Festival has been documented, and the Rathwani Gher dance has been recommended for UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage list. WZCC also features tribal communities like Rathwa, Mewasi, Daang, and Siddi in major festivals.

(c): There is no scheme titled'Promotion of Culture of Schedule Tribes'. However, the National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM) has received financial support under the Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST)for the protection, preservation, and promotion of tribal culture. The year-wise allocation under the DAPST for NMCM since 2022–23 is as follows:

Financial Year	Allocation (₹in crore)
2022–23	2.61
2023–24	2.80
2024–25	2.80
2025–26	8.07

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN K. V.

***119. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:**
KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

(a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalaya's (KVs) opened in the country, State-wise particularly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and district-wise details of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to open/construct new KVs in the country, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Godda Lok Sabha Constituency of Jharkhand, Bharatpur Lok Sabha Constituency and Sikri area of Dausa District of Rajasthan and Baghpat Lok Sabha Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha constituency of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of physical and financial progress of these schools and the timeline by which these KVs will be completed/operational;

(d) whether any guidelines have been issued for establishment of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of new students enrolled and studying in the KVs in the country particularly in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during the last five years, year and district-wise;

(f) the amount of funds allocated, released, utilised and spent by the Government during the last five years for this purpose, district-wise; and

(g) whether more amount is being spent on KVs under PM Shri Scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a): At present, 1280 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning across the country including 37 KVs in the State of Andhra Pradesh, 125 KVs in the State of Uttar Pradesh, 41 KVs in the State of Jharkhand and 78 KVs in the State of Rajasthan. District-wise details of KVs in Rajasthan are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) and (c): Opening of new KVs is a continuous process. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence & 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. KVs are not opened on the criteria of State/ UT / Parliamentary Constituency/district.

The Government of India, in December 2024, has approved opening of 85 new KVs under Civil/Defence Sector across the country and expansion of one existing KV Shivamogga, Karnataka by adding 2 additional Sections in all the classes at an

estimated amount of Rs. 5872.08 crore (approx.). This includes capital expenditure component of Rs. 2862.71 crore (approx.) and operational expenditure of Rs. 3009.37 crore (approx.). State/UT-wise list of these KVs is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

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

(d): The detailed guidelines/norms for establishment of new KVs are available on KVS official website URL link - (https://kvsangathan.nic.in/en/norms-for-opening-new-kvs/).

(e): As per information received from KVS, the number of new students enrolled and the total number of students studying in the KVs in the country during the last five years are as follows:

Year	New students enrolled	Total students studying
2020-21	195081	1387763
2021-22	182846	1429434
2022-23	157914	1424147
2023-24	175386	1389560
2024-25	139660	1350518

The district-wise number of new students enrolled and the total number of students studying in KVs in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(f): The budgetary support is provided to KVS 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 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). Funds are not allocated to KVS State/UT/district-wise. The funds allocated to KVS during the last five financial years are as under: -

(Rs. in crore)

Financial year	**Funds Allocated**
2020-21	6437.68
2021-22	6800.00
2022-23	7461.25
2023-24	8500.00
2024-25	8727.00

(g) In addition to the Grants-in-Aid, funds are also provided to KVS for further strengthening / improving the infrastructure and other amenities such as ICT Labs, Science Labs, Digital Libraries, Lab equipment, Smart class rooms, LED lighting etc. in the KVs selected under the PM SHRI Scheme. The details of funds approved and released to KVS under the scheme during the financial years 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

FY: 2023-24	**FY: 2024-25**	**FY: 2025-26**

Approved	Released	Approved	Released	Approved	Released
590.71	295.36	817.78	656.29	399.93	--

STATEMENT-I

DISTRICT-WISE DETAILS OF KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS FUNCTIONAL IN THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of KV
1.	AJMER	AJMER NO. I (CRPF), NASIRABAD, AJMER NO. II (CRPF) AND CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN, BANDARSINDRI
2.	ALWAR	ITARANA AND ALWAR
3.	BANSWARA	BANSWARA
4.	BEAWAR	BEAWAR
5.	BHARATPUR	BHARATPUR
6.	BHILWARA	BHILWARA
7.	CHURU	CHURU
8.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	SAWAI MADHOPUR AND GANGAPUR CITY
9.	JHALAWAR	JHALAWAR
10.	KARAULI	KARAULI
11.	KOTA	KOTA NO. I AND KOTA NO. II
12.	SIROHI	MOUNTABU (CRPF)
13.	SIKAR	SIKAR
14.	UDAIPUR	UDAIPUR NO. I (PRATAP NAGAR) AND UDAIPUR NO. (EKLINGARH)
15.	DUNGARPUR	DUNGARPUR
16.	CHITTORGARH	CHITTORGARH
17.	JAISALMER	BSF RAMGARH, DABLA (BSF), JAISALMER (AFS) AND POKHRAN (BSF)

18.	JHUNJHUNU	JHUNJHUNU, INDERPURA AND KHETRI NAGAR
19.	RAJSAMAND	DEOGARH
20.	TONK	TONK, DEOLI (CISF) AND AVIKANAGAR (SWRI)
21.	BIKANER	BSF KHAJUWALA, BIKANER NO. I (SAGAR ROAD) BIKANER NO. II (JAISALMER ROAD) AND BIKANER NO.III NAL (AFS)
22.	JAIPUR	JAIPUR NO. I (BAJAJ NAGAR), JAIPUR NO. II (CANTT), JAIPUR NO.III (MREC), JAIPUR NO. IV (KHATIPURA), JAIPUR NO. V (MANSAROVER), JAIPUR NO.VI (PRATAP NAGAR) (SECTOR III), KV NO. VII CISF JAIPUR AND PHULERA
23.	JODHPUR	IIT JODHPUR, JODHPUR (BSF), JODHPUR NO. I (AFS), JODHPUR NO. I (ARMY), JODHPUR NO. II (AFS), JODHPUR NO. II (ARMY), BANAR AND TIVRI (TINVARI)
24.	SRI GANGANAGAR	LALGARH JATTAN, SHRI GANGA NAGAR CANTT., SURATGARH NO. I (AFS), SURATGARH NO. II (AFS), SURATGARH NO. II (CANTT), SURATGARH STPS, BSF CAMPUS RAISINGHNAGAR, ANOOPGARH (BSF) AND BS SRIKARANPUR
25.	BARMER	JALIPA CANTT., UTTARLAI (AFS) AND JAISINDHAR
26.	BARAN	BARAN, ANTA (AGPP) AND CHHABRA THERMAL POWER PROJECT
27.	JALORE	JALORE
28.	BUNDI	BUNDI
29.	HANUMANGARH	HANUMANGARH
30.	NAGAUR	NAGAUR
31.	DAUSA	DAUSA AND RAILWAY COLONY BANDIKUI

32.	DHOLPUR	DHOLPUR
33.	PALI	PALI
34.	PRATAPGARH	PRATAPGARH

STATEMENT-II

STATE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF 85 NEW KVs AND EXPANSION OF 01 EXISTING KV SANCTIONED ACROSS THE COUNTRY

NAME OF STATE/UT	SL. NO	NAME OF KV
ANDHRA PRADESH	1.	Anakapalle, District Anakapalle
	2.	Valasapalle Village, Madanapalle Mandal, District Chittoor
	3.	Palasamudram Village, Gorantala Mandal, District Sri Satya Sai
	4.	Tallapalli Village, Macherla Mandal, District Guntur
	5.	Nandigama, District Krishna
	6.	Rompicherla Village, Narasaraopet Division, District Guntur
	7.	Nuzvid, District Krishna (Now Eluru District)
	8.	Dhone, District Nandyal
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	9.	Pitapool, Lower Subansiri
ASSAM	10.	Jagiroad, District Morigaon
CHHATTISGARH	11.	Mungeli, District-Mungeli
	12.	Surajpur, District Surajpur
	13.	Bemetara District, Chhattisgarh
	14.	Hasoud, District Janjgir Champa
	15.	Chakkargarh, District Amreli

GUJARAT	**16.**	Ognaj, District Ahmedabad
	17.	Veraval, District Gir-Somnath
HIMACHAL PRADESH	**18.**	Riri Kuthera, District Kangra
	19.	Gokulnagar, UpparBhanjal, District- Una
	20.	Nandpur, District Una
	21.	Thunag, District Mandi
JAMMU & KASHMIR	**22.**	Gool, District Ramban
	23.	Ramban, District Ramban
	24.	Bani, District Kathua
	25.	Ramkot, District Kathua
	26.	Reasi, District Reasi
	27.	Katra (Kakriyal), District Reasi
	28.	Ratnipora, District Pulwama
	29.	Galander (Chandhara), District Pulwama
	30.	Mughal Maidan, District Kisthwar
	31.	Gulpur, District Poonch
	32.	Drugmulla, District Kupwara
	33.	Vijaypur, District Samba
	34.	Panchari, District Udhampur
JHARKHAND	**35.**	Barwadih, District Latehar (Railway)
	36.	Dhanwar Block, District Giridih
KARNATAKA	**37.**	Mudnal Village, Yadgiri District
	38.	Kunchiganal Village, District Chitradurga
	39.	Elargi (D) Village, Sindhanur Taluk, District Raichur
KERALA	**40.**	Thodupuzha, District Idduki
MADHYA PRADESH	**41.**	Ashok Nagar, District- Ashok Nagar
	42.	Nagda, District Ujjain
	43.	Maihar, District Satna

	44.	Tirodi, District Balaghat
	45.	Barghat, District Seoni
	46.	Niwari, District Niwari
	47.	Khajuraho, District Chhatarpur
	48.	Jhinjhari, District Katni
	49.	Sabalgarh, District Morena
	50.	Narsinghgarh, District Rajgarh
	51.	CAPT (Central Academy Police Training) Bhopal, Kanhasaiya
MAHARASHTRA	**52.**	Akola, District Akola
	53.	NDRF Campus, Sudumbare, Pune
	54.	Nachane, District Ratnagiri
NCT OF DELHI	**55.**	Khajuri Khas District- North East Delhi
ODISHA	**56.**	Railway Titlagarh, District Bolangir
	57.	Patnagarh, District Bolangir
	58.	ITBP khurda, District Khurda
	59.	Athmallik, District Angul
	60.	Kuchinda, District Sambalpur
	61.	Dhenkanal (Kamakhyanagar)
	62.	Jeypore, Koraput District
	63.	Talcher, District Angul
RAJASTHAN	**64.**	AFS Phalodi, District Jodhpur
	65.	BSF Satrana, District Sriganganagar
	66.	BSF Srikaranpur, District Sriganganagar
	67.	Hindaun City, District Karauli
	68.	Merta City, District Nagaur
	69.	Rajsamand District Rajsamand
	70.	Rajgarh, District Alwar
	71.	Bhim, District Rajsamand

	72.	Mahwa, District Dausa
TAMIL NADU	**73.**	Theni, District Theni
	74.	Pillaiyarpatti, District Thanjavur
TRIPURA	**75.**	Udaipur, District Gomati
	76.	Dharmanagar, District North Tripura
UTTAR PRADESH	**77.**	Payagpur, District Jaunpur
	78.	Maharajganj, District Maharajganj
	79.	Bijnor, District Bijnor
	80.	Chandpur, District Ayodhya
	81.	Kannauj District Kannauj
UTTARAKHAND	**82.**	Narendra Nagar, District Tehri Garhwal
	83.	Dwarahat, District Almora
	84.	Kotdwar, District Pauri Garhwal
	85.	Madan Negi, District Tehri Garhwal
EXPANSION OF 01 EXISTING KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BY ADDING 2 ADDITIONAL SECTIONS IN ALL THE CLASSES		
KARNATAKA	**86.**	KV Shivamogga, District Shivamogga

STATEMENT-III

THE DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF NEW STUDENTS ENROLLED AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS STUDYING IN KVs IN THE STATES OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND UTTAR PRADESH DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

S. No.	Name of District	ANDHRA PRADESH									
		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		New students enrolled	Total students studying	New students enrolled	Total students studying	New student enrolled	Total students studying	New students enrolled	Total students studying	New students enrolled	Total students studying
1	Ananthapuramu	250	1278	257	1340	183	1265	205	1133	165	1096
2	Eluru	116	475	233	612	104	634	128	649	76	612
3	Guntur	333	2082	379	2237	287	2178	386	2069	221	1978
4	Tirupati	495	3029	504	3084	422	2950	510	2831	524	2700
5	Visakhapatnam	1744	12939	1688	13246	1671	13078	1497	12415	1158	11655
6	Palnadu	158	639	126	700	128	731	163	737	122	718
7	Kadapa	183	847	139	886	100	850	147	805	97	740

8	Annamaya	74	368	76	394	74	386	92	364	49	325
9	Kakinada	80	486	92	505	40	465	49	403	40	406
10	SPSR Nellore	232	1151	184	1182	158	1087	264	1081	130	1050
11	Kurnool	163	942	128	954	98	881	119	841	95	809
12	Krishna	152	873	153	877	101	807	148	805	85	745
13	East Godavari	149	726	146	813	90	778	46	689	46	630
14	Prakasam	279	1604	229	1643	260	1612	182	1566	218	1429
15	Srikakulam	133	993	113	1001	89	951	147	980	88	884
16	Bapatla	151	863	164	753	234	749	144	658	98	553
17	NTR	336	2366	266	2419	294	2407	216	2331	212	2237
18	Vizianagaram	167	1027	175	1056	96	1014	151	1047	103	980
TOTAL		5195	32688	5052	33702	4429	32823	4594	31404	3527	29547

UTTAR PRADESH

1	Prayagraj	1749	14412	1299	14487	1381	14279	2426	13923	1149	13479
2	Azamgarh	107	1082	102	1061	84	1018	107	971	103	954
3	Ballia	118	1146	98	1135	94	1069	138	1043	80	1010
4	Basti	155	1011	86	1022	150	973	125	915	94	885
5	Deoria	208	1479	161	1492	137	1421	199	1374	133	1330
6	Chitrakoot	85	535	77	581	69	565	72	556	61	560
7	Ghazipur	107	734	60	721	67	686	58	616	66	587
8	Gorakhpur	404	4378	322	4403	311	4288	392	4102	293	3835
9	Mau	217	1640	169	1636	201	1579	177	1440	169	1370
10	Chandauli	396	2657	200	2746	212	2674	212	2432	201	2415
11	Sonbhadra	405	2360	308	2230	415	2280	370	2185	234	2158
12	Sultanpur	178	1478	137	1512	154	1484	154	1430	129	1387
13	Varanasi	713	7729	519	7859	559	7725	663	7301	534	7060
14	Gonda	185	1395	126	1360	126	1228	160	1177	89	1084
15	Kushinagar	58	394	41	404	51	423	319	705	87	709

16	Siddharthnagar	114	462	40	518	231	811	93	822	88	839
17	Bhadohi	97	259	39	287	45	299	67	351	40	353
18	Mirzapur	74	257	64	291	57	304	72	361	41	377
19	Amethi	189	822	99	858	136	848	112	828	70	798
20	Agra	714	6800	642	7006	591	6942	673	6749	409	6347
21	Aligarh	181	1301	112	1320	113	1326	92	1250	82	1167
22	Jhansi	776	5486	597	5613	520	5493	599	5322	476	5203
23	Hapur	183	955	125	954	134	929	144	876	92	873
24	Bulandshahr	372	2669	207	2646	241	2587	225	2487	116	2416
25	Baghpat	204	750	145	808	136	876	193	971	226	1074
26	Etah	179	738	205	826	189	834	220	818	90	819
27	Etawah	160	1160	117	1246	204	1336	100	1248	92	1221

28	Ghaziabad	1099	9851	898	10221	793	10278	859	9941	641	9589
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1080	8750	747	9010	644	9119	773	8914	729	8677
30	Hathras	79	430	61	434	44	429	46	429	170	596
31	Firozabad	280	1353	177	1382	180	1334	102	1254	147	1267
32	Mahoba	142	994	108	1026	101	966	123	960	83	902
33	Mathura	626	4711	463	4755	392	4580	537	4273	363	4037
34	Meerut	711	6633	689	6706	594	6683	628	6560	635	6353
35	Moradabad	229	1722	157	1723	121	1702	132	1602	122	1541
36	Muzaffarnagar	272	1882	184	1892	166	1908	221	1858	140	1789
37	Rampur	147	961	117	965	128	1004	167	1021	100	988
38	Saharanpur	221	1531	187	1556	133	1563	201	1547	225	1434
39	Lalitpur	356	1936	258	1964	368	2031	258	1961	202	1881

40	Auraiya	73	578	16	499	29	454	168	497	46	487
41	Ayodhya	134	1242	156	1239	76	1220	132	1063	78	1196
42	Bahraich	184	184	84	261	45	255	94	317	69	324
43	Balrampur	118	837	189	925	125	880	127	865	146	882
44	Barabanki	82	631	65	658	40	650	42	601	40	559
45	Bareilly	1005	7666	872	7608	748	7698	729	7213	603	7225
46	Budaun	171	1035	158	1051	105	993	168	978	120	951
47	Farrukhabad	275	2252	251	2320	189	2189	178	2091	201	2009
48	Fatehpur	235	228	68	292	42	337	42	372	56	395
49	Hamirpur	222	220	53	273	43	299	48	327	52	362
50	Hardoi	126	641	161	790	152	859	145	916	86	920
51	Kanpur	1944	16445	1847	17098	1504	16747	1670	16297	1435	15618

52	Kanpur Dehat	231	1928	287	1777	263	1806	237	1733	154	1703
53	Lakhimpur Kheri	312	1170	228	1278	168	1283	183	1269	145	1244
54	Lucknow	2200	19976	1913	20268	1563	20768	1589	19887	1331	19156
55	Pilibhit	98	572	73	592	49	573	81	572	59	573
56	Raebareli	618	4857	633	5064	559	5049	558	4958	443	4844
57	Shahjahanpur	571	4690	592	4897	461	4752	453	4640	311	4431
58	Shrawasti	66	455	64	440	51	428	210	636	86	643
59	Sitapur	292	2151	313	2144	263	2055	267	1906	198	1833
60	Unnao	235	1478	161	1475	135	1468	159	1431	109	1361
TOTAL		22762	174079	18327	177605	16882	176637	19489	171142	14569	166080

NATIONAL MISSION ON LIBRARIES

***120. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:**

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing the National Mission on Libraries to strengthen library services across the country, especially in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government has upgraded libraries in the districts of Katni, Panna, and the town of Khajuraho in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha constituency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to improve library infrastructure and services in the country?

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

(a) and (b): As per Article 246 of the Constitution of India, libraries fall under the State subject in the Seventh Schedule, with public libraries functioning under the administrative control of the respective State or Union Territory authorities. In support of this sector, the Ministry of Culture implements the National Mission on Libraries (NML) Scheme, under which financial assistance is provided for the “Up-gradation of existing libraries under the NML Model Library” component. Assistance is extended to one State Central Library and one District Library in each State/UT, based on recommendations from the respective State authorities and subject to availability of State funds, in addition to six libraries identified by the Ministry This component focuses on four key areas: improvement of infrastructure, up-gradation of technology and modernization of services, creation of facilities for specially-abled

groups, and procurement of reading resources to meet local needs along with advocacy and outreach programmes.

As per the guidelines of the National Mission on Libraries (NML), financial assistance is admissible for the upgradation of one State Central Library and one District Library per State/UT. Accordingly, the Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted proposals for the upgradation of Government District Library, Khandwa, and Government Shri Ahilya Central Library, Indore. Both proposals were found eligible as per NML norms, and financial assistance has been provided for their upgradation.

The details of assistance provided to the sanctioned libraries are given below:

Sl. No.	**Name of the Lib.**	**Sanctioned year**	**Amount sanctioned (in lakhs)**	**Amount Released (in lakhs)**
1.	Govt. District Library, Khandwa	2016-17	73.20	65.59
2.	Govt. Shri Ahilya Central Library, Indore	2017-18	87.00	43.67

(c): Not Applicable.

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(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 1151 to 1380

CORRUPTION IN NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL (NCLT)

1151. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is corruption in National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT);

(b) whether it is also a fact that the activities of some officials of the NCLT are under probe by investigation agencies like CBI for corruption charges; and

(c) whether an international agency like Transparency International in its report has also mentioned the charges about NCLT and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) works in a transparent and accountable manner complying with guidelines of Central Vigilance Commission issued from time to time. A case has been reported from NCLT Mumbai Bench, which is under investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). NCLT has ensured full co-operation in the investigation being conducted by the investigating agency. The allegations pertain to individual conduct and do not reflect on the institution as a whole.

(c) As per the available information, there is no such report.

TIME LIMIT FOR CHOOSING UPS SCHEME

1152. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced the Unified Pension Scheme (UPS) for its employees and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has given options to join UPS or NPS;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time limit provided to the employees to opt the UPS scheme;

(d) the number of employees opted UPS as on date; and

(e) whether the Government has any plan to extend the time limit for choosing the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Unified Pension Scheme (UPS) has been introduced as an option under National Pension System (NPS) for the employees of Central Government who are covered under the NPS, with the objective of providing assured payouts to the employees. Based on the representations from employees and associations, the cut-off date to opt for UPS has been extended for a period of three months up to 30th September, 2025. Further, as on 20.07.2025, 31555 employees have opted UPS.

REGULATION OF CRYPTOCURRENCY

1153. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the government has undertaken any study/survey regarding cryptocurrency usage in the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details regarding the steps undertaken by the Government to recognise and regulate cryptocurrency in the country;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to introduce any model guidelines/rules for regulation of cryptocurrency, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to raise awareness regarding cryptocurrency, especially in Rural/Tier-II/Tier-III cities of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Crypto Assets are unregulated in India and government does not collect data on these assets. Notwithstanding this, government vide notification dated 7th March, 2023 has brought crypto assets/Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) under the purview of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) to bring the transactions involving VDAs within the ambit of PMLA. Further, Income from these assets is taxed under the Income-tax Act, 1961 and different aspects of the VDA sector are regulated under the Information Technology Act, 2000. Additionally, Companies with exposure to crypto assets are required to disclose their holding of crypto assets in their financial statements as per the amendment brought in Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, vide notification dated 24th March 2021 effective from 1st April 2021.

(c) and (d) Crypto Assets are by definition borderless and require significant international collaboration to prevent regulatory arbitrage. Therefore, any proposal for bringing model guidelines/rules can be effective only with significant international collaboration on evaluation of the risks and benefits and evolution of common taxonomy and standards. 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. Further, RBI vide its circular dated May 31, 2021 has also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc.

LOANS SANCTIONED UNDER PMMY IN TAMIL NADU

1154. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

(a) the current status of the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and the number of loans sanctioned under the scheme since its inception in Tamil Nadu, especially in Arani Lok Sabha Constituency along with the details of total number of individuals and businesses have benefitted from the scheme;

(b) whether the Government has evaluated or conducted any study to gauge the effectiveness of the MUDRA scheme in promoting entrepreneurship and generating employment opportunities, specifically in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether the Government ensures that the benefits of the MUDRA scheme reach micro and small enterprises, particularly in rural and underserved areas and if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure the accessibility and awareness of the MUDRA scheme among the marginalized communities and economically backward sections of Tamil Nadu;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to simplify the application process for MUDRA loans and if so, the details of the sector-wise distribution of loans, especially for sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and services;

(e) whether the MUDRA scheme contributed to the growth and sustainability of microenterprises and if so, the future targets for this initiative; and

(f) the data on the default rate of MUDRA loans in Tamil Nadu and the steps taken to mitigate the risks associated with loan defaults?

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

(a) to (d) As on June, 2025, more than 5.96 crore loan accounts have been sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), since inception in the state of Tamil Nadu. Parliamentary Constituency-wise data is not maintained for loans sanctioned under the Scheme.

No specific study has been carried out to gauge the effectiveness of the MUDRA scheme in promoting entrepreneurship and generating employment opportunities, relating to Tamil Nadu.

Government has taken various steps towards the effective implementation of the Mudra Scheme. These, inter-alia, include publicity campaigns, simplification of application form, Credit Guarantee Scheme, nomination of Mudra Nodal Officer, frequent reviews at various level by Government and banks.

The Jan Samarth portal is a one-stop digital platform for linking twelve Government-sponsored loans and subsidies, including PMMY Schemes. The portal provides a quick and efficient way to apply for loans and provide approvals based on a digital evaluation of the applicant's data. Further, many banks and financial institutions have developed online platforms and mobile apps for end to end digital processing of loan applications, reducing the need for physical paperwork and in-person visits.

Sector / category specific details is not being maintained centrally under PMMY.

(e) and (f): As on June, 2025 more than 53.85 crore loans amounting to Rs.35.13 lakh crore have been sanctioned since the launch of Scheme, out of which, 67% loans have been sanctioned to Women Entrepreneurs and 50% loans have been sanctioned to SC/ST/OBC category of borrowers

Details of State-wise NPA is not maintained centrally. The steps taken by banks for recovery of NPA under PMMY include:

(i) constant follow up and increased frequency of customer connect;

(ii) restructuring of eligible accounts and One Time Settlement (OTS).

नई खेल नीति

1155. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का देश में खेलों और खिलाड़ियों के विकास के लिए एक नई खेल नीति लाने का विचार है;

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

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उक्त नीति के कार्यान्वयन के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित नीति के अंतर्गत किन-किन खेलों को प्राथमिकता दिए जाने की संभावना है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को विशेष रूप से लैक्रोस खेल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) जी, हां। सरकार ने देशभर में खेलों और खिलाड़ियों के प्रोत्साहन और विकास हेतु दिनांक 01.07.2025 को “खेलो भारत नीति-2025” नामक एक नई खेल नीति का शुभारंभ किया है। इसका विवरण इस मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर निम्नलिखित लिंक https://yas.nic.in/sites/default/files/Khelo-Bharat-Niti-2025_0.pdf पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है।

(ग) और (घ) : किसी भी नीति का कार्यान्वयन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, तथापि, खेलो भारत नीति-2025 एक व्यापक कार्यान्वयन रणनीति निर्धारित करती है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- विधिक ढाँचे सहित खेल अभिशासन के लिए एक सुदृढ़ नियामक ढाँचा स्थापित करना।
- सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) और कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के माध्यम से नवीन वित्तपोषण तंत्र विकसित करना और निजी क्षेत्र को जोड़ना।

• प्रदर्शन ट्रैकिंग, अनुसंधान और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन के लिए एआई और डेटा एनालिटिक्स सहित उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों का लाभ उठाना।

• सुपरिभाषित मानदंडों, प्रमुख निष्पादन संकेतकों (केपीआई) और समयबद्ध लक्ष्यों के साथ एक राष्ट्रीय ढाँचा तैयार करना।

• राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए एक आदर्श के रूप में कार्य करना, उन्हें राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप अपनी नीतियों को संशोधित करने या तैयार करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।

• समग्र प्रभाव के लिए सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों की गतिविधियों, स्कीमों और कार्यक्रमों में खेल प्रोत्साहन को एकीकृत करने का आह्वान करते हुए समग्र सरकारी दृष्टिकोण अपनाना।

खेलो भारत नीति-2025 किसी विशिष्ट खेल को प्राथमिकता नहीं देती है, तथापि, यह देश भर में सभी खेलों/गेम्स के विकास का समर्थन करती है।

(ङ) खेलो भारत नीति-2025 के परामर्श चरण के दौरान लैक्रोस खेल को विशेष रूप से बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(च) उपरोक्त भाग (ङ) में दिए गए उत्तर के आलोक में प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

LEGISLATION FOR MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

1156. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the major States in terms of population have no Library legislation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government in recent years to have professionally managed Public Library Systems all over the country?

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

(a) and (b) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the subject of 'Libraries' falls under the State List, and public libraries function under the administrative control of the respective State/Union Territory Governments.

As per records available with the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), Kolkata—an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Culture—library legislation has so far been enacted in the following 19 States/Union Territories: Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Manipur, Haryana, Kerala, Mizoram, Goa, Gujarat, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh, and Telangana.

(c) The Ministry of Culture, through the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), Kolkata—an autonomous organization under the Ministry—provides financial assistance for the development of public libraries across the country under its approved Matching and Non-Matching Schemes.

Further, under the National Mission on Libraries (NML) Scheme, financial assistance is provided for the component 'Setting up of NML Model Libraries', which includes support to one State Central Library and one District Library in each State/Union Territory, as recommended by the respective State Authorities, in addition to six libraries identified by the Ministry.

GUIDELINES FOR DISBURSEMENT OF EDUCATION LOANS

1157. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE

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

(a) the details of the guidelines for disbursement of education loans;

(b) whether the Government has made it compulsory to produce/produce collateral security for education loans;

(c) the number of education loans rejected by public sector banks during the last five years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate students to get education loans?

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

(a) and (b) All Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have been advised by Reserve Bank of India to adopt Model Education Loan Scheme, formulated by Indian Banks' Association (IBA). The main features of the scheme are as under:

- The scheme provides need-based education loan.
- 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 (CGFSEL)
- No Margin for loans up to ₹ 4 lakhs.
- Moratorium period is allowed upto study period plus one year in all cases.
- Repayment period (after moratorium) is available upto 15 years for all loans.

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

(c) As informed by IBA, the data on number of education loans rejected by PSBs is not maintained centrally. However, as per the IBA Model Education Loan Scheme, rejection of loan application, if any, shall be done with the concurrence of the next higher authority and conveyed to the student stating reason for rejection.

Further, as per the information furnished by PSBs, it is observed that in terms of amount disbursed, the Compound Annual Growth Rate over a period of five years i.e. from FY 2020-21 to 2024-25 is 20%.

(d) 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 and entirely digital application process. The loan shall cover full amount of tuition fees and other specified expenses related to the course, for study in India only.

The scheme also provides for 3% interest subvention on loans up to ₹ 10 lakh to a maximum of one lakh needy students in a year, where annual family income is less than ₹ 8 lakhs. This is in addition to the full interest subvention already offered to students with up to ₹ 4.5 lakhs annual family income under CSIS.

Further, loan amounts up to ₹ 7.5 lakhs will also be provided a 75% credit guarantee by the Government of India, through NCGTC.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PROMOTION OF ART AND CULTURE SCHEME

1158. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH:
SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:
SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:
SHRI VIVEK THAKUR:
DR. HEMANG JOSHI:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:
SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:
SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:
SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

Will the **MINISTER OF CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of cultural organizations that received assistance under the Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture Scheme, particularly in Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government has proposed any improvements under the scheme to ease the eligibility criteria to avail benefits fixed, particularly for small organizations and individual artists;

(c) if so, the details thereof particularly district-wise for Himachal Pradesh;

(d) the details of the mechanisms in place to ensure timely utilization certificates on ground verification of fund usage;

(e) whether the Government has proposed to organize any local festival or any national festival in sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

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

(a) Ministry of Culture implements a Central Sector Scheme by the name of 'Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture. This scheme has eight sub -components under which financial assistance is provided directly to eligible cultural organizations working in the field on art and culture across the country including the State of Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan. The brief of these schemes alongwith the no. of organizations received assistance under the schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) No, Sir/Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The utilization of funds is monitored on the basis of submission of Utilization Certificates as per General Financial Rule (GFR) Rule -2017, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant, Bill vouchers and other evidentiary proofs such as photos/videos, completion certificates etc. Apart from this, there is also provisions of on-site physical inspections by the officials of the Ministry to monitor the progress and proper utilization of funds.

(e) Yes, Sir /Madam.

(f) The North Central Zonal Culture Centre, Prayagraj is organizing Bundeli Bagheli Utsav in Sidhi, M.P. in the month of November, 2025.

STATEMENT

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PROMOTION OF ART AND CULTURE:

This scheme has following sub-components:

i. Financial Assistance to Cultural organizations with National Presence

To promote and support cultural organisations with national presence involved in promotion of art and culture throughout the country, this grant is given to such organisations that have a properly constituted managing body, registered in India; having a pan-India character with national presence in its operation; adequate working strength; and have spent 1 crore or more during 3 of the last 5 years on cultural activities. The quantum of grant under this scheme is Rs. 1 crore which can be increased to Rs. 5 crore in exceptional cases.

ii. Cultural Function and Production Grant (CFPG)

The objective of this scheme component is to provide financial support to NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ Universities etc. for Seminars, Conference, Research, Workshops, Festivals, Exhibitions, Symposia, Production of Dance, Drama-Theatre, Music etc. The maximum grants provided under CFPG is Rs.5 Lakh for an organization which can be increased to Rs. 20.00 lakhs in exceptional cases.

iii. Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas

The objective of this scheme component is to promote and preserve the cultural heritage of the Himalayas through research, training and dissemination through audio visual programmes. The financial support is provided to the organizations in

the States falling under the Himalayan Region i.e. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. The quantum of funding is Rs. 10.00 lakhs per year for an organization which can be increased to Rs. 30.00 lakhs in exceptional cases.

iv. Financial Assistance for the Preservation and Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Organization

Under this scheme component financial assistance is provided to the voluntary Buddhist/Tibetan organizations including Monasteries engaged in the propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan Cultural and tradition and research in related fields. The quantum of funding under scheme component is Rs. 30.00 lakhs per year for an organization which can be increased to 1.00 crore in exceptional cases.

v. Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres

The objective of this scheme component is to provide financial support to NGO, Trust, Societies, Govt. Sponsored bodies, University, College etc. for creation of Cultural infrastructure (i.e. studio theatre, auditorium, rehearsal hall, classroom etc.) and provision of facilities like electrical, air conditioning, acoustics, light and sound systems etc. Under this scheme component, the maximum amount of grant is up to Rs.50 Lakh in metro cities and up to Rs.25 Lakh in non- metro cities.

vi. Financial Assistance for Allied Cultural Activities

The objective of this scheme component is to provide financial assistance to all eligible organizations for creation of assets for enhancing the audio-visual spectacle for allied cultural activities to give firsthand experience of live performances on regular basis and during festivals in open/closed areas/spaces. Maximum

assistance under the scheme component, including applicable duties and taxes and also Operation and Maintenance (OandM) costing for five years, will be as under: - (i) Audio: Rs.1.00 crore; (ii) Audio+Video: Rs.1.50 crore.

vii. Intangible Cultural Heritage:

This scheme was launched by the Ministry of Culture in 2013 for safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage and diverse cultural traditions of the country with the objective of reinvigorating and revitalizing various institutions, groups, NGOs, etc. so that they may engage in activities/projects for strengthening, protecting, preserving and promoting the rich intangible cultural heritage of India.

viii. Domestic Festivals and Fairs

The objective of this scheme is to provide assistance for holding the 'Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs' organized by Ministry of Culture. Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) are conducted through Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) where a large number of artists from all over the country are engaged to showcase their talents. From November, 2015 onwards, fourteen (14) RSMs have been organized by Ministry of Culture in the country. During last three years, Rs. 38.67 Cr. has been released under this scheme.

Details of funds released under various sub schemes of Promotion of Art and Culture in the State of Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. NO.	Name of the Scheme	State											
		Chhattisgarh						Rajasthan					
		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		No. of cases	Amt.	No. of cases	Amt.	No. of cases	Amt.	No. of cases	Amt.	No. of cases	Amt.	No. of cases	Amt.

	Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	37.50	1	26.25	2	27.50
	Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme	3	5.50	4	7.50	3	6.42	48	81.16	57	46.28	24	44.55
	Financial Assistance for Building Grants including Studio Theatres	1	7.50	0	0	0	0	1	7.50	0	0	0	0

ENCROACHMENT OF LAND OF VISVA-BHARATI UNIVERSITY

1159. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

(a) the details of research projects at Visva-Bharati University which are currently funded by the Government and the total amount of funds allocated for these projects;

(b) the total number of vacant posts of faculty at Visva-Bharati University and the steps being taken to fill these vacancies;

(c) the details of land encroachment identified at Visva-Bharati University;

(d) the details of legal and administrative steps taken against such land encroachment;

(e) whether the Government has conducted a review of land disputes at Visva-Bharati University; and

(f) the details of measures taken to prevent further land encroachments?

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) 53 research projects worth Rs.3.46 crores are currently funded by Central Government at Visva-Bharati.

(b) Occurring of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. The vacancies arise due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength. Central Universities (CUs) are autonomous bodies established under Acts of Parliament. They are governed by their respective Acts/Statutes/Ordinances. All Central Universities including Visva Bharti, have been directed to fill- up the vacancies under Mission Mode, which is monitored regularly.

(c) to (f) Visva Bharti identified around 62.0225 acres of land under encroachment. The University has taken several measures for campus security, fencing, removal as well as prevention of the land encroachment. The Estate Officer for Visva Bharti appointed under Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971 has conducted eviction drives periodically and demolished unauthorized structures. Additionally, the university issued administrative notices and consistently sought assistance from the District Administration and State Government for the removal of encroachments. Legal action has also been pursued through the filing of court cases. The University campus was surveyed and demarcation was done in 2007-08 and more than 550 pillars were installed. More than 30 km length of boundary wall has been erected around the campus.

PROJECTS UNDER NCF

1160. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

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

(a) the details alongwith list of projects that have been approved by the Government under the National Culture Fund (NCF) during the last three years, State-wise, especially for the Punjab and Bihar;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized for each approved project under NCF in the said States;

(c) the details of the proposals submitted by the said States under NCF along with their current status; and

(d) whether the Government plans to fund additional cultural projects of the said States under NCF and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The list of projects that have been approved by the Government under the National Culture Fund during the last three years: 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) and (c) The details of the funds allocated, released, utilized and current status of the projects implemented in the said States are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d) The projects under NCF are funded by various donors for implementation in different States. At present no proposal is under consideration from any donor for funding of the projects in the said States.

STATEMENT-I

List of projects approved by the Government under the National Culture Fund during the last three years: 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25

S.No.	Donor	Details of Projects (Approved during last three years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25)
	Chhattisgarh	
1	SAIL-Bhilai Steel Plant	Restoration and Development of National Heritage Site at Deobaloda, Chhattisgarh
	Karnataka	
1.	Airports Authority of India	Digital upgradation of the ASI Hampi Museum at Kamalapura, Karnataka
2.	SHRIMATI Nagarathnamma N.(Individual Donor)	Conservation work and providing tourist amenities at Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Temple Nuggehalli, Bengaluru,Karnataka
	Leh, Ladakh	
1.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd	Preservation of Ancient Palace of Shey, Leh, Ladakh
	Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Armoured Vehicles Nigam Limited	Developmental activities at Temple of Somnath and ruins at Badgaon, Madhya Pradesh
	Maharashtra	
1.	IRB Holding Pvt. Ltd.	Conservation and Tourists facilities development at Jogeshwari Caves, Mumbai, Maharashtra,
2.	Shipping Corporation of India	Construction /Setting up of public toilets and drinking water facility at Vijaydurg Fort, Maharashtra
	Odisha	
1.	Armoured Vehicles Nigam Limited	Providing of public amenities like, smart toilet, Childcare room, Rest room for Senior Citizens at Sun temple, Konark, Dist.-Puri, Odisha

Tamil Nadu		
1.	Armoured Vehicles Nigam Limited	Expanding the illumination to the exterior portion of the prahara wall and entrance area of Brihadiswara Temple, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu

STATEMENT-II

Details of the funds allocated, released, utilized and current status of the projects implemented in the said States

Sl. No	Project	Amount Allocated (in Lakh)	Expenditure (in Lakh)	Current Status of the project
BIHAR				
1	Development of tourist amenities at Colossal Stupa Nandangarh, Chankigarh and Rampurwa, Dist. West Champaran, Bihar	38.67	36.96	Completed
2	Preparation of DPR for Nalanda Site Museum, Bihar	24.80	24.80	Completed
PUNJAB				
NIL				

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED ISLANDS MANAGEMENT PLAN

1161. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to the implementation of the Integrated Islands Management Plan (IIMP) to meet the unique environmental and infrastructure needs of island communities in Ernakulam, Kerala thereby enhancing their quality of life and safeguarding their ecosystems, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government also proposes to consider reassessing the 13 excluded panchayats in Ernakulam for Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ)-II classification, (Alangad, Chendamangalam, Chittattukara, Ezhikkara, Kadungalloor, Karumaloor, Kottuvally, Kunnukara, Puthenvelikkara, Udayamperoor, Vadakkekkara, Kuzhippilly, Pallippuram) given their urban-like characteristics and the essential development needs of their residents, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has a plan to address the inconsistent classification of panchayats like Edavanakkad, which shares characteristics with neighbouring CRZ-II areas, to ensure fair development opportunities and regulatory clarity, 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) As per the CRZ Notification, 2019, the Ministry approved the Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) for all coastal districts including Ernakulam Kerala, *vide* letter dated 16/10/2024. Integrated Island Management Plans (IIMPs) are prepared as per the provision of CRZ Notification 2019 and are approved based on proposal received from State Government. The Government of Kerala is yet to submit IIMPs proposal as per the provisions of the CRZ Notification 2019.

(b) and (c) A proposal was received from the State Government of Kerala requesting for consideration of certain panchayats as ‘Legally designated Urban Areas’ as per provisions of CRZ Notification, 2019. In the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) meeting held on 01/09/2022 in which Government

of Kerala was also present, it was decided to recommend 66 panchayats that meet the criteria of 'other existing legally designated urban areas' in accordance with CRZ Notification 2019. Accordingly, the Government of Kerala was informed by the Ministry on 07/09/ 2022.

Government of Kerala was informed that it shall provide all the infrastructure facilities in the proposed area as per the norms of Municipality and shall prepare detailed Disaster Management and Mitigation Plans for the proposed area comprising 66 Category-I Coastal Gram Panchayats as mentioned above. The areas specified by the Department of Atomic Energy in the aforementioned 66 Coastal Panchayats shall not be categorized as CRZ-II and shall be classified as CRZ-IIIA or CRZ-IIIB, as per the norms and such areas shall be contiguous in nature. Accordingly, CZMP of Kerala has been approved by the Ministry *vide* letter dated 16/10/2024 based on the recommendation of Technical Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 01/03/2024 and recommendation of NCZMA in its 47th meeting held on 23/09/2024.

Thereafter, the Ministry has not received any further proposal till date for the inclusion of remaining panchayats in Category-II of the CRZ classification.

WILDLIFE DEATHS AND WATER POLLUTION IN SOLAPUR

1162. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE

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

(a) whether any direction has been issued to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) to complete a forensic investigation, publish the cause of death for the 55 protected turtles, and judicially penalize any authorities or polluters found responsible for the said incident and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to mandate an immediate ecological audit and rehabilitation programme–including sewage diversion, dredging and riparian buffer restoration– under the Water Act and Wildlife Protection Act considering the lake has a history of fish kills and recurring contamination and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the plans proposed by the Government to install continuous water quality monitoring systems in protected wildlife habitats like Siddheshwar Lake, enforce real-time pollution alerts and ensure monthly public reporting to prevent future ecological tragedies?

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

(a) and (b) The protection and management of wildlife and its habitat is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government and Union Territory Administration. The Chief Wild Life Wardens of the States/Union Territories are empowered to take necessary action under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for violation of provisions of the Act.

As per the information received from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB), the death incident of turtles and fishes was reported at Shri Siddheshwar

Temple Lake in the month of April-May 2025. Shri Siddheshwar lake is sole property of Shri Siddheshwar Temple committee and maintenance of the said lake solely lies with the temple committee. The inspection of Shri Siddheshwar Temple Lake and surrounding was conducted by MPCB, other concerned authorities including Solapur Municipal Corporation, and Forest Department, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Department of the Government of Maharashtra.

The MPCB issued direction on 13/06/2025 under section 33 A of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to Shri Siddheshwar Devasthan and Solapur Municipal Corporation directing them to take appropriate measures for water quality improvement of lake. As per the postmortem of dead turtles conducted by District Veterinary Polyclinic Officers along with Veterinary Officers of Solapur Municipal Corporation (SMC) on 9th May 2025, the cause of death of turtles could not be ascertained. As per the inspection of MPCB and the water quality analysis report of lake, the amount of dissolved oxygen was found to be very low, the BOD / COD (biological / chemical oxygen demand) parameters were found at higher side. SMC has started aeration fountain system on immediate basis. Further, a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Collector, Solapur and directions were given to PWD to install additional aeration system.

(c) The steps taken by the government for conservation of lakes and prevention and control of water pollution are given below:

- Goverment of India enacted The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and various provisions under The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for protection of water bodies and the Central and State

Pollution Control Boards are implementing the provisions of both The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and control pollution of aquatic resources.

- Government of India stipulated General environmental standards under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 with an aim to prevent pollution in the water bodies.

- SPCBs/PCCs have been directed under Section 18(1) (b) of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 vide letter dated 21.04.2015 to direct concerned agencies in the State/UT to develop infrastructure for sewage treatment.

- CPCB vide letter dated 17.02.2023 requested all the SPCBs/PCCs to ensure necessary action to prevent, control/abate pollution of stagnant water bodies in respective States/UTs as per provisions of Section 17.1.(a) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

- The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) monitors water quality of aquatic resources in the country at 4,736 locations which includes 558 on Lakes under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP).

- MoEFandCC is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA)/2024 for conservation and management of wetlands in the country, on cost sharing

basis between Central Government and respective State Governments. The scheme covers various activities such as interception, treatment of wastewater, shoreline protection, in-situ cleaning i.e., desilting and deweeding, storm water management, bioremediation, catchment area treatment including tree plantation in catchment area, survey and demarcation, bio-fencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, education and awareness creation, community participation, etc.

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFandCC) has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 as regulatory framework for conservation and management of wetlands across the country to conserve, manage and maintain the ecological character of the wetlands. The said Rules inter-alia restrict the activities, like solid waste dumping, discharge of untreated wastes and effluents from industries, cities, towns, villages etc. In accordance with the provisions of the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, the primary responsibility for the conservation and management of wetlands lies with the respective State Wetland Authorities.

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास कार्य योजना

1163. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

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

(क) विगत वित्तीय वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-2026 के दौरान अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास कार्य योजना (डीएपीएसटी) के अंतर्गत वार्षिक बजट में दोनों विभागों द्वारा बजट अनुमान के रूप में किए गए आवंटन का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-2026 और विगत वित्तीय वर्षों 2024-25, 2023-24 और 2022-23 के लिए डीएपीएसटी के अंतर्गत आवंटित राशि की प्रतिशत और राशि के संदर्भ में व्यय की स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान डीएपीएसटी के अंतर्गत आवंटित राशि का उपयोग जिन योजनाओं और कार्यकलापों के लिए किया गया है, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) डीएपीएसटी के अंतर्गत भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (एसएआई) द्वारा चलाई की जा रही अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं की विस्तृत सूची क्या है और उक्त अवधि के दौरान कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत और जारी की गई है?

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

(क) और (ख) : उत्तर **विवरण-I** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ग) स्कीमों और गतिविधियों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(i) राष्ट्रीय युवा कोर स्कीम देश में वर्ष (एनवाईसी) राष्ट्रीय युवा कोर :2010-11 में आरंभ की गई थी और इसे एनवाईकेएस के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस स्कीम के मुख्य उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं:

- अनुशासित और समर्पित युवाओं का एक समूह तैयार करना जिनमें राष्ट्र निर्माण के कार्यों से जुड़ने की प्रवृत्ति और भावना हो।
- समावेशी विकास (सामाजिक और आर्थिक दोनों) को साकार करने में सहायता प्रदान करना।
- समुदाय में सूचना और आधारभूत ज्ञान के प्रसार के लिए केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करना।
- समूह संचालक और सहकर्मी समूहों के लिए शिक्षक के रूप में कार्य करना।

• युवा समूह के लिए विशेष रूप से सार्वजनिक नैतिकता, ईमानदारी और श्रम की गरिमा को बढ़ाने की दिशा में एक आदर्श उदाहरण के रूप में कार्य करना।

(ii) राष्ट्रीय युवा और किशोर विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीवाईएडी): एनपीवाईएडी स्कीम दिनांक 01.04.2008 से आरंभ हुई थी। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, सरकारी/गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को युवा और किशोर से जुड़ी गतिविधियों के संचालन हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। एनपीवाईएडी के तहत 5 प्रमुख घटकों के अंतर्गत सहायता प्रदान की जाती है:

क) युवा नेतृत्व एवं व्यक्तित्व विकास प्रशिक्षण

ख) राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा (राष्ट्रीय एकता शिविर, अंतर-राज्यीय युवा आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम, युवा महोत्सव, आदि)

ग) साहसिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा; तेनजिंग नोर्गे राष्ट्रीय साहसिक पुरस्कार

घ) किशोरों का विकास एवं सशक्तिकरण (जीवन कौशल शिक्षा, परामर्श, करियर मार्गदर्शन, आदि)

ङ) प्रौद्योगिकी एवं संसाधन विकास (युवा से जुड़े मुद्दों पर अनुसंधान एवं अध्ययन, दस्तावेज़ीकरण, सेमिनार/कार्यशालाएँ)

एनवाईपीएडी के तहत विभिन्न संगठनों को सहायता प्रदान करने के अलावा चलाई जा रही कुछ प्रमुख गतिविधियाँ इस प्रकार हैं:

क) राष्ट्रीय युवा महोत्सव और राष्ट्रीय युवा पुरस्कार

ख) तेनजिंग नोर्गे राष्ट्रीय साहसिक पुरस्कार

ग) यूएनएफपीए-सहायता प्राप्त किशोर स्वास्थ्य एवं विकास परियोजना

घ) प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस (पीबीडी) के प्रथम दिन को युवा पीबीडी के रूप में मनाना।

(iii) राष्ट्रीय युवा नेता कार्यक्रम: वर्ष 2014-15 की बजट घोषणा के अनुसरण में युवाओं में नेतृत्व गुणों के विकास के उद्देश्य से एक नई केंद्रीय क्षेत्र स्कीम 'राष्ट्रीय युवा नेता कार्यक्रम (एनवाईएलपी)' तैयार की गई ताकि वे अपनी पूरी क्षमता को समझ सकें और इस प्रक्रिया में राष्ट्र निर्माण में योगदान दे सकें।

राष्ट्रीय युवा नेता कार्यक्रम एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है। इस कार्यक्रम के निम्नलिखित घटक हैं:

1. पड़ोस युवा संसद (एनवाईपी**)**

2. युवा विकास कार्यक्रम (वाईएफडीपी**)**

3. राष्ट्रीय युवा सलाहकार परिषद (एनवाईएसी**)**

(iv) राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना (एनएसएस): एनएसएस की शुरुआत 1969 में स्वैच्छिक सामुदायिक सेवा के माध्यम से युवा-छात्रों के व्यक्तित्व और चरित्र का विकास करने के प्राथमिक उद्देश्य से की गई थी। 'सेवा के माध्यम से शिक्षा' एनएसएस का उद्देश्य है। यह युवा कार्यक्रम विभाग की एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना भी है।

एनएसएस का उद्देश्य स्वयंसेवकों में निम्नलिखित गुणों/दक्षताओं का विकास करना है:

क) उस समुदाय को समझना जिसमें एनएसएस स्वयंसेवक कार्य करते हैं और अपने समुदाय के संदर्भ में स्वयं को समझना;

ख) समुदाय की आवश्यकताओं और समस्याओं की पहचान करना और समस्या-समाधान अभ्यास में स्वयं को शामिल करना;

ग) स्वयं में सामाजिक और नागरिक उत्तरदायित्व की भावना विकसित करना;

घ) व्यक्तिगत और सामुदायिक समस्याओं के व्यावहारिक समाधान खोजने में अपने ज्ञान का उपयोग करना;

ङ) सामुदायिक भागीदारी को संगठित करने का कौशल हासिल करना;

च) नेतृत्व करने का गुण और लोकतांत्रिक मूल्य प्राप्त करना;

छ) आपात स्थितियों और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का सामना करने की क्षमता विकसित करना; और

ज) राष्ट्रीय एकता और सामाजिक सद्भाव का पालन करना।

एनएसएस 'परिसर और समुदाय', 'कॉलेज और गांव' तथा 'ज्ञान और कार्रवाई' के बीच सार्थक संबंध स्थापित करने का प्रयास करता है।

(v) राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों को सहायता: भारत सरकार इस स्कीम के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों (एनएसएफ) और अन्य खेल संगठनों को सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस सहायता में राष्ट्रीय चैंपियनशिप का आयोजन, भारत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टूर्नामेंटों का आयोजन, विदेशों में आयोजित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टूर्नामेंटों में सहभागिता को सुगम बनाना, कोचिंग शिविर आयोजित करना, आवश्यक खेल उपकरण खरीदना और प्रशिक्षण एवं कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विदेशी प्रशिक्षकों की सेवाएँ लेना शामिल है।

(vi) खेलो इंडिया: केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम, 'खेलो इंडिया - खेलों के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम' अथवा खेलो इंडिया स्कीम को वित्तीय वर्ष 2016-17 से क्रियान्वित किया गया था और इसे राजीव गांधी खेल अभियान (आरजीकेए), शहरी खेल अवसंरचना स्कीम (यूएसआईएस) और राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा खोज स्कीम (एनएसटीएसएस) की मौजूदा स्कीमों को एकीकृत करके सृजित किया गया था। वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान इस स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन से प्राप्त अनुभव और प्रमुख हितधारकों, विशेष रूप से राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श और उनसे प्राप्त सुझावों के आधार पर खेलो इंडिया स्कीम को 12 घटकों के साथ नया रूप दिया गया और दिनांक 14.10.2017 को ₹1756 करोड़ के कुल परिव्यय के साथ इसे अधिसूचित किया गया। पुनर्गठित खेलो इंडिया स्कीम को तीन वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 से 2019-20 तक अर्थात् दिनांक 31.03.2020 तक के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया था। इस स्कीम को दिनांक 31.03.2021 तक एक वर्ष का अंतरिम समय-विस्तार दिया गया था। इस स्कीम को वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 तक पाँच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए पुनः जारी रखा गया है। इसके साथ ही इसके परिव्यय में ₹625 करोड़ की वृद्धि की गई जिससे खेलो इंडिया स्कीम का कुल परिव्यय ₹3165.50 करोड़ से बढ़कर ₹3790.50 करोड़ हो गया।

(घ) साई केवल अपने साई केंद्रों (जनजातीय क्षेत्रों सहित) में ही अवसंरचना का निर्माण/उन्नयन करता है। तदनुसार, खिलाड़ियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण अवसंरचनाओं में सुधार हेतु, साई द्वारा वर्ष 2014-15 से 2024-25 तक आरंभ की गई 88 अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण**-II में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के डीएपीएसटी घटक से संबंधित व्यय को दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	**स्कीम का नाम**	**वि.व. 2022-23**			**वि.व. 2023-24**			**वि.व. 2024-25**			**वि.व. 2025-26**		
		बजटीय व्यय	*** वास्तविक व्यय**	**व्यय का %**	**बजटीय व्यय**	*** वास्तविक व्यय**	**व्यय का %**	**बजटीय व्यय**	*** वास्तविक व्यय**	**व्यय का %**	**बजटीय व्यय**	*** वास्तविक व्यय**	**व्यय का %**
युवा कार्यक्रम विभाग													
1	राष्ट्रीय युवा कोर	7.00	6.16	88.00 %	7.00	4.34	62.00 %	7.00	1.40	20.00 %	6.00	0.00	0.00 %
2	एनपीवाईएडी	2.00	1.43	71.50 %	2.00	1.49	74.50 %	2.00	2.44	122.00 %	2.20	0.53	24.09 %
3	युवा नेता कार्यक्रम	1.10	0.70	63.64 %	1.10	0.82	74.55 %	0.78	0.00	0.00%	0.80	0.00	0.00 %
4	राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना	30.50	17.49	57.34 %	30.00	16.38	54.60 %	27.00	19.18	71.04 %	50.30	0.93	1.85 %
कुल (युवा कार्यक्रम)		**40.60**	**25.78**	**63.50 %**	**40.10**	**23.03**	**57.43 %**	**36.78**	**23.02**	**62.59 %**	**59.30**	**1.46**	**2.46 %**
खेल विभाग													
1	राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघ को सहायता	27.00	27.00	100.00 %	30.00	30.00	100.00 %	31.00	22.72	73.29 %	36.00	9.00	25.00 %
2	खेलो इंडिया	93.50	73.92	79.06 %	95.00	70.00	73.68 %	78.00	62.71	80.40 %	92.00	10.64	11.57 %

कुल (खेल)	**120.50**	**100.92**	**83.75 %**	**125.00**	**100.00**	**80.00 %**	**109.00**	**85.43**	**78.38 %**	**128.00**	**19.64**	**15.34 %**
कुल योग (युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय)	**161.10**	**126.70**	**78.65 %**	**165.10**	**123.03**	**74.52 %**	**145.78**	**108.45**	**74.39 %**	**187.30**	**21.10**	**11.27 %**
*** ई-लेखा विवरण के अनुसार**												

विवरण-II

पिछले 10 वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान राज्यवार, वर्षवार स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं तथा उनकी लागत

क्र.सं.	कार्य का नाम	राज्य	अवसंरचना का प्रकार	आवंटित धनराशि करोड़) (में
वर्ष 2024-25				
1	साई एनएस एनआईएस, पटियाला में संबद्ध कार्यों के साथ सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक का प्रतिस्थापन	पंजाब	खेल का मैदान (एफओपी)	12.21
वर्ष 2023-24				
2	गांधीनगर स्थित साई एनएसडब्ल्यूसी में कम लागत वाले बहुउद्देशीय हॉल का निर्माण	गुजरात	बहुउद्देशीय हॉल	4.37
3	साई एनएसएससी, बैंगलोर 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, बैंगलोर	कर्नाटक	सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक	13.86
8	साई एनएसएससी, बैंगलोर 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	डॉकेएसएसआर ., 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 छात्रावाससह-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 फ़ूड 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 300 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	केरल	आवासीय	34.8
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
वर्ष 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
वर्ष 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, असम में 8 लेन का सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक बिछाना	असम	एफओपी	7.86
43	कोकराझार, असम 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	एनईएचयू, शिलांग में तीरंदाजी मैदान	मेघालय	एफओपी	1.48
51	एनईएचयू, शिलांग में फुटबॉल मैदान और सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक	मेघालय	एफओपी	4.87
52	एनईएचयू, शिलांग में लड़कों के लिए 100 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	मेघालय	आवासीय	4.56
53	एनईएचयू, 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, मिजोरम में सिंथेटिक फुटबॉल टर्फ बिछाना	मिजोरम	एफओपी	5
59	साई एसटीसी, तिनसुकिया, असम 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
वर्ष 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 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 बैंगलोर 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
वर्ष 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, मणिपुर 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 चरण द्वितीय में अवसंरचना : (चरण II) 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
वर्ष 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

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के अंतर्गत कोशल विकास प्रशिक्षण

1164. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

(क) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) के अनुसार छात्रों को शिक्षा पूरी होने के बाद या शिक्षा के साथ-साथ कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देशभर में कोशल विकास को अनिवार्य बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य योजना बनाई गई है;

(ग) कौशल विकास के अंतर्गत कौन से क्षेत्र हैं, जिन्हें प्रारंभिक चरण में अनिवार्य रूप में आरंभ करने के लिए चिन्हित किया गया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार के पास अपनी पढ़ाई के दौरान कौशल विकास की किसी विशिष्ट शाखा को चुनने वाले छात्रों को उसी विशिष्ट शाखा में रोजगार प्रदान करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का अल्पसंख्यक, दलित या मलिन बस्ती और पिछडे क्षेत्रों में विशेष कोशल विकास कक्षाएं आयोजित करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (ङ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020, में स्कूल और उच्चतर शिक्षा में व्यावसायिक और व्यावहारिक कौशल को शामिल करके, व्यावसायिक और शैक्षणिक धाराओं के बीच के बड़े अंतर को दूर करते हुए, कौशल विकास को मुख्यधारा की शिक्षा के साथ एकीकृत करने पर ज़ोर दिया गया है। एनईपी, में माध्यमिक और माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में प्रारंभिक अवस्था में ही व्यावसायिक शिक्षा से परिचित कराने का भी आह्वान किया गया है।

एनईपी 2020 के अनुसरण में और केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना 'समग्र शिक्षा' के कौशल शिक्षा घटक के तहत कक्षा 9वीं से 12वीं तक के छात्रों को राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क (एनएसक्यूएफ) अनुकूलित कौशल पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। माध्यमिक स्तर अर्थात कक्षा IX और X में, छात्रों को अतिरिक्त विषय के रूप में कौशल मॉड्यूल की पेशकश की जाती है। उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर अर्थात कक्षा XI और XII पर, कौशल पाठ्यक्रम अनिवार्य (वैकल्पिक) विषय के रूप में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं। उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर पूर्व-व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का प्रदर्शन, 10 बैगलेस दिन आदि को समग्र शिक्षा के नवाचार घटक के तहत शामिल किया गया है। समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, एनएसक्यूएफ स्तर संरेखित जॉब रोल्स (जेआर) को नए युग के कौशल जैसे उद्योग 4.0, वेब 3.0, एआई/एमएल, एआर/वीआर, जलवायु परिवर्तन, हरित अर्थव्यवस्था और ऊर्जा संक्रमण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क (एनसीआरएफ) को एक व्यापक क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क के रूप में लॉन्च किया गया है, जिसमें प्राथमिक, स्कूल, उच्च और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण शामिल हैं। यह विभिन्न आयामों, जैसे शैक्षणिक, व्यावसायिक कौशल और अनुभवात्मक अधिगम, जिसमें प्रासंगिक अनुभव और अर्जित दक्षता/पेशेवर स्तर शामिल हैं, में अधिगम के क्रेडिटीकरण को एकीकृत किया गया है। एनसीआरएफ को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी), अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई) और राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) सहित अन्य द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से विकसित किया गया है। इसमें मूल्यांकन के अध्यधीन, सभी अधिगम और असाइनमेंट, संचयन, भंडारण, क्रेडिट के हस्तांतरण और मोचन के क्रेडिटीकरण का प्रावधान करता है; व्यावसायिक और सामान्य शिक्षा के बीच भेद को दूर करता है और शैक्षणिक समतुल्यता स्थापित करता है, साथ ही उनके भीतर और उनके बीच गतिशीलता को सक्षम बनाता है।

एआईसीटीई ने पॉलिटेक्निक और इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों के पाठ्यक्रम की सामग्री को अधिक व्यावहारिक बनाने और छात्रों को उद्योग जगत का अतिरिक्त अनुभव प्रदान करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। एआईसीटीई द्वारा विकसित मॉडल पाठ्यक्रम में इंटर्नशिप को अनिवार्य घटक बनाया गया है। प्रशिक्षुतावृत्ति से जुड़े डिग्री/डिप्लोमा कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए गए हैं।

- आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस, डेटा साइंस, स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंजीनियरिंग (वीएलएसआई डिज़ाइन एंड टेक्नोलॉजी), रोबोटिक्स और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस आदि क्षेत्रों में आदर्श पाठ्यक्रम विकसित किए गए हैं। पाठ्यक्रम संशोधन समितियों में उद्योग हितधारकों का उचित प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित किया गया है।
- छात्रों और संकाय सदस्यों की इंटर्नशिप, कौशल विकास और स्तरोन्नयन को सुगम बनाने के लिए अग्रणी उद्योगों और संगठनों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

• सैद्धांतिक ज्ञान और व्यावहारिक अनुप्रयोग के बीच संपर्क और शिक्षा जगत और उद्योग के बीच सहयोग को सुगम बनाने के लिए एआईसीटीई द्वारा उद्योग अकादमिक गतिशीलता फ्रेमचर्क शुरू किया गया है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने और कार्यस्थल पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण योजना (एनएटीएस) लागू की है। पिछले 5 वित्तीय वर्षों में, अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से वर्ष 2024-25 तक, एनएटीएस योजना के तहत 12.94 लाख प्रशिक्षुओं को रोजगार दिया गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए, 5.23 लाख से अधिक प्रशिक्षुओं को नियुक्त किया गया है।

भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों के एक व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनः-कौशल और अप-कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। इस एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल से सुसज्जित करना है।

ईएलआई योजना में ईपीएफओ की भूमिका

1165. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वेः

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

(क) क्या ईपीएफओ को रोजगार संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना की जिम्मेदारी देने से कर्मचारियों की बचत के संरक्षक के रूप में उसकी भूमिका में अंतर पड़ेगा और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार यह गारंटी देगी कि कर्मचारियों की ईपीएफ बचत का प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस योजना के अंतर्गत उपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या कुछ कंपनियों ने श्रम संगठनों द्वारा चेतावनी दिए जाने के बाद भी 2020 की उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना में इन बचतों का दुरुपयोग किया और बाद में ईपीएफओ को उन्हें योजना से हटाना पड़ा; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ईपीएफओ द्वारा योजना के कार्यान्वयन में किसी भी संभावित दुरुपयोग या पारदर्शिता की कमी की जांच के लिए स्वतंत्र निगरानी प्रणाली स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है?

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

(क) से (ग): जी नहीं, रोजगार संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ) को दिए जाने से उसकी वैश्वासिक भूमिका पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। इसके अलावा, ईएलआई एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना है जो पूर्णतः भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित है। योजना के भाग-क के तहत प्रोत्साहन का भुगतान आधार ब्रिज पेमेंट सिस्टम के माध्यम से सीधे पहली बार वाले कर्मचारी के आधार से जुड़े बैंक खाते में किया जाएगा। भाग-ख के तहत, प्रोत्साहन सीधे प्रतिष्ठान/नियोक्ता के पैन लिंक्ड बैंक खाते में किया जाएगा।

(घ): ईएलआई योजना के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन और निगरानी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक संचालन समिति गठित की गई है, जिसमें विभिन्न श्रम प्रधान और संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों का प्रतिनिधित्व होगा।

राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन सलाहकार परिषद

1166. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन सलाहकार परिषद का ब्यौरा क्या है और परिषद द्वारा अपनी पिछली पाँच बैठकों के दौरान क्या प्रमुख सिफारिशें की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या परिषद द्वारा सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में अतिथि गृहों/पर्यटक आवासों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसी राष्ट्रीय एकीकृत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म की सिफारिश की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ग) इस वित्तीय वर्ष में छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार बजट आवंटन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) विगत ग्यारह वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ हेतु स्वीकृत और लंबित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन सलाहकार परिषद (एनटीएसी) माननीय पर्यटन मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में पर्यटन मंत्रालय के 'थिंक टैंक' के रूप में कार्य करती है। इस परिषद में प्रमुख केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधि, यात्रा एवं पर्यटन प्रबंधन क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञ और प्रमुख उद्योग संघों के पदेन सदस्य शामिल होते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन सलाहकार परिषद की पिछली पांच बैठकों से निकलने वाली प्रमुख सिफारिशों में आध्यात्मिक, धार्मिक और विरासत पर्यटन का संवर्धन; एमआईसीई पर्यटन को सुदृढ़ बनाना; तथा अल्पज्ञात स्थलों तक बेहतर हवाई और रेल संपर्क के साथ अतिरिक्त पर्यटन परिपथ विकसित करना शामिल है। परिषद ने अवसंरचना के विकास और सुरक्षा मानकों के माध्यम से साहसिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता पर भी बल दिया और इनबाउंड पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई सीटों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाए। हालांकि, सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में अतिथि गृहों/पर्यटक आवासों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एकीकृत डिजिटल प्लेटफ़ॉर्म के संबंध में परिषद द्वारा कोई विशेष सिफारिश नहीं की गई।

(ग) मंत्रालय आतिथ्य सहित घरेलू संवर्धन एवं प्रचार (डीपीपीएच) की अपनी योजनाओं के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ सहित अन्य राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को पर्यटन के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए आतिथ्य सहित घरेलू संवर्धन एवं प्रचार (डीपीपीएच) योजना के अंतर्गत आवंटन 136.90 करोड़ रु. का है। मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार बजट आवंटन नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन', 'राष्ट्रीय तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान संबंधी मिशन (प्रशाद) और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास हेतु केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' नामक योजनाओं के तहत देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों पर पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना और सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने गंतव्य-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए स्थायी एवं जिम्मेदारीयुक्त गंतव्य के विकास के उद्देश्य से अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0) के तौर पर नया रूप दिया है।

व्यय विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय की पूंजी निवेश हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) योजना के अंतर्गत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों के विकास हेतु परिचालन दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप, भारत सरकार ने देश भर के 23 राज्यों में कम प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास के लिए 3295.76 करोड़ रु. की 40 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत धनराशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

छत्तीसगढ़ में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं :-

क्र. सं.	**परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)**	**स्थिति**
1.	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जशपुर- कुनकुरी-मैनपाट-कमलेशपुर-महेशपुर-कुरदर- सरोधादादर- गंगरेल- कोंडागांव-नथियानवागांव- जगदलपुर -चित्रकूट- तीरथगढ़ का विकास	96.10	पूर्ण

स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची :-

क्र. सं.	**स्वीकृति की तिथि**	**गंतव्य**	**अनुभव का नाम**	**स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)**	**स्थिति**
1.	2024-25	कवर्धा	भोरमदेव कॉरिडोर विकास, कबीरधाम जिला	145.99	जारी

चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी), स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की एक उप-योजना :-

क्र. सं.	**स्वीकृति वर्ष**	**गंतव्य**	**श्रेणी**	**स्वीकृत लागत (लाख रु. में)**	**स्थिति**
1.	2024-25	मायाली बगीचा	पारिस्थितिकी की पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	996.97	जारी

पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई योजना) - वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास :-

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)	स्थिति
1.	2024-25	रायपुर में चित्रोत्पला फिल्म सिटी का विकास	95.79	जारी

2.	2024-25	रायपुर में जनजातीय एवं सांस्कृतिक सम्मेलन केंद्र का विकास	51.87	जारी

प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं :-

क्र. सं.	**स्वीकृति वर्ष**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)**	**स्थिति**
1.	2020-21	मां बम्लेश्वरी देवी मंदिर, डोंगरगढ़, जिला राजनंदगांव, छत्तीसगढ़ का विकास	48.44	पूर्ण

ENROLMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND RETENTION UNDER SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

1167. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) the total number of candidates enrolled, certified and placed under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and other skill development programmes, year-wise since FY 2021–22;

(b) the number of certified candidates who secured wage employment within three months of certification, including the number of employed in the formal sector; and

(c) whether the Government maintains data on job retention rates and average post- placement earnings 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 (c) Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including Uttar Pradesh. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills. The total number of candidates trained under various schemes of MSDE since FY 2021-22 are given below:

Scheme	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
PMKVY	6,16,040	2,11,170	5,39,340	20,34,686
JSS	4,61,996	7,26,284	5,07,337	4,55,856
NAPS	5,90,785	7,38,252	9,32,731	9,85,641
CTS	12,25,851	12,51,181	14,45,362	13,09,640

Note: *Under NAPS data is for apprentices engaged and in CTS data is of candidates enrolled for session 2021-2024*

Amongst the schemes of MSDE, placements were tracked under the Short Term Training component of PMKVY in the first three versions, which is PMKVY1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0, implemented from 2015-16 up to 2021-22. The number

of candidates reported placed across the country in these three versions of PMKVY was 24,37,887. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is on empowering the trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. Further, various IT tools like Skill India Digital Hub also give this opportunity.

Third party evaluation of schemes of MSDE have acknowledged their positive outcome and mentioned about their success in terms of placement or livelihood improvement of candidates trained, as indicated below:

PMKVY: MSDE's flagship scheme PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020. As per the study, about 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers.

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

that the focus of the skilling in the scheme favours self-employment which is in tune with Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

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

NAPS: Third-party evaluation study of NAPS conducted in 2021 has observed that the scheme has successfully enhanced the employability of youth by providing structured on-the-job training, with a notable increase in the engagement of apprentices across various industries. In the new version of the scheme, DBT method has been adopted to transfer government's share directly to apprentices' bank accounts, as streamlined reimbursement process was recommended in the report.

GREEN COVER IN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS OF TELANGANA

1168. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that districts like Nalgonda in Telangana have emerged as significant industrial belts, particularly with a high concentration of cement manufacturing units contributing to environmental stress and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to support the expansion of green cover in such industrially active districts to mitigate pollution and restore ecological balance;

(c) the details of the afforestation and pollution control projects implemented in Nalgonda under Schemes such as Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Green India Mission and others during the last five years; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch any focused green zone or buffer plantation initiatives in collaboration with the State Governments in industrial corridors like Nalgonda 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) Twelve cement industries are operating in the erstwhile Nalgonda district (presently 2 in Nalgonda district and 10 in Suryapet district). The primary components of the cement manufacturing process that contribute to air and water pollution include the Raw Mill/Kiln, Coal Mill, Cooler Discharge, and Cement Mill, among others, which are monitored by regulatory agencies so that emission/effluents remains within permissible limits.

(b) to (d) All Cement manufacturing units in the erstwhile Nalgonda district are equipped with Air Pollution Control Equipment. Reverse Air Bag Houses (RABH) or Pulse Jet Bag Filters are installed for the Raw Mill/Kilns; Bag Filters or Electrostatic

Precipitators (ESP) are provided for Cement Mills and Bag Filters are installed for Limestone Crushers and Coal Mills. Fugitive dust emissions due to other sources like vehicular movement in the plant area are controlled by using mobile sweeping machines and by water sprinkling. All the Cement industries provide online stack monitoring systems for the main sources of pollution and also Online Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (CAAQM) systems and connected to State/Central Pollution Control Board web server. Regular monitoring of the online system is done with dedicated monitoring cell and notices are being issued on non-compliance of the emission standards. Ministry, while issuing Environment clearance, stipulates environmental condition for development of green belt in an Industrial unit as per the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board to mitigate environment impacts due to dust, noise and gaseous emission.

Ministry is also implementing Nagar van Yojana since 2020-21, funded through National CAMPA, with an aim to create forest/green spaces in urban areas by developing Nagar Van/Vatikas, also with a view to protect forest lands within cities/towns or its fringes from degradation and encroachment. Two projects for above purposes have been sanctioned in Nalgonda, Telangana at the total cost of Rs.17.76 lakhs and first instalment of Rs. 12.44 lakhs has been released in the year 2022-23.

CONTRACTUAL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES AT TATA WISTRON FACILITY IN KOLAR

1169. SHRI M. MALLESH BABU:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a substantial proportion of the workforce employed at the Tata Wistron facility in Kolar that comprises outsourced contractual workers engaged through third-party agencies;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any representations or conducted any inquires regarding the repeated typically of 11 months short-term contract cycles for such workers wherein many of them are offloaded after three such renewals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with action taken by the Government to address the issues related to job security, social security benefits and compliance with the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act,1970?

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

(a) to (c) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 has been enacted to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.

No representations have been received in this Ministry regarding “the repeated typically of 11 months short-term contract cycles” of contractual workers at Tata Wistron facility in Kolar.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पटना पक्षी अभयारण्य

1170. श्री देवेश शाक्य :

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा जिले में स्थित पटना पक्षी अभयारण्य में कितने पक्षी, प्रवासी पक्षी और पर्यटक आए और इसके रख-रखाव पर कितना व्यय हुआ है;

(ख) क्या उक्त अभयारण्य को किसी राष्ट्रीय या राज्य योजना के अंतर्गत संरक्षण और विकास हेतु शामिल किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अब तक स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई निधि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त अभयारण्य के संरक्षण और विकास के लिए स्थानीय समुदायों, विशेषकर महिला स्वयं महायता समूहों (एसएचजी), पारिस्थितिकी-पर्यटन गाइडों या वन समितियों को शामिल करने के लिए कोई प्रयास किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस अभयारण्य को और विकसित करने तथा पर्यावरण शिक्षा, जैव-विविधता संरक्षण और स्थानीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है?

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

(क) से (ङ) वन्यजीवों की सुरक्षा और उनका प्रबंधन करना प्राथमिक रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों का उत्तरदायित्व होता है। प्रवासी पक्षियों सहित पक्षियों और संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या का ब्यौरा इस मंत्रालय के स्तर पर नहीं रखा जाता है।

यह मंत्रालय, वन्यजीवों के संरक्षण और प्रबंधन तथा उनके पर्यावासों के विकास हेतु केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम - 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का विकास' के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित राज्य सरकारों और

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को मंत्रालय में प्राप्त वार्षिक प्रचालन योजनाओं के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस स्कीम के तहत सहायता प्राप्त कार्यकलापों में संरक्षण संबंधी उपाय, पर्यावास प्रबंधन, जागरूकता सृजन, स्थानीय समुदायों को शामिल करते हुए पारि-पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना, आदि शामिल हैं।

विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उपर्युक्त स्कीम के तहत पटना अभयारण्य सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है :

(रूपए लाख में)

2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
266.7472	290.64425	393.86725	398.51196

DATA OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

1171. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government maintains detailed data collected by the employment exchanges across the country during the last two years, including the number of registrations, vacancies notified, submissions made, placements, 10th class and above educated persons on the live register, placement of Scheduled Caste (SC) candidates and placements of women candidates;

(b) if so, the details thereof employment exchange, district and State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to publish said data in a systematic, updated and publicly accessible manner through the Employment Exchange portal and the Open Government Data (OGD) Platform and if so, the details thereof along with the prescribed timeline?

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) Government maintains detailed data collected by the employment exchanges. State-wise data on various parameters, including the number of registrations, vacancies notified, submissions made, placements, 10th class and above educated persons on the live register, placement of Scheduled Caste (SC) candidates and placements of women candidates pertaining to employment exchanges based on the data furnished by the States is available in the Employment Exchange Statistics at https://dge.gov.in/dge/dge-publications-reports-

The Ministry is also implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project for transformation of the National Employment Service. National Career Service (NCS) Portal is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online and offline job fairs, job search and matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in]. The updated data/various reports are systematically published and are publically available at :

https://www.ncs.gov.in/_layouts/15/ncsp/ViewStaticReport.aspx.

IMPACT OF GOLD PRICE IN CORE RETAIL INFLATION

1172. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

(a) whether it is true that elevated gold prices have contributed to nearly 17 per cent of core retail inflation during the last twelve months, as per recent report of Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL);

(b) whether the Government is aware that this trend has disproportionately impacted household budgets in States with high gold dependency;

(c) whether any study has been conducted by the Government or RBI on the impact of sustained gold inflation on the consumption and savings of lower and middle-income families across the country, particularly rural women in Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has observed an increase in informal gold loans, distress sale of jewellery and pawn broking activities across the country due to rising gold inflation and if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the average monthly contribution of gold to core inflation (CPI excluding food and beverages and fuel and light) during the last twelve months (July 2024 to June 2025) is about 20 per cent. Gold in India serves a dual role—not only as a consumption item but also as an investment avenue, as it is considered a safe haven asset for hedging against uncertainties. Thus, an increase in gold price positively influences household consumption through the wealth effect, as the notional value of existing gold holdings

appreciates. A sustained high gold price may have differential effects across States or population groups, particularly those with greater socio-cultural and economic reliance on gold, where gold purchase is traditionally mandated for social occasions. However, it can also be viewed as a conversion of one asset (cash) into another (gold), with the potential for appreciation in value over time.

(c) and (d) No specific study has been conducted by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard.

(e) The RBI has taken several measures to improve formal credit availability against gold, particularly for small borrowers requiring small value loans, such as raising the maximum Loan-to-Value (LTV) ratio for consumption loans against gold collateral to 85% for loans up to ₹2.5 lakh, and 80% for loans between ₹2.5 lakh and ₹5 lakh, while the previous limit of 75% remains for loans above ₹5 lakh. The earlier cap of ₹4 lakhs on bullet repayment loans (where both principal and interest are due for payment only at the maturity of the loan), applicable to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks, has been removed. Further, to discourage informal lending practices, RBI has imposed restrictions on extending gold loans in case of ambiguity in the collateral's ownership and the practice of lenders repledging gold/ silver collateral. Additionally, lenders may renew loans upon a formal borrower request, subject to credit assessment, permissible LTV limits, and the loan being classified as 'standard', with bullet repayment loans eligible for renewal upon settlement of accrued interest. Reflecting the combined impact of regulatory efforts and shifting borrower preferences

to gold loans due to the relatively higher LTV ratio vis-à-vis other types of collateral, the value of bank loans against gold jewellery increased from ₹1,16,777 crore in May 2024 to ₹2,51,369 crore in May 2025 as per the data published by the RBI.

ADDITIONAL BUDGETARY ALLOCATION FOR EDUCATION

1173. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) The details of increased percentage of budgetary allocations for education in the current financial year;

(b) The rational of such allocation and the manner by which it aligns with the recommendations of NEP 2020;

(c) The total expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) The comparison of total expenditure on education with other developing countries; and

(e) The mechanism put in place to ensure that allocated fund for education reaches the ground level, especially rural and remote areas?

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 total allocation of fund for the Ministry of Education in BE 2025-26 is Rs. 1,28,650.05 Crore, which is 6.21% higher than that in BE 2024-25. The Department - wise details of allocation of the Ministry are as under:

(Amount in Cr.)

Name of Department	**B.E. 2024-25**	**B.E. 2025-26**	**Increase in allocation in BE 2025-26 over BE 2024-25**
D/o School Education and Literacy	73498.10	78572.10	7.41%
D/o Higher Education	47619.77	50077.95	5.16%
Total Budget of M/o Education	121117.87	128650.05	6.22%

(b) Allocation for various schemes and activities in BE-2025-26 has been aligned with the goals and objectives of National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020). As regards D/o School Education and Literacy, for flagship schemes viz PM Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) and Samagra Shiksha, the allocation has been increased by 23.96% and 10% respectively during the current financial year over the last financial year.

As regards D/o Higher Education, the allocation for National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS), PM- Research Fellowship (PMRF) and National Mission in Education through ICT has been increased by 96.33%, 71.43% and 36.46% respectively during the current financial year over the last financial year.

(c) As per the “Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education 2019-20 to 2021-22”, the expenditure on Education in India in 2019-20 (Actual), 2020-21(RE) and 2021-22(BE), was 4.04%, 4.36% and 4.12% of GDP respectively.

(d) The Public Expenditure on education in India in percentage term of GDP in 2022 is higher than most of the other SAARC Countries.

(e) In order to ensure that funds allocated under various schemes are utilised efficiently and reach the ground level, the Government of India has devised new modules namely Central Nodal Agency (CNA) and Treasury Single Account (TSA) for Central Sector Schemes and Single Nodal Agency (SNA) and SNA-SPARSH for Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Public Financial Management System (PFMS) thereby making fund available for utilization by Implementing Agencies (IAs) in States just-in time.

भारत-विश्व आर्थिक मंच (डब्ल्यूईएफ़) की ‘कौशल त्वरक’ पहल

1174. श्री हँसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:
श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई):
श्रीमती कृति देवी देबबर्मन:
श्री विजय बघेल:
श्री आशीष दुबे:
श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे:
श्रीमती पूनमबेन माडम:
श्री कृपानाथ मल्लाह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत-(विश्व आर्थिक मंच) डब्ल्यूईएफ़ 'कौशल त्वरक' पहल के कार्यान्वयन हेतु कुछ विशिष्ट राज्यों या क्षेत्रों की पहचान की है;

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

(ग) उक्त पहल किस प्रकार हरित ऊर्जा, उन्नत विनिर्माण और डिजिटल प्रौध्योगिकियों जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों में कौशल की कमी को दूर करने में सहायक सिद्ध होगी; और

(घ) उक्त पहल के अंतर्गत निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी या साझेदारी के लिए किए गए प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने विश्व आर्थिक मंच (डब्ल्यूईएफ) के सहयोग से दिनांक 08.04.2025 को नई दिल्ली के कौशल भवन में एक उच्चस्तरीय गोलमेज सम्मेलन के दौरान "इंडिया स्किल्स एक्सेलेटर" पहल पर विचार-विमर्श किया।

'इंडिया स्किल्स एक्सेलरेटर' का उद्देश्य समावेशी कौशलोन्नयन और पुनर्कौशलीकरण, आजीवन अधिगम में निवेश को जुटाने और सरकार-उद्योग सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के माध्यम से इन अंतरालों को दूर करना है। त्वरित करियर परिवर्तन को सक्षम बनाकर, स्केलेबल प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देकर और शिक्षा को उद्योग की ज़रूरतों के अनुरूप बनाकर- विशेष रूप से एआई, रोबोटिक्स और ऊर्जा जैसे उच्च-वृदधी क्षेत्रों में - इस पहल का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को सशक्त बनाना और भविष्य के लिए तैयार कार्यबल विकास की गति को बनाए रखना है। इस पहल में निजी क्षेत्र की मजबूत भागीदारी है तथा चार में से दो को-चेयर्स निजी क्षेत्र की हैं।

"महिलाओं के लिए कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता करियर" पहल

1175. श्री भरतभाई मनुभाई सुतारिया:
श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:
श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवा:
श्री कृपानाथ मल्लाह:
श्री जुगल किशोर:
डॉ. जयंत कुमार राय:
श्रीमती बिजुली कलिता मेधी:
सुश्री बाँसुरी स्वराज:
श्री जगदम्बिका पाल:

क्या **कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) "महिलाओं के लिए कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता करियर" पहल से लाभान्वित महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का देश भर में महिलाओं के अधिक समावेशन और डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस पहल को वर्तमान छह राज्यों से आगे विस्तारित करने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) से (ग) महिलाओं के लिए एआई करियर एक गहन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम है जो ग्रामीण स्नातक महाविद्यालयों में महिलाओं और लड़कियों को 320 घंटे का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। यह कार्यक्रम अप्रैल, 2025 में शुरू किया गया था और इसका पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किया जा रहा है। चार राज्यों के हब कॉलेजों में 8 उत्कृष्टता केंद्र स्थापित करने की प्रक्रिया भी चल रही है। प्रशिक्षण अगस्त, 2025 में शुरू करने की योजना बनाई गई है और पहले वर्ष (जून, 2026 तक) के दौरान, 8000 लड़कियों को प्रशिक्षण देना और उनके लिए आर्थिक अवसर उपलब्ध कराना कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य होगा। वर्तमान में इस कार्यक्रम की

परिकल्पना दो वर्षों के लिए की गई है जिसमें 30 हब केंद्र और 150 स्पोक केंद्र स्थापित किए जाएँगे और प्राप्त अनुभवों व परिणामों के आधार पर, कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जाएगा।

MAHILA SAMMAN SAVING CERTIFICATE (MSSC) IN WEST BENGAL

1176. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the details of the amount allocated, sanctioned and disbursed for the State of West Bengal under the Mahila Samman Savings Certificate Scheme (MSSC) since its inception, year-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries from the State of West Bengal since the inception of above scheme, year-wise and district wise;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to collaborate with local Government bodies and self-help groups to enhance the reach and impact of MSSC in the State particularly in Darjeeling, Kalimpong and North Dinajpur districts;

(d) the details of the initiatives being undertaken by the Government to promote awareness of the MSSC among women in rural and semi-urban areas of West Bengal; and

(e) the details of incentives offered under MSSC in the districts of Darjeeling, Kalimpong and North Dinajpur of West Bengal?

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

(a) Not applicable. Mahila Samman Savings Certificate (MSSC) is a voluntary savings scheme operated through Department of Post and banks, wherein higher rate of interest is offered to the women depositors.

(b) Year-wise and district-wise number of beneficiaries under Mahila Samman Savings Certificate (MSSC) since its inception pertaining to West Bengal State are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) to (e) The scheme was launched by the Government on 31/03/2023 to promote financial independence of women of the country. Department of Posts and all agency banks promote and display salient feature/benefits of National Small Savings Schemes including Mahila Samman Savings Certificate Scheme to enhance reach and impact of the schemes.

STATEMENT

Year-wise and district-wise number of beneficiaries under Mahila Samman Savings Certificate (MSSC) since its inception in West Bengal

Sr. No.	District of West Bengal	The Number of Beneficiaries as on 31.03.2024	The Number of Beneficiaries as on 31.03.2025
1	24 PARAGANAS NORTH	26700	37339
2	24 PARAGANAS SOUTH	10547	14262
3	Alipurduar	932	1341
4	BANKURA	11297	13679
5	BIRBHUM	3746	5370
6	COOCHBEHAR	1479	2208
7	DARJEELING	4063	5655
8	DINAJPUR DAKSHIN	2023	2532

9	DINAJPUR UTTAR	2942	3864
10	HOOGHLY	14199	20263
11	HOWRAH	14624	18201
12	JALPAIGURI	1979	2949
13	Jhargram	3107	3736
14	KALIMPONG	717	1016
15	KOLKATA	19576	27794
16	MALDAH	3589	4621
17	MEDINIPUR EAST	10945	14502
18	MEDINIPUR WEST	15294	18507
19	MURSHIDABAD	6364	8520
20	NADIA	8223	10875
21	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	6963	10456
22	PURBA BARDHAMAN	7396	10044
23	PURULIA	4301	5234
	Total	181006	242968

एनएमएमए के अंतर्गत सांस्कृतिक विरासत का डिजिटलीकरण

1177. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

श्री जय प्रकाश:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ:

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री यदुवीर वाडियार:

श्री आलोक शर्मा:

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

श्री गोडम नागेश:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय स्मारक और पुरावशेष मिशन (एनएमएमए) के अंतर्गत विशेष रूप से तेलंगाना, राजस्थान के जालौर, सिरोही जिलों, महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और खानदेश क्षेत्र में अब तक डिजिटलीकृत किए गए स्मारकों, विरासत स्थलों और पुरावशेषों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों और संस्थाओं में दस्तावेजीकरण प्रक्रिया में मानकीकरण और सटीकता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन से तंत्र अपनाए गए हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के जीर्णोद्धार और प्रस्तुतिकरण में 3डी मैंपिग, एआर/वीआर, जीआईएस आदि जैसी प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग को एकीकृत करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का युवाओं में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए उक्त डिजिटल विरासत डेटाबेस को स्कूलों और उच्च शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रमों के साथ एकीकृत करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) छत्तीसगढ़ के प्रमुख स्मारकों और विरासत स्थलों के डिजिटलीकरण की स्थिति क्या है;

(च) सरकार द्वारा राज्य के विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में उक्त डिजिटल विरासत के बारे में पढ़ाने या प्रचार करने के लिए की गई पहल का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) क्या सरकार का जालौर किले को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ज) महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले में स्मारकों और विरासत स्थलों की वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में इन स्मारकों के संरक्षण के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक और पुरावशेष मिशन (एनएमएमए) द्वारा अभी तक प्रलेखित स्मारकों और पुरावशेषों की कुल संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

तेलंगाना-2598, राजस्थान-42606, महाराष्ट्र-164973 और निर्मित धरोहर एवं स्थल, तेलंगाना-629, राजस्थान-2160, महाराष्ट्र-32 (संलग्न **विवरण**-I)। अभी तक के राज्यवार आँकड़े वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध हैं। उपर्युक्त आँकड़े एनएमएमए की वेबसाइट: https://nmma.nic.in पर भी अपलोड किए गए हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 2007 से राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक और पुरावशेष मिशन, धरोहर भवनों, स्थलों और पुरावशेषों का दस्तावेजीकरण कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य इसके लिए एक डेटाबेस तैयार करना है। धरोहर भवनों, स्थलों और पुरावशेषों के दस्तावेजीकरण के लिए मानकीकरण और सटीकता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु एक मानक प्रारूप भी तैयार किया गया है।

(ग) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण इनके जीर्णोद्धार, संरक्षण, उत्खनन और अन्वेषण में एआर/वीआर, 3डी मैपिंग, जीआईएस आदि प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग कर रहा है।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक और पुरावशेष मिशन, मंडल कार्यालयों के सहयोग से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित कर रहा है और विश्वविद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों और अन्य इच्छुक संगठनों को प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रदान कर रहा है। दस्तावेज़ीकरण कार्य में तेज़ी लाने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में राज्य-स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन समिति (एसएलआईसी) को पुनर्गठित करने के भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। ये आँकड़े एनएमएमए की वेबसाइट: https://nmma.nic.in पर उपलब्ध हैं।

(ङ) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के संबंध में कुल 60 निर्मित धरोहर और स्थलों का दस्तावेजीकरण और प्रकाशन किया गया है।

(च) राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक और पुरावशेष मिशन, मंडल कार्यालयों के सहयोग से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित कर रहा है और विश्वविद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों और अन्य इच्छुक संगठनों को प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रदान कर रहा है। दस्तावेज़ीकरण कार्य में तेज़ी लाने के

लिए प्रत्येक राज्य में राज्य-स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन समिति (एसएलआईसी) को पुनर्गठित करने के भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इन जागरूकता कार्यक्रम के लिए भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण का दृष्टिकोण भी जोड़ा जाएगा।

(छ) वर्तमान में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ज) महाराष्ट्र राज्य के पालघर जिले में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के 08 संरक्षित स्मारक और क्षेत्र हैं। इनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

इन स्मारकों में नियमित रूप से संरक्षण कार्य किया जाता है।

<u>विवरण- I</u>

एनएमएमए की वेबसाइट पर 23 जुलाई, 2025 तक प्रकाशित पुरावशेष का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	**राज्य**	**कुल आंकडा**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	6229
2	असम	1880
3	बिहार	6264
4	चंडीगढ़	778
5	छत्तीसगढ़	312
6	दिल्ली	425059
7	गोवा	701
8	गुजरात	46229
9	हरियाणा	298547
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3974
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	93430
12	झारखंड	361
13	कर्नाटक	904
14	केरल	906
15	मध्य प्रदेश	4889
16	महाराष्ट्र	164973
17	मिजोरम	684
18	ओडिशा	8113

19	पंजाब	84862
20	राजस्थान	42606
21	तमिलनाडु	3931
22	तेलंगाना	2598
23	लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	7
24	उत्तराखंड	416
25	उत्तर प्रदेश	37527
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	5168
	कुल	**1241348**

23 जुलाई, 2025 तक एनएमएमए की वेबसाइट पर निर्मित धरोहर और स्थलों का प्रकाशित किया गया राज्य-वार आंकडा

क्र. सं.	**राज्य का नाम**	**कुल आंकडा**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1788
2	बिहार	20
3	छत्तीसगढ	60
4	दिल्ली	872
5	गुजरात	46
6	हरियाणा	1
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	280
8	जम्मू और कश्मीर	292
9	कर्नाटक	312
10	केरल	174
11	मध्य प्रदेश	749
12	महाराष्ट्र	32
13	ओडिशा	2015
14	पंजाब	687
15	राजस्थान	2160
16	तमिलनाडु	922

17	तेलंगाना	629
18	त्रिपुरा	4
19	उत्तर प्रदेश	228
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	135
	कुल	**11406**

<u>विवरण-II</u>

महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संरक्षित स्मारक और क्षेत्र

क्र. सं.	**स्मारक/स्थल का नाम**	**स्थान**	**ज़िला**
1	किला	अर्नाला	पालघर
2	किला और पुराने पुर्तगाली अवशेष		पालघर
3	उमराला गाँव से बोलिंज तक सड़क के पश्चिम की ओर एक तालाब	बोलिंज	पालघर
4	हिस्सा नि-11 में 25 ¼ गुंठा क्षेत्रफल वाला एक टीला जिसे स्थानीय रूप से "सोनार भट " के नाम से जाना जाता है	गास	पालघर
5	बाराद पहाड़ी की गुफाएँ	खुनावाड़ा	पालघर
6	हिस्सा संख्या 2 में 2 एकड़ और 28 ¼ गुंठा क्षेत्रफल वाला एक टीला जिसे स्थानीय रूप से बरुडकोट के नाम से जाना जाता है	मर्देस (नालसोपारा)	पालघर
7	ब्राह्मण गुफाएँ	पोलुसोनाला	पालघर
8	नक्काशीदार पत्थर	वड़ा	पालघर

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SPORTS SCIENCE AND RESEARCH (NCSSR)

1178. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI VIVEK THAKUR:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

(a) the objectives and core areas of research of the newly inaugurated National Centre for Sports Science and Research (NCSSR) at Indira Gandhi Stadium;

(b) whether the NCSSR is expected to collaborate with international sports science centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the NCSSR proposes to support India's bid for the 2036 Olympics and the vision for elite athlete developments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a), (d) and (e) The scheme of National Centre of Sports Science and Research (NCSSR), run by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, aims to support high-level research, education and innovation with respect to the high performance of elite athletes. The objectives of the newly inaugurated NCSSR at Indira Gandhi Stadium are as under:

- Application of scientific principles to the promotion, maintenance and enhancement of sporting performance.
- Performance enhancement of athletes through the use of sports science
- Developing athletes to their maximum potential and to prolong their competitive sporting career.
- Dissemination of sports science information
- Testing and Certification of food supplements/Indigenous preparations.
- Application of Ayurvedic/Homeopathic Medicines in sporting performance.
- Management and rehabilitation of sports injuries

Further, the NCSSR's core research areas are multidisciplinary, encompassing sports physiology, biomechanics, athlete nutrition and metabolism, sports psychology and mental resilience, anthropometry, rehabilitation science, wearable and digital monitoring technologies, and ethical research compliance including athlete data protection.

Bidding to host the Olympic Games in India is the responsibility of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and allotment of hosting rights for the Olympics is done by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) through a detailed host selection process. The host selection process is available in public domain on IOC website at https://www.olympics.com/ioc/becoming-an-olympic-games-host/the-process-to-elect-olympic-hosts.

(b) and (c) Yes, the National Centre for Sports Science and Research (NCSSR) aims to collaborate with reputed international sports science centres and research institutions as part of its mandate to bring global expertise and best practices into India's sports training and performance infrastructure.

The NCSSR aims to enter into extensive international collaborations, including academic exchanges, technology partnerships, and co-research initiatives with renowned institutions like the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS), Gatorade Sports Science Institute (GSSI), University of Bath (UK), and bodies under the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Medical Commission. A key aim is the harmonization of training, testing, and rehabilitation protocols with global standards to boost the competitiveness of Indian athletes internationally. Additionally, the NCSSR actively participates in international sports science conferences and is developing academic fellowships with foreign universities to promote advanced research and doctoral-level training for Indian scholars in sports science.

स्वावलंबिनी महिला उद्यमशीलता कार्यक्रम

1179. श्री भोजराज नाग:
श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:
श्री पी.पी.चौधरी:
श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाह:
श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:
श्री दिलीप शइकीया:

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम:
श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:
श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:
श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत:
श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:
श्री यदुवीर वाडियार :
श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:
श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ:
श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:
श्री भर्तृहरि महताब :
डॉ. हेमांग जोशी :
श्री गोडम नागेश :
सुश्री कंगना रनौत:
श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:
श्री मनोज तिवारी:
डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:
श्री माधवनेनी रघुनंदन राव:
श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:
श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

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

(क) देश में स्वावलंबिनी महिला उद्यमिता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत लक्षित उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआई) और छात्रों की संख्या छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश में विशेष रुप से मंडी और महाराष्ट्र में विशेष रुप से पालघर जिले और जलगाँव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जैसे आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों और राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कितनी है;

(ख) इस संकाय विकास कार्यक्रम (एफडीपी) से एचईआई में महिला उद्यमिता मार्गदर्शन की दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता में किस प्रकार योगदान मिलने की उम्मीद है और भविष्य में इस कार्यक्रम को और अधिक क्षेत्रों, संस्थानों, आकाक्षीं जिलों, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और शहरी अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों तक विस्तारित करने की योजना/रोडमैप क्या है;

(ग) उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी, कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर), उद्योग के साथ साझेदारी, इंटर्नशिप और व्यावसायिक मॉड्यूल के संबंध में प्रावधान का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस क्षेत्र में महिला उद्यमिता, कौशल और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, उत्तर-पूर्वी दिल्ली में स्थित उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत शामिल करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इस योजना में सभी राज्यों संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और केंद्र तथा राज्यों संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के बीच साझा किए जाने वाले वित्तीय अंशदान का अनुपात क्या है; और

(च) क्या यह योजना क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को पाटने और सकल नामांकन अनुपात में सुधार करने में मदद कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने नीति आयोग के महिला उद्यमशीलता के साथ मिलकर, ज्ञान भागीदार के रूप में, फरवरी 2025 में असम, मेघालय, मिजोरम, उत्तर प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के छह उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआई)/विश्वविद्यालयों में एक पायलट परियोजना के रूप में स्वावलंबिनी - एक महिला उद्यमशीलता कार्यक्रम - का शुभारंभ किया। मंत्रालय अपने स्वायत्त संस्थानों, अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय उद्यमशीलता एवं लघु व्यवसाय विकास संस्थान (एनआईईएसबीयूडी), नोएडा और भारतीय उद्यमशीलता संस्थान (आईआईई), गुवाहाटी के माध्यम से इस कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है।

स्वावलंबिनी परियोजना युवा महिलाओं को विचार-मंथन से लेकर सफल उद्यम निर्माण तक के सफर में मदद करने के लिए एक संरचित, बहु-चरणीय प्रशिक्षण चलाती है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य छात्राओं में उद्यमशीलता की मानसिकता विकसित करना है, और उन्हें उद्यमशीलता को करियर के रूप में अपनाने के लिए आवश्यक उपलब्ध सहायता तंत्रों, योजनाओं, संसाधनों और नेटवर्क के बारे में जागरूक करना है।

स्वावलंबिनी परियोजना के लक्षित समूह में उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों (एचईआई) और विश्वविद्यालयों की 1200 छात्राएँ शामिल हैं, जो उद्यमिता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम (ईएपी) के माध्यम से उद्यमशीलता जागरूकता पर एक परिचयात्मक कार्यक्रम में भाग लेंगी । इनमें से, ईएपी प्रतिभागियों में से चयनित 600 छात्राएँ उद्यमशीलता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) में भाग लेंगी, जिसमें कौशल विकास, वित्त तक पहुँच, बाज़ार संपर्क, अनुपालन और कानूनी सहायता, व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ और नेटवर्किंग के अवसर जैसे महत्वपूर्ण व्यावसायिक पहलुओं को शामिल करते हुए गहन उद्यमिता विकास प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा। इसके बाद प्रतिभागियों को अपने विचारों को स्थायी उद्यमों में बदलने में मदद करने के लिए 21 सप्ताह का सहयोग और मार्गदर्शन प्रदान किया जाएगा।

कार्यक्रम के निष्पादन, पर्यवेक्षण और निगरानी की देखरेख करेगा, जबकि नीति आयोग कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन करेगा, मार्गदर्शन एवं सहायता प्रदान करेगा, प्रारंभिक वित्त पोषण की सुविधा प्रदान करेगा और अवार्ड टू रिवार्ड (एटीआर) पहल के माध्यम से सफल उद्यमियों को मान्यता देगा।
मार्गदर्शन और सहयोग के दौरान, उद्योग जगत के अग्रणी और सफल उद्यमी प्रतिभागियों को मार्गदर्शन और व्यावहारिक सहायता प्रदान करके उनका मार्गदर्शन करेंगे। सफल उद्यमियों को अपने अनुभव साझा करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाएगा, जिसमें वे उन चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालेंगे जिनका उन्होंने सामना किया और अपने व्यवसाय को स्थापित करने के लिए अपनाई गई रणनीतियों पर प्रकाश डालेंगे।

दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, इस कार्यक्रम में एक संकाय विकास कार्यक्रम (एफडीपी) भी शामिल है, जहाँ भाग लेने वाले उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों/विश्वविद्यालयों के संकाय सदस्य पाँच दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण सत्र से गुजरेंगे। यह पहल शिक्षकों को अपने संस्थानों में महत्वाकांक्षी महिला उद्यमियों को मार्गदर्शन और सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए आवश्यक कौशल से सुसज्जित करेगी।

पायलट परियोजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित महिला प्रतिभागियों का कार्यक्रम-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है :

कार्यक्रम का नाम	**कुल लक्ष्य**	**कुल प्रशिक्षित**
संकाय विकास कार्यक्रम (एफडीपी)	75	43
उद्यमशीलता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम (ईएपी)	1200	996
उद्यमशीलता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी)	600	139

पायलट परियोजना के तहत दिनांक 30.06.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार प्रशिक्षित महिला प्रतिभागियों का राज्य-वार और कार्यक्रम-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	**कार्यक्रम का नाम (कुल प्रशिक्षित)**		
	एफडीपी	**ईएपी**	**ईडीपी**
असम	9	-*	-*
मेघालय	8	161	-*
मिजोरम	10	244	-*
उत्तर प्रदेश	13	441	139
तेलंगाना	3	150	-*
कुल	**43**	**996**	**139**

*एफडीपी, ईएपी और ईडीपी अगस्त 2025 से शुरू होने वाले हैं।

पायलट स्वावलंबिनी कार्यक्रम के परिणामों के आधार पर, उच्च शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उद्यमशीलता के ज्ञान को शामिल करने के उद्देश्य से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में उच्च शिक्षा मंत्रालय के व्यापक नेटर्वक के

लिए स्वावलंबिनी कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाने की व्यवहार्यता का आकलन करेगा, जिससे युवा महिलाओं को रोजगार सृजनकर्ता बनने और भारत के नवाचार और उद्यमशीलता पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में सार्थक योगदान देने के लिए सशक्त बनाया जा सके।

हरियाणा में युवाओं के कौशल विकास के लिए विशेष योजनाएँ

1180. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

(क) क्या हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले युवाओं के कौशल विकास हेतु कोई विशेष योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त क्षेत्रों में इन योजनाओं का लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले युवाओं का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) हरियाणा में, विशेषकर सोनीपत लोक सभा क्षेत्र में, वर्ष 2020 से इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित और नियोजित युवाओं का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और अधिक कौशल विकास केंद्र खोलने का विचार है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो हरियाणा में इसका जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के तहत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं अर्थात प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) हरियाणा के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर के समाज के सभी वर्गों के लिए कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के

माध्यम से कौशल, पुनः कौशल और कौशलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल से लैस करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है। इन योजनाओं का संक्षिप्त विवरण इस प्रकार है:

प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई): पीएमकेवीवाई योजना देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण और पूर्व शिक्षण की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से कौशलोन्नयन और पुनः कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए है।

जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) योजना: जेएसएस का मुख्य लक्ष्य 15-45 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के निरक्षरों, नव-साक्षरों और प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों तथा 12वीं कक्षा तक स्कूल छोड़ने वालों को व्यावसायिक कौशल प्रदान करना है, जिसमें " दिव्यांगजन " और अन्य पात्र व्यक्तियों को आयु में देर्य 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 कार्य 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।

सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (सोनीपत और जींद जिले) सहित हरियाणा में इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

2015-16 से 2021-22 तक लागू किए गए पीएमकेवीवाई के पहले तीन संस्करणों (पीएमवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0) में अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण घटक के अंतर्गत प्लेसमेंट पर नज़र रखी गई। हरियाणा में पीएमकेवीवाई (1.0, 2.0, 3.0) के अंतर्गत नियुक्त उम्मीदवारों का ज़िलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है । पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, हमारे प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर अवसर चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने और उन्हें इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से उन्मुख करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) जैसे विभिन्न आईटी उपकरण भी यह अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

(ङ) और (च) एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण केंद्र आवश्यकतानुसार स्थापित या संचालित किए जाते हैं। हरियाणा राज्य में एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्थापित या संचालित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

हरियाणा राज्य में एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या का जिलावार ब्यौरा

हरियाणा के जिले	पीएमकेवीवाई (2015-16 से 30 जून 2025 तक)	जेएसएस (2018-19 से 31 मार्च 2025 तक)	एनएपीएस (2018-19 से 30 जून 2025 तक)	सीटीएस (आईटीआई) (सत्र 2020 से 2025)
अंबाला	28,897	0	4,597	11,374
भिवानी	44,977	0	5,764	19,296
चरकी दादरी	3,407	0	1,456	3,719
फरीदाबाद	61,559	0	24,716	5,461
फतेहाबाद	36,361	0	3,080	13,191
गुरुग्राम	1,66,195	10,691	1,35,255	7,804
हिसार	55,669	0	7,665	23,634
झज्जर	21,617	0	11,296	13,132
जींद	27,277	0	3,611	17,613
कैथल	17,921	0	3,243	14,460
करनाल	25,400	0	7,060	11,612

कुरुक्षेत्र	32,166	0	3,495	10,295
महेंद्रगढ़	35,768	0	2,564	12,523
नूह	16,750	0	2,363	8,926
पलवल	13,426	0	6,040	5,887
पंचकुला	15,775	0	7,746	5,376
पानीपत	20,213	12,037	6,114	7,203
रेवाड़ी	21,726	0	36,476	13,891
रोहतक	25,238	6,317	10,458	13,560
सिरसा	39,158	11,514	3,948	12,573
सोनीपत	25,465	10,602	13,783	13,562
यमुनानगर	27,076	0	7,833	9,776
कुल	7,62,041	51,161	3,08,563	2,54,868

विवरण- II

हरियाणा राज्य में पीएमकेवीवाई (1.0, 2.0, और 3.0) के तहत नियुक्त उम्मीदवारों की संख्या का जिलावार ब्यौरा

हरियाणा के जिले	नियुक्त किए गए उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
अंबाला	2,691
भिवानी	2,600
चरकी दादरी	362
फरीदाबाद	1,504
फतेहाबाद	1,627
गुरुग्राम	934
हिसार	2,268
झज्जर	1,177
जींद	**1,726**
कैथल	1,293
करनाल	2,976
कुरुक्षेत्र	3,619
महेंद्रगढ़	1,380
नूह	1,724

पलवल	1,204
पंचकुला	3,339
पानीपत	2,127
रेवाड़ी	1,539
रोहतक	1,122
सिरसा	3,934
सोनीपत	**949**
यमुनानगर	2,754
कुल मिलाकर	**42,849**

<u>विवरण-III</u>

हरियाणा राज्य में दिनांक 30 जून 2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत स्थापित या संचालित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की संख्या का जिलावार ब्यौरा

हरियाणा के जिले	**पीएमकेवीवाई केन्द्र**	**जेएसएस केन्द्र**	**एनएपीएस प्रतिष्ठानों**	**आईटीआई**
अंबाला	75	0	260	10
भिवानी	186	0	191	46
चरकी दादरी	21	0	95	5
फरीदाबाद	122	0	489	9
फतेहाबाद	152	0	197	21
गुरुग्राम	165	1	1100	9
हिसार	266	0	245	35
झज्जर	82	0	276	14
जींद	121	0	296	25
कैथल	77	0	210	19
करनाल	112	0	385	18
कुरुक्षेत्र	91	0	183	22
महेंद्रगढ़	116	0	113	24
नूह	51	0	102	8
पलवल	50	0	199	6

पंचकुला	58	0	299	8
पानीपत	63	1	288	14
रेवाड़ी	68	0	355	25
रोहतक	108	1	331	18
सिरसा	177	1	271	14
सोनीपत	99	1	561	15
यमुनानगर	116	0	244	16
कुल	2,376	5	6,025	381

ESTABLISHING KICS UNDER KIS IN MAHARASHTRA

1181. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:
PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

(a) the total number of Khelo India Centres (KICs) established under the Khelo India Scheme in Maharashtra;

(b) the details of these centres, including the year of establishment and type of sports discipline supported, district-wise;

(c) whether any new KICs are proposed to be set up in the said State, especially in tribal or aspirational districts;

(d) the number of youth athletes identified under the Talent Identification component of the Khelo India Scheme from Maharashtra during the last three years;

(e) the number of these athletes provided with training, coaching, and financial assistance in the said State during this period;

(f) the progress made in the conduct and participation of athletes from Maharashtra in the Khelo India University Games (KIUG) and Khelo India School Games (KISG); and

(g) the number of athletes participated in each edition of KIUG and KISG from Maharashtra during the last three years?

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

(a) and (b) A total of 43 Khelo India Centres (KICs) have been notified in the State of Maharashtra. District-wise details and disciplines covered in respect of KICs notified across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers.

(c) KICs are notified based on the proposals received from the State. No proposal has been received to open new KIC from the State of Maharashtra.

(d) and (e) The number Khelo India Athletes (KIAs) identified from Maharashtra under the Khelo India Scheme during the last three years who are provided with training, coaching, and financial assistance are as under:

2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
365	347	325

(f) Maharashtra has shown significant progress and strong participation in both the Khelo India University Games (KIUG) and Khelo India School Games (KISG). In the Khelo India Youth Games (KIYG), which is part of the larger Khelo India initiative, Maharashtra has consistently performed well. At the 7th KIYG (Patna, Bihar), Maharashtra topped the medal table with a total of 158 medals (58 gold, 47 silver, 53 bronze). They previously won in 2023 (Madhya Pradesh) and 2024 (Tamil Nadu), making it a hat trick of victories. Further, Maharashtra universities, including Savitribai Phule Pune University, Shivaji University, University of Mumbai, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur, Bharati Vidyapeeth University (MH), Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, actively participated in the fourth edition of KIUG. Medal tally of all Khelo India Games is available at https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in.

(g) The number of athletes from the State of Maharashtra in each edition of Khelo India School/Youth Games and Khelo India University Games are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Number of athletes from the State of Maharashtra in each edition of Khelo India School/Youth Games and Khelo India University Games

S. No.	Name of the Event	Host State	No. of Athletes from Maharashtra

1.	Khelo India School Games, 2018	New Delhi	354
2.	Khelo India Youth Games, 2019	Maharashtra	750
3.	Khelo India Youth Games, 2020	Assam	568
4.	Khelo India Youth Games, 2021	Haryana	367
5.	Khelo India Youth Games, 2022	Madhya Pradesh	361
6.	Khelo India Youth Games, 2023	Tamil Nadu	375
7.	Khelo India Youth Games, 2025	Bihar	442
8.	Khelo India University Games, 2020	Odisha	310
9.	Khelo India University Games, 2021	Karnataka	456
10.	Khelo India University Games, 2022	Uttar Pradesh	509
11.	Khelo India University Games, 2023	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Nagaland, and Tripura	382

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

1182. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that increasing deforestation, air pollution, and erratic climate patterns are affecting public health, agriculture, and local livelihoods;

(b) if so, the measures being taken to protect forest cover, promote sustainable development, and tackle the impact of climate change at the community level; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) The Government has taken a number of steps to protect forest cover, promote sustainable development, and tackle the impact of climate change which include the following:

(i) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFandCC) implements a range of flagship schemes and programmes, including the National Mission for a Green India, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Nagar Van Yojana, Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI), and the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). These initiatives support the efforts of States and Union Territories in ecological restoration through afforestation within and outside forest areas, forest landscape restoration, habitat improvement, soil and water conservation measures, and biodiversity protection.

(ii) To foster public participation in afforestation, the Ministry has also launched the "Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam" campaign. This initiative encourages

individuals to plant a tree in honour of their mothers, promoting emotional connection with nature. It serves as a symbolic gesture of gratitude while strengthening community involvement in environmental conservation.

(iii) India's forest and tree cover has shown a consistent increase, currently covering 25.17% of the country's total geographical area. Between 2005 and 2021, an additional carbon sink of 2.29 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent has been created, significantly contributing to the country's climate change mitigation goals.

(iv) The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), launched by MoEFandCC in January 2019, targets air quality improvement in 130 non-attainment and Million Plus Cities across 24 States/UTs. It is a multi-sectoral initiative involving Central and State Governments, ULBs, and other stakeholders. NCAP emphasizes source-specific mitigation through city, state, and national-level action plans. It mobilizes resources from various Central schemes like Swachh Bharat Mission, AMRUT, Smart City Mission, and others, along with state and local support. A performance-based grant of ₹13,036.52 crore has been allocated to 130 cities/ULBs for implementing air quality measures.

(v) The Government of India has developed the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which comprises Missions in specific areas. Six out of nine Missions under NAPCC focus on adaptation in water, habitat,

agriculture, the Himalayan ecosystem, human health, and strategic knowledge of climate change. All these Missions focus on strategies to combat the adverse impacts of climate change, and, are institutionalized andimplemented by the respective Nodal Ministries/ Departments. Further, thirty-four States and UTs have prepared their respective State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs). The SAPCCs are designed to be context specific, and inter-alia, provide adaptation strategies considering each State's different ecological, social, and economic conditions.

(vi) The National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) has been established to support adaptation activities in the States and UTs that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

(vii) India has progressively continued decoupling economic growth from Green House Gas emissions.Between 2005 and 2020, India’s gross domestic product emission intensity reducedby 36%.

(viii) India’s Long Term Low-Carbon Development Strategy provides a framework involving seven key strategic transitions for achieving net-zero emissions by 2070, based on the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, equity, and climate justice. These include:

- low-carbon development of electricity systems consistent with development;
- develop an integrated, efficient and inclusive transport system;

- promote adaptation in urban design, energy and material efficiency in buildings, and sustainable urbanization;
- promoting economy-wide decoupling of growth from emissions and development of an efficient, innovative low emission industrial system;
- development of carbon dioxide removal and related engineering solutions;
- enhancing forest and vegetation cover consistent with socio-economic and ecological considerations; and economic and financial needs of low-carbon development.

NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE AWASIYA VIDYALAYAS

1183. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the details of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalayas (NSCBAVs) and hostels that have been sanctioned and are currently operational in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the details of sanctioned student strength, actual enrolment, and number of vacant teaching and non-teaching positions in each school and hostel, school and hostel-wise;

(c) the number of dropouts from NSCBAVs in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh, during the last five years and the details of reported reasons for such dropouts, district-wise;

(d) the quantum of funds allocated, released and utilized for NSCBAVs and their hostels in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year and district-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments for the establishment and upgradation of NSCBAVs and hostels in the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the current status of such proposals?

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) 1201 Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalayas (NSCBAVs) / Hostels have been sanctioned in the country, out of which 1137 are operational. Details of NSCBAVs / Hostels sanctioned /operational in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, as per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b) As per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, details of sanctioned student strength, actual enrolment and number of vacant teaching and non-teaching positions in each school and hostel, school and hostel wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(c) As per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, there is no dropout from NSCBAVs in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) As per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, details of funds allocated, released and utilized for NSCBAVs / hostels in Andhra Pradesh

during the last five years, year-wise and district-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement -III.**

(e) and (f) 37 proposals for establishment of NSCBAVs/Hostels and 30 proposals for upgradation of NSCBAVs /Hostels were received during 2025-26. These proposals were appraised as per the programmatic and financial norms of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Samagra Shiksha'. After appraisal, 27 proposals for establishment of NSCBAVs/Hostels and 30 proposals for upgradation of NSCBAVs/ Hostels were approved.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalayas/Hostels sanctioned /operational in Andhra Pradesh, District-wise

S. No	Block, District and Name of the Residential School / Hostel	Residential School / Hostel	Functioning Status
1	Bheemili, Visakhapatnam, Sanghamitra Rural Development Society	Residential School	operational
2	Bapulapadu, Krishna, Amma Nilayam	Residential School	operational
3	Allur, SPSR Nellore, Child Ashram	Residential School	operational
4	Arilova, Chinagadili, Visakhapatnam, Centre for Rural Entrepreneurship Development and Intigrated Training Society (CREDITS)	Hostel	operational
5	Anakapalli, Pratiba Educational Society	Hostel	operational
6	Nandyal, Star Society	Hostel	operational
7	Srikakulam, Helping Hands Association	Hostel	operational
8	Vizianagaram	Hostel	operational

S. No	Block, District and Name of the Residential School / Hostel	Residential School / Hostel	Functioning Status
9	Penamaluru, Krishna, Vasavya Mahila Mandali	Hostel	operational
10	Vijayawada(U), NTR, Navajeevan Bala Bhavan	Hostel	operational
11	Guntur, Vidya Mission	Hostel	operational
12	SPSR Nellore, Child and Police Project	Hostel	operational
13	Atmakur, SPSR Nellore, John grace Educational and welfare society	Hostel	operational
14	Tirupati, Rural Educational and Agricultural Labour Society (REALS)	Hostel	operational
15	Kadapa, Jesus Sustains organization	Hostel	operational
16	Kurnool, Poor people Development Social Service Society	Hostel	operational
17	Adoni, Kurnool, Ananta Educational and Rural Educational Development Society	Hostel	operational
18	Nuzvidu, Eluru, Ravicherla Integrated Development and Education Society (RIDES)	Hostel	Operational from this year (2025-26)

STATEMENT-II

Details of sanctioned strength, actual enrolment, and vacant teaching and non-teaching posts in each Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalayas / Hostels

Sl. No.	District	Sanctioned strength	Enrolment	Teaching			Non-Teaching		
				Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
1	Bheemili, Visakhapatnam, Sanghamitra Rural	205	205	13	13	0	7	7	0

Sl. No.	District	Sanctioned strength	Enrolment	Teaching			Non-Teaching		
				Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
	Development Society								
2	Bapulapadu, Krishna, Amma Nilayam	140	140	11	11	0	7	7	0
3	Allur, SPSR Nellore, Child Ashram	140	136	11	11	0	7	7	2
4	Arilova, Chinagadili, Visakhapatnam, Centre for Rural Entrepreneurship Development and Intigrated Training Society (CREDITS)	140	140	3	3	0	7	7	0
5	Anakapalli, Pratiba Educational Society	140	140	3	3	0	7	7	0
6	Nandyal, Star Society	140	130	3	3	0	7	7	0
7	Srikakulam, Helping Hands Association	70	70	3	3	0	7	7	0
8	Vizianagaram	70	30	3	1	2	7	2	5
9	Penamaluru, Krishna, Vasavya Mahila Mandali	110	105	3	3	0	7	7	0

Sl. No.	District	Sanctioned strength	Enrolment	Teaching			Non-Teaching		
				Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
10	Vijayawada(U), NTR, Navajeevan Bala Bhavan	110	85	3	3	0	7	7	0
11	Guntur, Vidya Mission	140	110	3	3	0	7	7	0
12	SPSR Nellore, Child and Police Project	110	110	3	3	0	7	7	0
13	Atmakur, SPSR Nellore, John grace Educational and welfare society	110	110	3	3	0	7	7	0
14	Tirupati, Rural Educational and Agricultural Labour Society (REALS)	110	86	3	3	0	7	7	0
15	Kadapa, Jesus Sustains organization	140	115	3	3	0	7	7	0
16	Kurnool, Poor people Development Social Service Society	110	110	3	3	0	7	7	0
17	Adoni, Kurnool, Ananta Educational and Rural Educational	110	60	3	3	0	7	7	0

Sl. No.	District	Sanctioned strength	Enrolment	Teaching			Non-Teaching		
				Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
	Development Society								
18	Nuzvidu, Eluru, Ravicherla Integrated Development and Education Society (RIDES)	50	50	3	3	0	7	7	0

STATEMENT-III

Details of funds allocated, released, and utilized for Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalayas / Hostels in Andhra Pradesh, during last five years, year-wise and district-wise

(In Lakh Rupees)

District Name	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure
Residential Schools									
Visakhapatnam	69.21	68.33	12.52	65.90	37.98	37.98	84.87	71.42	47.85
Krishna	69.21	68.33	12.87	56.38	30.15	23.24	64.18	57.00	26.23
SPSR Nellore	57.72	55.45	0.00	53.88	44.14	23.47	56.63	54.24	16.57
Hostels									
Srikakulam	67.58	47.42	3.94	31.59	15.02	15.02	31.79	31.76	31.76
Vizianagaram	67.58	47.42	5.93	31.59	12.12	15.12	31.79	31.76	2.54
Visakhapatnam	67.58	47.42	6.74	31.59	15.02	15.02	31.79	31.76	15.51
Anakapalli	67.58	47.42	3.000	31.59	13.98	13.98	31.79	31.76	28.05
Krishna	67.58	47.42	9.48	31.59	12.395	12.39	31.79	31.76	11.61
NTR	67.58	47.42	9.48	31.59	12.395	10.000	31.79	31.76	17.85

District Name	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23		
	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure
Guntur	67.58	47.42	10.86	31.59	24.39	22.80	31.79	31.76	12.23
SPSR Nellore	67.58	47.42	0.000	31.59	25.45	18.45	31.79	31.76	0.00
SPSR Nellore	67.58	47.42	0.000	31.59	25.45	3.510	31.79	31.76	2.75
Tiupathi	67.58	47.42	0.000	31.59	10.95	26.51	31.79	31.76	9.59
YSR Kadapa	67.58	47.42	7.76	31.59	10.45	15.77	31.79	31.76	12.13
Kurnool	67.58	47.42	7.90	31.59	15.02	15.02	31.79	31.76	10.71
Kurnool	67.58	47.42	8.36	31.59	15.02	15.02	31.79	31.76	31.76
Nandyal	37.50	35.31	20.41	30.48	12.51	21.47	30.48	29.44	14.00

Details of funds allocated, released, and utilized for Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalayas / Hostels in Andhra Pradesh, during last five years, year-wise and district-wise

(In Lakh Rupees)

District Name	2023-24			2024-25		
	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure
Residential Schools						
Visakhapatnam	84.72	83.1475	83.1475	84.31795	79.728	80.52
Krishna	56.23	56.2296	56.23	57.416	56.466	55.57
SPSR Nellore	56.23	56.2296	56.23	57.855	56.466	39.72
Hostels						
Srikakulam	31.64	31.53	31.53	32.0875	31.17	31.38
Vizianagaram	31.64	31.53	21.47	32.0875	31.17	10.91
Visakhapatnam	39.05	39.01	37.83	39.805	38.43	36.54
Anakapalli	39.05	39.01	37.65	39.805	38.43	38.50
Krishna	31.64	31.53	31.53	32.0875	31.17	28.71
NTR	31.64	31.53	30.90	32.0875	31.17	21.27
Guntur	31.64	31.53	31.53	32.0875	31.17	28.69

District Name	2023-24			2024-25		
	Approved	Released	Expenditure	Approved	Released	Expenditure
SPSR Nellore	31.64	31.53	31.53	32.0875	31.17	30.22
SPSR Nellore	31.64	31.53	20.26	32.0875	31.17	25.32
Tiupathi	31.64	31.53	31.53	32.0875	31.17	28.93
YSR Kadapa	31.64	31.53	31.53	32.0875	31.17	27.90
Kurnool	31.64	31.53	25.08	32.0875	31.17	22.14
Kurnool	31.64	31.53	31.53	32.0875	31.17	31.13
Nandyal	39.05	39.01	39.01	39.805	38.43	35.92

REVENUE LOSS DUE TO TAX EXEMPTIONS/DEDUCTIONS

1184. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

(a) the total revenue loss on account of tax exemptions, deductions, and incentives extended to corporate and other categories of taxpayers under various heads since Financial Year 2019, category-wise;

(b) the sector-wise and industry-wise details of revenue loss during the said period, particularly in high-incentive sectors such as infrastructure, manufacturing, IT, and renewable energy;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of these tax incentives in terms of employment generation, capital investment, wage growth, innovation or regional development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (b) Total Revenue loss on account of tax exemptions, deductions and incentives in respect of Direct Taxes:

Revenue Forgone from F.Y 2019-20 to 2023-24 (Direct Taxes) (In Rs. Crore)				
Financial Year	**Major Tax Incentives for Corporate Taxpayers (A)**	**Major Tax Incentives for Non- Corporate Taxpayers (Firms/AOPs/BOIs) (B)**	**Major Tax Incentives for Individual HUF Taxpayers (C)**	**Grand Total (A+B+C)**
2019-20	94109.83	8,043.07	1,55,429.45	2,57,582.35
2020-21	75,218.02	7,731.61	1,28,244.23	2,11,193.86
2021-22	96,892.39	9,018.68	1,68,566.30	2,74,477.37
2022-23	88,109.27	10,920.83	1,96,678.95	2,95,709.05
2023-24 (Projected)	98,999.57	12,270.64	2,20,988.47	3,32,258.68

Total Revenue loss on account of tax exemptions, deductions and incentives in respect of Indirect Taxes:

Revenue impact of tax incentives (Indirect Taxes) (In Rs. Crore)		
Year	**Customs**	**Total**
2019-20	79,114	79,114
2020-21	62,773	62,773
2021-22	37,680	37,680
2022-23	33,986	33,986
2023-24	37,252	37,252

(c) and (d) No such review has been carried out. Phasing out the exemptions and incentives available to various taxpayers and simplifying the tax structure is the stated policy of the Government. Starting from the Finance Act, 2016, the corporate tax rates

have been gradually reduced. Vide Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019, an option has been provided to corporates to pay tax at concessional rate of 22% if they do not avail specified deductions or incentives.

Taxation rates, exemptions and tax incentives in terms of employment generation, capital investment, wage growth, innovation or regional development are part of the overall fiscal policy of the Government which aims at holistic growth of the economy.

RECOGNITION OF GAUDIYA NRITYA AS CLASSICAL DANCE

1185. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) whether Gaudiya Nritya, a traditional dance form of West Bengal, has been officially recognized as an Indian classical dance by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any plans to grant it classical status and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the department or authority within the Government responsible for granting official recognition to dance forms as classical dances; and

(f) the procedure and criteria for a dance form to be recognized as a classical dance, including the application process and evaluation parameters thereof?

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

(a) to (f) The Government of India does not confer classical status on any dance form. The Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture, preserves, promotes and documents India's diverse performing arts, including music, dance, drama, and folk and tribal traditions including Gaudiya Nritya.

EMPLOYMENT IN EPFO

1186. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:
SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:
SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI DULU MAHATO:
SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:
SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the details of the total number of vacancies filled by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) during the last five years; and

(b) the total number of posts lying vacant in the said organisation at present?

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

(a) and (b) The total number of vacancies filled by EPFO during the last 5 year is 6007 and the detail are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Further, generation of

vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. To fill up the posts lying vacant in EPFO, recruitment agencies *viz.* Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC,) National Testing Agency (NTA) etc. are regularly conducting exams.

STATEMENT

Details of the year wise recruitments in EPFO in last 5 years:-

Year	Number of candidates
2021	2189
2022	0
2023	421
2024	2979
2025 (till July)	418

LOANS SANCTIONED UNDER PMMY IN TELANGANA

1187. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

(a) the number of loans sanctioned and disbursed under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) in Telangana since its inception;

(b) the category-wise (Shishu, Kishore, Tarun) breakup of loans sanctioned in Telangana;

(c) the district-wise list of beneficiaries in Telangana along with the amount sanctioned to each; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to improve outreach or monitoring mechanisms for MUDRA loans in the State of Telangana and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The category wise number of loan accounts sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) as on June, 2025, in the State of Telangana since its inception is as below:

Category	No. of loan a/cs sanctioned
Shishu	58,35,521
Kishor	18,46,732
Tarun	3,96,566
Tarun plus	7,543
Total	80,86,362

(As per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on the MUDRA portal)

(c) the district-wise list of beneficiaries is not being centrally maintained. However, the district-wise list of loan accounts in Telangana along with the amount sanctioned is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) Government has taken various steps towards effective implementation of the Mudra Scheme. These, inter-alia, include publicity campaigns, simplification of application form, credit guarantee scheme, nomination of Mudra Nodal Officer, frequent reviews at various level by Government. Further, the Scheme is also

reviewed by SLBCs, lead banks and CEOs of public/private sector banks while reviewing the performance of their individual banks.

The Jan Samarth portal is a one-stop digital platform for linking twelve Government-sponsored loans and subsidies schemes. It provides a quick and efficient way to apply for loans and obtain approvals based on a digital evaluation of the applicant's data. Further, many banks and financial institutions have developed online platforms and mobile apps for end to end digital processing of loan applications, reducing the need for physical paperwork and in-person visits.

STATEMENT

Loans Sanctioned under PMMY in Telangana

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Cumulative (08.04.2015 - June2025*)#

Sr No	State/District #	No. of Loan A/c	Sanctioned Amt
	Telangana		
1	Adilabad	1,59,563	1,411
2	Bhadradri	1,10,439	1,104
3	Hyderabad	32,86,393	20,565
4	Jagitial	72,614	792
5	Jangaon(New)	53,870	695
6	Jayashankar	30,872	217
7	Jogulamba	37,069	423
8	Kamareddy	57,788	678
9	Karimnagar	3,76,115	3,192
10	Khammam	4,36,748	3,315
11	KomramBheem	24,118	210
12	Mahabubabad	68,616	488
13	Mahbubnagar	1,57,986	2,096

14	Mancherial	78,344	889
15	Medak	1,09,958	1,376
16	Medchal-Malkajgiri	1,89,406	3,209
17	Mulugu	16,323	223
18	Nagarkurnool	34,908	452
19	Nalgonda	2,26,075	3,109
20	Narayanpet	18,676	218
21	Nirmal	48,998	566
22	Nizamabad	3,38,620	3,254
23	Peddapalli	73,005	615
24	Rajanna	36,830	358
25	Rangareddy	4,52,770	6,614
26	Sangareddy	1,12,367	1,433
27	Siddipet	92,704	925
28	Suryapet	1,07,388	1,176
29	Vikarabad	45,498	499
30	Wanaparthy	33,144	403
31	Warangal(rural)	1,25,155	1,196
32	Warangal(urban)	2,40,760	2,740
33	Yadadri	76,127	711
34	Other #	7,57,115	13,793
	Total	80,86,362	78,944
*Provisional (as on June, 2025)			
# District-wise data for FY 2015-16 and for some of the NBFCs/ MFIs is not available			
Source: As per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra Portal			

QUALITY EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN DELHI

1188. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing population and increasing demand for quality education infrastructure in the North East Delhi Lok Sabha constituency, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment or survey to identify gaps in availability of Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas and higher education institutions in the region and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish new Central Government schools, skill development centres, or higher educational institutions in North East Delhi to address the educational needs of students from economically weaker sections and if so, the details and timeline thereof along with the details of steps being taken to improve the quality of education?

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 come under the purview of the respective State Government/UT Administration. Matters related to infrastructure planning and other educational needs of the State are thus primarily addressed at the State or UT level.

In addition to existing infrastructure, three new schools including a new school in double shift in (M block, Sunder Nagri having approximately 2500 students in each shift) have recently been opened to strengthen and enhance the existing educational facilities.

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 Including North East Delhi Lok Sabha Constituency of Delhi for providing various facilities to the children for implementing the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. As per norms of the Samagra Shiksha, the annual plans are prepared by the States and UTs as per their requirements/ priority and the same is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPandB) Proposals. These plans are then appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB)

in the Department of School Education and Literacy in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme and physical and financial progress of the State for the interventions approved earlier.

(b) North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency comprises of 3 districts namely, Central Delhi, North East Delhi and Shahdara and out of these 3 districts, Navodaya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned in North East Delhi and Shahdara districts. All the 9 districts of Delhi have been covered under Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme which have some rural population as per Census 2011.

At present, 31 National Institutes of Technology (NITs) including NIT Delhi are functioning as institutes of National Importance in the country.

(c) The Government of India has sanctioned new Kendriya Vidyalaya at Khajuri Khas in North East Delhi in December 2024 which will be made functional after completion of land transfer formalities and possession of Temporary Accommodation. Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalaya is a continuous process. There is no proposal received from the State Government/District Administration to establish new KV in North East Delhi. Kendriya Vidyalayas are not opened on the basis of economically weaker sections/ district/ region/State/Parliamentary Constituency-wise etc.

A Navodaya Vidyalaya has been sanctioned in North East Delhi District. Due to the unavailability of suitable land and temporary accommodation in Shahdara and North East Delhi districts, permission has been granted to open two additional NVs

on the available space within the campus of the existing NV Mungeshpur, North West Delhi.

National Institutes of Technology (NITs) provide 100% tuition fee waiver from the academic year 2016-17 for SC/ST/PH undergraduate students. Besides, the most economically backward students (whose family income is less than Rs.1.00 lakh per annum) gets full remission of the fee and the other economically backward students with family income between Rs.1.00 to Rs.5.00 lakh get 2/3rd fee remission.

SCHEMES FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN TELANGANA

1189. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) the details of new schemes planned for youth empowerment in Telangana, focusing on Warangal; and

(b) the initiatives taken by the Government for skill development, employment, and entrepreneurship for youth?

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

(a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements various Schemes to promote the youth programmes and sports throughout India. These programmes are not State/UT specific. The schemes under the Department of Youth Affairs are:

(i) **Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) is an umbrella scheme under which the following 7 sub-schemes have been merged:**

1. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan.
2. National Youth Corps.
3. National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development.
4. International Cooperation.
5. Youth Hostels.
6. Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organisations.
7. National Young Leaders Programme.

(ii) National Service Scheme (NSS)

(iii) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)

(iv) Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat)- In 2023, an overarching enabling mechanism namely Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat), an autonomous body under the Department of Youth Affairs has been established, which is powered by technology, for youth development and youth led development through 'Kartavya Bodh' and 'Seva Bhaav', during the Amrit Kaal. This mechanism would provide equitable access to opportunities for youth to actualize their aspirations and build an Amrit Bharat by 2047.

Under Mera Yuva Bharat Annual Action Plan 2025-26, the following programmes have been planned for youth empowerment in Telangana including Warangal district:

1. Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam Campaign
2. Workshop on Flagship Schemes

3. Observance of Days of National and International Importance
4. Cluster of Block Level Sports Meet
5. District Level Sports Meet
6. Distribution of Sports Material to active Youth Clubs
7. Viksit Bharat – Yuva Utsav
8. MY Bharat Yuva Mandal Vikas Abhiyan
9. MY Bharat Yuva Mandal Samvaad
10. Swachhata Hi Seva Campaign
11. Future Youth Leaders' Bootcamp
12. Vocational Training – Skills for success

The schemes under the Department of Sports to promote Sports are as under:

(i) The Khelo India Scheme was launched on 14th October 2017, with a view to achieve the twin objectives of mass participation and promotion of excellence in sports. The Khelo India Scheme comprises of the following 5 components:

- Creation and upgradation of Sports Infrastructure
- Sports Competitions and Talent Development
- Khelo India Centres (KICs) and Sports Academies
- Fit India Movement
- Promotion of Inclusiveness through Sports

In addition, various events to promote Sports in the country such as Annual Sports Competitions, events like marathons, cyclothons, and the Fit India Freedom Run under the Fit India Movement and Sports and various Khelo India Women's League under Sports for Women initiative are conducted.

(b) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports introduced MY Bharat Portal for empowering the youth in Telangana for creating Experiential Learning Programmes (ELP) to generate entrepreneurship, skill development for the Youth in the age group of 18-29 years. It is covered in the state of Telangana in Postal, Jan Aushadi Kendra, Cyber security areas.

The programme Vocational Training – Skills for success planned as part of Annual Action Plan 2025-26 aims at enhancing the self-esteem of youth in the society as well as guide them to take up Skill Development Training. There would be emphasis on making the young women and men aware of and handholding for higher level of Soft Skills, Communication Skills and Life Skills so that they gradually become meaningfully employed or self-employed.

RGNIYD conducts training every year in life skills, leadership, and capacity building, along with academic programmes and placement drives.

Further, 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), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY- NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), etc. The

details of various employment generation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Government is implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills. Further, Government announced in the Budget 2024-25, Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5- year period with a central outlay of ₹ 2 lakh crores.

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

The ASPIRE scheme (A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship) by Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Entrepreneurship aims to create employment opportunities in agro-Sector by establishing a network of

Livelihood Business Incubators (LBI) by imparting various skill development programs to the rural youth, women and the unemployed.

STAFFING, FUNDING AND ACCESS

1190. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN

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

(a) the total number of sanctioned posts and positions filled up in the Department of Youth Affairs, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Scheme, Sports Authority of India, and National Anti-Doping Agency as of June 2025;

(b) the number of districts without a District Youth Officer or National Service Scheme/National Service Scheme equivalent representation, State-wise;

(c) the total expenditure and fund utilisation rate under Khelo India and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) sponsored youth engagement programmes during Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 to 2024-25, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) the proportion of Khelo India Centres and NYKS initiatives located in rural and tribal areas, and their year-wise distribution since 2021;

(e) whether the Government maintains data on the cost incurred by the Government per youth athlete (training, coaching, equipment), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether costs are creating access barriers for lower-income families to avail these Government schemes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The details of sanctioned posts and positions filled in the Ministry and its autonomous bodies is as under:

(i) Sanctioned Strength/In-position of Officers in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(ii) The sanctioned posts in NSS are 199 and 77 are filled up currently.

(iii) The total number of sanctioned posts in Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan is 2273. As on 01-06-2025, a total of 1112 positions were filled in Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS).

(iv) The details of sanctioned posts and positions filled in various cadres of Sports Authority of India (SAI) are given in the enclosed **Statement –II**.

(v) Sanctioned Strength/In-position of Officers in National Anti-Doping Agency is as under:

Department Name	**Sanctioned Strength (Posts)**	**Filled Up Posts**	**Vacant Posts**
NADA	**19**	**10**	**09**

(b) The officers of NSS organization are not posted district-wise, rather they are posted in 15 Regional Directorates of NSS and Directorate of NSS, New Delhi.

Further, as on 01-06-2025, a total of **288** districts were without a regular District Youth Officer/ Deputy Director. The State-wise details of Vacant Kendras in Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan as on 01-06-2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(c) Funds are allocated Scheme-wise and not State-wise in this Ministry. The budget allocation and actual expenditure during 2021-22 to 2024-25 under Khelo India Scheme is given below:-

Year	**Approved allocation (In Rs. Cr.)**	
	Allocation	**Actual Expenditure**
2021-22	869.00	764.29
2022-23	600.00	596.39
2023-24	880.00	872.20
2024-25	746.54	620.75

Further, State-wise details of funds allocated and utilised by the offices of NYKS on programme and establishment expenditure during last five years under NYKS Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

(d) In order to strengthen the sports ecosystem at the grassroot level, Khelo India Centres (KICs) are established across UT/States throughout India. Currently there are 1057 KICs notified wherein more than 28000 athletes have been inducted for training. The details can also be found in the following URL: https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/

Further, NYKS Programmes have been designed based on district as a unit. Accordingly, budget is being calculated per district. There is no separate focus on rural areas and tribal areas as such while designing the programmes. Year-wise details of programmes conducted by NYKS in the country including rural and tribal areas during the last 4 years are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**.

(e) and (f)Under the Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI, the selected athletes are provided support /financial assistance in the form of expert coaches, sports equipment, boarding, lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, Misc, Insurance and Contingencies and Stipend as per the approved Scheme norms. The details are as under:

SN	Scheme(s)	Resi.	Non-Resi
1)	NCOEs	@Rs.2.50 Lakhs p.a. per athlete	@Rs.1.50 Lakhs p.a. per athlete
2)	STCs	@Rs.1.50 Lakhs p.a. per athlete	@Rs.16,500/- p.a. per athlete
	Other Schemes		
3)	Extension Centres of STCs		@Rs.14150/- p.a. per athlete
	NSTC Scheme(s)		
i)	Regular Schools		@Rs.7150/- p.a. per athlete
ii)	IGMA of NSTC		@Rs.4650/- p.a. per athlete
iii)	Adopted Akharas of NSTC		@Rs.16150/- p.a. per athlete

Further, the Khelo India program provides comprehensive support to athletes, including scholarships, specialized training and coaching facilities, exposure to international competitions, and access to world-class training facilities, which entail

funding of ₹6.28 lakhs per annum per Khelo India Athlete (includes ₹10,000 per month out-of-pocket allowance for each KIA) as follows:

(i) **OPA:** Khelo India provides scholarships worth ₹10,000 per month to talented athletes, ensuring they can focus on their training without financial burdens.

(ii) **Support through Accredited Academy (per Annum per KIA):** Athletes have access to state-of-the-art training facilities, including sports complexes and academies, especially 306 Accredited Academies across the country. For facilitating training of KIA, Accredited academy is majorly supported as under:

Coaching	Rs 75,000
Sports Science Support	Rs 50,000
Lodging	Rs 36,000
Competition Exposure	Rs 60,000
Sports Kit	Rs 20,000
Education Tie Up	Rs 30,000
Consumable	Rs 50,000
Management	Rs 25,000
Insurance	Rs 4000
Diet	Rs 480 per day for 330 days

STATEMENT-I

Sanctioned Strength/In-position of Officers in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

(as on 30.06.2025)

Sl. No.	Post	Sanctioned Strength	Present incumbent	Vacancy
1.	Secretary	2	2	0
2.	Additional Secretary	1	1	0
3.	Joint Secretary	3	3	0
4.	Director/DS	14	14	0
5.	PSO/Sr. PPS	2	2	0
6.	PPS	8	9	-1
7.	DD(OL)	1	1	0
8.	Under Secretary	17	15	2
9.	AD(OL)	1	0	1
10.	Section Officer (SO)	32	27	5
11.	PS	10	2	8
12.	ASO	54	46	8
13.	PA (Grade C Steno)	5	3	2
14.	Senior Trans	2	3	-1
15.	Junior Trans	2	2	0
16.	Accountant (Deputation post)	2	0	2
17.	Steno Gr. D	18	16	2
18.	SSA	3	2	1
19.	JSA	4	2	2
20.	Accounts Clerk (Deputation post)	3	0	3
21.	Staff Car Driver	6	5	1
22.	Despatch Rider (Deputation post)	1	0	1

23.	PCO (Deputation post)	2	0	2
24.	MTS	30	16	14
	Total	223	171	52

STATEMENT-II

Details of sanctioned posts and positions filled in various cadres of Sports Authority of India (SAI)

S.No.	Name of the Post	Level	Sanctioned Strength	Present Strength
ADMINISTRATIVE and RAJBHASHA CADRE AS ON 23.07.2025				
1	Director General	(L-15)	1	1 (Addl charge to Secretary (Sports))
2	Secretary	(L-14)	1	1
3	DDG/ Sr. ED	(L-14)	4	4
4	Executive Director	(L-13 A)	6 + 1 (ED-F)	3 +1 (ED-F)
5	CVO	(L-12)	1	1
6	Director	(L-12)	38 + 1 (Dir –Infra)	20
7	Dy. Director	(L-11)	87	57
10	Asstt. Director	(L-10)	130	49
11	Section Officer	(L-7)	104	9
12	Assistant	(L-6)	155	89
13	Dy Director (OL)	(L-11)	1	1
14	Assistant Director (OL)	(L-10)	2	1
15	Senior Translation Officer (OL)	(L-7)	5	2
16	Junior Translation Officer (OL)	(L-6)	11	0
	TOTAL		**548**	**239**
S.N.	**Name of the Post**	**Level**	**Sanctioned Strength**	**Present Strength**

TEACHING AS ON 23.07.2025				
1	Principal	(L-14)	1	1
2	Asstt. Professor	(L-10)	16	10
	TOTAL		**17**	**11**
ENGINEERING CADRE AS ON 23.07.2025				
1	Assistant Engineer	(L-10)	2	2
2	Junior Engineer	(L-6)	23	1
	TOTAL		**25**	**3**
S.N.	**Name of the Post**	**Level**	**Sanctioned Strength**	**Present Strength**
SPORTS SCIENCE AS ON 23.07.2025				
1	Dean	(L-13)	2	0
2	Head Sports Science	(L-12)	1	0
3	High Performance Director	(L-12)	23	3
4	Medical Officer	(L-10)	23	18
5	High Performance Analyst	(L-10)	138	78
6	Performance Analyst	(L-6)	93	47
7	Massage Therapist	(L-4)	104	74
	TOTAL		**384**	**220**
Coaching Cadre in SAI				
1	High Performance Coach		50	15
2	Chief Coach		100	47
3	Sr. Coach		200	71
4	Coach		400	321
5	Asstt. Coach		774	406
	TOTAL		**1524**	**860**

STATEMENT-III

DETAILS OF VACANT KENDRAS IN NYKS AS ON 01-06-2025

Sl. No	State	District
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur
2	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa
3	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada (East Godavari)
4	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasham (Ongole)
5	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari (Eluru)
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley
8	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng
9	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang
10	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey
11	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit (Tezu)
12	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri (Ziro)
13	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
14	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
15	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang
16	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
17	Assam	Baksha
18	Assam	Darrang (Mangaldoi)
19	Assam	Dhemaji
20	Assam	Dhubri
21	Assam	Diphu (Karbi Anglong)
22	Assam	Haflong (N C Hills)
23	Assam	Jorhat
24	Assam	Kamrup (Maligaon)
25	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitian

Sl. No	State	District
26	Assam	Karimganj
27	Assam	Morigaon
28	Assam	Nagaon
29	Assam	North Lakhimpur
30	Assam	Sivasagar
31	Assam	Tezpur (Sonitpur)
32	Bihar	Araria
33	Bihar	Aurangabad
34	Bihar	Bhagalpur
35	Bihar	Buxar
36	Bihar	Darbhanga
37	Bihar	East Champaran (Motihari)
38	Bihar	Gopalganj
39	Bihar	Jamui
40	Bihar	Jehanabad
41	Bihar	Khagaria
42	Bihar	Kishanganj
43	Bihar	Lakhisarai
44	Bihar	Madhubani
45	Bihar	Nawada
46	Bihar	Rohtas (Sasaram)
47	Bihar	Saharsa
48	Bihar	Saran (Chapra)
49	Bihar	Sheikhpura
50	Bihar	Sheohar
51	Bihar	Siwan
52	Bihar	West Champaran (Bettiah)
53	Chhattisgarh	Champa

Sl. No	State	District
54	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari
55	Chhattisgarh	Kanker (Bastar)
56	Chhattisgarh	Korba
57	Chhattisgarh	Koriya
58	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh
59	Chhattisgarh	Surguja (Ambikapur)
60	Delhi	East Delhi
61	Gujarat	Amreli
62	Gujarat	Bharuch
63	Gujarat	Dahod
64	Gujarat	Dangs
65	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
66	Gujarat	Jamnagar
67	Gujarat	Mehsana
68	Gujarat	Nadiad (Kheda)
69	Gujarat	Palanpur
70	Gujarat	Patan
71	Gujarat	Porbandar
72	Gujarat	Vadodara (Baroda)
73	Gujarat	Valsad
74	Daman and Diu	Daman
75	Daman and Diu	Diu
76	Haryana	Bhiwani
77	Haryana	Karnal
78	Haryana	Panipat
79	Haryana	Panchkula
80	Haryana	Rohtak
81	Haryana	Sonepat
82	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur

Sl. No	State	District
83	Himachal Pradesh	Keylong (Lahoul Spiti)
84	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu
85	Himachal Pradesh	Nahan (Sirmour)
86	Himachal Pradesh	Solan
87	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag
88	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla
89	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam
90	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda
91	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
92	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua
93	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara
94	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch
95	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama
96	Jharkhand	Chatra
97	Jharkhand	Deoghar
98	Jharkhand	Dumka
99	Jharkhand	Giridih
100	Jharkhand	Godda
101	Jharkhand	Gumla
102	Jharkhand	Jamtara
103	Jharkhand	Koderma
104	Jharkhand	Pakur
105	Jharkhand	Palamu (Daltonganj)
106	Jharkhand	Ranchi
107	Jharkhand	Sahebganj
108	Karnataka	Bagalkot
109	Karnataka	Bangalore (Urban)
110	Karnataka	Belgaum
111	Karnataka	Bellary

Sl. No	State	District
112	Karnataka	Bijapur
113	Karnataka	Chamrajanagar
114	Karnataka	Chitradurga
115	Karnataka	Davangere
116	Karnataka	Gulbarga
117	Karnataka	Hassan
118	Karnataka	Kodagu (Madikeri)
119	Karnataka	Kolar
120	Karnataka	Koppal
121	Karnataka	Raichur
122	Karnataka	Tumkur
123	Karnataka	Udupi
124	Kerala	Ernakulam
125	Kerala	Kannur
126	Kerala	Kasargod
127	Kerala	Kollam
128	Kerala	Palakkad
129	Kerala	Thodupuzha (Iddukki)
130	Kerala	Wayanad
131	Lakshadweep	Kavarati
132	Puducherry	Mahe
133	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoka Nagar
134	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
135	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
136	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur
137	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
138	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
139	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
140	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori

Sl. No	State	District
141	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
142	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
143	Madhya Pradesh	Khargaon
144	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla
145	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur
146	Madhya Pradesh	Morena
147	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur
148	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch
149	Madhya Pradesh	Panna
150	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen
151	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
152	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
153	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni
154	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol
155	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi
156	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri
157	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh
158	Maharashtra	Beed
159	Maharashtra	Buldhana
160	Maharashtra	Chandrapur
161	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
162	Maharashtra	Hingoli
163	Maharashtra	Jalgaon
164	Maharashtra	Nagpur
165	Maharashtra	Nashik
166	Maharashtra	Osmanabad
167	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri
168	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg
169	Maharashtra	Solapur

Sl. No	State	District
170	Maharashtra	Washim
171	Goa	South Goa (Margaon)
172	Manipur	Churachandpur
173	Manipur	Imphal East
174	Manipur	Imphal West
175	Manipur	Thoubal
176	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hill (Shillong)
177	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills (Jowai)
178	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills (Tura)
179	Mizoram	Champhai
180	Mizoram	Ghhimutuipuri (Saiha)
181	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
182	Nagaland	Kohima
183	Nagaland	Mon
184	Nagaland	Peren
185	Nagaland	Wokha
186	Nagaland	Zunheboto
187	Odisha	Angul
188	Odisha	Balasore
189	Odisha	Bolangir
190	Odisha	Boudh
191	Odisha	Cuttack
192	Odisha	Debagarh
193	Odisha	Dhenkanal
194	Odisha	Gajapati
195	Odisha	Jharsuguda
196	Odisha	Keonjhar

Sl. No	State	District
197	Odisha	Khurda (Bhubneshwar)
198	Odisha	Koraput
199	Odisha	Malkangiri
200	Odisha	Mayurbhanj (Baripada)
201	Odisha	Nuapada
202	Odisha	Nayagarh
203	Odisha	Phulbani
204	Odisha	Sonepur
205	Odisha	Sundargarh
206	Punjab	Amritsar
207	Punjab	Bhathinda
208	Punjab	Faridkot
209	Punjab	Hoshiarpur
210	Punjab	Ropar
211	Punjab	SAS Nagar
212	Punjab	Sri Muktsar Sahib
213	Rajasthan	Barmer
214	Rajasthan	Bhilwara
215	Rajasthan	Bundi
216	Rajasthan	Churu
217	Rajasthan	Jalore
218	Rajasthan	Nagaur
219	Rajasthan	Sirohi
220	Rajasthan	Tonk
221	Rajasthan	Udaipur
222	Sikkim	South Sikkim (Namchi)
223	Sikkim	West Sikkim (Gyalshing)

Sl. No	State	District
224	Tamilnadu	Chidambarnagar (Tuticorin) /Thoothkudi
225	Tamilnadu	Coimbatore
226	Tamilnadu	Cuddalore (South Arcot)
227	Tamilnadu	Dharmapuri
228	Tamilnadu	Kanya Kumari (Nagercoil)
229	Tamilnadu	Karur
230	Tamilnadu	Madurai
231	Tamilnadu	Nagapatnam
232	Tamilnadu	Namakkal
233	Tamilnadu	Nilgiri (Udagmandalam) Ooty
234	Tamilnadu	Salem
235	Tamilnadu	Theni
236	Tamilnadu	Thiruvannamali
237	Tamilnadu	Thiruvarur
238	Tamilnadu	Tiruchirappalli
239	Tamilnadu	Vellore
240	Puducherry	Pondicherry
241	Telangana	Adilabad
242	Telangana	Khammam
243	Telangana	Nalgonda
244	Tripura	Dhalai
245	Tripura	Dharam Nagar (North Tripura)
246	Tripura	Udaipur (South Tripura) (Gomati)
247	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi
248	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya

Sl. No	State	District
249	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun
250	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia
251	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
252	Uttar Pradesh	Banda
253	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
254	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
255	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
256	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda
257	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur
258	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar
259	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi
260	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
261	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj
262	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba
263	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli
264	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar
265	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti
266	Uttar Pradesh	Sidharth Nagar
267	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra
268	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao
269	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
270	Uttarakhand	Almora
271	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar
272	Uttarakhand	Chamoli
273	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh
274	Uttarakhand	Udhamsingh Nagar
275	Uttarakhand	Uttar Kashi
276	West Bengal	Baruipur (24 Pargana South)
277	West Bengal	Birbhum

Sl. No	State	District
278	West Bengal	Cooch Behar
279	West Bengal	Darjeeling
280	West Bengal	Durgapur (Burdwan-II)
281	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri
282	West Bengal	Murshidabad
283	West Bengal	Raghunathpur (Purulia)
284	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
285	AandN Island	Campball Bey
286	AandN Island	Diglipur
287	AandN Island	Mayabander (Rangat)
288	AandN Island	Nicobar

STATEMENT-IV

Details of funds allocated and expenditure under NYKS Scheme from 2021-22 to 2024-25

Figures in lakhs

		2021-22		**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**	
SN	**NAME OF State/UT**	**ALLOCATION**	**EXPENDITURE**	**ALLOCATION**	**EXPENDITURE**	**ALLOCATION**	**EXPENDITURE**	**ALLOCATION**	**EXPENDITURE**
1	Andhra Pradesh	762	670	744	704	792	697	857	709
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	820	722	801	758	853	751	922	764
3	Assam	1582	1392	1545	1463	1645	1449	1779	1473
4	Bihar	2226	1958	2174	2058	2315	2039	2504	2074
5	Chattisgarh	937	825	915	867	975	858	1054	873
6	Goa	117	103	114	108	122	107	132	109
7	Gujrat	1465	1288	1430	1354	1523	1341	1647	1364

8	Haryana	1113	979	1087	1029	1158	1019	1252	1037
9	Himachal Pradesh	703	618	687	650	731	644	791	655
10	Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh	820	722	801	758	853	751	922	764
11	Jharkhand	1289	1134	1259	1192	1340	1180	1449	1200
12	Karnataka	1582	1392	1545	1463	1645	1449	1779	1473
13	Kerala	820	722	801	758	853	751	922	764
14	Madhya Pradesh	2812	2474	2746	2600	2924	2575	3162	2619
15	Maharashtra	1992	1752	1945	1842	2071	1824	2240	1855
16	Manipur	586	515	572	542	609	537	659	546
17	Meghalaya	410	361	400	379	426	376	461	382
18	Mizoram	469	412	458	433	487	429	527	437
19	Nagaland	644	567	629	596	670	590	725	600
20	Orissa	1758	1546	1716	1625	1828	1610	1977	1637
21	Punjab	1172	1031	1144	1083	1218	1073	1318	1091
22	Rajasthan	1875	1649	1831	1733	1949	1717	2108	1746
23	Sikkim	234	206	229	217	244	215	264	218
24	Tamilnadu	1816	1598	1774	1679	1889	1663	2042	1692
25	Telangana	586	515	572	542	609	537	659	546
26	Tripura	234	206	229	217	244	215	264	218
27	Uttar Pradesh	4160	3659	4062	3846	4325	3809	4678	3874
28	Uttarakhand	762	670	744	704	792	697	857	709
29	West Bengal	1348	1185	1316	1246	1401	1234	1515	1255
	Union Territories		0			0			
30	AandN Island	352	309	343	325	366	322	395	327
31	Chandigarh	59	52	57	54	61	54	66	55
32	D and N Haveli	59	52	57	54	61	54	66	55

33	Daman and Diu	117	103	114	108	122	107	132	109
34	Delhi	527	464	515	488	548	483	593	491
35	Lakshdweep	59	52	57	54	61	54	66	55
36	Pondicheri	234	206	229	217	244	215	264	218
	Total	36,500	32,108	35,644	33,746	37,954	33,426	41,047	33,995
Note: Expenditure reported for FY 22-23, 23-24 and 24-25 are provisional and un-audited, expnditure reported also includes expenditure made against the revalidtaed balances of previous year. The submitted information is compiled proportionately on the basis of total funds allocated and number of kendras in the particular state.									

STATEMENT-V

Programme and activities organized by NYKS during the year 2024-25

Core Programmes

1 Village Cluster Level Sports Meet

2 Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs)

3 Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day and Week

4 National Road Safety Week

5 Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam Campaign

6 Awareness and Education Programme on Drug-Addiction and Substance Abuse

7 Diwali with MY Bharat

8 District Level Sports Meets

9 Swachhta Hi Seva Campaign

10 Yuva Utsav - India@2047 - District Level

Scheme of Department of Youth Affairs

11 Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament (VBYF)

Special Programmes

12 International Yoga Day

13 Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign

14 Mera Pehla Vote Desh Ke Liye Campaign

15 Voter Awareness Campaign

16 Rashtriya Poshan Maah 2024

17 Fit India Swachhta Run 5.0

18 Pariksha Pe Charcha (PPC)

19 Seva Se Seekhen- Experiential Learning Programme at Hospital

Programme and activities organized during the year 2023-24

Core Programmes

1 Block Level Sports Meets

2 Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day and Week

3 Mission LiFE

4 Mega Programme on National Youth Day

5 National Road Safety Week

6 MYBharat Viksit Bharat- Nari Shakti Fitness Runs (Block Level)

7 Intensive Voter Awareness and Registration Drive (Block Level)

8 Yuva Utsav - India@2047

9 MY Bharat - Viksit Bharat@2047 Declamation Competitions

Scheme of Department of Youth Affairs

10 Neighbourhood Youth Parliament

11 National Youth Parliament Festival

Projects with the support of various Ministries and Departments

12 Catch The Rain

Special Programmes

13 Meri Mati Mera Desh

14 International Yoga Day

15 Rashtriya Poshan Maah

16 Swachhata Hi Seva Campaign

17 Poshan Pakhwada

18 Pariksha Pe Charcha (PPC)

19 Mera Pehla Vote Desh Ke Liye Campaign

20 Mybharat Swachh Bharat Campaign

Programme and activities organized during the year 2022-23

Core Programmes

1 Youth Club Development Programme

2 Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development (TYLCD)

3 Local Theme Based Workshops

4 Village Cluster Level Sports Meet

5 Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs)

6 Skill Based Entrepreneurship Prog.

7 Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day and Week

8 District Level Sports Meets

9 Swachhata Awareness Evam Shramdaan

10 Swachhata Pakhwada

11 Shramdaan Shivir

12 Intensive Volunteer Enrolment Program (IVEP)

13 Service and Empowerment through Voluntary Action (SEVA)

14 Yuva Utsav - Yuva Samvad India@2047

16 Know Your Constitution - Civic Awareness Program

17 Career Guidance Workshops

18 Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs

Scheme of Department of Youth Affairs

19 Neighbourhood Youth Parliament

20 National Youth Parliament Festival

Projects with the support of various Ministries and Departments

21 Catch The Rain

Special Programmes

22 Clean India

23 International Yoga Day

24 Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign

Programme and activities organized during the year 2021-22

Core Programmes

1 Youth Club Development Programme

2 Block Level Sports Meets

3 Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs)

4 Skill Based Entrepreneurship Prog.

5 District Level Promotion of Art and Culture

6 Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day and Week

7 District Level Sports Meets

8 District Youth Convention

9 Swachhata Awareness Evam Shramdaan

10 Swachhata Pakhwada

11 COVID 19 Interventions

12 Orientation of youth

13 Personal Contact Program and Facilitation Campaign

14 Digital Felicitation - Prepare a Cadre of Bank Mitras

15 Career Guidance and Career Counselling

16 Training of Youth in Wellness, Positive Life Style and Fit India

17 Training of Youth on Jal Jagran Abhiyan

18 Training of Youth on Clean Village - Green Village

19 Awards to Outstanding Youth Club

20 Declamation Contest

Scheme of Department of Youth Affairs

21 Neighbourhood Youth Parliament

22 National Youth Parliament Festival

Projects with the support of various Ministries and Departments

23 Catch The Rain

Special Programmes

24 Clean India

25 International Yoga Day

26 Fit India Freedom Run

MUSEUM GRANTS SCHEME

1191. SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

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

(a) the role of Museum Grants Scheme in development and upgradation of museums across the country; and

(b) the details of the number of beneficiaries alongwith total funds released and top ten States getting maximum grants?

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

(a) The role of the Museum Grant scheme is as under:

I. Setting up of new Museums by Central Government, State Governments, Societies, Autonomous bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, Local Bodies and Trusts registered under the Societies Act at the regional, state and district level.

II. Strengthening and modernization of the existing museums by Central Government, State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings, Societies, Autonomous bodies, Local Bodies and Trusts registered under the Societies Act at the regional, state and district level.

III. Digitization of art objects in the museums across the country for making their images/catalogues available over the website and Capacity Building of Museum professionals.

IV. Capacity Building of Museum professionals

(b) The details of the number of beneficiaries for setting up of new museum/development of existing museum/digitization of museum collection during the last five years i.e. 2020-21 to 2024-25 and current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

The top ten States that received maximum grant during the last five years and current year under Museum Grant Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

Details of the number of beneficiaries along with total fund released under the Museum Grant Scheme for Setting up of New Museum/Development of Museum and Digitization of Museum Collection during the last five years and current year:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2025-26	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Archaeological Museum, Eluru, West Godavari Dist. Department of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	Existing museum	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	80.00
2.		Bapu Museum, M G Road, Vijayawada, Krishna Distt. Department of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	Existing museum	160.00	-	-	-	-	-	160.00
3.		Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Padamshree Kalluri Subbarao Memorial District Archaeological Museum Anantpur	New Museum	-	-	-	286.00	-	-	286.00
4.		Science City of Andhra Pradesh, Govt of Andhra Pradesh for Establishment of New Museum at Kailasgiri (Dovari Konda), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	New Museum	-	-	58.467	-	-	129.132	187.599
5.		Archaeology and Museum, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Development of Rallabandi	Exiting Museum	-	-	140.043	-	-	59.956	199.999

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2025-26	Total
		Subba Rao Archaeology East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh								
6.		Deprt. Of Archaeology and Museum for Development of Andhra Sahiyta Parishath Got. Museum, Kakinada Town, Andhra Pradesh	Exiting Museum	-	-	-	-	-	400.00	400.00
Total				240.00	-	198.51	286.00	-	589.088	1313.598
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dept. of Cultural Affaris, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, for Development of District Museum, Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh	New Museum	-	-	-	-	21.698	338.301	359.999
Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21.698**	**338.301**	**359.999**
8.	Goa	Museum of Christian Art, Goa, Annex Convent of Santa Monica, Old Goa	Existing museum	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Total				**100.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100.00**
9.	Gujarat	Rajkot Rajya Foundation, Rajit Villas Palace, Palace Road, Rajkot, Gujarat	New Museum	250.00	-	125.00	125.00	-	-	500.00
Total				**250.00**	**-**	**125.00**	**125.00**	**-**	**-**	**500.00**

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2025-26	Total
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dept. of Language and Culture Govt. of Himachal Pradesh part of 1st installment for Digitization, Design, Modification, Development of Bantony Castle Shimla HP	Existing Museum	-	-	-	-	-	333.87	333.87
Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**333.87**	**333.87**
11.	Haryana	NSG Wives Welfare Association (NWYA), Manesar, Gurgaon	Existing museum	-	27.734	-	-	-	-	27.734
Total				**-**	**27.734**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27.734**
12.	Karnata-ka	Shivappa Nayaka Museum and Research Bureau, Sri Bekkiinakalmatha, Karnataka	New Museum	-	-	75.00	-	-	-	75.00
Total				-	-	75.00	-	-	-	75.00
13.	Kerala	GALAXY, Karaunasai Road, Velland , P.O Trivandrum	New Museum	50.00	50.00	-	-	-	-	
Total				**50.00**	**50.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100.00**
14.	Ladhak	Deskid Cultural and Welfare Society, Deskid, Gonpa, Ladhak	New Museum	-	-	108.76	-	-	-	108.76
Total				**-**	**-**	**108.76**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**108.76**
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Gujari Mahal Museum, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh (Govt. of MP)	Existing museum	-	78.00	-	-	-	-	78.00
16.		Madhya Pradesh heritage Development Trust, Archaeology, Archives and Museum,	New Museum	-	-	22.90	-	-	-	22.90

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2025-26	Total
		MP, Banganga Road Bhopal For setting up of Local Archaeological Museum, Sironj, Vidisha								
17.		Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, Madhya Pradesh for Modernization/ Development of Moti Mahal City Palace,	Existing Museum	-	-	-	-	-	750.00	750.00
18.		Directorate of Archaeology Archives and Museum, Govt. of Madhya Padesh for Renovation of Up gradation of Central Museum, Near GPO, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	New Museum	-	-	-	-	-	400.00	400.00
19.		Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board, Mahdya Pradesh for Setting up of a Museum of Music in the South With for the Moti Mahar Complex, Gwalior	New Museum	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
20.		Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	Exiting Museum	-	-	-	-	-	250.00	250.00
Total				**-**	**78.00**	**22.90**	**-**	**-**	**1900.00**	**2000.90**

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2025-26	Total
21.	Maharashtra	Funds and Properties of the Parsi Punchayet Bombay, of Framji Dadabhoy Alpiwalla Museum, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Mumbai	Existing museum	-	35.52	-	64.48	-	-	100.00
22.		Symbiosis Society's for Development of Asian Cultural Museum, Pune	Existing Museum	-	-	17.807	8.90	8.90	-	35.607
Total				**-**	**35.52**	**17.807**	**73.38**	**8.90**	**-**	**135.607**
23.	Manipur	State Archaeology, Govt. Of Manipur for setting up of three galleries in Kangla Fort.	New Museum	-	-	-	108.87	-	-	108.87
24.		Khongjom War Memorial Trust Khongjom Bazar, Opposite Khongjom Police Station, Thoubal District, Manipur	New Museum	250.00	-	-	125.00	-	-	375.00
25.		Anallon Christian Development Committee (ACDC), Chandel, Manipur for Setting up of a New Museum	New Museum	-	-	-	224.58	-	-	224.58
Total				**250.00**	**-**	**-**	**458.45**	**-**		**708.45**
26.	Mizoram	Director Art and Culture Department, Chanmari, Aizwal for Setting up of District Museum at Lunglei, Mizoram	New Museum	-	206.80	-	206.807	-	-	413.607

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2025-26	Total
27.		Chakma Autonomous District Council, Kamalnagar, Mizoram for setting up of Tribal Museum at Kamalnagar, Lawngtlai Distt. Mizoram	New Museum	-	-	-	-	-	225.00	225.00
28.		Dept. of Art and Cutlure, Govt. of Mizoram, for setting up regional museum at Siaha	New Museum	-	-	-	-	-	450.65	450.65
Total				**-**	**206.80**	**-**	**206.807**	**-**	**675.65**	**1089.257**
29.	Nagaland	Naga Traditional Museum, Khel, Kohima Village, Kohima,	New Museum	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
30.		Directorate of Art and Culture, Kohima, Nagaland for setting up of museum in Tsaru, Tuesang	New Museum	306.21	-	-	-	-	-	306.21
Total				**331.21**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**331.21**
31.	Odisha	J. D Centre Of Art, VIP Colony, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar	New Museum	-	-	-	93.24	-	-	93.24
Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**93.24**	**-**	**-**	**93.24**
32.	Punjab	Punjab State Civil Aviation Council, Patiala Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala, Punjab	New Museum	-	250.00	-	-	-	-	250.00

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2025-26	Total
Total				**-**	**250.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**250.00**
33.	Rajasthan	City Palace, Maharana Mewar Charitable Foundation, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Existing museum	121.99	-	-	-	-	-	121.99
34.		Veer Shiromani Maharana Pratap Samiti, Udaipur	New Museum	-	112.50	-	-	-	-	112.50
35.		Shri Girdhar Smarak Dharmarth Nyas Trust, (Shri Girdhar Smarak Trust) Kings Palace Jaisalmer Fort Palace Museum, Jaisalmer Rajasthan	New Museum	250.00	-	-	-	-	-	250.00
36.		Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum, City Palace, jaipur Rajasthan	Existing Museum	-	-	-	1.00	-	199.00	200.00
Total				**371.99**	**112.50**	**-**	**1.00**	**-**	**199.00**	**684.49**
37.	Tamil - Nadu	High Court of Madras, George Town, Chennai	Existing museum	-	19.00	-	-	-	-	19.00
38.		Govt. Museum, Thirugokarnam, Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu	Existing museum	-	-	-	-	-	80.00	80.00
39.		Government Museum St. Mark Road, Samathanapuram Palayamkottai, Tiruneveli Distt.	Existing museum	-	-	-	-	-	45.286	45.286

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2025-26	Total
40.		Government Museum Trichy, Rani Managammal Palace , Dist. Tiruchirapalli	Existing museum	-	-	-	-	-	74.985	74.985
41.		Government Museum Ooty, Stone House, Dist. Udhagamandalam	Existing museum	-	-	-	-	-	23.00	23.00
42.		Department of Museum, Govt. Of Tamilnadu for Development of Egmore Museum, Egmore (iconic State Mueum), Tamilnadu	Existing museum	541.389	-	-	-	-	-	541.389
Total				**541.389**	**19.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**223.271**	**783.661**
43.	Telangana	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, Telangana for 1st and final installment for setting up of VEM on Hyderabad	VEM	-	-	-	33.00	-	-	33.00
Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**33.00**	**-**	**-**	**33.00**
44.	Tripura	Tripura Tourism Developmnt corporation for setting upof Maharaja brendra kishore manikya museumandkunjaban palace complex	Existing museum	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	500.00
Total				**-**	**500.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**500.00**
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Office of Cantonment Board, Carriappa, Shahjahanpur	New Museum	98.932	100.036	-	-	-	-	198.968

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2025-26	Total
46.		Allahabad High Court, Allahabad , Uttar Pradesh	Existing museum	-	-	-	10.488	-	-	10.488
47.		India Literacy board, Literacy House, Kanpur Pur Road, Lucknow	New Museum	-	250.00	-	-	-	-	250.00
48.		Directorate of Museum, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh Establishment of Sant Ravidas Museum at Seer Govardhanpur, Varanasi UP	New Museum	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
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	-	-	-	-	170.52	-	170.52
Total				**98.932**	**350.036**	**-**	**10.488**	**170.52**	**500.00**	**1129.976**
50.	Uttarakhand	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttrakhand	Existing museum	-	39.665	-	-	-	-	39.665
Total				**-**	**39.665**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39.665**
51.	West Bengal	Directorate General Border Security Force (BSF) (Eastern Command) , Kolkata	New Museum	-	324.35	-	154.839	-	7.335	486.524

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of museum	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2025-26	Total
Total				**-**	**324.35**	**-**	**154.839**	**-**	**7.335**	**486.524**
52.	Delhi	International Society for Krishna Consciousness, East of Kailash (ISKCON), New Delhi	Exiting Museum	-	-	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
Total				**-**	**-**	**200.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**200.00**

Year-wise details of the fund released for Digitization of Museum Collection under the Museum Grant Scheme during the last five years and current year.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of Museum	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022 -23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	FY: 2025-26
	Karnataka	Basava Samithi, Basava Bhavana, Sri Basaveshwara Road, Bengaluru-560001	Digitization of Museum Collection	-	-	12.50	-	-	-

STATEMENT-II

Total amount released pertaining to top ten States getting maximum grants under the Museum Grant Scheme for setting up of new museums and Development of Existing museum during the last five years and current year:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Total Amount released
1.	Madhya Pradesh	2000.90
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1313.598
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1129.976
4.	Mizoram	1089.257
5.	Tamil Nadu	783.86
6.	Manipur	708.45
7.	Gujarat	700.00
8.	Rajasthan	684.49
9.	Tripura	500.00
10.	West Bengal	486.524

MERA GAON MERA DHAROHAR PROGRAMME

1192. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

(a) the details along with objectives of Mera Gaon Mera Dharohar (MGMD) programme;

(b) the details of the number of villages to be connected throughout the country particularly in West Bengal along with the timeline to achieve the same;

(c) the details of the financial assistance allocated and sanctioned for the implementation of the said programme in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu so far;

(d) the manner in which the said programme ensures the sustainable preservation of intangible cultural heritage, including traditional art forms, rituals and folk performances;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any assessments or surveys to measure the success of the said programme in terms of cultural preservation and community engagement and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the steps taken/being taken to expand the reach of the said programme to more villages, particularly those located in remote and underserved areas?

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

(a) To preserve and promote India's rich cultural heritage, the Ministry of Culture has established the National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM). Implemented by the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), the mission aims to document India's cultural heritage and its potential to revitalize rural economics.

As a part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, NMCM launched Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar (MGMD) portal in June 2023 (https://mgmd.gov.in/). This initiative aims to document the cultural heritage of 6.5 lakh villages of India. Currently, 4.7 lakh villages are live on the portal with their respective cultural portfolios.

The MGMD portal captures a wide range of cultural elements, including oral traditions, beliefs, customs, historical significance, art forms, traditional food, prominent artists, fairs and festivals, traditional dress, ornaments and local landmarks. This Portal also includes the cultural expressions of India's marginalized communities and lesser-known traditions across the country.

NMCM is a significant step towards preserving India's cultural heritage and empowering rural communities. By documenting and promoting cultural assets, the mission aims to strengthen cultural identity and foster economic development.

(b) The total number of villages targeted for cultural mapping across the country under the MGMD programme is 6.5 lakh, including 41,116 villages in the state of West Bengal. As of now, 5,917 villages in West Bengal have mapped, and corresponding data has been uploaded on the MGMD Web Portal. The remaining 35,199 villages are in active documentation process.

(c) So far, no financial assistance has been allocated/sanctioned for implementation of the said programme, state-wise including Tamil Nadu.

(d) Currently, the data of 4.7 lakh villages have been uploaded on the MGMD Web Portal. The data would help in identifying and documenting preservation of intangible cultural heritage, including traditional art forms, rituals and folk performances;

(e) and (f) No.

MONUMENTS UNDER ADARSH SMARAK SCHEME

1193. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the number and names of monuments identified under the Adarsh Smarak Scheme across the country, State/UT-wise and monument-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released, and utilised for each monument under the scheme during the last five years, along with the current status of infrastructure and amenity development such as interpretation centres, Braille signage, parking, illumination, digital displays, and public conveniences;

(c) the names of monuments selected under Adarsh Smarak Scheme in Andhra Pradesh, including the current status of work at each site and specific details of amenities developed or under implementation;

(d) whether any new proposals have been received by the Government for infrastructure development, conservation, or tourism enhancement at the Lepakshi Temple in Anantapur, and if so, the details alongwith the status of such proposals including funds sought or approved; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure timely execution, monitoring, and quality standards for projects under the Adarsh Smarak Scheme?

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

(a) AdarshSmarak was a onetime program initiated in the year 2014-15 for augmentation of visitors' amenities. It was implemented at a total of 100 identified protected monuments and sites. The list of these monuments/sites is given in the enclosed **Statement–I**.

(b) No specific budget was allocated for Adarsh Monuments, as the expenditure for creation / augmentation of visitor's amenities was met from the regular budget. The identified monuments and sites were provided with certain visitors' amenities based on actual requirement and feasibility on case to case basis. The details thereof are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) There were three (3) protected monuments identified under Adarsh Smarak program in Andhra Pradesh namely (i) Virabhadra Temple, Lepakshi, Anantpur, (ii) Nagarjunakonda and (iii) Buddhist Remains, Salihundum. The details of visitors' amenities available at the said monuments are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(e) AdarshSmarak was a onetime program aimed at augmenting visitors' amenities at selected protected monuments and sites wherein the entire process included various stages such as identification of requirement through a need-gap analysis, assessing the onsite feasibility, identifying the best practices in the domain, adequate planning and effective execution in timely manner.

STATEMENT-I

DETAILS OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS AND PROTECTED AREAS (SITES) IDENTIFIED AS ADARSH SMARAKS

Sl. No.	State	District	Name of the Monument(s)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu	Reconstructed monuments at Nagarjunakonda
2	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu	SreeVeerabadraSwamy Temple at Lepakshi
3	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Eastern portion of Salihundam hill Containing Buddhist Remains(A chaitya and four stupas)
4	Assam	Sivasagar	Rang Ghar Ruins
5	Bihar	Muzafarpur	Ashokan Column, Kolhua
6	Bihar	Nalanda	Excavated remains of NalandaMahavihar, Nalanda
7	Bihar	Rohtas	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Sasaram
8	Chattisgarh	Mahasamund	Laxman Temple, Sirpur
9	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	Diu	Diu Fort, Diu
10	Goa	North Goa	Church of St. Augustine, Old Goa
11	Gujarat	Mehsana	Rani kiVav, Patan.
12	Gujarat	Panchmahal	Champaner-Monuments, Champaner
13	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Archaeological Remains of a Harappan Port Town, Lothal
14	Gujarat	Mehsana	Sun Temple,Modhera
15	Gujarat	Kachchh	Ancient Site, Dholavira
16	Haryana	Kurkshetra	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar
17	Haryana	Mahendragarh	Jal Mahal and adjacent land, Narnaul
18	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	Monolithic Rock Cut Temple at Masroor
19	Jammu and Kashmir(U.T.)	Anantnag	Ancient temple, Martand
20	Jammu and Kashmir(U.T.)	Srinagar	Group of arched terraces/ structural complex, at Pari Mahal

21	Jammu and Kashmir(U.T.)	Udhampur	Ancient Fort attributed to Raja Suchet Singh and Samadhi of Queen of Raja Suchet Singh at Ramnagar
22	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Tank and remains at village Benisagar
23	Karnataka	Hassan	Gommateswara statue, Saravanabelagola
24	Karnataka	Hassan	(i) Keshava Temple,Belur; and (ii) Hoyasaleswara temple, Halebidu
25	Karnataka	Mandya	Daria DaulatBagh, Srirangapatna
26	Karnataka	Bagalakote	Group of monuments at Pattadakal
27	Karnataka	Bagalakote	Group of Temples,Aihole
28	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur
29	Karnataka	Vijayanagara	Group of Monuments at Hampi
30	Karnataka	Bidar	Fort Bidar
31	Kerala	Kannur	St. Angelo Fort, Kannur
32	Kerala	Kasargod	Bekal Fort, Pallikere
33	Kerala	Ernakulam	St. Francis Church, Kochi
34	Kerala	Thrissur	Kudakkalluparambu, a prehistoric site consisting of 50 to 60Kudakals or umbrella monuments at Cheramangad
35	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	SaviteTemple,ii) Ancient remains, rock engraving, Bhojpur
36	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	Pre-historic rock shelters with paintings comprising of Tajpura, Bineka,Bhimbetka,Lakhajuar East and Lakhajuhar West groups Bhaianpura,AmchhaKhurd, AmchhaKalam, Kasolwara, Gotampur, Borda, Bineka, Tajpura, Goharganj
37	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Gwalior Fort
38	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Royal Palace (Group of monument) at Mandu
39	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	Group of Buddhist Monument at Sanchi

40	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	Western Group of Temples at Khajuraho
41	Madhya Pradesh	Annupur	Group of Monuments at Amarkantak
42	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Ajanta Caves
43	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Ellora Caves
44	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Tomb of RabiaDaurani (Bibi-Ka-Maqbara), Aurangabad
45	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Daulatabad Fort
46	Maharashtra	Raigad	Elephanta Caves at Gharapuri-Uran
47	Maharashtra	Mumbai Suburban	Buddhist Caves at Kanheri
48	Maharashtra	Pune	Aga Khan Palace, Pune
49	Mizoram	Champhai	Menhirs and Caves at Vangchhia
50	Nagaland	Dimapur	Remains of a Fort, Dimapur
51	NCT of Delhi	Central Delhi	Red Fort, Delhi
52	NCT of Delhi	South East	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi
53	NCT of Delhi	South	QutbMinar, Delhi
54	NCT of Delhi	South east	PuranaQila, Delhi
55	NCT of Delhi	New Delhi	Safdarjang Tomb, Delhi
56	Odisha	Puri	Sun Temple, Konark
57	Odisha	Khordha	Khandagiri andUdaygiri Caves, Bhubaneswar
58	Punjab	Jalandhar	Sarai including gateway, Nurmahal
59	Punjab	Jalandhar	Tombs of Mohammad Momin and of Haji Jamal, Nakodar
60	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	Ancient site and Buddhist Stupa, Fatehgarh Sahib
61	Punjab	Jalandhar	Sarai Including Gateway, Dakhni
62	Rajasthan	Deeg	DeegBhawans, Deeg
63	Rajasthan	SawaiMadhopur	Ranthambhore Fort
64	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Fort of Kumbhalgarh, Kumbhalgarh
65	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Fort of Chittor, Chittorgarh
66	Rajasthan	Banswara	Ancient Shiv Temple and Ruins, Arthuna
67	Rajasthan	Udaipur	SasBahu Temples, Nagda
68	Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram

69	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Vellore Fort
70	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	Fort, Gingee
71	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	Kailasanatha Temple, Kanchipuram
72	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	BrihadisvaraTemple, Thanjavur
73	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	Cave's Sittannavasal, Pudukkottai
74	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	Muvarkoil with surrounding sub-Shrines, stone enclosure and stone well on the North-East corner at Kudumbolur
75	Telangana	Hyderabad	Golconda Fort
76	Telangana	Mulugu	Ramappa Temple, Palampet
77	Tripura	Unakoti	Sculpture and Rock-cut relief at Unakotitirtha,
78	Ladakh(U.T.)	Leh	Ancient Palace, Leh
79	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Taj Mahal, Agra
80	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Fort, Agra
81	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Group of monuments at FatehpurSikri
82	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Akbar's Tomb Sikandra, Agra
83	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Itimad-Ud-Daulla, Agra
84	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi
85	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Fort of Kalinjer
86	Uttar Pradesh	Saravasti	Sravasti : Sahet and Mahet at Ghooghulpur
87	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Residency, Lucknow
88	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	Site, Stupa and Monastery of the Sakyas, Piprahwa
89	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Excavated Remains at Sarnath
90	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Lal Khan Tomb at Rajghat
91	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	Budhist Remains (Mahaparinirvan Temple) at Kushinagar
92	Uttarakhand	Almora	Jageshwar Group of Temples at Jageshwar
93	Uttarakhand	Almora	Sun Temple at Katarmal
94	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	Group of temples Baijnath at Baijnath
95	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	Rudranath (Gopinath)Temple at Gopeshwar
96	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Lakhamandal Temple, Lakhamandal

97	West Bengal	Bankura	1. Rashmancha, Bishnupur. 2. Jore-bunglaTemple, Bishnupur. 3. Shyamrai Temple, Bishnupur.
98	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Hazarduari Palace at Murshidabad
99	West Bengal	Cooch Behar	Cooch-Behar Palace at Cooch-Behar
100	West Bengal	Malda	Adina Mosque, Pandua

STATEMENT-II

STATEMENT OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT 100 IDENTIFIED ADARSH SMARAKS

Sl. No.	Type of Facility		Number of monuments having facility
1.	Signages	Cultural Notice Board	100
		Protection Notice Board	100
2.	Toilet		100
3.	Drinking Water		100
4.	Cafeteria		42
5.	Interpretation Centre		17
6.	Souvenir Shops		04
7.	Ramps		72
8.	Braille Signage		54
9.	Illumination		34
10.	Sound and Light Show		17
11.	Benches		100
12.	Baby Care Room		53
13.	Parking		60
14.	Cloak Room		33
15.	Wheel Chairs		100
16.	Pathway		100

STATEMENT-III

STATEMENT OF VISITORS' AMENITIES IN ADARSH SMARAKS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	Monuments	Details of visitor's amenities available
1.	Reconstructed monuments at Nagarjunakonda, Palnadu District	Signages (Protection Notice Board and Cultural Notice Board), Toilets, Drinking Water, Cafeteria, Ramps, Benches, Wheel Chairs and Pathway.
2.	SreeVeerabadraSwamy Temple at Lepakshi, Ananthapuramu District.	Signages (Protection Notice Board and Cultural Notice Board), Toilets, Drinking Water, Ramps, Illumination, Benches, Wheel Chairs and Pathway.
3.	Eastern portion of Salihundam hill Containing Buddhist Remains (A chaitya and four stupas) at Salihundam, Srikakulam District	Signages (Protection Notice Board and Cultural Notice Board), Toilets, Drinking Water, Cafeteria, Illumination, Benches, Parking, Wheel Chairs and Pathway.

PARTICIPATION IN BRICS CULTURE MINISTERS' MEETING

1194. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

(a) whether the country participated in the BRICS Culture Ministers' Meeting held in Brasilia, Brazil, on 26 May 2025, and if so, the details of the key outcomes of this meeting;

(b) the details of collaborative cultural initiatives agreed upon during the meeting that could benefit India‘s cultural landscape; and

(c) whether the Government has planned any of these initiatives to be implemented in Maharashtra, particularly in tribal regions like Raigad, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Indian delegation led by Hon’ble Culture Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat participated in the Xth BRICS Ministers of Culture Meeting’ held on 26 May 2025 in Brasilia, Brazil. The Declaration adopted in the BRICS Culture Ministers’ Meeting (CMM) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) The implementation of initiatives envisaged under BRICS platform are nation specific and not region specific.

STATEMENT

DECLARATION OF THE X BRICS MINISTERS OF CULTURE MEETING

Preamble

We, the BRICS Ministers of Culture under the chairship of the Federative Republic of Brazil, under the theme **"Strengthening Global South Cooperation for More Inclusive and Sustainable Governance"**, met on 26 May 2025 in the city of Brasília to seek further progress in our cultural cooperation agenda:

Adhering to the BRICS spirit of consensus, mutual respect and understanding, openness, solidarity, and sovereign equality within BRICS cooperation;

Recalling the commitments under the Agreement between the Governments of the BRICS States on Cooperation in the Field of Culture signed on 9 July 2015, and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Agreement 2022-2026 signed on 24 May 2022, as well as the Maropeng Declaration – 2018; the Curitiba Declaration – 2019; the Moscow Declaration – 2020; the New Delhi Declaration – 2021; the Beijing Declaration – 2022; the Mpumalanga Declaration – 2023; and the Saint Petersburg Declaration – 2024;

Reinforcing the need for enhanced cooperation, dialogue and understanding as pathways for a strengthened multilateralism, *acknowledging* the cultural diversity and the plurality of sustainable development approaches of the BRICS Members

and Global South Countries which favour a more sustainable world, and *valuing* the perspectives of the Global South in global governance;

Calling for more efforts to respect diversity of cultures, highly value inheritance, innovation and creativity, jointly advocating robust international people-to-people exchanges and cooperation;

Recognising the power of culture as a key enabler and driver of sustainable development by the promotion of creativity, innovation, inclusive economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection;

Highlighting the intrinsic value of culture for the development of societies, facing the challenges and considering the opportunities posed by the increasing use of ICT, including artificial intelligence tools in the digital environment;

Acknowledging the broad positive effects for societies and states brought upon by the return of cultural property to their countries of origin, and *recognising* the moral imperative to take all measures in this respect, with a view to ensure the full enjoyment of everyone’s right to take part in cultural life and access their cultural heritage;

Welcoming the enlargement of the BRICS family, through the addition of Indonesia and the establishment of the category of partner countries, which enables the Global South to forge a stronger alliance for peace and shared prosperity;

Encouraging the new BRICS members to accede to the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Culture by BRICS member States signed on 9 July 2015;

We pledge to further strengthen our cooperation through the following:

1. Culture and Creative Economy, Copyright, and Artificial Intelligence

1.1 Recognise the growing economic weight of the cultural and creative sectors and industries and their contribution to the overall economy, by generating income, decent jobs, creative skills and driving innovation;

1.2 Agree to establish a BRICS platform on cultural and creative industries and creative economy within the BRICS Working Group on Culture; and encourage members, their respective cultural entities and financial institutions, as well as the New Development Bank (NDB) according to its mandate, among others, to look into the possibilities to support and foster the cultural and creative economies of BRICS member countries, developing cultural infrastructure, with a view to expand the dissemination of cultural content, fostering the exchange of artists and cultural practitioners, as well as promoting the development of joint projects, across a wide range of fields of the creative economy and cultural sector;

1.3 Foster cooperation in order to create a more harmonised, robust, and internationally comparable statistical architecture for the cultural and creative industries across BRICS States, by building on recognised global standards and indicators on measuring the creative economy;

1.4 Affirm the need for an ethical, safe, reliable, inclusive, trustworthy, development-

oriented, equitable, transparent AI for good and for all, that is respectful of national legislation and the UN Charter, applicable international law, including sovereignty, human rights, and the empowerment of all women and girls, linguistic diversity, cultural heritage, protection of consumers and users, and of intellectual property rights;

1.5 Emphasise the necessity of exchanging experience among the BRICS States on remunerating or licensing the use of content protected by copyright and related rights in the mining, training and development of AI systems;

1.6 Affirm the need for a sustainable cultural ecosystem in the digital environment that effectively supports and fairly remunerates creators, artists, authors and other rightsholders, as well as upholds intellectual property rights, thus enabling an accessible, inclusive, and non-discriminatory digital environment, while also protecting artistic freedom and social and economic rights;

1.7 Favour multilingualism in the digital environment and reaffirm the need for the training datasets of all AI models, including those used in large language models to encompass, promote, protect and preserve linguistic and cultural diversity;

1.8 Promote the cooperation and sharing of expertise for safeguarding, promoting and preserving the documentary heritage within the libraries, archival repositories and higher education institutions among others.

2. Culture, Climate Change, and the Post-2030 Development Agenda

2.1 Affirm our commitment to supporting the inclusion of culture as a standalone goal

in a future post-2030 Development Agenda, in line with the 2022 UNESCO World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development (MONDIACULT);

2.2. Recognise the need to protect culture and cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of climate change, in line with the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience at the 28th UN Climate Change Conference (COP28); and look into the potential of the cultural sector for climate mobilization;

2.3 Take note of the efforts of the Group of Friends of Culture-Based Climate Action (GFCBCA) to enhance global cooperation in advocating for culture and cultural heritage to be taken into account in climate efforts;

2.4 Encourage cooperation among BRICS countries for actions aimed at: i) safeguarding and protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks by developing adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites and by designing climate-resilient infrastructure, guided by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, and local knowledge systems; (ii) supporting the cultural sector´s role in encouraging sustainable practices, resilience, and climate-change-responsive behaviour across all levels of society;

2.5 Reaffirm the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities as a guiding principle of the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement and, with a view to preserve and safeguard cultural heritage, we urge developed countries to fulfil their commitments to provide and mobilise climate finance taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries;

2.6 Call for strengthening the international legal protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions and take note of the ongoing discussions at WIPO.

3. Return and Safeguarding of Cultural Property

3.1 Affirm the importance of the return of cultural property to their countries of origin as a path for promoting social cohesion, cultural and historical justice, reconciliation, and collective memory, as well as for strengthening intergenerational knowledge transmission, safeguarding historical continuity, and fostering deeper cooperation among states;

3.2 Endeavour to ensure everyone´s right to freely participate in cultural life as well as to access culture and cultural heritage, especially that of its own community;

3.3 Acknowledge the importance of the return of cultural property to their countries of origin and its potential for rebuilding international relations in a non-hierarchical, cooperative basis, and we recognise the need for a more robust international framework on the matter;

3.4 Commit to strengthen cooperation in the subject of the return of cultural property by sharing experiences, national procedures, legislation and successful cases, by promoting heritage education and museum education, exchanging information among governmental instances and academic experts, as well as aligning priorities and policies in multilateral organisations with the aim of fostering progress in the field;

3.5 Welcome the decision of Brazil to support the organisation of a meeting of experts among BRICS countries in the field of return of cultural property, as a means to

building the foundations for increased dialogue among academia, think tanks and civil society in the subject.

4. BRICS Festivals and Alliances

4.1 Welcome the decision of Brazil to host the BRICS Film Festival in the second semester, an event that will showcase BRICS countries' national productions, fostering dialogue, respect and understanding, while also enabling business and networking opportunities for the film sector;

4.2 Encourage the formulation of a calendar of international cultural and heritage events of the BRICS countries;

4.3 Encourage all BRICS States to join the existing BRICS Alliances, including the Alliance of Museums, the Alliance of Museums and Art Galleries, the Alliance of Libraries, the Alliance of Theatre for Children and Young People, the Alliance of Folk Dance, and the Alliance of Film Schools, through the signing of letters of intent by BRICS cultural institutions;

4.4. Consider using the Alliance of Museums and Alliance of Museums and Art Galleries, and the Alliance of Libraries to promote cooperation by developing virtual exhibitions that educate the BRICS members about their historical past and the significant progress they have made thus far in the recognition of social justice, freedom and fundamental human rights.

INCIDENTS OF ATM THEFT/FRAUD

1195. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of Report of Reserve Bank of India on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2023-24 which stipulates that total frauds during April-September stood at 18,461 involving Rs. 21,367 crore compared to 14,480 cases involving Rs. 2,623 crore in the comparative period of last financial year;

(b) whether any remedial measures have been taken by the Government to check increasing incidents of ATM theft;

(c) whether the Government has taken cognisance of increasing trend of ATM card skimming fraud in which criminals use a device to steal credit or debit card information from ATM users;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken any remedial measures in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has issued any directive mandating all banks to enforce extra security measures to prevent ATM skimming and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) As per Reserve bank of India (RBI) report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2023-24, frauds based on the date of reporting, involving amount Rs. 1 lakh and

above, the number of fraud cases during April-September (2024-25) stood at 18,461 involving Rs. 21,367 crore as compared to 14,480 cases involving Rs. 2,623 crore for April-September (2023-24).

The increase in frauds during the half year (April-September) 2024-25 is mainly due to re-examination and reporting afresh 59 fraud cases involving Rs. 9,997 crore, pertaining to previous financial years which were earlier withdrawn by banks due to non-compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement dated March 27, 2023, and have been re-examined and reported afresh by banks during the current financial year after ensuring compliance with the above judgement.

As per RBI data, frauds based on the date of occurrence, involving Rs. 1 lakh and above, the number for FY 2023-24 stood at 34,121 cases involving an amount of Rs. 4,893 crore which decreased to 10,175 cases involving an amount of Rs. 1,037 crore for FY 2024-25. Thus, there is a declining trend in fraud occurred in the last 2 years.

(b) RBI, *vide* the circular on "Control measures for Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) – Timeline for compliance" dated 21.6.2018, advised banks to take various measures to strengthen security of ATMs. These measures, inter alia include - enabling Basic Input Output System (BIOS) passwords, disabling Universal Serial Bus (USB) ports, disabling auto-run facility, applying the latest patches of operating system and other software, terminal security solution, time-based admin access, implementing anti-

skimming and whitelisting solution, upgrading ATMs to supported versions of operating system, *etc*.

RBI has advised banks from time to time to review and strengthen the security arrangements at their branches and ATMs to deal with instances of robbery *etc*. and for dealing with risk perceptions emerging from such incidents. These include coverage of ATM sites by Closed-Circuit Televisions (CCTVs), verification of credentials of private security guards, ensuring adequate training of security staff posted at ATMs, *etc*.

Banks are required to submit a quarterly Return on theft (including ATM theft) to Department of Supervision, RBI. The data thus collected is shared with Regional Offices of RBI, and the matter is discussed with respective State authorities during the State Level Security Committee (SLSC) meetings.

(c) As per RBI annual report 2024-25, frauds under the category of digital payment (card/internet) based on the date of reporting, involving Rs. 1 lakh and above, the number for FY 2023-24 stood at 29,082 cases involving an amount of Rs. 1,457 crore which decreased to 13,516 cases involving an amount of Rs. 520 crore for FY 2024-25. Thus, there is a declining trend in card/internet fraud reported in the last 2 years.

(d) and (e) As a risk mitigation measure, RBI has issued guidelines to all Regulated entities (REs) regarding migration from magnetic stripe cards to EMV chip and pin-based cards.

Banks in India and the White Label ATM operators were advised to ensure that all the existing ATMs installed/operated by them are enabled for processing of EMV Chip and PIN cards by September 30, 2017. All new ATMs shall necessarily be enabled for EMV Chip and PIN processing from inception.

Comprehensive steps have been taken to enhance security of card transactions, online transactions *etc.*, and to reduce ATM banking frauds which include, *inter alia*, the following:

- RBI has issued Guidelines dated 31.12.2019 on Cyber Security Controls for third party ATM Switch Application Service Providers (ASPs).
- RBI has issued Master Direction on Digital Payment Security Controls on 18.2.2021. As per this direction, banks have been advised to put in place necessary controls to protect the confidentiality and integrity of customer data, and processes associated with the digital product/services offered by them.
- In terms of RBI circular CO.DPSS.POLC.No. S-227 / 02-10-002/ 2022-23 dated May 19, 2022, all banks, ATM networks and White Label ATM Operators (WLAOs) may provide the option of Interoperable Card-less Cash Withdrawal (ICCW) at their ATMs. The absence of need for a card to initiate cash withdrawal transactions would help in containing frauds like skimming, card cloning, device tampering, *etc*.
- Display of posters in bank ATMs and branches to spread awareness against frauds.

- 24x7 access through multiple channels (*via* website, phone banking, Short Message Service (SMS), e-mail, Interactive Voice Response (IVR), toll-free helpline, reporting to home branch, *etc*.) for reporting unauthorized transactions that have taken place and/ or loss or theft of payment instrument, such as, card, *etc.*

COMPANIES PENALISED FOR NON-COMPLIANCE OF CSR

1196. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:
SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:
SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:
DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:
SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

(a) the number and total value of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects reported as unspent or non-compliance during the last three years including reasons for unspent funds and the nature of non-compliance, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of companies penalised for non-compliance under Section 135 of the Companies Act during the above period, along with the details of penalties imposed and the size or type of companies most frequently penalised, company-wise;

(c) whether any specific sectors or regions have shown recurring underperformance in CSR compliance and if so, the details thereof including potential causes and trends observed;

(d) the measures taken by the Government or regulatory bodies to address CSR non-compliance including any policy changes or enforcement actions introduced during the last three years;

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the corporate Governance framework and if so, the key findings thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to strengthen Corporate Government and transparency among registered companies in the country; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the role and accountability of Independent Directors, Audit Committees and Statutory Auditors including any recent guidelines or proposed amendments?

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 legal framework for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been provided under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘Act’), Schedule VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014. Schedule VII of the Act enlists areas or subjects that may be undertaken by a company as CSR. Every CSR mandated company having net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more or turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or

more or net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more during immediately preceding financial year shall ensure that it spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately financial years on the activities in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Act. CSR mandated company has to constitute a CSR Committee. The Committee shall formulate and recommend the CSR policy.

Under the Act, CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor the CSR activities based on the recommendations of its CSR Committee. The existing legal provisions formation of CSR committee, formulation of CSR policy, Annual Action Plan on CSR, identification of the project and area in which project will be implemented, certification of CSR expenditure by Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and audit of CSR expenditure by statutory auditors etc. provide adequate mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability. The Board has to ensure that the approved amount has been spent on the assigned activity(ies). In case any amount remains unspent then such amount shall be transferred in the designated fund(s) in Schedule VII in the prescribed time limit. The Government does not issue any directions to Corporates to spend in any particular area or activity.

The Board of the company is required to disclose the CSR Policy implemented by the company in its Board report. Rule 8 of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 contains provisions related to impact assessment of CSR projects that every

company having average CSR obligation of 10 crore rupees or more in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act, in the three immediately preceding financial years, shall undertake impact assessment, through an independent agency, of their CSR projects having outlays of one crore rupees or more, and which have been completed not less than one year before undertaking the impact study. The details of CSR activities, Impact Assessment etc. are required to be reported by the companies in the 'Annual Report on CSR' including an annual action plan on CSR which is part of the Company's Board Report.

All data related to CSR expenditure filed by companies in MCA21 registry is available in public domain at www.csr.gov.in. On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, the Development Sector-wise and State-wise CSR expenditure for the last three Financial Years i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

Penal action is initiated as per provisions of the Act, following due process of law after examination of records and / or receipt of complaint against the companies and officers-in-default. In the last three years 30 public and private companies penalised and penalty amount of Rs.19.94 crore has been imposed.

(e) The Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder contain adequate provisions for ensuring good corporate governance including through accountability, transparency, independent audit and role of Independent Directors, Committees of the Board etc. It provides for accountability to the Board of directors. The Act and

Rules require that the companies have to prepare and maintain the books of account, statutory returns and registers etc. in the prescribed format their registered office and to comply with the applicable accounting standards. The disclosures in the Board's report including on risk management, financial statements and annual returns have also been mandated to ensure that every relevant information is available to the stakeholders as well as in the MCA21. The companies are required to file audited Annual Financial Statements, resolutions passed and statutory returns etc. with MCA21. The Act also requires to appoint independent Directors and constitute various committees of the Board viz. Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee etc. for class of companies. The provisions of the Act are reviewed by the Government from time to time.

(f) The Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder inter-alia, provides for role and accountability of Independent Directors, Audit Committee and Statutory Auditors. These provisions are aimed at ensuring good corporate governance through representation and participation by Independent Directors on the Board of Directors and Audit Committees. The role of the Audit Committee includes examination of financial statements, auditor's report, related party transactions etc. Further, the Companies Act, 2013 provides requirements for every company to appoint statutory auditors to carry out the audit of books of accounts of the company.

STATEMENT-I

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure for the last three Financial Years i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

Sl. No.	Development Sector	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Agro forestry	35.52	67.28	74.47
2.	Animal welfare	174.35	325.44	531.14
3.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	47.65	63.63	68.04
4.	Art and culture	260.39	449.21	704.04
5.	Conservation of natural resources	274.90	584.65	423.47
6.	Education	6,719.89	10,414.93	12,134.57
7.	Environmental sustainability	2,441.82	2,008.04	2,429.97
8.	Gender equality	104.97	121.15	204.17
9.	Health care	8,049.49	7,023.60	7,150.81
10.	Livelihood enhancement projects	880.50	1,703.64	2,360.09
11.	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	1,903.78	1,282.73	1,233.93
12.	Rural development projects	1,847.07	2,059.41	2,408.09
13.	Safe drinking water	192.34	252.78	327.45
14.	Sanitation	314.53	438.81	375.23
15.	Senior Citizens Welfare	80.34	153.91	159.82
16.	Setting up homes and hostels for women	101.00	49.50	41.80
17.	Setting up orphanage	27.54	44.99	31.57
18.	Slum area development	58.38	94.22	38.82
19.	Socio-economic equalities	165.30	159.19	200.81
20.	Special education	191.08	319.50	396.57
21.	Technology incubators	8.57	1.48	1.91
22.	Training to promote sports	311.71	542.53	692.09
23.	Vocational skills	1,053.80	1,206.75	1,396.55
24.	Women empowerment	264.94	417.26	454.22
25.	Other Central Government Funds	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
26.	NEC/Not mentioned*	0.59	1.65	68.32
Total		27,141.45	30,932.08	34,908.75

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

* Companies either did not specify the names of sectors or indicated more than one sector where projects were undertaken.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise CSR expenditure for the last three Financial Years i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	States/ UTs	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1	Andaman And Nicobar	9.71	2.53	3.03
2	Andhra Pradesh	663.50	986.77	1,129.75
3	Arunachal Pradesh	119.42	13.36	39.57
4	Assam	406.42	474.96	488.62
5	Bihar	178.97	241.41	260.53
6	Chandigarh	51.19	18.44	113.31
7	Chhattisgarh	317.70	609.08	422.73
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	18.27	23.22	30.17
9	Delhi	1,198.50	1,517.07	1,949.95
10	Goa	45.43	60.91	85.79
11	Gujarat	1,613.18	2,060.02	2,707.54
12	Haryana	687.13	720.38	816.95
13	Himachal Pradesh	140.27	141.40	148.59
14	Jammu and Kashmir	50.68	72.19	98.54
15	Jharkhand	243.95	389.65	414.63
16	Karnataka	1,849.82	2,058.73	2,254.88
17	Kerala	241.58	362.85	387.91
18	Lakshadweep	0.97	0.02	0.36
19	Leh and Ladakh	14.84	11.72	30.41
20	Madhya Pradesh	427.48	668.32	600.47
21	Maharashtra	5,407.40	5,705.54	6,065.95
22	Manipur	15.62	53.60	83.19

23	Meghalaya	19.63	22.94	30.94
24	Mizoram	6.94	11.01	4.48
25	Nagaland	12.46	13.57	15.41
26	Odisha	752.37	994.82	1,389.39
27	Puducherry	9.31	14.29	32.68
28	Punjab	185.41	263.51	351.89
29	Rajasthan	713.85	1,122.65	1,145.67
30	Sikkim	28.24	36.18	41.87
31	Tamil Nadu	1,441.03	1,637.12	1,968.76
32	Telangana	688.58	1,040.61	1,054.92
33	Tripura	15.91	19.26	9.45
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,345.02	1,213.12	1,545.01
35	Uttarakhand	228.09	307.60	360.76
36	West Bengal	571.89	782.74	862.57
37	PAN India*	5,789.58	6,104.58	6,960.21
38	PAN India (Other Centralized Funds)	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
39	NEC/Not Mentioned*	0.09	10.12	1.06
40	Total	27,141.45	30,932.08	34,908.75

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

* Companies either did not specify the names of State/UT or indicated more than one State/Ut where projects were undertaken.

NOTIFICATION ON ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

1197. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) the current status of the draft notification classifying parts of the Western Ghats in six States as Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs);

(b) the steps taken by the Government to address the concerns of the States, especially of Kerala, that this notification would subsume agricultural plantations, curtail the State's hydro- electricity plans and lead to a migration crisis given the State's high population density;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to get the States to arrive at a consensus;

(d) whether the Government has fixed a timeline to complete the consulting process and release and implement the final notification; 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) to (e) In order to protect the rich biodiversity of Western Ghats region, the Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change has published the draft notification on Ecologically Sensitive Area of Western Ghats, vide S.O. 3060(E) dated 31.07.2024 with an area of 56,825 square kilometer spread across six States namely, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

The Government of Kerala has submitted the revised proposal on 02.11.2024, requesting for declaring 8590.69 square kilometer area in 98 villages spread across 29 talukas in 12 districts as Ecologically Sensitive Area, based on the verification of the suggestions received from the Local Self Government Department.

Moreover, Ministry has also received comments/objections/suggestions on this draft notification from various stakeholders and the same have been forwarded to the State Government for providing comments/suggestions on the matter.

In order to address the issues raised by the respective State Governments, the Ministry has constituted a Committee to examine the suggestions of the six States in a holistic manner, keeping in view the conservation aspects of the ecosystem, and the rights, privileges, needs and developmental aspirations of the region. The concerns/suggestions of the State Governments, including Kerala are deliberated by the Committee with the respective State Governments on merit for finalization of the draft notification.

DELAY IN DISBURSEMENT OF HIGHER WAGE PENSIONS

1198. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed undue delay in release of higher wage pensions to the employees under EPFO Regional Office, Kozhikode;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of shortage of staff in EPFO Regional Office, Kozhikode, affecting its ability to handle the workload; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issue?

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) EPFO received a total no. of 10,807 applications in regional office Kozhikode for pension on higher wages out of which 90.7% of the applications have been already disposed of.

Further, PPOs for pension on higher wages have been issued to more than 80% of the already retired 725 eligible applicants who have completed all the formalities.

In order to ensure prompt disposal of applications for pension on higher wages, directions and clarifications for engagement/provision of additional manpower have been issued from time-to-time to regional offices under EPFO.

STATUS OF NCAP

1199. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

(a) the details of present status of ambitious National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) launched by the Government in the year 2019;

(b) the total number of cities in which City Action Plan (CAP) has been implemented by the Government under NCAP since its initiation;

(c) the extent to which it is successful in improving the air quality in the cities where CAP has been implemented;

(d) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding with State Governments, civic bodies for effective implementation of various multi-sectoral interventions under NCAP and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the funds sanctioned and released by the Union Government to various State Governments for the implementation of CAP for the current financial 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) to (e) National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFandCC) in January 2019 aims to improve air quality in 130 cities (non-attainment cities and Million-Plus Cities) in 24 States/UTs. NCAP is multi-sectoral initiative involving the coordinated efforts of the Central and State Governments, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), and other stakeholders.

It emphasizes source-specific mitigation measures through city, state, and national-level clean air action plans.

The programme leverages the mobilization of resources through various Central Government schemes- such as Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), AMRUT, Smart City Mission, SATAT, and Nagar Van Yojana- including resources from State Governments, UT Administrations, Municipal Corporations, and Urban Development Authorities to implement City Action Plans (CAPs). Performance based incentive grant is provided under NCAP to cities for funding the critical gap.

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 mitigation measures addressing various sources like soil and road dust, vehicular emissions, waste burning, Construction and Demolition activities, and industrial pollution.

Committees at National Level (Apex, Steering, Monitoring and Implementation), State level (Steering and Monitoring) and City level Monitoring and Implementation Committee have been constituted to coordinate, monitor, evaluate the progress and provide guidance for implementation of city action plans including utilization of funds.

MoEFCC has revised the guidelines vide letter dated 14.05.2025, and has communicated that funds provided to 82 cities are to be utilized in 5 key activities including road improvement works for dust control such as end-to-end pavement of

roads, mechanical road sweeping, greening of traffic corridors, improvement of traffic junctions for decongestion, etc.

Further, MoEFCC vide Office Memorandum dated 22.05.2025 has communicated to the cities to implement City Action Plan for 100% saturation in Mission mode by leveraging resources through convergence with the Central and State Govt. Schemes, funds allocated under NCAP and their own resources.

The memorandum of understanding (MoU) has been signed among the Urban Local Bodies (ULB), State Governments and MoEFandCC for all 48 Million-Plus cities/Urban Agglomerations. Also, MoUs have been signed among Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and ULBs for remaining 82 Non-Attainment Cities (NACs) identified under NCAP. These MoUs detail out the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders for the effective implementation of various multi-sectoral interventions under NCAP.

Out of 130 cities, 48 Million-Plus Cities/ Urban Agglomerations are funded under 15th 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 as critical gap funding to implement air quality improvement measures. State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released under NCAP are are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

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, out of which 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 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and have PM10 Concentrations less than 60 µg/m^3. Details of air quality improvement in cities covered under NCAP is placed at **STATEMENT II.**

STATEMENT-I

Details of State Wise sanction and release under NCAP and XVFC air quality grants

(Amount in Rs. crore)

S. No.	State	Funds sanctioned and released during 2019-20 to 2024-25	Funds allocated in 2025-26	Funds released in FY 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	361.09	126.16	23.08
2	Assam	70.66	38.06	19.04
3	Bihar	328.11	143.67	41.23
4	Chandigarh	32.81	10.56	5.28
5	Chhattisgarh	295.64	69.07	4.78
6	Delhi	42.69	38.67	19.34
7	Gujarat	1262.42	241.00	20.56
8	Haryana	94.53	29.00	12.61
9	Himachal Pradesh	17.50	5.34	2.67
10	Jammu and Kashmir	115.95	72.05	36.02
11	Jharkhand	279.44	95.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	597.52	194.41	14.20
13	Madhya Pradesh	767.04	207.21	53.00
14	Maharashtra	1754.40	512.45	20.22

15	Meghalaya	7.95	4.21	2.10
16	Nagaland	20.00	11.13	5.56
17	Odisha	74.61	32.93	16.46
18	Punjab	298.30	105.85	27.47
19	Rajasthan	661.25	181.15	19.13
20	Tamilnadu	641.91	144.81	10.33
21	Telangana	726.33	143.73	11.47
22	Uttar Pradesh	2591.78	704.52	231.20
23	Uttrakhand	68.27	34.70	17.35
24	West Bengal	1278.53	276.32	34.68
	Total	12388.73	3422*	647.79

***Note:**

1. Rs. 2621 crore has been allocated for 48 Million-plus cities/ Urban Agglomerations under 15th Finance Commission grants for the FY 2025-26.

2. Rs. 801.00 crore has been sanctioned in FY 2025-26 of which Rs. 400.5 crore has been released.

STATEMENT-II

Improvement in PM10 concentrations of cities under NCAP in FY 2024-25 w.r.t. FY 2017-18

S. No.	Improvement in PM10 in 2024-25 w.r.t FY 2017-18 (%)	No. of Cities	Cities
1	40 and above	25	Gujarat (2): Rajkot, Surat; Himachal Pradesh (1): Nalagarh; Jammu and Kashmir (1): Srinagar; Jharkhand (1): Dhanbad; Maharashtra (3): Badlapur, Greater Mumbai, Ulhasnagar; Meghalaya (1): Byrnihat; Nagaland (1): Kohima; Punjab (2): Amritsar, Jalandhar; Tamil Nadu (1): Tuticorin; Uttar Pradesh (11): Agra, Allahabad,

			Bareilly, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Moradabad, Raebareli, Varanasi; Uttarakhand (1): Dehradun
2	20-40	39	Andhra Pradesh (6): Ananthpur, Kadapa, Kurnool, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada; Assam (2): Nagaon, Sivasagar; Gujarat (2): Ahmedabad, Vadodara; Haryana (1): Faridabad; Himachal Pradesh (4): Baddi, Kala Amb, Parwanoo, Sunder Nagar; Jammu and Kashmir (1): Jammu; Jharkhand (1): Ranchi; Karnataka (3): Bengaluru, Devanagere, Hubli-Dharwad; Madhya Pradesh (1): Jabalpur; Maharashtra (3): Akola, Amravati; Thane Nagaland (1): Dimapur; Punjab (4): Dera Baba Nanak, Khanna, Ludhiana, Naya Nangal; Rajasthan (2): Alwar, Jodhpur; Tamil Nadu (1): Trichy; Telangana (1): Hyderabad; Uttar Pradesh (3): Gajraula, Gorakhpur, Noida; Uttarakhand (1): Rishikesh; West Bengal (2): Howrah, Kolkata
3	<20	39	Andhra Pradesh (4): Chitur, Eluru, Guntur, Ongole; Assam (2): Guwahati, Nalbari; Bihar (2): Muzaffarpur, Patna; Chhattisgarh (1): Durg-Bhilainagar; Delhi (1): Delhi; Himachal Pradesh (1): Paonta Sahib; Karnataka (1): Gulbarga/Kalaburgi; Madhya Pradesh (3): Bhopal, Gwalior, Ujjain; Maharashtra (9): Chandrapur, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Vasai-Virar; Odisha (1): Cuttack; Punjab (2): Mandi-Gobindgarh, Patiala; Rajasthan (3): Jaipur, Kota, Udaipur; Tamil Nadu (2): Chennai, Madurai; Uttar Pradesh (3): Anpara, Khurja, Meerut; Uttarakhand (1): Kashipur; West Bengal (3): Asansol, Durgapur, Haldia
4	Cities meeting NAAQS	22	Andhra Pradesh (7): Ananthpur, Chittur, Kadapa, Kurnool, Nellore, Ongole, Rajamuhndary; Assam (2): Silchar, Sivasagar; Himachal Pradesh (3): Damtal, Parwanoo, Sunder Nagar; Karnataka (2): Devanagere, Gulburga / Kalaburgi; Punjab (2): Dera Baba Nanak,

			Naya Nangal; Tamil Nadu (3): Chennai, Trichy, Tuticorin; Uttar Pradesh (3): Bareily, Jhansi, Varanasi

GST SLAB FIXED FOR USER DEVELOPMENT FEES

1200. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

Whether the Goods and Services Tax (GST) rate has been fixed for the User Development Fees (UDF) which are charged from passengers by the Airline operators and if so, the details thereof since 2017?

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

GST rates and exemptions are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council, a Constitutional body comprising members from the Union and State/UT Governments. GST at the rate of 18% is applicable on the User Development Fee (UDF), which is collected by the airline operator as an agent of the airport operator.

NPA UNDER PMMY LOANS IN MAHARASHTRA

1201. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified any gaps in loan coverage among marginalized communities in Maharashtra and if so, the total number of SC/ST/OBC and Women entrepreneurs who have availed loans under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) in Maharashtra since 2015, year-wise;

(b) the number of loan applications received, sanctioned and rejected under each category in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(c) the reasons cited for rejections and whether there is a grievance redressal mechanism for applicants in the State;

(d) the details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) under PMMY loans from Maharashtra during the last five years along with the total amount classified as NPAs and the recovery efforts initiated by banks and financial institutions; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any capacity-building programmes or entrepreneurship development training linked to PMMY in Maharashtra and if so, the details of such programmes and the number of beneficiaries covered?

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

(a) and (b) As on June, 2025, more than 4.29 crore loan accounts have been sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) in the state of Maharashtra.

The total number of SC/ST/OBC and Women entrepreneurs who have availed loans under PMMY in Maharashtra since 2015, year-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The number of applications received and rejected under the Scheme is not maintained centrally.

(c) Reasons for rejection of loan applications under PMMY include:

- 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, previous NPA history etc.;
- Non-availability of necessary registration/ approvals, wherever required, related to the project etc.

Further, the name of the official is displayed in the branch premises to whom complainant may approach if he/she has any grievance. If the complaint is unresolved at the branch level, it is escalated to the next higher level of grievance redressal authority within the Bank and a final response is given within 30 days. Complainant may also approach the Regional Manager/ Zonal Manager / Principal Nodal Officer (PNO) at the address displayed at the branch.

(d) Details of State-wise NPA is not maintained centrally. The steps taken by banks for recovery of NPA under PMMY include:

- constant follow up and increased frequency of customer connect;

- restructuring of eligible accounts and One Time Settlement (OTS).

(e) Banks in Maharashtra have conducted capacity- building programmes through 1,352 Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) during FY 2024-25. These include a series of credit-linked training programmes. Additionally, 5,738 Financial Literacy Camps (FLCs) have been conducted by Banks across the State during FY 2024-25. **STATEMENT**

Total number of SC/ST/OBC and Women entrepreneurs who have availed loans under PMMY in Maharashtra since 2015					
		No. of Loan Accounts (in Lakh)			
S. No.	**Financial Year**	**SC**	**ST**	**OBC**	**Women Entrepreneurs**
1	2015-16	5.86	2.68	11.41	29.40
2	2016-17	5.79	2.20	12.51	27.48
3	2017-18	5.65	2.13	10.65	28.53
4	2018-19	6.11	2.40	10.68	31.89
5	2019-20	6.08	2.61	11.40	34.79
6	2020-21	5.17	2.33	10.24	29.58
7	2021-22	5.88	2.81	11.52	35.89
8	2022-23	6.35	3.39	14.46	43.50
9	2023-24	6.78	3.50	13.48	40.97
10	2024-25	5.72	3.01	12.59	33.70
11	2025-26*	0.26	0.16	1.20	2.63
	Total	59.65	27.22	120.13	338.35
*Provisional (as on June, 2025)					
Source: As per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions					

निवेशकों की समस्याओं का समाधान

1202. श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवारः

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतमः

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंदः

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

(क) आईईपीएफए और सेबी द्वारा 1 जून, 2025 को आयोजित कार्यक्रम “निवेश शिविर” में कुल कितने दावेदारों और हितधारकों ने भाग लिया;

(ख) दावों को प्रस्तुत करने और निवेशकों की समस्याओं के समाधान में लगे प्रशिक्षित अधिकारियों और समर्पित कियोस्क की भूमिका क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भविष्य में निवेशकों की सहायता करने के लिए शैक्षणिक सामग्री अथवा डिजिटल उपकरण विकसित करने के लिए कोई योजना शुरू की है;

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

(ङ) देश भर में निवेशकों की दुर्गम निधि की राशि को कम करने में उक्त योजना का क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख) 1 जून, 2025 को आयोजित "निवेशक शिविर" कार्यक्रम में लगभग 450 प्रतिभागियों ने पंजीकरण कराया। आईईपीएफए-प्रशिक्षित कर्मियों ने पंजीकरण, आईईपीएफ-5 प्ररूप भरने और खोज सुविधा के उपयोग सहित संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया को सुगम बनाया। सेबी, डिपॉजिटरी (एनएसडीएल और सीडीएसएल), स्टॉक एक्सचेंज (एनएसई और बीएसई) और 88 सहभागी कंपनियों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा

अपने आरटीए के माध्यम से प्रबंधित समर्पित कियोस्क ने एक-स्टॉप समाधान प्लेटफॉर्म बनाया। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रतिभागियों को तत्काल सहायता और व्यक्तिगत मार्गदर्शन भी प्रदान किया गया।

(ग) और (घ) आईईपीएफए समय-समय पर निवेशकों के लिए शैक्षिक सामग्री का विकास और संवर्धन करता रहता है। शैक्षिक सामग्री विभिन्न निवेशक जागरूकता शिविरों और कार्यशालाओं के साथ-साथ सोशल मीडिया और अन्य डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से प्रसारित की जाती है। इन संसाधनों को नियमित रूप से अद्यतन किया जाता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि वे सभी निवेशकों के लिए सामयिक, प्रासंगिक और सुलभ रहें।

(ङ) निवेशकों, कंपनियों और रजिस्ट्रार एवं ट्रांसफर एजेंटों (आरटीए) के बीच सीधे संपर्क को सुगम बनाकर, यह पहल केवाईसी, नामांकन और डीमैटेरियलाइजेशन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समय पर समाधान संभव बनाती है। तत्काल सहायता से निवेशकों को कंपनियों और आईईपीएफए से शेयर और लाभांश वापस पाने में मदद मिलती है।

ROADMAP FOR SUMMER OLYMPIC 2036

1203. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) whether the Government has any new schemes and training schedules as well as special schemes for the athletes to perform exceedingly well in the next two Olympics schedule/proposed to be held in Los Angeles, USA in 2028 and Brisbane, Australia in 2032;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the preparatory roadmap for the upcoming Olympics; and

(c) whether India has expressed interests to conduct Summer Olympics in 2036 and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Preparation for International events including Olympics is an ongoing and continuous process. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the National Sports Federations (NSFs), including the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) work in close coordination for providing best facilities, training, equipment support as also the wholesome nutritious diet required for preparation of the teams and sportspersons for the forthcoming international sports events.

The Indian sportspersons/teams are supported by the Government for their preparation for international sporting events through its two main schemes – Scheme of Assistance to NSFs and Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS).

Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, financial assistance is provided to the recognized NSFs for training of athletes, which includes all requisite support for training, participation in international events, conduct of national championships, conduct of international tournaments in India, engagement of foreign coaches/support staff, scientific and medical support etc.

After the Paris Olympics 2024, a new Olympic cycle has commenced necessitating a review of the norms in light of evolving circumstances. While revising the norms, the Ministry has taken into account the increased costs due to inflation in

expenditures associated with training, infrastructure development, equipment procurement, and athlete welfare programs. Apart from enhancement in the quantum of assistance for several components in order to provide maximum support to Indian athletes / teams, some new measures have also been introduced emphasizing grassroots development and capacity building. The salient revisions in the norms under the Scheme are as under:

- NSFs are mandated to ensure that at least 20% of their annual budget is earmarked for grassroots development through their affiliate units,
- At least 10% of the funding provided under the scheme will be allocated for the development of coaches and technical staff.
- All NSFs will also be required to appoint a Coaching Education Expert dedicated to training trainers. Foreign experts shall also be mandated to train and build the capacity of local officials and coaches during non-training periods.
- NSFs with an annual budget of ₹10 crore and above will be required to mandatorily appoint a High-Performance Director (HPD), who will be responsible for designing and monitoring the overall technical development programme of the sport.
- A dietary allowance of ₹10,000 per month will be provided to each probable group athlete for non-camp days.

- The salary of the Chief National Coach has been increased from ₹5 lakh to ₹7.5 lakh per month, for other coaches it has been increased from ₹2 lakh to ₹3 lakh per month.
- Diet charges have been increased from ₹690 to ₹1,000 per day per athlete for senior athletes and from ₹480 to ₹850 per day for junior athletes.
- The financial assistance for the conduct of national championships has been increased to ₹90 lakh for High-Priority sports and ₹75 lakh for Priority sports.
- Financial assistance for hosting international events in the country has been doubled to ₹2 crore.

Further, under the TOPS, the Government provides all requisite support to probable athletes identified for the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games including foreign training, international competition, equipment and coaching camp besides monthly Out of Pocket Allowance (OPA) of Rs. 50,000/-. At present, 174 individual athletes and 2 hockey teams (Men and Women) as core group have been selected under the scheme. Also, Under Development Group, to ensure a focused approach in India's Olympic preparation the talent identification of 134 best sporting talent has been completed (towards LA Olympics and so on). The athletes under TOPS Development Group are provided OPA of Rs. 25,000/- per month.

Furthermore, Government has also established the National Centre of Sports Science and Research (NCSSR) at New Delhi to better integrate sports science into the overall sports ecosystem.

(c) Bidding to host the Olympic Games in India is the responsibility of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and allotment of hosting rights for the Olympics is done by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) through a detailed host selection process. The host selection process is available in public domain on IOC website at https://www.olympics.com/ioc/becoming-an-olympic-games-host/the-process-to-elect-olympic-hosts. IOA has submitted a letter of intent to IOC. The bid is now in the "Continuous Dialogue" phase with the Future Host Commission of IOC.

INCLUSION OF BHAGAVAD GITA IN SYLLABUS OF DU

1204. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to include Bhagavad Gita in Delhi University's Political Science syllabus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to include lessons about Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar in the syllabus; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Delhi University is a statutory autonomous organizations established under Delhi University Act 1922 and governed by provisions of this Act and Statutes and Ordinances made thereunder. The administrative and academic decisions including finalization of courses are taken by the University with the approval of its Statutory bodies such as Executive Council, Academic Council and Court. Central Universities including Delhi University, have taken several initiatives for incorporation of Indian Knowledge System (IKS) Studies in their curriculum under which there is a continuous effort to learn from great Indian philosophers and their philosophies. Thought of Bhagavad Gita is an important part of IKS studies focusing on betterment of human living. Delhi University offers papers on Bhagavad Gita as a part of the New Education Policy-2020 and Undergraduate Curriculum Framework-2022. Thought of Bhagavad Gita is also taught by several other Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) of repute. Further, the University has informed that the lessons on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar have also been incorporated in the syllabus which cover their intellectual contributions and philosophical insights.

DIVERSION OF ECO-SENSITIVE LAND NEAR KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK

1205. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the diversion of eco-sensitive land near Kaziranga National Park in Assam particularly in areas like Numaligarh and Dolamara, for commercial or infrastructure projects despite its UNESCO World Heritage status, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has cleared these diversions in consultation with the State Government and the Central Empowered Committee, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any violations of the Supreme Court's orders or environmental guidelines have been reported in these areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any additional measures are being taken to prevent further ecological degradation around Kaziranga and ensure the strict protection of its buffer and fringe zones 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) and (b) Proposals for diversions of land in Eco sensitive zones are submitted by the State Government/Union Territory Administration for consideration of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life (SCNBWL) after due recommendation of the State Board for Wild Life headed by the respective Chief Ministers/Administrators. The Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life (SCNBWL), which also includes eminent ecologists, conservationists and

environmentalists, takes informed decisions on the proposals placed for its consideration.The minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life (SCNBWL)is shared to Central Empowered Committee (CEC)for further needful as per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Two proposals for diversion were recommended by the SCNBWL including

(i) Proposal for construction of 4-lane Tunnel Connectivity across River Brahmaputra between Gohpur (on NH-15) North Bank and Numaligarh (on NH715) South Bank in Assam in the 84th SCNBWL meeting and

(ii) Proposal for widening and improvement of existing carriage way to 4 Lane Configuration from Kaliabor to Numaligarh section in the 78th SCNBWL meeting.

(c) and (d) The State Government has reported that certain mining activities in the KarbiAnglong region are in violation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 12.04.2019 in I.A. No. 42944/2019 in W.P. (C) No. 202/1995. The said order, inter alia, directs as follows "Ban forthwith all types of mining and related activities along the southern boundary of the Kaziranga National Park (KNP) and in the entire catchment area of the rivers, streams, and rivulets originating in the Karbi Anglong Hill ranges and flowing into Kaziranga National Park."

The State Government has informed that, in order to ensure strict compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and to safeguard the ecological integrity of Kaziranga National Park and its adjoining environmentally sensitive catchment areas, orders have been issued for the closure of 28 stone quarries and 18 stone crushers operating under the Northern Range, Dolamara. Additionally, 10 mining permits, along with associated operational areas related to stone extraction, sand mahals, and sand-cum-gravel mining contracts (MCAs) in the Rangsali area of the division, have also been shut down.

Further, the Government has taken significant steps to mitigate the risk of road accidents of wild animalsand ecological degradation around Kaziranga National Park which inter alia includes the following:

i. Construction of underpasses, elevated corridors, and culverts to facilitate safe passage of animals across highways.
ii. Identification and protection of wildlife corridors to maintain habitat connectivity and minimize the need for animals to cross roads.
iii. Installation of eco-friendly barriers and fencing along roads to guide animals toward designated safe crossing points.
iv. Implementation of speed-reducing measures such as rumble strips and speed breakers near wildlife crossing zones.
v. Erection of informative and cautionary signboards to alert drivers about wildlife presence and enforce speed regulations.
vi. Conduct of public awareness campaigns to educate commuters and local communities on wildlife safety.

vii. Use of camera traps, infrared sensors, and drones to monitor animal movement and identify critical hotspots for mitigation.

VACANCIES OF FACULTIES IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

1206. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

(a) the sanctioned strength of faculty in Central Universities and State Universities across the Country, State-wise;

(b) the total vacancies of faculty in Central Universities across the Country;

(c) the total number of faculty appointed on an ad hoc basis across the Universities;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the filling of vacant posts of faculty members;

(e) whether there is any cap on the recruitment of ad-hoc faculty in Universities; 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) to (f) Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of Education are statutory autonomous organizations established under respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by provisions of the Acts, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations made

thereunder. The University Grants Commission has informed that as on 01.07.2025, the total number of sanctioned teaching posts in Central Universities are 18951. Out of the total sanctioned teaching posts, 4889 teaching posts are currently vacant. As informed by University Grants Commission, as on 01.04.2025, the number of faculty appointed on an ad hoc basis across Central Universities is 176.

Occurring of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. The vacancies arise due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength; the onus of filling up the posts lies on the Central Universities (CUs). Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission (UGC) regularly monitor the institutions and the Central Universities have been directed to fill up the vacancies in regular mode. Through special recruitment drives more than 8150 teaching positions have been filled in the Central Universities. UGC has launched a unified recruitment portal called CU-Chayan on 02.05.2023 to provide a common platform for listing of vacancies/advertisement/jobs across all Central Universities.

EARNING OF BANKS THROUGH SERVICE CHARGES

1207. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks and Scheduled Banks are charging money for various services rendered to customers for both online services and through Bank networks throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount earned by Banks through their online services during the last five years;

(c) whether it is true that the steep rise in the income earned by the Banks for both online services and through Bank networks throughout the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has utilised its Forex and gold reserves to stabilize the value of INR against US Dollar and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Master Circular on 'Customer Service in Banks', the Board of respective banks are empowered to prescribe service charges on various services offered by them, subject to these charges being reasonable and not out of line with the average cost of providing these services. Further, banks have also been advised to display the information relating to service charges on their respective websites and notice boards to enable customers to obtain such information;

(b) and (c) The aggregate amount earned by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) through their online services (Merchant transactions through Debit cards and Internet/

Mobile Banking, Government Business transactions, Forex transactions, Fee payment, Payment Services-IMPS/NEFT/RTGS) during the last five years is detailed as under:

Sr.No.	FY	Amount in ₹ Crores
1.	2020-21	365.03
2.	2021-22	466.57
3.	2022-23	485.28
4.	2023-24	512.00
5.	2024-25	510.05

Further, the non-interest income earned by the PSBs, through all services provided, including, online mode and bank networks throughout the country has increased with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 9.15% during the last 5 years (FY 2019-20 to FY 2024-25).

(d) According to RBI, the value of the Indian Rupee (INR) is market-determined, with no target or specific level or band. The RBI regularly monitors the foreign exchange market and intervenes in situations of excess volatility. RBI's foreign exchange market interventions from September 2024 to April 2025 in terms of USD and INR has been given below:

Month	**Net sale (-) / purchase (+) of USD in USD Million***	**₹ equivalent (₹ Crores)**
September 2024	9,639	80,549
October 2024	-9,275	-77,969
November 2024	-20,228	-1,70,630
December 2024	-15,150	-1,28,753

January 2025	-11,139	-95,388
February 2025	-1,621	-14,024
March 2025	14,355	1,24,586
April 2025	-1,660	-14,635

**Source: RBI*

ACADEMIC EXPANSION OF IITS

1208. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the details of budget allocated for infrastructure and academic expansion of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), institute-wise;

(b) the total number of posts created for new faculties in IITs, institute-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated and disbursed for construction and development of IIT Tirupati;

(d) the proposed timeline for completion of IIT Tirupati campus and its present status;

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new specialized courses or academic programmes in the newly established IITs, particularly in IIT Tirupati;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any steps has been taken by the Government to ensure timely infrastructure development and faculty recruitment in IIT Tirupati and other new IITs;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) to (i) Under Support to Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) Scheme, a total of Rs. 2,400 crore has been allocated for capital expenditure to all IITs for the Financial Year 2025-26. The various IITs increase their student strength, from time to time, in Under Graduate, Post Graduate, Ph.D, in various streams upon demand of students/industry and research and innovation prospects, by utilizing the grant-in-aid from the Government and their Internal Resource Generation (IRG).

Further, in the Budget speech 2025-26, it has been announced to create additional infrastructure in the five IITs, which were started after 2014 to facilitate education for additional 6,500 students. Accordingly, Union Cabinet in its meeting held in May, 2025 has approved expansion of academic and infrastructure capacity including creation of Research Park of five new IITs which had been established in the State/UT of Andhra Pradesh (IIT Tirupati), Kerala (IIT Palakkad), Chhattisgarh (IIT Bhilai), Jammu and Kashmir (IIT Jammu) and Karnataka (IIT Dharwad) with a total outlay of Rs. 11,828.79 crore. The Cabinet has also approved creation of 130 faculty posts (at the level of Professor i.e. Level 14 and above) in these IITs. The details of fund are as follows:

Figures in Crore

Name of IIT	IIT Tirupati	IIT Palakkad	IIT Bhilai	IIT Dharwad	IIT Jammu	**Total cost**
Cost	2313.02	2597.12	2257.55	2192.66	2468.44	**11,828.79**

Besides the above the government has recently approved a total of Rs 1942 Crore for expansion of academic and hostel infrastructure, and development of Research Park for IIT Jodhpur, IIT Patna and IIT Indore through Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA).

IITs offer cutting-edge educational programs and world-class infrastructure, fostering a culture of innovation and critical thinking. Globally recognized for producing alumni who lead in research, engineering, technology, management, and entrepreneurship, IITs have made a significant impact worldwide. The achievements of their graduates not only enhance the institutes' global reputation but also strengthen India’s position as a hub for innovation, technology, and leadership.

IIT Tirupati was released Rs. 1091.75 Cr for construction of permanent campus under Phase-A. The permanent campus is now fully operational since October, 2023 and was dedicated to Nation by the Hon’ble Prime Minister in February, 2024. Further, Tirupati has also been sanctioned Rs. 2313.02 Cr for infrastructure development under Phase-B. IIT Tirupati offers B.Tech programs in 6 streams, 13 M.Tech programs, 3 M.Sc. programs, a Master’s in Public Policy program, and Ph.D. degrees

in all 9 existing departments. The Institute currently has 137 full-time faculty members and 8 Adjunct faculty members.

राजस्थान में जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों की स्थापना

1209. श्री मुरारी लाल मीनाः

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार का देश में नए जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने विद्यालय स्थापित किए गए हैं और इन विद्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए लागू दिशा-निर्देशों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में स्थापित किए गए जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार दौसा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक नया जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) और (ख) नवोदय विद्यालय योजना में देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक नवोदय विद्यालय (एनवी) 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 होने तक विद्यालय चलाने हेतु आवश्यक अस्थायी भवन निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने की इच्छा पर निर्भर करती है। नए नवोदय विद्यालयों की स्वीकृति और खोलने संबंधी मौजूदा

प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करता है। वर्तमान में, देश के 666 जिलों को इस योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है और अब तक देश में 23 अतिरिक्त नवोदय विद्यालयों सहित कुल 689 नवोदय विद्यालय स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं।

(ग) आज तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान के 33 जिले नवोदय विद्यालय योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए हैं और राज्य में कुल 35 नवोदय विद्यालय कार्यरत हैं, जिनमें बांसवाड़ा जिला (अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल) और श्रीगंगानगर जिला (अनुसूचित जाति बहुल) में अतिरिक्त नवोदय विद्यालय शामिल हैं। पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में कोई नया नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) योजना के अनुसार, नवोदय विद्यालय जिलावार स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं। राजस्थान के दौसा जिले में 1992-93 से एक नवोदय विद्यालय पहले से ही कार्यरत है।

GRASSROOTS SPORTS DEVELOPMENT IN PUNJAB

1210. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government agrees that in order to improve India's performance and medal tally in the Olympics, there is a pressing need to focus on grassroots sports development, investment in infrastructure and comprehensive support to athletes;

(b) if so, the details of the initiatives proposed or undertaken by the Government, including schemes for early talent identification, specialized coaching, foreign exposure, sports science support and financial assistance for promising athletes;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any special policy focus or targeted programmes to engage and promote youth participation in sports in Punjab; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including efforts to help Punjab to contribute more gold medals at the national and international level?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, sir. The Government has taken various measures for achieving excellence in sports in the country, including at the grassroot level. 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development and encouragement of sports rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Central Government only supplements their efforts. However, this Ministry runs various schemes for the promotion of sports across the country, including Punjab. These schemes include:

(i) Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports;

(ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs);

(iii) Cash Incentives to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their coaches;

(iv) National Sports Awards;

(v) Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons;

(vi) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons;

(vii) National Sports Development Fund;

(viii) Running Sports Training centres through Sports Authority of India (SAI); and

(ix) National Centre for Sports Science and Research (NCSSR).

The details of these schemes are available in the public domain on the website of the Ministry (https://yas.nic.in).

(d) and (e) Several initiatives have been taken under Khelo India Scheme to engage and promote youth participation in the country, including the state of Punjab. Under the above Scheme, 29 Khelo India Centres (KICs) have been established in the state of Punjab. Punjab also has 01 Khelo India State Centre of Excellence for Hockey, Boxing and Athletics. Additionally, Punjab has 24 Khelo India Academies. Their details can be seen at https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/. SAI also runs 01 National Centre of Excellence (NCoE) at Patiala and 3 SAI Training Centres at Mustuana Sahib, Badal and Ludhiana in Punjab.

Further, under the component “Creation and Up-gradation of Sports Infrastructure” of the Khelo India Scheme, 328 sports infrastructure projects (including 12 in the state of Punjab at a cost of Rs. 106.19 crore) have been sanctioned across the country. Details of these projects are available at https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/.

MISHTI SCHEME

1211. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the total area of mangrove forests restored or newly developed under the MISHTI (Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes) Scheme during the last two year and the current year;

(b) the details of the States and UTs that have received the highest financial allocations and targets under this Scheme;

(c) the details of the mangrove restoration work undertaken specifically in Odisha, including the area covered, funds allocated and targeted interventions in Kendrapara district, particularly in and around the Bhitarkanika mangrove region; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to involve local communities in planning, planting and monitoring as part of MISHTI?

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) A total of 26396.34 ha of degraded mangrove area have been brought under restoration efforts during 2023-24 and 2024-25 which includes 3836 ha area under gap funding from National CAMPA, through MISHTI (Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes) and 22560.34 hectares through convergence with State CAMPA, MGNREGS, and other schemes.

(b) The details of the area and the funds released through National CAMPA are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) A sum of ₹ 0.70 Crores has been released to the State of Odisha under the MISHTI Scheme for mangrove restoration and plantation activities in four districts, namely

Balasore, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, and Puri. The total area being covered under this scheme in Odisha is 89 hectares. In Kendrapara district Junusnagar village, situated in and around the Bhitarkanika Mangrove Division, has been identified for plantation over 5 hectares under the MISHTI Scheme. An expenditure of ₹4.69 lakh has already been incurred during 2024-25 for raising 13,750 seedlings. The targeted interventions by the Eco-Development Committee (EDC)/ villages, including Junusnagar EDC, Balabhadrapur EDC, Ajagarpatia, and other fringe villages, include activities like raising of nursery, planting of mangrove species and livelihood support activities such as backyard duckery, mangrove honey production through beehive boxes, and tailoring initiatives.

(d) Under the MISHTI Scheme, local community participation is a key component of implementation. Multi-stakeholder awareness and sensitization workshops are organized with the involvement of Forest Officials, local NGOs, Van Suraksha Samitis (VSS), Eco-Development Committees (EDC), Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members, academia, and representatives from various government departments, focusing on mangrove protection and conservation. Provision for regular community meetings, training sessions, and awareness programmes to promote conservation and the sustainable management of mangrove resources exist within the MISHTI scheme. Members of VSS and EDCs are actively encouraged to participate in nursery raising, plantation, post-planting operations, and watch and ward activities to strengthen local commitment towards mangrove conservation and restoration.

STATEMENT

The details of the area brought under restoration and fund released to the States during the FY 2024-25 as Gap-Funding from National CAMPA through MISHTI Scheme

S. No.	State/UT	No. of districts	Area taken up for interventions under National CAMPA (in ha)	Total funds released as 1st instalment (in ₹ crores)
1	Gujarat	02	2500.00	6.20
2	West Bengal	03	478.00	3.74
3	Kerala	01	13.00	0.67
4	Puducherry	03	55.00	1.94
5	Andhra Pradesh	06	701.00	4.71
6	Odisha	04	89.00	0.70
	Total		3836.00	17.96

INTER-STATE MIGRANT WORKMEN (RECS) ACT, 1979

1212. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 is not being effectively implemented across the country, particularly in sensitive and vital installations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that several contractors deploying workers at these critical establishments are failing to register them and are violating the provision of maintaining proper records;

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of the Act by the contractors and principal employers, especially in installations handling national security and strategic projects;

(d) whether the Government proposes to initiate stringent inspections and penal actions against such erring contractors and employers who fail to register and safeguard the rights of Inter-State Migrant workmen; and

(e) the details of the number of cases of violation reported and the action taken thereon in the last three years in the Government establishments?

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

(a) to (e) In 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 establishments are to be provided minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc.

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.

The Shram Suvidha Portal has been launched to ease compliance by providing the facilities of online registration, licence, return filing by business entities along with a randomised risk based inspection system, thereby reducing subjectivity, for the law implementing agencies.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched SAMADHAN Portal for facilitating filing of industrial disputes by the workmen, employers and trade unions under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It also has facilities for filing of claim cases by workers under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

1213. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

(a) the details and number of skilled or unskilled youths got jobs in the different sectors in the North Eastern Region (NER) during the last five years;

(b) whether the Government has taken any action to set-up industries or job oriented sectors in the NER during the said period; and

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

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

(a) to (c) 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.

As per the data available in latest Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for youth (15-29 years), indicating employment on usual status during the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 for the North Eastern Region are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Government of India had introduced a new scheme UNNATI (Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization Scheme) on March 9, 2024 for extending support to the industries for enhancing regional infrastructure, create employment opportunities, and promote resilience and prosperity in the North-East region. Under the UNNATI Scheme, the following incentives are provided to the industrial Units:

i. Capital Investment Incentive (CII)

ii. Capital Interest Subvention (CIS)

iii. Manufacturing and Services linked incentive (MSLI)

Government of India, with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the country also launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016. For the North Eastern States, 2,109 entities have been recognized as startups by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) as on 31st January 2025.

Further, to facilitate credit access for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Micro Finance sectors in the North Eastern Region, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) has been providing annual budgetary allocation to North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi), a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) under administrative control of MDoNER, in the form of an interest free loan under the North East Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS) for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26, with a total allocation of Rs. 300 crore.

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.

STATEMENT

State-Wise details of Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15-29 years during 2019-20 to 2023-24

States/UTs	Worker Population Ratio (%)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Arunachal Pradesh	22.9	24.3	20.0	35.1	40.0
Assam	25.2	31.3	37.6	44.6	44.0
Manipur	21.8	17.4	18.7	26.3	24.3
Meghalaya	32.5	37.5	38.8	41.6	53.1
Mizoram	28.6	28.3	25.0	25.1	22.5
Nagaland	13.9	21.5	31.3	38.9	36.5
Sikkim	52.3	46.0	50.2	47.2	52.6
Tripura	32.9	33.2	34.2	36.4	43.9

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024

1214. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोरः

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या दाहोद जिले के स्कूलों और छात्रों ने परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024 में भाग लिया और उनकी गुणवत्ता में क्या सुधार हुआ;

(ख) दाहोद जिले में पीएम-उषा योजना के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने दाहोद जिले में शिक्षा प्रणाली को मजबूत करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं?

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

(क) परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024 (पूर्ववर्ती राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण) दिसंबर, 2024 में राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन केंद्र, परख, एनसीईआरटी द्वारा स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के तत्वावधान में किया गया था ताकि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के तहत आधारभूत, प्रारंभिक और मध्य चरणों (क्रमशः ग्रेड 3, 6 और 9) के अंत में छात्रों के बीच दक्षताओं के विकास में आधारभूत प्रदर्शन को समझा जा सके।

सर्वेक्षण को भारत में अधिगम परिणामों पर एक प्रणाली-स्तरीय चिंतन के रूप में डिज़ाइन किया गया है, जो स्कूल शिक्षा के विभिन्न चरणों में महत्वपूर्ण योग्यता, कौशल या बुनियादी ढाँचे की कमियों को रेखांकित करता है। यह नीति निर्माताओं को छात्र, शिक्षक और स्कूल प्रश्नावली के माध्यम से प्राप्त अधिगम परिणामों और प्रासंगिक चरों के संबंध में पर मज़बूत, ज़िला-स्तरीय डेटा प्रदान करता है ताकि स्कूल शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता और प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए साक्ष्य-आधारित उपाय तैयार किए जा सकें।

देश भर में सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 781 जिलों के 74,000 से अधिक स्कूलों के 21.15 लाख से अधिक छात्रों और 2.70 लाख शिक्षकों एवं स्कूल प्रमुखों ने इस सर्वेक्षण में भाग लिया। दाहोद जिले से, 120 विशिष्ट स्कूलों के कुल 3,530 छात्रों और 417 शिक्षकों एवं स्कूल प्रमुखों ने सर्वेक्षण में भाग लिया। परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024 के राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तरीय रिपोर्ट कार्ड https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en पर उपलब्ध हैं। परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण में दाहोद के प्रदर्शन की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ नीचे दी गई हैं:

- आधारभूत स्तर पर, दाहोद ने भाषा (60%) और गणित (54%) दोनों में राज्य (गुजरात) के औसत से बेहतर प्रदर्शन किया है, जो कि निपुण भारत मिशन जैसी आधारभूत शिक्षण पहलों के तहत किए गए प्रयासों का सकारात्मक प्रदर्शन है।
- प्रारंभिक चरण में, दाहोद का प्रदर्शन राज्य के औसत के बराबर है। तथापि भाषा के अंक थोड़े कम (49%) हैं, लेकिन ज़िले ने "हमारे आसपास की दुनिया" (45%) में बराबरी बनाए रखी है और गणित (41%) में राज्य से थोड़ा आगे रहा है, जो प्रारंभिक चरण में स्थिर शैक्षणिक प्रगति का संकेत देता है।
- मध्य चरण में, ज़िला राज्य के औसत प्रदर्शन से पीछे है। उदाहरण के लिए, भाषा (40%), गणित (28%), विज्ञान (31%) और सामाजिक विज्ञान (31%) में दाहोद के अंक राज्य के औसत अंकों से कम हैं।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा) एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना 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 जून 2023 में प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के रूप में रूसा का तीसरा चरण शुरू किया है। इसका परिव्यय 12,926.10 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें रूसा के पिछले चरण की प्रतिबद्ध देनदारियाँ भी शामिल हैं। यह अवधि 2023-24 से 2025-26 तक रहेगी ताकि शैक्षिक रूप से

वंचित/अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके। पीएम-उषा के अंतर्गत, फोकस जिलों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। फोकस जिलों की पहचान संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा विभिन्न मानदंडों के आधार पर की जाती है, जिनमें निम्न सकल नामांकन अनुपात, जेंडर समानता, जनसंख्या अनुपात और महिलाओं, ट्रांसजेंडरों, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए नामांकन अनुपात, आकांक्षी/सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र/वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिले आदि शामिल हैं।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत, गुजरात के दाहोद जिले में विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत 12.74 करोड़ रुपये के कुल केंद्रीय अंश के लिए 4 इकाइयों को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

क्र. सं.	**चरण**	**घटक**	**अनुमोदित इकाई**	**अनुमोदित कुल केंद्रीय अंश (करोड़ रुपये में)**
1	रूसा	पूर्ववर्ती एमडीसी	राजकीय विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, जालोद, दाहोद	1.34
2	रूसा	मौजूदा डिग्री कॉलेज का मॉडल डिग्री कॉलेज में उन्नयन	नवजीवन साइंस कॉलेज, दाहोद	2.40
3	पीएम- उषा	कॉलेजों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए अनुदान	नवजीवन साइंस कॉलेज, दाहोद	3.00
4	पीएम- उषा	जेंडर समावेशन और समानता पहल	दाहोद (एक इकाई के रूप में जिला)	6.00

(ग) स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग वर्ष 2018-19 से स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना - समग्र शिक्षा - का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। यह योजना बालवाटिका से कक्षा 12 तक स्कूल शिक्षा को समग्र रूप से देखती है और शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन हेतु सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस योजना को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप बनाया गया है और इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि सभी बच्चों को एक समान और समावेशी कक्षा वातावरण के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त हो, जो उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखे और उन्हें अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाए।

समग्र शिक्षा के मानदंडों के अनुसार, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकताओं/प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार वार्षिक योजनाएँ तैयार की जाती हैं और फिर स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग के परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों तथा पूर्व में स्वीकृत उपायों के लिए राज्य की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति के अनुसार उनका मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन किया जाता है। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, दाहोद सहित गुजरात के सभी जिलों में शिक्षा प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत कुल 2747.95 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय को अनुमोदित किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत धनराशि पीएम ई-विद्या नामक एक व्यापक पहल को सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए प्रदान की जाती है, जिसका कार्यान्वयन एनसीईआरटी द्वारा किया जाता है और यह डिजिटल/ऑनलाइन/ऑन-एयर शिक्षा से संबंधित सभी प्रयासों को एकीकृत करके देश भर में शिक्षा तक बहु-विध पहुँच को सक्षम बनाता है। इन पहलों के घटक गुजरात सहित 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 के मूल्यांकन के लिए एनसीईआरटी के साथ सहयोग करते हैं। एनसीईआरटी इन पहलों की गुणवत्ता पर राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को नियमित मार्गदर्शन/प्रतिक्रिया

भी प्रदान करता है। डिजिटल साक्षरता को बढ़ावा देने वाले पीएम ई-विद्या के प्रमुख घटकों में से एक, 200 डीटीएच टीवी चैनलों और 400 रेडियो चैनलों का प्रसारण शामिल है, जिससे गुजरात सहित सभी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र कक्षा 1-12 तक के बच्चों के लिए विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में पूरक शिक्षा प्रदान कर सकेंगे। ये चैनल एनसीईआरटी के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन के तहत राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और स्वायत्त निकायों को आवंटित किए गए हैं और कार्यरत हैं।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण) योजना, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग द्वारा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझेदारी में कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली प्रमुख अधिकार-आधारित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं में से एक है। इसका उद्देश्य बालवाटिका और सरकारी एवं सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों की कक्षा एक से आठ तक के सभी बच्चों को गर्म पका हुआ और पौष्टिक भोजन उपलब्ध कराना है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत सभी राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 10.35 लाख से अधिक स्कूलों के लगभग 11 करोड़ बच्चे शामिल किए गए हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत दाहोद जिले में कुल 3.39 लाख छात्र शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, गुजरात सरकार ने दाहोद जिले में शैक्षिक परिणामों को बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ छात्रों की नियमित उपस्थिति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विद्या समीक्षा केंद्र (वीएसके) के माध्यम से शिक्षकों और छात्रों की उपस्थिति की निगरानी, शिक्षकों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए "ज्ञान सहायक योजना" के तहत शिक्षकों की भर्ती, गुजरात शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (जीसीईआरटी) द्वारा सेवारत, नवनियुक्त और प्रधानाध्यापकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण, योग्यता-आधारित प्रश्न बैंक की तैयारी - जिसमें उच्च क्रम का चिंतन कौशल (एचओटीएस) प्रश्न भी शामिल हैं - और शिक्षकों के लिए व्यापक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जीसीईआरटी वेबसाइट पर इसकी प्लेसमेंट, भास्कराचार्य अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग और भू-सूचना विज्ञान संस्थान (बीआईएसएजी) के प्रसारण के माध्यम से विशेषज्ञों द्वारा

प्रशिक्षण सत्र आयोजित करना, और स्कूल ऑफ एक्सीलेंस (एसओई) पहल के तहत वास्तविक और डिजिटल दोनों सुविधाओं का प्रावधान करना शामिल है।

APPRENTICESHIP EMBEDDED DEGREE PROGRAMMES

1215. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

Will the **MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formalize Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programmes so that apprentices can earn recognized degrees along with the practical training and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that the Government is planning to deploy such skilled people with these degrees at overseas client sites and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the fragmentation of skill schemes between Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Skill Development not cause duplication and inefficiency;

(d) If so, whether the Government proposes to establish a uniform apprenticeship portal to integrate certification, data sharing and employer outreach to streamline the process, reduce compliance friction and improve access to apprentices and employers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Apprenticeship Embedded Degree/Diploma Programme (AEDP) was announced in Union Budget 2020-21 to improve employability of students. Accordingly, AICTE has communicated to its approved institutions regarding introduction of Apprenticeship Embedded Degree/Diploma Programme for technical students. The Ministry of Education constituted a committee for framing guidelines on "Apprenticeship Embedded Degree/Diploma Programme for Technical Education dated 6th June, 2023. After various meetings of the committee and incorporating suggestions from the Committee Members, Stakeholders, MSDE and NCVET and also from MoE, AICTE has framed the final guidelines on Apprenticeship Embedded Degree/Diploma Program (AEDP-TI) for AICTE approved institutions. AEDP guidelines provide flexible regulatory framework for promoting degree/diploma apprenticeships and addresses the issues like progression into higher qualifications, responsibilities of stakeholders for ensuring quality apprenticeship training, support of government/industry organizations in enhancing industry-institution collaboration and streamlining regulatory processes. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) through detailed deliberation and discussion by experts and stakeholders has formulated Apprenticeship Embedded Degree/Diploma Program for technical education. Same is approved by Ministry of Education (MoE) vide letter no.16-5/2020-TS.VIII (part II) dated 4th November, 2024.

However, recognizing the fact that apprenticeship has a significant role to play in linking higher education with the requirements of the industry, UGC has launched

the "Guidelines for Higher Education Institutions to offer Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme" in all disciplines as specified by the UGC under the UGC Act to embed apprenticeship into the degree. While UGC's programmes for skill-based education emphasize on developing skilled workforce with vocational education, this emphasis on Apprenticeship is to improve the employability of students in the general stream. The main objectives are to enhance the employability of students pursuing Undergraduate level degree programmes; to focus on outcome-based learning in all degree programmes to achieve graduate attributes and desired proficiency levels; to promote active linkage between higher educational institutions and industries/establishments; to bridge the skill gap in the industries by effectively implementing AEDP in partnership with higher educational institutions and/or Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT)/ Board of Practical Training (BOPT).

(b) 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 enabling establishments to deploy apprentices at client locations within the country or abroad

during the practical training period subject to approval of the apprenticeship adviser concerned. 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.

(c) It has been decided in consultation with the Department of Higher Education (DHE) that the DHE would continue to handle apprenticeship programs for recent engineering graduates, diploma holders, students in sandwich engineering courses, and general graduates such as those with B.A., B.Com., and B.Sc. degrees. MSDE would be responsible for apprenticeship programs for all other categories of apprentices. A clarification about Optional Trades was also issued by MSDE on June 16, 2023.

(d) and (e) The process flows of the IT platforms of both NAPS and NATS were found to be different, but measures have been initiated to create a common access point for both portals to improve user experience and reduce compliance issues.

COMPLIANCE OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION RULES, 2025 BY ELVs

1216. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

(a) the objectives of the rules notified for End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) and the manner in which the said rules have been designed to minimize waste and pollution associated with the disposal of such vehicles;

(b) whether the Government has proposed any measures to ensure compliance with these rules among vehicle manufacturers and authorized scrapping facilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including any monitoring mechanisms or penalties for non-compliance; and

(d) whether there are any plans to promote sustainable practices and technologies in vehicle recycling and disposal to further enhance environmental protection 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) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFandCC) notified the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025 vide S.O. 98(E) dated 06th January, 2025 for environmentally sound management of end-of-life vehicles. The rules are based on the principle of extended producer responsibility (EPR) where producers of vehicles are given mandatory EPR targets for scrapping of end-of-life vehicles. The rules cover all types of transport and non-transport vehicles, except agricultural tractor, agricultural trailer, combine harvester and power tiller.

Under the said rules, producers have been mandated to fulfil the obligation of EPR for the vehicles that the producer has introduced or introduces in the domestic

market, including vehicles put to self-use to meet the specified scrapping targets. Producers have been provided annual targets for scrapping of end-of-life vehicles starting from FY 2025-26 for the vehicles put in the market 15 years ago in case of transport vehicles and 20 years ago in case of non-transport vehicles.

Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) have been mandated to receive unfit vehicles or end-of-Life vehicles for scrapping and must carry out treatment, depolluting, dismantling, segregation and scrapping activities. They are required to send all the recovered and segregated materials from end-of-life vehicles to the registered recyclers or refurbishers, co-processors for recycling and reuse of components or materials, in case RVSF does not have recycling or refurbishing facility. They are further required to send all non-recyclable or non-refurbishable materials and non-utilizable hazardous materials to Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility authorised under Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

Producers have been mandated to make necessary arrangements to receive the end-of-life vehicles from the registered owner at any designated Collection Centre, including its sales outlet and upload such list of designated Collection Centres, sales outlets on its website and at a conspicuous place of its sales outlets and service centres. Designated Collection Centres by producers are required to handle the end-of-life vehicles in an environmentally sound manner and send them to RVSF.

Registered owner of the vehicle or bulk consumer is required to deposit the end-of-life vehicle at any of the producer's designated sales outlet or designated Collection Centre or RVSF within a period of one hundred and eighty days from the date the vehicle becomes the end-of-life vehicle.

Producers are required to obtain registration from CPCB through the centralised online portal. Bulk consumers and RVSFs have been mandated to obtain registration from concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/ Pollution Control Committee (PCC) through the centralised online portal

Under the rules, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in case of producer and SPCB/ PCC in case of RVSF and bulk consumer may, after giving an opportunity of being heard, suspend or cancel their registration, in case of violation or non-compliance of any provisions of these rules.

Returns in respect of fulfilment of the obligations provided under the rules are required to be filed by producer, bulk consumer and RVSF on centralised online portal.

CPCB has been mandated to undertake periodic inspection and audit of the producer to ensure that such facility is complying with the requirement under the provisions of these rules. SPCB/PCC has been mandated to undertake periodic inspection and audit, or cause to be inspected by an authorised agency, of the RVSF to ensure compliance of the rules.

In case, producer or RVSF or bulk consumer who fails to comply with the provisions relating to handling and scrapping of end-of-life vehicles in environmentally sound manner under these rules are liable to pay environmental compensation for causing loss, damage or injury to environment or public health. CPCB and concerned SPCB/PCC have been authorised to take necessary actions against violations or for non-fulfilment of obligations under these rules.

Implementation Committee has been constituted vide MoEFandCC Order dated 30.01.2025 under chairpersonship of Chairman, CPCB, with representatives from the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ stakeholders representing producers, recyclers and scrapping facilities, for effective implementation of these Rules.

Further, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has formulated the Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernization Program (V-VMP) for creation of an ecosystem to phase out older unfit and polluting vehicles.

MoRTH notified the Motor Vehicles (Registration and Functions of Vehicle Scrapping Facility) Rules, 2021 vide G.S.R. 653(E) dated 23.09.2021, and it prescribes for registration of RVSF, criteria for scrapping vehicles, scrapping procedure, audit and certifications for functioning of RVSFs.

MoRTH notified the Central Motor Vehicles (Twenty first Amendment) Rules, 2021 vide G.S.R 652(E) dated 23.09.2021, for recognition, regulation and control of automated testing stations, the procedure for fitness testing of vehicles through

automated equipment and the procedure for grant of Certificate of Fitness by automated testing stations.

Further, Steel Scrap Recycling Policy, 2019, notified by the Ministry of Steel, promotes environment friendly technologies for scientific processing and recycling of ferrous scrap generated from various sources and products, including end-of-life vehicles.

Further, CPCB has developed 'Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Facilities for Handling, Processing and Recycling of End-of-Life Vehicles' in 2023 to carry out dismantling and recycling of end-of-life vehicles in environmentally sound manner. The guidelines also specify sustainable technologies for de-pollution and dismantling of end-of-life vehicles.

DIGITAL TRANSACTION IN PROMOTING CASHLESS ECONOMY

1217. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:
SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

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

(a) the contribution of the digital transactions in promoting a cashless economy and enhancing transparency in financial systems during the last six years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the adoption rates of the digital payments in tier-2 and tier-3 cities as part of the country's digital transformation in transactions during the above period, State-wise and year-wise:

(c) the mechanisms in place to track and monitor the Government performance of digital payment platforms to ensure seamless user experiences;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to support small businesses and MSMEs in adopting digital payment systems to expand their customer base and improve efficiency, and

(e) whether the Government has any data on the contribution of digital transactions in enhancing tax compliance and reducing the informal economy, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The details of digital payment transactions during the last six financial years, i.e. FY 2019-20 to FY 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement**. The Government has been closely working with different stakeholders including the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), fintechs, banks and State Governments to increase the adoption rates of digital payments in the country including in tier-2 and tier-3 cities. RBI has setup a Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) in 2021 to encourage deployment of digital payments acceptance infrastructure in tier-3 to 6 cities, North-Eastern States and

Jammu and Kashmir. As on May 31, 2025, around 4.77 Crore digital touch points have been deployed through PIDF.

(c) The RBI has developed the Digital Payments Index (RBI-DPI) to measure the extent of digitisation of payments across the country. The index is published semi-annually and is based on March 2018 as the base period (Index = 100). As per the latest release, the RBI-DPI stood at 465.33 for September 2024, reflecting continued growth in digital payment adoption, infrastructure, and performance across the country

(d) In order to support small businesses and MSMEs in adopting digital payment systems to expand their customer base and improve efficiency, various initiatives have been taken by the Government, RBI and NPCI from time to time. These, inter alia, includes incentive scheme for promotion of low value BHIM-UPI transactions for small merchants, Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) guidelines that allows for MSMEs to get their invoices discounted on the TReDS platform at competitive rates and rationalization of Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) for Debit Card Transactions.

(e) The growing adoption of digital payments has revolutionized access to financial services, particularly for underserved and unserved communities. By enabling seamless, traceable transactions through platforms like UPI, digital payments have created a robust financial footprint for individuals and businesses. These footprints serve as alternative data points for financial institutions, allowing them to assess

creditworthiness even in the absence of traditional documentation. As a result, more people are able to access formal credit channels, which not only empowers economic participation but also brings more entities into the formal financial ecosystem. Digital platforms like UPI have enabled citizens including small vendors and rural users to accept digital payments, reducing cash dependency and increasing formal economic participation.

STATEMENT

Details of digital transactions since last six financial year

Financial Year	Volume (in Crore)	Value (in lakh Crore)
FY 2019-20	3,401.55	1,619.69
FY 2020-21	4,370.68	1,414.58
FY 2021-22	7,197.68	1,744.01
FY 2022-23	11,393.82	2,086.85
FY 2023-24	16,443.02	2,428.24
FY 2024-25	22,198.15	2,862.12

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1218. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

(a) the total number of skill development projects implemented in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the funds allocated and utilised on the said projects during the said period;

(c) the number of institutions working under the said projects; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries trained under the said projects?

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

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

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): PMKVY Scheme is for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country.

Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) : The main target of the JSS is to impart vocational skills to the non-literates, neo-literates and the persons having rudimentary level of education and school dropouts upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years, with due age relaxation in case of "Divyangjan" and other deserving cases. Priority

is given to Women, SC, ST, OBC and Minorities in the rural areas and urban low-income areas.

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS): This Scheme is for promoting apprenticeship training and increasing the engagement of apprentices by providing financial support for payment of stipend to apprentices. Training consists of Basic Training and On-the Job Training / Practical Training at workplace in the industry.

Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS): This scheme is for providing long-term training through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country. The ITIs offer a range of vocational/skill training courses covering a large number of economic sectors with an objective to provide skilled workforce to the industry as well as self employment of youth.

(b) Under PMKVY and JSS schemes, funds are released to implementing agencies for meeting the training cost as per prescribed norms. Under JSS scheme, funds are released directly to Non-Governmental Organizations. Under NAPS, the establishments are incentivized by way of stipend support. Day to day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs lies with the respective State Government/ UT Administration. The funds released for implementation of PMKVY, JSS and NAPS in the State of Andhra Pradesh, during last three years i.e., from 2022-23 to 2024-25 (till 31.03.2025) is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Scheme	Funds Released
PMKVY	56.48
JSS	9.66
NAPS	49.48

(c) The number of Training Centres (TCs) under the Schemes of MSDE in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

Scheme	Training Centres
PMKVY	370
JSS	6
NAPS*	922
CTS (ITIs)^	519

**Under NAPS scheme, the data is for number of establishments.*

^Under CTS scheme, the data pertains to total number of ITIs (government and private).

(d) The number of candidates trained under above schemes of MSDE in the State of Andhra Pradesh, during last three years is as under:

Scheme	Candidates Trained		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-2025
PMKVY	5,798	32,423	35,451
JSS	16,200	10,800	10,449
NAPS	16,093	21,701	22,075
CTS (ITIs)	48,110	50,568	52,402

ईपीएस 95 पेंशनभोगियों को लाभ

1219. श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

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

(क) क्या माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने ईपीएस-95 के अंतर्गत पेंशन प्राप्त कर रहे पेंशनभोगियों और उनके आश्रितों को महंगाई भत्ते में राहत के साथ-साथ वास्तविक वेतन पर उच्च पेंशन का न्यनूतम पेंशन लाभ, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के आदेश पारित किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा इस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त आदेश के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में कोई निदेश जारी किया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त आदेश से लाभान्वित ईपीएस 95 पेंशनभोगियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेशों का क्रियान्वयन न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) से (ङ): माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने ईपीएस 95 के अंतर्गत पेंशन प्राप्त कर रहे पेंशनभोगियों एवं उनके आश्रितों को महंगाई भत्ते में राहत प्रदान करने सहित वास्तविक वेतन पर उच्चतर पेंशन का न्यूनतम पेंशन लाभ, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कोई आदेश पारित नहीं किया है।

राजस्थान में समग्र शिक्षा अभियान के तहत उपयोग की गई धनराशि

1220. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान में समग्र शिक्षा अभियान (सभी के लिए शिक्षा) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत, आवंटित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राज्य में सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यालयों की संख्या जिला-वार कितनी है तथा यह व्यय किन मदों पर किया गया;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बौद्धिक, नैतिक और जीवन-कौशल आधारित शिक्षा प्रदान करके छात्रों के समग्र विकास के लिए कोई नई योजना/शुरू की है/शुरू करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार बाड़मेर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित करने की योजना पर काम कर रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी स्थिति क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और बालोतरा जिलों में विद्यालयों, कक्षाओं, भवनों और विभिन्न संसाधनों की कमी/आवश्यकता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत संस्वीकृत, आवंटित और उपयोग की गई राशि का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

वर्ष	**संस्वीकृत निधि (केन्द्रीय अंश) (रुपये करोड़ में)**	**आवंटित/जारी की गई निधि (केन्द्रीय अंश) (रुपये करोड़ में)**	**उपयोग की गई निधि (केन्द्रीय + राज्य अंश) (रुपये करोड़ में)**
2020-21	2730.19	2259.43	4258.73
2021-22	2730.19	2405.82	4443.55
2022-23	3452.19	2138.61	4776.65
2023-24	3560.25	3202.89	5061.21
2024-25	3560.25	3090.65	4676.60
2025-26	3228.05	-	-

(ख) शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय होने के कारण, देश के अधिकांश विद्यालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। केंद्र सरकार राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एकमुश्त निधि जारी करती है और समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत उपाय-वार निधि जारी नहीं की जाती है। वर्ष 2024-25 में राजस्थान में समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यालयों की जिलावार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग) राजस्थान राज्य में सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित केन्द्र प्रायोजित शिक्षा योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं:

i. स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग वर्ष 2018-19 से स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना-**समग्र शिक्षा** को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि प्री-स्कूल से लेकर कक्षा 12 तक के सभी बच्चों को एक समान और समावेशी कक्षा वातावरण के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक पहुंच हो, जिसमें उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखा जाए और उन्हें अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाया जाए। यह योजना राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 और सतत विकास लक्ष्य (एसडीजी-4) के अनुरूप है, जो गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा पर केंद्रित है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान, समग्र और एकीकृत पाठ्यचर्या और नवीन शैक्षणिक पद्धतियों को भी शामिल करना है, जिसका उद्देश्य शिक्षा में सामाजिक और लैंगिक अंतर को कम करना है।

ii. **प्रधानमंत्री स्कूल फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया (पीएम श्री),** एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना है, जिसमें 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 को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 की सभी पहलों को प्रदर्शित करना होता है और समय के साथ अनुकरणीय स्कूल के रूप में उभरना होता है, और पड़ोस के अन्य स्कूलों को नेतृत्व भी प्रदान करना होता है। वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में एक समान, समावेशी और

आनंदमय स्कूली माहौल में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा प्रदान करने में नेतृत्व प्रदान करते हैं जिनमें बच्चों की विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं और विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ख्याल रखा जाता है और उन्हें एनईपी 2020 के दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार स्वयं की अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाता है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, केंद्र सरकार/राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार/स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रबंधित स्कूलों में से मौजूदा स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करके 14500 से अधिक पीएम श्री स्कूल स्थापित करने का प्रावधान है, जिनमें से राजस्थान राज्य से कुल 639 स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है।

iii. **प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण)** राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझेदारी में कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली प्रमुख अधिकार आधारित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं में से एक है, जिसका उद्देश्य सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के बालवाटिका (पूर्व-प्राथमिक कक्षाएं) और कक्षा 1 से 8 तक के बच्चों को सभी स्कूल दिवसों में एक बार पका हुआ गर्म भोजन उपलब्ध कराना है। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, पीएम-पोषण योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राजस्थान राज्य को 608.69 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई।

iv. न्यू इंडिया लिटरेसी प्रोग्राम (एनआईएलपी), जिसे उल्लास – नव भारत साक्षरता कार्यक्रम के नाम से जाना जाता है, वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से 2026-27 तक क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। यह योजना राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के अनुरूप है और इसका लक्ष्य 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के उन निरक्षरों को शिक्षा प्रदान करना है जो औपचारिक स्कूली शिक्षा से वंचित रह गए हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत उन्हें साक्षर बनाने के लिए शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान किए जाएँगे। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान राज्य को केंद्रीय अंश के रूप में 2062.32 लाख रुपये जारी किए गए। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए इस योजना के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय अंश के रूप में 3091.92 लाख रुपये अनुमोदित किए गए हैं।

(घ) नवोदय विद्यालय योजना में देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने का प्रावधान है। नवंबर 2016 में 62 नए नवोदय विद्यालयों की स्वीकृति के साथ, इस योजना को स्वीकार करने वाले राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सभी 638 जिले (31 मई, 2014 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार), 100% शहरी आबादी वाले 6 जिलों को छोड़कर, इस योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए हैं। राजस्थान के सभी जिले नवोदय विद्यालय योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए हैं।

नए नवोदय विद्यालय खोलना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जो स्थायी भवन के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपयुक्त भूमि निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने तथा स्थायी भवन के निर्माण तक विद्यालय संचालित करने के लिए अपेक्षित अस्थायी भवन निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की इच्छा पर निर्भर करती है। नए नवोदय विद्यालयों की स्वीकृति और उन्हें खोला जाना मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करता है।

(ङ) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और बालोतरा जिलों में स्कूलों, कक्षाओं, भवनों और विभिन्न संसाधनों की कमी/आवश्यकता का ब्यौरा, जैसा कि राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा साझा किया गया है, निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	**जिले का नाम**	**कमी / आवश्यकता**					
		कक्षा कक्ष	**भवनविहीन, जीर्ण-शीर्ण किराये/किरायामुक्त विद्यालयों के लिए नया भवन**	**एकीकृत विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला**	**पेयजल सुविधाएं**	**बिजली**	**शौचालय**
1	बाड़मेर	1306	126	609	19	213	52
2	जैसलमर	222	64	229	29	182	47
3	बालोतरा	634	72	385	8	172	58
कुल		2162	262	1223	56	567	157

विवरण

राजस्थान राज्य द्वारा साझा की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्ष 2024-25 में राजस्थान में समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यालयों की जिलावार संख्या

क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	स्कूलों की संख्या
1	अजमेर	1297
2	अलवर	1606
3	बालोतरा	1749
4	बांसवाड़ा	2606
5	बारां	1229
6	बाड़मेर	3132
7	ब्यावर	1180
8	भरतपुर	959
9	भीलवाड़ा	2738
10	बीकानेर	2115
11	बूंदी	1230
12	चितौड़गढ़	1782
13	चुरू	1415
14	दौसा	1472
15	डीग	782
16	धौलपुर	1121
17	डीडवाना कुचामन	1385
18	डूंगरपुर	2210
19	गंगानगर	1928
20	हनुमानगढ़1095	1095
21	जयपुर	2972
22	जैसलमेर	1278
23	जालोर	1859
24	झालावाड़	1652
25	झुंझनूं	1476
26	जोधपुर	2428
27	करौली	1422
28	खैरथल तिजारा	767
29	कोटा	1051
30	कोटपुतली बहरोड़	841
31	नागौर	1612
32	पाली	1279
33	फलौदी	1221
34	प्रतापगढ़	1345
35	राजसमंद	1639
36	एस.माधोपुर	1046
37	सलूम्बर	935

38	सीकर	1921
39	सिरोही	916
40	टोंक	1455
41	उदयपुर	2921
	कुल	65067

ESI SCHEME TO UNORGANISED SECTOR WORKERS

1221. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

(a) the details of workers who are covered under the ESI Scheme as on 31st March 2025;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the fact that more than 90% of the workers in the country are out of the purview of the ESI scheme due to the unorganised/informal nature of their work;

(c) if so, whether the Government has any plan to extend the ESI benefits to unorganised sector workers; 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 Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme framed under ESI Act, 1948 is applicable to all factories and establishments having ten or more employees, drawing wages up to Rs 21,000/- (Rs. 25,000/- for Persons with disability). As such,

the Act does not apply to the unorganized sector. The number of employees covered under ESI Scheme as on 31st March, 2025 is 3,80,41,160 (provisional).

The Government has enacted Code on Social Security, 2020 with the goal to extend social security to all employees and workers with either in the organized or unorganized or any other sectors and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

DEVELOPMENT OF GREENFIELD TOURIST SPOTS

1222. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the progress made in identifying and developing Greenfield tourist spots across the country in collaboration with the concerned State Governments and private investors;

(b) whether any specific locations have been selected for development under the Greenfield Tourism initiative and if so, the details thereof including the status of infrastructure development and connectivity enhancements at these locations; and

(c) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure balanced regional development of tourism infrastructure to prevent over tourism at already established destinations?

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

(a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourist destinations and tourism products including those at Greenfield tourist spots is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration.

At present, the Ministry does not operate any specific scheme dedicated to Greenfield Tourism Initiative. 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)' schemes is complementing the efforts of tourism infrastructure development at tourism destinations across the country by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations, subject to availability of funds, adherence to scheme guidelines and submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by the State Governments etc. 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 are identified subject to project proposals submitted by the concerned State Governments, its alignment with the guidelines, availability of budget, inter-se priority and as per the institutional framework formulated for the purpose.

The projects sanctioned under the various schemes of the Ministry of Tourism include both green field and brown field projects and the coverage includes pan India

representation in order to achieve balanced regional development of tourism infrastructure including prevention of over tourism.

Details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under SD, SD2.0, CBDD, PRASHAD and SASCI schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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 and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57
2	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally	67.83
3	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubblamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55
4	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda -Amravati- Anupu	35.24
5	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77
6	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72

7	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68
8	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98
9	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96
10	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76
11	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18
12	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27
13	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh	44.55
14	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur - Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon– Nathiyanawagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh	96.10
15	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65
16	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula -Colva - Benaulim	99.35

17	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	59.17
18	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12
19	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68
20	Haryana	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39
21	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34
22	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar-Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar-Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	77.33
23	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60
24	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43
25	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99

26	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Zanskar Padum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39
27	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara- Kargil - Leh	91.84
28	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma- Betla National park- 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 and Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
39	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47
40	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23
41	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34
42	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13
43	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- KremTirot – Khudoi and Kohmang Falls – Khri River- Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang- Iooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97

44	Mizoram	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26
45	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang-Sakawrhmuituaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37
46	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha	97.36
47	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon	98.14
48	Odisha	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82
49	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu – Veerampattinam – Chunnambar - Nallavadu/Narambai - Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam	58.44
50	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Franco- Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44
51	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96
52	Punjab	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32
53	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01

		2015-16		
54	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80
55	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samodke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehndipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	87.05
56	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) -Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofor and 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	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam– Maka- Temi-BermoikTokel-	95.32

		2016-17	Phongia- Namchi –Jorthang- Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	
59	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai-Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13
60	Telangana	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62
61	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi-Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87
62	Telangana	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	96.90
63	Tripura	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur-Tirthamukh- Mandirghat– Dumboor-NarikelKunja- Gandachara– Ambassa	82.85
64	Tripura	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra-Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal-Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak-Avangchaarra	44.83
65	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilwastu	87.89
66	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
67	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Ahar-Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)-Pratapgarh-	71.91

		2016-17	Kausambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Domariyaganj-Basti-Barabanki-Azamgarh-Kairana- Baghpat-Shahjahanpur	
68	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur-Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra-Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	67.51
69	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Maghar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mahuar shaheed Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65
70	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21
71	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03
72	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30
73	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	69.17

74	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal - Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura	76.32
75	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakkhlai- Henry Island	67.99
76	-	Wayside Amenities 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	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 Srisailam 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 Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	29.80
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 and 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 Devi temple	2024-25	18.37
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 Facilites and 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 at Rupar, Punjab	2021-22	30.52
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 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	Bapatala	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 Buddhist Meditation and Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44
9	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99
10	Dadra Nagar and Haveli and Daman and 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 Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87
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	Shivsrushti 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 and 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	Chumuoukedima	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	Mamallapuram	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 and Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 and2)	48.94
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 and 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 Sonepur 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 and 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 and Heritage centre	24.87
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual and 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 and Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravaram,	94.44
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure and 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 and 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 and 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 Sargaalayaa	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 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	53.45

			Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar Kalan in SBS Nagar	
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 and 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

एनईपी 2020 के तहत सुधारों का कार्यान्वयन

1223. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

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

(क) क्या एनईपी 2020 के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित सुधारों का कार्यान्वयन राज्यों में एक समान नहीं है;

(ख) क्या शिक्षकों की कमी, बुनियादी ढांचे की अपर्याप्तता और वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी इस नीति के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में बाधा बन रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं तथा उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) दिनांक 29.07.2020 को घोषित राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (एनईपी 2020) 21वीं सदी की पहली शिक्षा नीति है और इसका उद्देश्य हमारे देश की कई बढ़ती विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है। एनईपी 2020 केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच संयुक्त निगरानी और सहयोगात्मक प्रयासों के माध्यम से सभी राज्यों में इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए कई सुधारों का प्रावधान करती है।

एनईपी 2020 अपने कार्यान्वयन के लिए अलग-अलग समय-सीमा, सिद्धांत और कार्यप्रणाली प्रदान करती है। चूँकि शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है, इसलिए सभी को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए केंद्र और राज्य समान रूप से ज़िम्मेदार हैं। तदनुसार, शिक्षा मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकारें, शिक्षा से संबंधित मंत्रालय, स्कूल और उच्चतर शिक्षा के नियामक और कार्यान्वयन निकाय जैसे विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद, राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद, केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, विश्वविद्यालय/कॉलेज/स्कूल आदि ने एनईपी 2020 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए पहल की हैं।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग समग्र शिक्षा योजना का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जैसे कि अनुकूल शिक्षण वातावरण प्रदान करने हेतु प्रत्येक स्कूल को समग्र स्कूल अनुदान, पुस्तकालय,

खेलकूद और शारीरिक गतिविधियों के लिए अनुदान, स्कूल शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों के लिए उचित छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) बनाए रखना, पात्र छात्रों को निःशुल्क यूनिफॉर्म और पाठ्य पुस्तकें, राष्ट्रीय आविष्कार अभियान, आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहलों के लिए सहायता, स्कूल नेतृत्व विकास कार्यक्रम, शैक्षणिक रूप से कमजोर छात्रों के लिए सुधारात्मक शिक्षण आदि।

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग ने वर्ष 2023-24 से वर्ष 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 12926.10 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय के साथ, जून 2023 में प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के रूप में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा) के तीसरे चरण का शुभारंभ किया है जिसका उद्देश्य विशिष्ट राज्य सरकार के विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों को वित्तपोषित करना है।

शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय होने के कारण, देश के अधिकांश विद्यालय और एचईआई राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। शिक्षकों की भर्ती और तर्कसंगत तैनाती संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है। यूडाइज़+ 23-24 रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में पदस्थ शिक्षकों की कुल संख्या 46,42,759 है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, शिक्षक क्षमता निर्माण पर निष्ठा (स्कूल प्रमुखों और शिक्षकों की समग्र उन्नति के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल) के माध्यम से ध्यान दिया गया है, जिसे प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखभाल और शिक्षा (ईसीसीई) सहित स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी चरणों को कवर करने के लिए विस्तारित किया गया है।

एआईएसएचई 2022-23 (अनंतिम) के अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालयों/विश्वविद्यालय स्तरीय संस्थानों और कॉलेजों की कुल संख्या बढ़कर क्रमशः 1213 और 46624 हो गई है। साथ ही, कार्यरत संकाय/शिक्षण कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या लगभग 16.64 लाख है।

उच्चतर शिक्षा में, संकाय और उनके व्यावसायिक विकास से संबंधित मामलों के समाधान हेतु, एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना 'मालवीय मिशन शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम' शुरू की गई है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत,

भविष्य के नेतृत्व संबंधी कार्यक्रम का पोषण; विशिष्ट अधिगम अक्षमताएँ; डिज़ाइन और उद्यमिता; मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, लोचशीलता और कल्याण, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता और साइबर सुरक्षा, एसटीईएम, एसटीईएम संकाय के लिए विज्ञान संचार आदि जैसे विभिन्न घटक के संबंध में 144 मालवीय मिशन शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों द्वारा संकाय के लिए विभिन्न क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम संचालित किए जाते हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को एनईपी 2020 के अनुरूप बनाया गया है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय का बजट आवंटन वर्ष 2021-22 के लिए 93,224.31 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए 1,04,277.72 करोड़ रुपये, वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए 1,12,899.47 करोड़ रुपये, वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 1,21,117.77 करोड़ रुपये और वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 1,28,650.05 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है।

वन समिति के अधिकार

1224. श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी:

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

(क) संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन पहल के अंतर्गत वन समितियों को कोई अधिकार प्रदान किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी दमोह लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) वन समितियों को संवितरित किये जाने वाले लाभांश का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) राज्य वन विभागों द्वारा संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन समितियों (जेएफएमसी) का गठन वनों के संधारणीय प्रबंधन और संरक्षण के लिए किया जाता है। संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन (जेएफएम) संबंधी राज्य सरकारों के संकल्प में संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन के तहत इन समितियों की भागीदारी के तरीके और सीमा का निर्धारण किया गया है। जेएफएमसी गांव स्तर पर किए जाने वाले वानिकी से संबंधित विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के कार्यान्वयन में शामिल

हैं। जेएफएमसी और वन विभाग ने वन विभाग के साथ मिलकर वन क्षेत्र का संयुक्त रूप से प्रबंधन करने के लिए समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं और जेएफएमसी वन क्षेत्र से उपभोगाधिकार लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए भी हकदार होती है।

(ख) और (ग) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, दामोह लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत विभिन्न जिलों में 787 जेएफएमसी गठित हैं :

क्र.सं.	**जिला का नाम**	**जेएफएमसी की संख्या**
1.	पन्ना	25
2.	छतरपुर	109
3.	दामोह	286
4.	सागर	367
कुल		**787**

जेएफएमसी को, राष्ट्रीयकृत लघु वन उत्पाद को छोड़कर, ईंधन लकड़ी, चारा और लघु वन उत्पाद का संग्रह करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। जेएफएमसी को उनके द्वारा उत्पादकता पुनर्बहाल किए गए अवक्रमित वन क्षेत्रों से उत्पन्न वन उत्पाद का 100% तथा टिम्बर कूपों से उत्पन्न कुल राजस्व का 20% प्रदान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बांस की कटाई में शामिल जेएफएमसी के सदस्यों को 100% सृजित लाभ का प्राप्त होता है। राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों/बाघ अभयारण्यों में स्थित पारि-विकास समितियों (ईडीसी) को सृजित आय का 33% उनके द्वारा सुरक्षा और संरक्षण से संबंधित प्रारंभ किए गए कार्यकलापों के लिए प्रदान किया जाता है।

CYBER SECURITY OF DIGITAL PAYMENT

1225. SHRI RICHARD VANLALHMANGAIHA:

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

the cyber security measures taken by the Government in Digital Payment Sector?

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

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) and the Government have taken up various measures from time to time to strengthen the cyber security posture of the digital payment sector. RBI had issued the 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. In order to curb cyber frauds related to UPI transactions, NPCI has mandated for device binding between customer mobile number and the device, two factor authentications through PIN, daily transaction limit, limits and curbs on use cases etc. Additionally, NPCI provides a fraud monitoring solution to all the banks to generate alerts and decline transactions by using AI/ ML based models. RBI and banks have also been taking up awareness campaigns through short SMS, radio campaign, publicity on prevention of ‘cyber-crime’ etc.

Further, to facilitate the citizens to report any cyber incidents including financial frauds, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) had launched a National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) as well as a National Cybercrime Helpline Number ”1930. Moreover, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) had launched a

Digital Intelligence Platform (DIP) and ‘Chakshu’ facility which enables citizens to report suspected fraud communications received over call, SMS or WhatsApp.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION (ESIC) HOSPITALS

1226. DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI SUKHJINDER SINGH RANDHAWA:

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

(a) the details of the current number of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals modernised or upgraded under the various schemes of the Government since 2014, State/UT-wise including Odisha and Punjab;

(b) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure quality and timely healthcare delivery through the said hospitals, State/UT-wise including Odisha;

(c) whether the Government plans to replicate such modernized hospitals and integrated medical facilities in other labour-intensive regions of the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with Mangalore in Karnataka;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government has announced to establish ESIC hospitals in Palghar District in Maharashtra in the year 2018 and its construction has not been started yet and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline for completion;

(e) the details of the number of proposals sent for the establishment of new ESIC hospitals in the country, State/UT-wise especially district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and Jaipur Rural Lok Sabha Constituency;

(f) the details and the categories of the workers currently availing benefits under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) scheme in Dakshina Kannada district along with total number of insured persons and registered employers under the Mangaluru Sub-Regional Office; and

(g) whether contractual, outsourced, or daily-wage labourers are eligible for ESI coverage and if so, the details thereof along with the criteria and mechanism for their enrolment and benefit monitoring?

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

(a) to (g) Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) provides social security to all employees including contractual, outsourced or daily wages working in factories / establishments with 10 or more employees in the districts notified by the Central Government. The employees and family members of those employees as defined in ESI Act, 1948 of these factories / establishments drawing wages up to ₹21000/- per month (₹ 25,000/- for persons with disability) are covered under the ESI Act and are eligible to avail benefits available under the ESI Scheme.

Further, ESIC is continuously making efforts to develop in-house specialty and super-specialty services by incorporating modern technologies in ESI hospitals itself. Some of the measures taken are: enhancement of bed strength, procurement of advanced medical equipment, establishing the intensive care unit (ICU)/high dependency unit (HDU) facilities as per ESIC guidelines, establishing new hospitals, use of unused land for upgradation and expansion of hospital infrastructure as per needs and demands, upgradation of user-friendly app for OPD appointments in order to streamline registration, reduce waiting time, and enhance patient convenience etc. The details of ESIC hospitals wherein bed strength has been upgraded based on ESI norms since 2014, State/UT-wise including Odisha and Punjab are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

The State Government of Maharashtra has offered the land to establish ESIC hospital at Palghar at a cost of around 4.32 Crore but the land was in irregular shape and insufficient to construct the hospital and staff quarter.

Under Sub Regional Office Mangaluru, as on 31.03.2024, there were 199500 Insured persons and 9824 employers. There were 120256 registered employees and 131282 insured persons in Dakshina Kannada district.

State/district-wise details of proposals for setting up of ESI hospitals across the country including Andhra Pradesh and Jaipur Rural Lok Sabha Constituency received during 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of ESIC hospitals wherein bed strength has been upgraded since 2014, State-UT wise

S. No.	State	Name of ESIC Hospital	Bed strength	
			From	To
1	Punjab	ESIC Hospital, Ludhiana	262	300
2	Karnataka	ESIC Hospital, Peenya	100	150
3		ESIC Hospital and Medical College, Gulbarga	380	630
4		ESIC Hospital and Medical College, Rajajinagar	500	750
5	Odisha	ESIC Hospital, Rourkela	50	150
6		ESIC Hospital, Bhubaneswar	50	100
7	Uttar Pradesh	ESIC Hospital, Noida	300	350
8		ESIC Hospital, Bareilly	50	100
9		ESIC Hospital, Varanasi	150	220
10	Jharkhand	ESIC Hospital, Adityapur	50	75
11		ESIC Hospital, Ranchi	75	220
12	Tamil Nadu	ESIC Hospital and Medical College KK Nagar	454	1000
13		ESIC Hospital, Tirunelveli	50	100
14	Assam	ESIC Hospital, Beltola	50	220
15	Bihar	ESIC Hospital, Phulwarisharif	50	100
16		ESIC Hospital and Medical College, Bihta	330	420
17	Delhi	ESIC Hospital, Okhla	250	500*
18	Haryana	ESIC Hospital, Faridabad	380	1150

19	Telangana	ESIC SS Hospital, Sanath Nagar	100	150
20		ESIC Hospital and Medical College Sanath Nagar	375	1000
21	Jammu	ESIC Hospital, Baribrahma	50	100
22	Kerala	ESIC Hospital, Udyogmandal	100	150
23	Maharashtra	ESIC Hospital, Bibvewadi	100	120
24	Rajasthan	ESIC Hospital and Medical College, Alwar	330	420
25	Madhya Pradesh	ESIC Hospital and Medical College, Indore	300	420

* Commissioned 350 beds.

STATEMENT -II

Details of number of proposals received in prescribed proforma during 01.07.2024 to 30.06.2025 for the establishment of ESI hospitals, State / UT wise

S. No	State	District	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Ongole
2.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Bhimavaram
3.	Andhra Pradesh	YSR	Kadapa
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur	Anantapuram
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittoor
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	Eluru
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Satya Sai	Hindupur
8.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Shillong
9.	Telangana	Karimnagar	Karimnagar
10.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Namakkal
11.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	Karur
12.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur
13.	Tamil Nadu	Ambur	Ambur

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER SPORTS PROMOTION SCHEMES IN TAMIL NADU

1227. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated by the Government under various central sports promotion schemes during the last five years, State/UT-wise, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the breakup of sports funding in Tamil Nadu, including allocations made for infrastructure development, training facilities and grassroots sports promotion, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any review or assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of fund utilisation across the country including Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any special focus given to rural and semi-urban areas in Tamil Nadu to improve access to sports facilities and opportunities; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to enhance district-level sports infrastructure, coaching support and talent identification mechanisms in Tamil Nadu, especially in underrepresented districts and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Funds are allocated by this Ministry Scheme-wise, not State-wise/ District-wise. However, under the component “Creation and Up-gradation of Sports

Infrastructure" of the Khelo India Scheme, 328 sports infrastructure projects (including 05 projects in the State of Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned at cost of Rs. 29.50 Crore). Details of these projects are available at https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/ . Further, the schemes/programmes of the Ministry are reviewed periodically as per the existing guidelines of the Government for their effective implementation.

To promote sports in rural areas in the country including in the state of Tamil Nadu, a dedicated component "Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games" is implemented under Khelo India Scheme. Further, 38 Khelo India Centres (KICs) are being run in the state of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu also has one (01) Khelo India State Centre of Excellence for Boxing, Athletics and Fencing. The details of these centres are available at https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in . Additionally, there are Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centres at Salem, Chennai and Mayiladuthurai, and Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA) Schools at Ambur and Thanjavur.

FLAGSHIP SKILLS MISSION

1228. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any necessary steps to create more jobs for skilled workers and increased the placement percentage of trainees under the flagship skills mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) In order to improve employability of skilled workers of the country and to cater to new job roles, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) under Skill India Mission (SIM), delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling skilled workers of India to get future ready with industry relevant skills.

Amongst the schemes of MSDE, placements were tracked under the Short Term Training component of PMKVY in the first three versions, which is PMVY1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 up to FY 2021-22. The number of candidates reported placed across the country in these three versions of PMKVY are 24,37,887. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is on empowering our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. Further, various IT tools like skill India digital hub also gives this opportunity.

To meet skilling requirement for future workforce, improve the quality of skilling and employability of trainees and to ensure that the skills imparted through various schemes of MSDE are aligned with the current industry requirements and technological advancements, the following specific steps have been taken:

i)The training programmes offered under the schemes of MSDE are developed in collaboration with industries, keeping in view market demands. 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up which are mandated to identify the skill development needs as well as to determine skill competency standards.

ii) The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.

iii) The Awarding Bodies recognized by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupation, 2015 and obtain industry validations.

iv) Courses aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) also have components of On Job Training (OJT) and employability skills.

v) Directorate General of Training (DGT) is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST). These initiatives are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment.

vi) DGT under the aegis of MSDE has introduced 31 new age/future skills courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) to provide training in emerging areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Mechatronics, Internet of Things, Cyber security, Semiconductor, etc.

vii) DGT has also signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network (erstwhile Quest Alliance), Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

viii) Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized under PMKVY 4.0.

ix) Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programmes is promoted.

x) Government of India has announced setting up of 30 Skill India International Centers for catering to the demand for skilled workers for foreign countries.

xi) Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) established at Ahmedabad and Mumbai, in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode, provide training to create a pool of industry-ready workforce for Industry 4.0, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.

xii) NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand. Also, has partnered with a number of international organizations such as AWS, Microsoft, Intel, Redhat, Pearson VUE, Boston Consulting Group (BCG), Cisco Networking Academy for providing digital courses.

xiii) Further, Rozgar Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) have been organized to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates.

xiv) For better quality of trainers, Training of Trainers programs are conducted through National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Institutes of Training of Trainers (IToTs).

STEPS FOR IMPROVING WORKERS WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

1229. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN :

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

(a) the details of the current unemployment rate in the Country, disaggregated by age group, gender and State- wise along with comparision to pre-pandemic levels;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Government during the last five years to address the issue of rising youth unemployment including job creation in the formal sector and skilling initiatives;

(c) whether any assessment has been made by the Government on the growth of informal and gig economy jobs and if so, the details thereof including the impact on wages, job security and social protection;

(d) the details of the measures taken by the Government to strengthen the implementation of the Code on Wages and Code on Social Security across the Country including monitoring mechanisms; and

(e) whether the Government has any plan to consider an unemployment allowance or support scheme for youth and if so, the details thereof along with the proposal and its implementation status 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 data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 6.0% in 2017-18 to 3.2% in 2023-24. Further, the estimated Unemployment Rate on

usual status for youth of age 15-29 years and above has decreased from 17.8% in 2017-18 to 10.2% in 2023-24.

Also, as per the data available in latest Annual PLFS Reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR), indicating employment on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years has increased from 31.4% in 2017-18 to 41.7% in 2023-24. Further, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for Women of age 15 years and above has increased from 22.0% in 2017-18 to 40.3% in 2023-24.

The detailed information disaggregated by age group, gender and State- wise along with comparision to pre-pandemic levels, is available in the PLFS reports which may be seen at https://www.mospi.gov.in/download-reports?main_cat=ODU5andcat=Allandsub_category=All

(b) Employment generation coupled with improving employability including 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.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been implementing its flagship scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), since 2015 to impart skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country with the to enhance the employability of youth by equipping them with industry relevant skills.

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.

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

(c) 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.

The Code on Social Security 2020 provides for framing of suitable social security measures for gig workers and platform workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, etc. The Code also provides for setting up a Social Security Fund to finance the welfare scheme.

Recognizing the contribution of gig workers on online platforms, the Government in its Budget announcement made on 1.2.2025, proposed to register them on e-Shram portal, arrange for their identity cards and provide health care under Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (AB- PMJAY) health scheme.

(d) The Central Government has formulated the Code on Wages, 2019 and the Code on Social Security, 2020 and published the same in the Official Gazette for general information. “Labour” as a subject is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India and the power to make rules under the Code on Wages, 2019 and the Code on Social Security, 2020 have been entrusted to Central Government as well as State Governments. As a step towards implementation of the above-mentioned Codes, the Central Government has pre-published its the draft Rules under both the Codes. As per available information, 34 and 32 States/Union Territories have pre-published the draft Rules under the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020 respectively.

(e) Under the Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (ABVKY), of Employees’ State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), unemployment benefit is paid to insured workers who

lose their job, as per eligibility. The unemployment benefit under the ABVKY has been enhanced to 50% from 25% of the average daily earning, payable upto 90 days.

INSTITUTIONS OF EMINENCE SCHEME IN NE REGION

1230. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

(a) the status of implementation of the “Institutions of Eminence” (IoE) scheme launched in 2017;

(b) whether the Government has set any revised timeline for granting IoE status to additional institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any Higher Educational Institution from the North Eastern region has been granted IoE status;

(e) whether the Government proposes to include institutions from the North Eastern States, including Assam under the IoE scheme in the near future;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) 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 (g) World Class Institutions Scheme, also known as Institutions of Eminence (IoE) Scheme was launched in 2017 to create distinct category of institutions with

great deal of autonomy in academic, administrative and financial matters so as to enable them to emerge as World Class Academic and Research Institutions in a reasonable time period. 12 higher educational institutions have been notified as IoE under the scheme namely - IIT Bombay, IIT Delhi, IIT Madras, IIT Kharagpur, IISc Bangalore, BHU Varanasi, University of Hyderabad, University of Delhi, BITS Pilani, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, O.P. Jindal Global University and Shiv Nadar University, Greater Noida. Further, granting of IoE status to additional institution through new applications is not under consideration.

e-SHRAM CARDS ISSUED IN TAMIL NADU

1231. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) the details of the total number of e-Shram cards issued in Tamil Nadu along with the number of workers from various sectors, including unorganized workers registered under the e-Shram Scheme in the State;

(b) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote the e-Shram Scheme among migrant workers, construction workers, agriculture labourers, and other unorganized sector workers in Tamil Nadu, especially in rural areas;

(c) the details of the role of local authorities, district administrations and labour departments in the implementation and outreach of the e-Shram Scheme in Tamil

Nadu along with the challenges faced in registering such workers particularly in remote areas; and

(d) the details of the number of workers in Tamil Nadu benefited from the social security schemes and got welfare benefits through their registration under the e-Shram portal including schemes like Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana (PM-SYM)?

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

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

As on 21st July 2025, over 30.95 crore unorganised workers have already been registered on eShram portal and issued eShram cards including over 92.95 lakh unorganized workers registered on eShram in the state of Tamil Nadu. Sector wise details of unorganised workers registered on eShram are given in the enclosed **Statement– I**.

Steps taken by the Government to promote eShram, increase awareness and address challenges among migrant workers, construction workers, agriculture labourers, and other unorganized sector workers in rural areas of Tamil Nadu are:

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 offer one-stop search and discovery of the Government schemes, eShram is integrated with myScheme portal.

v. SMS campaign to create awareness.

vi. 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.

vii. Registration camps and awareness drives are conducted for the implementation and outreach of the e-Shram Scheme. These camps are organised by Ministry from time to time in coordination with Common Service Centre (CSC), Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development (DTNBWED) and State Labour Department.

To further enhance the availability and accessibility of eShram and its associated services to unorganised workers, the Ministry of Labour and Employment officially launched the eShram mobile application on 24th February 2025. This application facilitates real-time access to welfare schemes integrated with the eShram platform, thereby significantly strengthening both accessibility and user convenience.

Further 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), One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojana (PMMVY).

In addition to above schemes, eShram is also integrated with Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM), National Career Service (NCS), Skill India Digital

Hub (SIDH), Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG), Digital Locker (DigiLocker), myScheme and Open Government Data Platform (OGD).

Number of eShram registrants in the State of Tamil Nadu who are availing benefits under select eShram integrated Central Government schemes including PMSYM is placed at **STATEMENT – II**.

STATEMENT-I

The total number of unorganised workers from various sectors registered on eShram in Tamil Nadu as on 21.07.2025:

S.No	Occupation Sector	No of Registrations
1	Agriculture	53,97,549
2	Apparel	7,61,838
3	Automobile and Transportation	3,59,861
4	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	2,001
5	Beauty and Wellness	36,270
6	Capital Goods and Manufacturing	1,48,994
7	Construction	10,82,562
8	Domestic and Household Workers	1,23,831
9	Education	1,08,668
10	Electronics and HW	1,22,029
11	Food Industry	63,058
12	Gem and Jewellery	20,173
13	Glass and Ceramics	2,752
14	Handicrafts and Carpets	1,50,900
15	Healthcare	84,737
16	Leather Industry Works	50,476
17	Mining	6,812
18	Miscellaneous	3,57,508
19	Musical Instruments	3,610

20	Office Administration and Facility Management	1,61,753
21	Organised Retail	2,490
22	Printing	23,832
23	Private Security	9,148
24	Professionals	29,801
25	Retail	67,965
26	Service	13,686
27	Textile and Handloom	14,232
28	Tobacco Industry	28,056
29	Tourism and Hospitality	58,376
30	Wood and Carpentry	2,775
	Total	92,95,743

STATEMENT II

Number of eShram registrants in the state of Tamil Nadu availing benefits under select eShram integrated/ mapped Central Government schemes as on 21.07.2025:

Name of Scheme	Number
One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)	59,60,619
Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)	45,83,551
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	35,05,341
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	19,22,647
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	6,14,933
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi PMKISAN	5,45,267
Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY_NULM)	2,97,908
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)	2,06,710
Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANidhi)	84,768
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U)	44,378
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojana (PMMVY)	31,291
Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM)	7,333
Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	1,626

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)	1

*Source: eShram data.

CANCELLATION OF MOU SIGNED WITH TURKISH UNIVERSITY BY JNU

1232. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has cancelled the MoU signed with Turkish University for all educational/research programmes due to support extended by Turkey Government to Pakistan during recent Military Operation Sindoor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of students pursuing Higher Education and Research Programmes in Turkish University;

(d) whether such action is being taken against all those countries which supported Pakistan during Operation Sindoor;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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 (f) Jawaharlal Nehru University is a statutory autonomous organization established under Jawaharlal Nehru University Act 1966 and governed by provisions of the Acts and Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations made thereunder. The administrative and academic decisions are taken by the University with the approval

of its Statutory bodies such as Executive Council, Academic Council and Court. The University has informed that on 14 May 2025, it suspended the MoU with Inonu University, Malatya, Turkiye due to national security considerations. No student is pursuing Higher Education and Research Programmes in Turkish University.

ZERO TAMIL LANGUAGE TEACHERS IN KVs IN TAMIL NADU

1233. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are zero permanent Tamil language teachers appointed in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a glaring disparity, particularly when there are reportedly 86 permanent Hindi teachers and 65 permanent Sanskrit teachers posted in the same schools;

(c) whether the Government considers this imbalance a violation of linguistic equality and the rights of Tamil-speaking students to receive education in their mother tongue, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of steps being taken by the Government to ensure the immediate recruitment of permanent Tamil language teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) whether the Government will formulate any policy to ensure equal representation of regional languages, especially Tamil, in central educational institutions 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) to (d) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) primarily cater to students who are the wards of transferable Central Government employees who come from diverse linguistic backgrounds. Therefore, the medium of communication and instruction in KVs is Hindi and English. KVs being 'specified category' schools are mandated to provide uniform education to the wards of transferable Central Government employees across the country. Accordingly, the sanctioned post of language teachers in KVs are for Hindi, English, and Sanskrit languages.

However, the Article 112 of the Education Code of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has provisions for teaching regional languages which provides for additional arrangement for teaching of the regional language/ mother tongue, provided 15 or more students are willing to opt for the same. For this, part-time contractual teachers are appointed.

Additionally, as approved by Board of Governors (BoG) of KVS, all KVs have been directed to engage local/regional language teachers on contractual basis on a need-based requirement to support children at the Foundational and Preparatory

stages, especially when they face difficulties in understanding concepts taught in Hindi or English.

As per information received from KVS, Tamil is taught through the Tamil Virtual Academy (TVA), an autonomous organization under the Tamil Nadu State Government, in 40 out of 46 KVs of Tamil Nadu. In addition to this, contractual teachers are also engaged in 31 KVs to teach Tamil in physical mode.

(e) The National Education Policy, 2020 focuses on promotion of all Indian languages including Tamil. NEP 2020 provides, wherever possible, for medium of instruction to be in the home language/mother tongue/local language up to at least class 5 and preferably class 8. The policy also provides for making available quality text books in home language/mother tongue and encouraging teachers to use bilingual approach while teaching.

Government of India has established a separate institute namely Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) at Chennai which works for the development and promotion of Classical Tamil. CICT conducts seminars, workshops, short term projects and translation of Tirukkural into Scheduled Languages and other languages for the promotion and development of Classical Tamil. CICT undertakes works for promotion of classical Tamil translation of available 41 Tamil Classical Texts into various languages. CICT has made Braille conversion of 41 classical texts enabling visually challenged to experience the ancient Tamil literature. CICT in collaboration

with NCERT have launched PM e-vidya Tamil channel for the promotion of Tamil language.

चलो इंडिया वैश्विक प्रवासी अभियान

1234. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

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

(क) चलो इंडिया वैश्विक प्रवासी अभियान के अंतर्गत कितने वीज़ा जारी किए गए हैं;

(ख) उक्त अभियान के तहत दिए गए सुझावों के माध्यम से भारत आने वाले अनिवासी भारतीयों के साथ-साथ विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) कम ज्ञात पर्यटन स्थलों और सांस्कृतिक विरासत स्थलों को बढ़ावा देने में उक्त अभियान की भूमिका क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त अभियान के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में कोई नई पहल या विस्तार योजना लाई जा रही है, जिससे अनिवासी भारतीयों की भागीदारी को और अधिक सुदृढ़ किया जा सके तथा देश में आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि की जा सके; और

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

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

(क) से (ङ) पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रवासी भारतीय सदस्यों के लिए अपने गैर-भारतीय मित्रों को प्रतिवर्ष भारत की यात्रा के लिए प्रोत्साहित करके अतुल्य भारत के दूत बनने हेतु "चलो इंडिया" पहल की शुरुआत की गई। अब तक, इस पहल के तहत 30 ई-पर्यटक वीज़ा जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

इस पहल का उद्देश्य वैश्विक पर्यटन बाजार में भारत की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से अल्प ज्ञात गंतव्यों एवं सांस्कृतिक विरासत स्थलों सहित देश के पर्यटन गंतव्यों एवं उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देना है। पर्यटन

मंत्रालय, देश में पर्यटकों के आगमन की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों, यात्रा व्यापार उद्योग और राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के सहयोग से संभावित स्रोत बाजारों में पर्यटन संवर्धन संबंधी कार्यकलापों को संचालित करता है।

BOTTLENECKS OF CUET

1235. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

(a) whether the Government has drawn any attention into the bottlenecks in Common University Entrance Test (CUET) being conducted since 2022 for undergraduate admission in Central Universities resulting in delayed release of results and throwing academic calendars into disarray and leaving lakhs of students in prolonged limbo;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to detect the problem and solve the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) In pursuance of the National Education Policy, 2020, the Common University Entrance Test (CUET) is being conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA) for admission in Central Universities from the academic year 2022-23 to reduce the burden on students, universities and the entire education system.

NTA conducted the CUET (UG) 2025 Examination for the academic session 2025-26 in Computer Based Test (CBT) mode from 13th May to 4th June 2025. The examination was organized for 13,54,699 candidates who had registered for a total of 58,18,608 subject combinations. While the scale of the CUET (UG) examination was extensive, the entire process was carried out successfully. The results for CUET (UG) 2025 were declared by NTA on 4th July 2025 and admissions on the basis of the same are underway.

A High Powered Steering Committee, chaired by Dr. K. Radhakrishnan, former Chairman, I.S.R.O. and Chairman, B.O.G. IIT Kanpur, is already constituted to oversee the implementation of reforms in the conduct of national-level examinations by the NTA.

RESTORATION OF CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT MONUMENTS

1236. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any survey/study regarding the condition of culturally significant monuments across the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of the steps undertaken for the restoration of culturally significant monuments which are in a dilapidated state;

(c) the details of the list of restoration projects and the funds allocated, released and utilized during the last five years, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) whether the Government has set any deadline for the completion of the said projects, 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) There are 3685 centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country. Periodical inspection is conducted by ASI to assess the condition of these monuments/sites and it is a regular process. Conservation and maintenance is taken up as per the requirement of monument/site and availability of resources. However, no monument/site is in dilapidated condition.

(c) and (d) The details of the funds allocated and utilized for conservation and maintenance of all the centrally protected monuments/sites during the last five years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED FOR CONSERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF CENTRALLY PROTECTED MONUMENTS/SITES DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle / Branch	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
			Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	13.00	12.96	19.35	19.35	21.27	21.15	23.52	23.52	9.50	9.48
		Jhansi	1.00	1.00	4.15	4.15	7.00	7.00	5.82	5.82	4.30	4.30
		Lucknow	3.88	3.88	10.44	10.44	19.03	19.03	16.93	16.93	5.51	5.51
		Sarnath	4.38	4.38	5.50	5.50	10.15	10.15	11.32	11.32	4.32	4.32
		Meerut	0.00	0.00	2.80	2.80	6.20	6.20	7.95	7.95	5.20	4.72
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	3.16	3.16	8.00	7.99	18.70	18.70	26.80	26.80	5.20	5.16
		Mumbai	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	15.35	15.35	15.56	15.56	12.58	12.56
		Nagpur	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	4.99	10.18	10.18	6.80	6.80
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore	5.27	5.27	9.75	9.75	19.85	19.85	17.34	17.34	5.05	5.05
		Hampi	9.10	9.10	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	12.25	12.25	3.80	3.71
		Dharwad	6.40	6.40	7.32	7.32	10.08	10.08	9.57	9.57	5.42	5.42
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	14.90	14.90	17.22	17.22	7.40	7.40
		Jabalpur	3.50	3.50	4.75	4.75	8.00	8.00	9.27	9.27	4.50	4.49
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar /Puri	3.63	3.63	8.23	8.23	13.18	13.17	12.29	12.29	8.50	7.74
6.	West Bengal	Kolkata	6.03	6.02	7.67	7.57	10.16	10.16	9.10	9.10	3.95	3.92

7.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Raiganj	1.35	1.35	5.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	3.80	3.80
8.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai	5.25	5.25	8.00	8.00	11.45	11.45	12.95	12.95	9.25	9.24
		Trichy	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.0	8.50	8.50	9.55	9.55	3.40	3.40
9.	Punjab	Chandigarh	0.80	0.80	1.50	1.50	6.53	6.53	11.00	11.00	5.65	5.65
	Haryana											
10	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.15	8.90	8.90	5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00
11.	Delhi (NCT)	Delhi	20.82	20.82	19.10	19.08	30.50	30.35	36.14	36.14	17.85	16.53
		Delhi Mini Circle	3.69	3.69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12.	Goa	Goa	3.70	3.70	7.00	7.00	10.45	10.45	9.90	9.90	6.00	6.00
13.	Assam	Guwahati	3.04	3.04	3.30	3.30	7.44	7.44	8.78	8.78	3.20	3.19
	Meghalaya											
	Nagaland											
	Arunachal Pradesh											
14.	Manipur	Aizawl	1.31	1.31	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00	1.29	1.29	1.00	0.99
	Mizoram											
	Tripura											
15.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	7.40	7.40	7.53	7.53	10.28	10.28	12.75	12.75	7.20	7.15
		Jodhpur	4.10	4.10	4.50	4.50	7.65	7.65	10.65	10.65	6.75	6.75
16.	Telangana	Hyderabad	2.80	2.80	7.00	6.80	15.50	15.50	14.38	14.38	4.80	4.77
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Amravati	4.57	4.57	5.75	5.75	11.60	11.60	14.70	14.70	6.50	6.50
18.	Bihar	Patna	1.23	1.23	3.35	3.35	9.00	9.00	16.00	16.00	5.33	5.33
19.	Jammu and [illegible]	Srinagar	0.80	0.80	2.55	2.55	6.11	6.03	7.17	7.17	3.65	3.64
20.	Ladakh (UT)	Mini Circle	0.20	0.20	0.43	0.43	1.92	1.92	3.50	3.50	1.50	1.50
21.	Kerala	Thrissure	2.03	2.03	6.82	6.82	7.50	7.50	7.09	7.09	4.22	4.22

22.	Gujarat Daman and Diu (UT)	Vadodara	6.35	6.35	8.00	8.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	4.50	4.50
	Gujarat	Rajkot	0.99	0.99	2.50	2.50	3.09	3.09	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00
23.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	4.60	4.60	3.75	3.75	4.85	4.85	5.42	5.42	3.60	3.60
24.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2.89	2.89	4.78	4.78	7.50	7.50	5.94	5.94	5.13	5.13
25.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	0.88	0.88	1.18	1.16	2.00	2.00	2.15	2.15	1.25	1.25

PROPOSAL OF 5-DAY WEEK FOR BANKS

1237. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) the action taken by the Government on the IBA proposal for a 5-day banking week;

(b) whether the Government is considering to implement the proposal and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposal is pending due to shortage of banking staff in the public sector banks;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address the shortage of staff in banks; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans for the roll out of the newly proposed 5-day banking week and if so, the timeline fixed for the same?

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

(a) to (e) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has submitted a proposal to declare all Saturdays as banking holiday. In regard to the Saturdays being public holiday, subsequent to 10th Bipartite settlement/ 7th Joint note signed between IBA and Workmen Unions/Officer Associations, Government, in exercise of powers conferred by section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, vide notification dated 20.8.2015, had declared the second and the fourth Saturdays of every month as public holiday for banks in India.

Further, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are board governed commercial entities. The requirement of manpower in each PSB is determined by the respective PSB keeping in view various factors which include, inter-alia, business requirement, spread of activities, superannuation and other unplanned exits. Appointment of officers and staff is done accordingly by the PSBs and it varies from year to year based on their requirements.

As per inputs received from PSBs, as on 31.03.2025, 96% staff are in position against their business requirement. The small proportion of gap is attributable to attrition on account of superannuation and other usual factors including unplanned exits.

ACCESS OF AI LAB IN SCHOOLS/COLLEGES

1238. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that schools and colleges in Rural, Tribal and Aspirational Districts are prioritized for AI lab access;

(b) the details of AI labs which have been approved/set up in schools and colleges;

(c) the total budget allocation for setting up AI labs in schools under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan and PM SHRI Scheme; and

(d) the details of other scheme, to promote AI Labs in Schools and Colleges?

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 domain of the respective State and UT Governments. Samagra Shiksha, an overarching programme envisaging the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school to Grade 12, is running in the country including the rural areas. The vision of the scheme is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education in accordance with the National Education Policy 2020.

Under Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs, including rural, tribal and aspirational districts for setting up of ICT Labs in Government and Government Aided Schools having classes VI to XII. 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.

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: 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.

As per PRABANDH portal, till 31.05.2025, a total of 1,56,213 ICT Labs have been approved across the country, with financial approval of Rs. 7,311.93 crore to States and UTs.

Additionally, to saturate all functional secondary and senior secondary schools with ICT Labs, a total of 20,456 ICT Labs have been approved, with financial approval of Rs. 911.13 Crore under Samagra Shiksha.

Under PM SHRI guidelines, there is a provision for ICT and Digital Initiatives for Classes VI to XII. Under this component, non- recurring grant of up to ₹ 10.00 lakh per school is available for ICT/ smart classrooms/ and adopting futuristic technologies such as- such as- IT, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, 3-D printing, IOT, technology, Data Analytic, Business Intelligence, Augmented Reality/ Virtual Reality, Cyber Security, Data Science, Robotics, etc. Further, a recurring grant of up to ₹ 2.50 lakh per school is available for procurement of e-content, inclusive software/apps/devices, digital resources, electricity charges, and technical support.

The Government has established three Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in Artificial Intelligence, focusing on healthcare, agriculture, and sustainable cities. These CoEs are led by premier institutions: IIT Kanpur, which leads sustainable cities, IISc Bangalore, which leads healthcare and IIT Ropar, which leads the agriculture sector. The budget outlay for these three CoEs is Rs. 990 crores. The Government

has also announced a Centre of Excellence in AI for Education with a financial outlay of Rs. 500 crores. 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 One Nation One Subscription (ONOS) further support AI-based education and access to global research.

बिहार में मेगा कौशल केंद्र

1239. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

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

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में युवाओं के लिए सरकार द्वारा व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम संचालित किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान भागलपुर सहित बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में आयोजित कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या हैं;

(ग) इन कार्यक्रमों से लाभान्वित युवाओं की जिलावार संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का आगामी वर्षों में बिहार में ब्लॉक स्तर पर मेगा कौशल केंद्र स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों आदि के

व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और कौशलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। ये स्कीमें प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के माध्यम से बिहार राज्य सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को प्रदान की जाती हैं। एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल युक्त 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 शिक्षण की मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से कौशलोन्नयन और पुनर्कौशल प्रदान करने के लिए है।

जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) स्कीम: जेएसएस का मुख्य लक्ष्य 15-45 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के निरक्षरों, नव-साक्षरों और प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों तथा 12वीं कक्षा तक स्कूल छोड़ चुके लोगों 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 स्कीम शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने और शिक्षुओं को वजीफा के 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। आईटीआई विभिन्न प्रकार के

व्यावसायिक/कौशल प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करते हैं, जो विभिन्न आर्थिक क्षेत्रों को कवर करते हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य उद्योगों को कुशल कार्यबल प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ युवाओं को स्वरोजगार प्रदान करना है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान 30 जून, 2025 तक, बिहार राज्य और उसके भागलपुर जिले में एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) एमएसडीई की स्कीमें माँग आधारित हैं और इन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण केंद्र आवश्यकता के आधार पर स्थापित या संचालित किए जाते हैं। बिहार राज्य और उसके भागलपुर जिले में एमएसडीई की इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्थापित या संचालित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 केंद्र (एसटीटी +एसपी)*	जेएसएस केन्द्रों	एनएपीएस प्रतिष्ठानों	औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई)
अखिल भारतीय	12838	289	51895	14615
बिहार	537	21	623	1369
भागलपुर	23	00	49	40

* अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) और विशेष परियोजनाएं (एसपी)

विवरण

दिनांक 30 जून 2025 तक के दौरान बिहार राज्य में एमएसडीई की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का जिलावार ब्यौरा

ज़िले	पीएमकेवीवाई	जेएसएस	एनएपीएस	सीटीएस*
अररिया	2214	6299	243	1438
अरवल	615	6296	5	4902
औरंगाबाद	3576	6299	222	14083
बांका	3572	6299	41	3622
बेगूसराय	5306	5820	674	8873
भागलपुर	5057	-	360	12311
भोजपुर	4595	-	420	13120
बक्सर	1373	6300	101	5631
छपरा			0	15521
दरभंगा	2671	-	355	5281
गया	8373	5879	257	22698
गोपालगंज	6064	6260	371	6029
जमुई	3297	6292	68	6652
जहानाबाद	2352	-	24	7013
कैमूर (भभुआ)	1620	-	39	3072
कटिहार	3409	-	464	4295
खगरिया	3399	-	123	2876
किशनगंज	550	6299	454	758
लखीसराय	255	-	32	2017
मधेपुरा	3006	-	154	2165
मधुबनी	3336	6300	211	5591
मुंगेर	2775	0	1134	10452
मुजफ्फरपुर	4701	5980	1147	13251
नालंदा	9222	6297	302	22881
नवादा	4048	6279	150	9126
पश्चिम चंपारण	1571	6293	373	6640
पटना	11343	5270	6428	46174

पूर्वी चंपारण	3515	6300	306	9085
पूर्णिया	3975	-	732	3008
रोहतास	2717	-	156	18864
सहरसा	2072	-	78	2023
समस्तीपुर	4187	6075	435	10373
सरन	5525	6300	308	--
शेखपुरा	1684	-	29	3207
शिवहर	1324	-	47	983
सीतामढ़ी	2355	6299	245	5616
सिवान	5770	-	227	7377
सुपौल	222	-	234	2790
वैशाली	7196	6300	542	12756
कुल	**138842**	**129736**	**17491**	**332554**

***** *शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2022, 2023, 2024 और 2025 में नामांकन*

HOT MEALS IN SCHOOLS UNDER PM-POSHAN SCHEME

1240. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the material cost for cooking hot meals in schools under the PM-POSHAN scheme has been increased, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the Government provides foodgrains through the Food Corporation of India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that many State Governments have been demanding to enhance the share of the Union Government under PM-POSHAN due to the high inflation index; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the views of the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs for providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to all children studying in Bal Vatika (just before class-I) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government-aided schools. The Scheme covers about 11 crore children in more than 10.35 lakh schools in all the States/UTs. PM POSHAN Scheme is implemented in partnership with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The overall responsibility for providing hot and nutritious meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government provides 100% assistance for cost of foodgrains, transportation cost and cost of Management Monitoring and Evolution (MME). The material cost under PM POSHAN Scheme has been increased twice recently. The rationale behind increasing the material cost under PM POSHAN Scheme is to factor in inflation in the cost of ingredients e.g. pulses, vegetables, cooking oil, other condiments and fuel. The existing rates of material cost have been revised based on Consumer Price Index - Rural Laborers (CPI-RL) index. It will help the schools to provide all the nutrients as prescribed to students and improve the quality of food. The comparative per student

per day Material Cost under PM POSHAN Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

As mandated under the Scheme, foodgrains are provided by Food Corporation of India (FCI). The foodgrains/ fortified foodgrains are allocated bi-annually by the Department of School Education and Literacy with the concurrence of Department of Food and Public Distribution. The allocation of foodgrains, as approved by the Programme Approval Board (PAB) are made to the State Nodal Department and the FCI. The payment of the cost of foodgrains has been decentralized to ensure greater stake holding and role of the district authorities in ensuring prompt lifting of foodgrains and timely payment to FCI, which has resulted in reducing time lag in making payment to FCI. It is the responsibility of the FCI to ensure continuous availability of adequate foodgrains in its Depots (and in Principal Distribution Centres in the case of North East Region). It will allow lifting of foodgrains for any month/quarter upto one month in advance so that supply chain of foodgrains remains uninterrupted. FCI will issue foodgrains of best available quality, which will in any case be at least of Fair Average Quality (FAQ). FCI has also appointed a Nodal Officer for each State to take care of various problems in supply of foodgrains under the Scheme. The District Collector/CEO of Zila Panchayat will also ensure that foodgrains of at least FAQ are issued by FCI after joint inspection by a team consisting of FCI and the nominee of the Collector and/or Chief Executive Officer, District Panchayat, and confirmation by them that the grain conforms to at least FAQ norms. FCI will keep samples of such

foodgrains supplied by it for future verification and analysis; this will be available in case of any complaints regarding the quality of foodgrains supplied.

It may be noted that though PM POSHAN is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Central Government provides 100% assistance for cost of foodgrains, transportation cost and cost of Management Monitoring and Evolution (MME). The State Governments and UT Administrations prepare comprehensive Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPandB), inter-alia, with detailed district-wise vital information on coverage of children, working days and schools; enrolment in schools; utilisation of foodgrains, utilisation of cooking cost, transportation cost, Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME), payment of honorarium to Cook-cum-Helper, construction of kitchen-cum-stores, procurement of kitchen devices etc. During the year 2024-25, foodgrains to the tune of 26 lakh MTs at an approximate cost of Rs. 9,000 crore have been supplied by the Government of India through Food Corporation of India (FCI).

STATEMENT

MATERIAL COST UNDER PM POSHAN SCHEME

Classes	Material Cost till 30.11.2024 (in Rs.)	Material Cost w.e.f. 01.12.2024 (in Rs.)	Material Cost w.e.f. 01.05.2025 (in Rs.)
Bal Vatika and Primary	5.45	6.19	6.78
Upper Primary	8.17	9.29	10.17

‘उल्लास’ योजना के अंतर्गत साक्षरता

1241. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

श्री कोटा श्रीनिवास पूजारी:

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

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

(क) नव भारत साक्षरता कार्यक्रम – समाज में सभी के लिए आजीवन सीखने की समझ (उल्लास) के अंतर्गत किसी राज्य को “पूर्णतः साक्षर” घोषित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या मानदंड अपनाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या इसके द्वारा प्रमाणित शिक्षार्थियों को अन्य व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने या सतत शिक्षा के मार्ग पर आगे बढ़ने में सहायता देने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं;

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

(घ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत प्रमाणित महिला शिक्षार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है और शिक्षा के संबंध में लैंगिक समानता पर इसका क्या प्रभाव है;

(ङ) क्या इस योजना से क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करने और सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर) में सुधार होने में मदद मिलने की संभावना है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) उल्लास-नव भारत साक्षरता कार्यक्रम के संदर्भ में ‘साक्षरता’ और ‘पूर्ण साक्षरता’ की परिभाषा इस प्रकार है:

"साक्षरता समझ के साथ पढ़ने, लिखने और गणना करने अर्थात पहचान करने, समझने, व्याख्या करने और सृजन करने की क्षमता के साथ-साथ डिजिटल साक्षरता, वित्तीय साक्षरता आदि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण जीवन कौशल की क्षमता है।"

"किसी राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में 95 प्रतिशत साक्षरता (95%) प्राप्त करना पूर्ण साक्षर होने के बराबर माना जा सकता है।"

(ख) और (ग) उल्लास योजना के पांच घटक अर्थात मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान, महत्वपूर्ण जीवन कौशल, बुनियादी शिक्षा (समतुल्यता), व्यवसायपरक कौशल विकास और सतत शिक्षा हैं। कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) के साथ समन्वय में, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उल्लास-नव भारत साक्षरता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत नव-साक्षरों को एमएसडीई की उपयुक्त योजना से लाभान्वित करने के लिए पत्र भेजा गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य स्थानीय रोजगार प्राप्त करने, पुनः कौशल विकास और कौशल उन्नयन हेतु व्यवसायपरक कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एनआईओएस के मुक्त बुनियादी शिक्षा (ओबीई) कार्यक्रम के तहत नव-साक्षरों के नामांकन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के निदेश दिए गए हैं। एनआईओएस ओबीई कार्यक्रम इन शिक्षार्थियों के लिए एक अवसर प्रदान करता है, जिससे वे अपनी योग्यता और रुचि के अनुसार क, ख और ग स्तर के पाठ्यक्रमों जो कक्षा III, V और VIII के समकक्ष हैं, में नामांकन कर सकते हैं, या सीधे माध्यमिक स्तर के कार्यक्रम (कक्षा X के समकक्ष) में दाखिला ले सकते हैं।

(घ) भारत सरकार वर्ष 2022 से 2027 तक उल्लास: नव भारत साक्षरता कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित कर रही है। उल्लास के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा तीन कौशलों अर्थात समझ के साथ पढ़ना, लिखना और संख्याज्ञान का आकलन करने के लिए मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान मूल्यांकन (एफएलएनएटी) आयोजित किया जाता है। उल्लास के अंतर्गत निरंतर प्रयासों से 1.49 करोड़ शिक्षार्थी नव-साक्षर बन चुके

हैं, जिनमें से 1.01 करोड़ महिलाएँ हैं। उल्लास के अंतर्गत बड़ी संख्या में प्रौढ़ महिलाओं के शामिल होने से शैक्षिक लैंगिक समानता में वृद्धि हुई है।

जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार, सात वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु वर्ग की महिला साक्षरता दर 65.46% है। सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ) द्वारा किए गए आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस), की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2023-24 के अनुसार, 7 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु वर्ग में महिला साक्षरता दर 74.6% है। यह महिला साक्षरता दर में वृद्धि और शैक्षिक लैंगिक समानता में सुधार को दर्शाता है।

(ङ) और (च) एनईपी 2020 के अनुरूप यह योजना, उन प्रौढों (15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु) को लक्षित करती है, जो औपचारिक शिक्षा से वंचित रह गए थे। इसका विशेष ध्यान ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों, विशेष रूप से शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, महिलाओं, विशेष आवश्यकता वाले व्यक्तियों/दिव्यांगजनों, हाशिए पर रहने वाले/खानाबदोशों/निर्माण श्रमिकों/मजदूरों आदि पर है, जो क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को कम करने में योगदान दे रहे हैं।

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY IN SANGRUR, PUNJAB

1242. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) whether the Government evaluated the need for establishment of Central University in Sangrur, Barnala and Malerkotla to improve access to quality education;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Government to address educational disparity being faced by the students of Sangrur in comparison to neighbouring districts;

(c) whether the Government considered it a viable site for establishment of Central University in Sangrur under the provision of Central Universities Act;

(d) whether the Government has conducted feasibility studies or proposed a timeline for establishment of Central University in Sangrur; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The Central Universities are envisaged to function as pace setter institutions to provide academic leadership to other institutions in the region. There is already a Central University in Punjab, namely Central University of Punjab in Bathinda which is catering to the educational aspirations of State of Punjab also. Besides Central University, this Ministry has established several other higher educational institutions in Punjab such as Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar; Indian Institute of Management, Amritsar; Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali; Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology Jalandhar etc. These educational institutions are also catering to the need of higher education aspiration in the State of Punjab. Now, the focus has been on consolidation of higher education systems by scaling up the capacity of existing institutions. Further, Education being a concurrent subject, the State Governments are also taking initiatives to provide greater access to higher education in respective states.

DIET IN LAKSHADWEEP

1243. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), Lakshadweep continues to function without a regular Principal and that additional charge is often assigned to ineligible officials;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to appoint a Qualified Principal with appropriate academic credentials and experience at DIET on regular basis;

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

(e) whether the DIET Lecturers in Lakshadweep are receiving lower pay scale than their counterparts in other Union Territories;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The Union Territory administration of Lakshadweep has informed that the additional charge of the post of Principal, DIET Lakshadweep has been assigned to an officer possessing the requisite administrative experience to oversee the functioning of the institute.

(c) and (d): Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, an overwhelming majority of the educational institutions in the country comes under the administrative control of States/UTs. The recruitment and rational deployment of faculty members come under the purview of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The UT administration of Lakshadweep has informed that the recruitment rules for the said post are under consideration of the Department.

Further, with the aim of re-envisioning teacher training through innovative pedagogy, continuous professional development, and ICT integration, DIETs are to be developed as vibrant Institutes of Excellence under the integrated scheme of school education—Samagra Shiksha. Under the DIETs as Centres of Excellence (DIET CoE) initiative, States/UTs are expected to fill vacant posts and appoint regular faculty, including Principal, on a priority basis. The presence of a regular and qualified DIET Principal is a key parameter and qualifier for a DIET to be developed as CoE under the initiative.

(e) to (g) The UT administration of Lakshadweep has informed that the pay of Lecturers in the District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), Lakshadweep has been revised in accordance with the provisions of the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2016, as notified by the Ministry of Finance.

Accordingly, the pre-revised pay scale of Rs. 9,300-34,800 with Grade Pay 4800 (as per 6th CPC) has been upgraded to Level 8 of the Pay Matrix under the 7th CPC, corresponding to a pay range of Rs. 47,600-Rs. 1,51,100.

TRAINING COURSES FOR SPECIALLY ABLED UNDER CTS

1244. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

(a) whether specialised training courses of more than two years' duration are being offered for specially abled individuals under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the employment rate of trainees from short-term courses in the Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) since 2020, particularly in top performing States;

(c) the amount and eligibility criteria for monthly stipends provided to ITI students under the said scheme; and

(d) whether there are any plans to introduce courses aligned with National Skills Qualification Framework levels above Level 4 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) Sir, Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) implements the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through a nationwide network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), catering to the youth of the country.

Under Craftsmen Training Scheme, training is currently being offered in 169 trades, all of which are aligned with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF), each with a dedicated curriculum. The duration of training ranges from six months to two years. The courses have been designed to impart basic skills and knowledge in the respective trades so as to prepare the trainees for employment as a semi-skilled/skilled worker. These courses are available to various categories of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) based on the eligibility criteria of each course. Out of the 169 courses, five courses have been specifically designed for specially abled persons as given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) Under the PMKVY scheme, some Government ITIs have also been registered as PMKVY Training Centres to conduct short-term training courses.

The state-wise and year-wise details of overall trainees placed, as well as specially-abled trainees placed over the last five years for short-term courses under the PMKVY scheme, are given in the enclosed **Statement**-II and **Statement**-III, respectively.

(c) The financial control and day-to-day administration of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) fall under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments / Union Territory Administrations, while policy matters such as setting the criteria for affiliation, conducting examinations, issuing certifications, and designing curricula are the responsibilities of the Central Government.

No stipend is provided by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to ITI trainees. However, State Governments may provide stipends to ITI trainees through their own initiatives.

(d) The Union Cabinet has approved a National Scheme for upgradation of 1,000 (One Thousand) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and establishing of 05 (five) National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) for skill development. The total outlay of the scheme is ₹60,000 crore. Under the scheme, the course content and design is proposed to be aligned with industry skill requirements, and new courses are also proposed to be introduced to address the skill needs of emerging areas, including introduction of higher NSQF-level courses, with the objective of creating a future-ready skilled workforce to meet the evolving needs of India's economy and enhance industrial value addition.

STATEMENT-I

Courses for specially abled under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Duration	NSQF Level
1	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant	1 Year	Level - 3
2	Cutting and Sewing	1 Year	Level - 3
3	Desktop Publishing Operator	1 Year	Level - 3
4	Hair and Skin Care	1 Year	Level - 3
5	Metal Cutting Attendant	2 Years	Level - 3

STATEMENT-II

The state-wise and year-wise details of overall trainees' placed under Short Term Courses of PMKVY Scheme.

State/UT	FY-20-21	FY-21-22	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26	Total
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	7,555	7,100	333	-	-	-	14,988
Arunachal Pradesh	2,774	5,517	2,328	88	-	-	10,707
Assam	9,926	11,754	5,127	27	-	-	26,834
Bihar	11,493	15,841	2,855	-	-	-	30,189
Chandigarh	1,851	402	73	-	-	-	2,326
Chhattisgarh	1,222	568	706	9	-	-	2,505
Delhi	7,510	3,742	212	-	-	-	11,464
Goa	17	47	-	-	-	-	64
Gujarat	10,911	2,073	1,302	13	-	-	14,299
Haryana	7,957	4,008	160	-	-	-	12,125
Himachal Pradesh	2,021	1,580	574	-	-	-	4,175
Jammu And Kashmir	7,556	2,126	1,680	41	-	-	11,403
Jharkhand	1,606	2,276	1,047	-	-	-	4,929
Karnataka	5,030	6,119	134	-	-	-	11,283
Kerala	1,213	3,094	829	38	-	-	5,174
Ladakh	67	-	119	-	-	-	186
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	16,010	12,649	4,217	26	-	-	32,902
Maharashtra	8,830	7,089	520	67	-	-	16,506
Manipur	4,661	3,064	540	-	-	-	8,265
Meghalaya	1,604	4,871	1,937	-	-	-	8,412
Mizoram	1,438	1,627	116	-	-	-	3,181
Nagaland	2,836	763	376	-	-	-	3,975
Odisha	3,704	4,211	293	-	-	-	8,208
Puducherry	2,128	748	69	-	-	-	2,945
Punjab	17,251	9,537	889	-	-	-	27,677
Rajasthan	17,189	14,328	2,754	-	-	-	34,271
Sikkim	1,479	893	165	-	-	-	2,537
Tamil Nadu	6,016	3,865	1,311	-	-	-	11,192
Telangana	6,724	4,941	408	-	-	-	12,073

The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	230	32	-	-	-	-	262
Tripura	1,420	2,468	1,373	-	-	-	5,261
Uttar Pradesh	29,901	17,547	4,477	-	-	-	51,925
Uttarakhand	9,026	3,949	364	-	-	-	13,339
West Bengal	6,946	5,333	766	-	-	-	13,045
Total	2,16,102	1,64,162	38,054	309	-	-	4,18,627

STATEMENT-III

The state-wise and year-wise details of specially abled trainees' placed under Short Term Courses of PMKVY Scheme.

State/UT	FY-20-21	FY-21-22	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26	Total
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	113	86	-	-	-	-	199
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	23	-	-	-	-	-	23
Gujarat	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Haryana	128	232	-	-	-	-	360
Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jammu And Kashmir	92	52	-	-	-	-	144
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	144	90	-	-	-	-	234
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	-	40	-	-	-	-	40
Puducherry	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Punjab	200	106	-	-	-	-	306
Rajasthan	940	1,115	-	-	-	-	2,055
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	246	-	2	-	-	-	248

Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	515	687	-	-	-	-	1,202
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	2,427	2,415	2	-	-	-	4,844

BAN ON SINGLE-USE PLASTICS

1245. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the monitoring system to control the use of banned plastic items is not effective;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) the details of the States where single-use plastic has been completely banned, State-wise;

(d) the details of the strict measures taken/being taken by the Government to prevent the use of aluminum coated materials; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to completely ban the single-use plastic?

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 following steps have been taken to strengthen implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and to implement ban on identified Single Use Plastic items:

(i) All thirty-six States/UTs have constituted the Special Task Force under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary / Administrator for elimination of identified single use Plastic items and effective plastic waste management. A National Level Taskforce has also been constituted by the Ministry for taking coordinated efforts to eliminate identified single use plastic items and effective implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(ii) Directions have been issued under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for setting up of institutional mechanism for enforcement of provisions of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 to all State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees. Directions have also been issued to E-commerce companies, leading Single Use Plastic sellers/users, and plastic raw material manufacturers with respect to phasing out of identified single use plastic items. Separately, custom authorities have been asked to stop the import of banned SUP items.

(iii) For effective monitoring of ban on identified Single Use Plastic items and plastic waste management in the country, the following online platforms are in operation: (a) National Dashboard for monitoring of comprehensive action plan implementation, (b) CPCB Monitoring Module for Compliance on Elimination of Single Use Plastic, and (c) CPCB Grievance Redressal App.

(iv) States and Union Territories have been asked to undertake regular enforcement drives to implement ban on identified single use plastic items and on plastic carry bags having thickness less than one hundred twenty microns covering fruit and vegetable markets, wholesale markets, local markets, flower vendors, units manufacturing plastic carry bags etc. Actions have been taken by concerned authorities on the deviations, which include seizure of banned single use plastic items and levy of penalty. As per details provided by SPCB/PCC and details available at SUP compliance monitoring portal, a total of 8,61,335 inspections have been conducted and 1976 tonnes of banned single use plastic items have been seized and a total of Rs. 19.8 crores of fine has been levied.

(c) As per CPCB Annual Report, States / UTs have issued notifications/orders introducing regulations pertaining to complete or partial ban on plastic carry bags and/or identified single-use plastic items, over and above the Plastic Waste Management Rules. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) Multilayered plastic packaging using metalised layers or aluminum foil used for plastic packaging is covered under the Guidelines on Extended Producer

Responsibility (EPR) for Plastic Packaging notified on 16th February 2022. As per the Guidelines, the Producers, Importers and Brand owners (PIBOs) have extended producer responsibility for the plastic packaging introduced by them in the market in order to ensure environmentally sound management of the product until end of its life. The PIBOs have 100 % of EPR target for plastic packaging introduced in the market since 2023-24. This covers plastic packaging made using metalized layers or aluminum foils. The Central Pollution Control Board/ State Pollution Control Board / Pollution Control Committees are mandated by itself or through a designated agency shall verify compliance of Producers, Importers and Brand-Owners through inspection and periodic audit, as deemed appropriate. As per EPR Guidelines Environmental Compensation shall be levied based upon polluter pays principle with respect to non-fulfilment of EPR targets by PIBOs.

(e) As per Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, there is complete ban on sachets using plastic material used for storing, packing or selling gutkha, tobacco and pan masala. Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021, on 12th August 2021, prohibiting manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of the identified Single Use Plastic (SUP) items, which have low utility and high littering potential with effect from the 1st July, 2022. The notification also prohibits manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of plastic carry bags having thickness less than one hundred and twenty microns with effect from the 31st

December, 2022. Non-woven plastic carry bags of less than 60 gram per sqm (GSM) are also prohibited from 30th September 2021.

STATEMENT

Notification for banning manufacture, use, sale import and handling of Plastic carry bags / items

(Based on the data available in Annual reports submitted by SPCBs/PCCs)

S. No	Name of State/UT	Complete or Partial Ban	Executive order Date and No.	Remarks
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Complete ban	Date: 02.08.2010 Notification No.: 202	Complete ban on manufacture, store, import, distribution, transportation, recycle, sell and use of plastic Carry bags.
2	Andhra Pradesh		Not available	Certain Urban Local Bodies like Tadipatri, Vijayawada, Tirupati and Bobbili have put Ban on Plastic carry bags irrespective of their thickness. All local bodies have taken stand on ban on their own.
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Partial ban	Date: 16.07.2019 Notification No.: FOR.129/E(A)/2019/1271 3-60	Complete ban on manufacture, store, stock, sale of plastic <50 microns.
4	Assam		Notification not available	

5	Bihar	Complete ban	Date: 24.10.2018 Notifications No. 943 (urban)Dated 11.12.2018 Notification 1043	Complete ban on manufacture, store, import, distribution, transportation, recycle, sell and use of plastic carrybags (irrespective Of thickness)
6	Chandigarh	Complete ban	Notification No. ED/2019/1648 Dated 27.09.2019	Complete ban on manufacture, storage, import, sale, use transportation and disposal of plastic items
7	Chhattisgarh	Complete ban	Notification F 5-7/18/2011 dated 24.12.2014 (Gazette) Date: 27-09-2017 Notification No.:क्रमाांकएफ 05-88/2014/32	Complete ban on manufacture, store, import, transportation, recycle, sell and use of polythene/plastic carrybags. Further for banned short life PVC and chlorinated plastic
8	Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Complete ban	Notification No. PCC/DMN/PLASTIC Bags/12-13/473 Dated 24.01.2014	Forbidding the use, sale/ storage of all kinds of plastic bags
9	Delhi		Information not available	No executive order additional to PWM Rules have been issued
10	Goa	Complete ban	Amendment bill The Goa nob-biodegradable garbage	Government imposed ban on Manufacture, stock, import, transportation, recycle, sale and use of

			Dated :08.08.2019	plastic (carrybags, cups, forks, paper plates, spoons) And other non-biodegradable items.
11	Gujarat		Notification No: Vl,l(14/Env-10- 2008-2100-E Dated 25th June, 201 l	
12	Haryana	Complete ban	Date: 20 Aug, 2013	Complete ban on manufacture, stock, import, transportation, recycle, sell and use of plastic carrybags,
13	Himachal Pradesh	Complete Ban		Complete ban on use of Carrybags (irrespective of size), polythene, non-biodegradable material, disposable plastic cups, plates, and glasses
14	Jammu and Kashmir	Partial ban	Notification: SRO-45 of 2017 dated :03.02.2017	Partial ban on Polyethene carry bags of thickness below 50 microns
15	Jharkhand	Complete Ban	Notification no 3/Praya Pradu- 52/2007- 3900 Dated 15.09.2017	Complete ban on manufacture, import, storage, transport, sell and usage of plastic carrybags in the whole State
16	Karnataka	Complete ban	Date: 11-03-2016 Notification No.: FEE 17EPC 2012, Bengalru	State government banned the plastic banners, buntings, carrybags (plastic and compostable), cups,

				cling films, flex, flags, plates, spoons and sheets made of plastic or Thermocol and microbeads usage in the entire state
17	Kerala	Complete ban	Notification No.: G.O.(Ms)No.6/2019Env dated 27-11-2019 G.O.(M/s) No. 2/2020/ENVT dated 27-01-2020 GOno. GO(Ms) No. 4/2020 Envt dated 16-02-2020	Complete ban on Single use plastic And plastic carrybags (plastic and compostable)
18	Lakshadweep	Complete ban	Date: 25.01.2019 Notification No.: F.No.66/33/2019	Complete ban on Single use plastic includes: Plastic carrybags of all thickness, plastic coated carry bags, plastic flags, plastic sheets/films used for wrapping, plastic sheets used as dining table covers, thermocol cups and plates, plastic coated paper cups and plates, plastic teacups, plastic tumblers, plastic teacups, water pouches/packets/PET plastic water bottles, straws,
19	Madhya Pradesh	Complete ban	Notification : F5-2-2015-18-5 Dated :24.05.2017	Production, Storage, Transportation, sale and use of plastic carrybags.

20	Maharashtra	Complete Ban	No Plastic-2018/C.R.24/TC- 4 Notification, dated 23.3.2018 and amendment dated 11.4.2018, 30.6.2018 and 14.06.2019	complete ban on certain plastic products like i) plastic bags with or without handle irrespective of size and thickness, single use diposable items like cups, plates, straws, spoons etc, Nonwoven Polypropylene bags through Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage)
21	Manipur	Complete ban	Date: 12-09-2017 Notification No.: 56/38/99- forandEnvt	Complete ban on use, store and sale of plastic carrybags
22	Meghalaya	Partial ban	Date: 16-02-2017 Notification No. MPCB/TB- 144(B)/2016-2017/79	Use and sale of plastic bags less than 50 microns has been prohibited and public notice has been issued
23	Mizoram	Partial ban	With effect from :01.08.2019 by Aizal municipal corporation	Complete ban on plastic carry bags below 50 microns
24	Nagaland	Partial ban	Date: 29th Nov, 2018 Notification No.: UDD/7-GEN/07-PWM/2018	Complete ban on single use plastic less than 50 microns,
25	Odisha	Complete ban	Notification Order No. 18441,	Polythene carry bags thickness of any shape and

			Dt. 30.09.2019	size has been banned in all Municipal limits in the State. Govt. of Odisha. Further in the said order State has been prohibited (use polythene sheets of less than50 micron thickness for storing, transporting, dispensing or packaging of any articles, commodity or food items)
26	Puducherry	Complete ban	Not Available	total ban on single use plastics with effect from 02.08.2019.
27	Punjab	Complete ban	Notification no 5/18/2016-4lg4/692717/1 dated 18.02.2016 S.O.438/P.A. 9/1994/S30/2016 dated 29.03.2016	Complete ban on Manufacture, stock, distribute, recycle, sale and use of plastic carrybags.
28	Rajasthan	Complete ban	Notification dated : 21.07.2010	Complete ban on use, store and sale of plastic carrybags
29	Sikkim	Complete ban	Notification No.: GOS/UDandHD97-98/6(85) Date: 04-06-1998	Complete ban on sale and use, storage of plastic carry bags

30	Tamil Nadu	Complete Ban	Date: 25.06.2018 Notification No.: G.O. (Ms). No.84 dated 25.06.2018	Complete ban on manufacture, sell, use, storage, Transportation and distribution of “Single- use plastics” i.e. plastic carrybags, flags, sheets using for food wrapping, straws, tea cups, tumblers, water packets and pouches
31	Telangana	Not Banned		Not Banned
32	Tripura	Complete ban	Notification no:F.B(30)/DSTE/ENV/Pt-II//1679-97 dated 10.03.2015	Complete ban on Sell, use, storage, Transportation and import of plastic carrybags (including polypropylene, non- woven fabric type) plastic tube to pack or cover any book including magazine and invitation/greeting cards.
33	Uttar Pradesh	Complete ban	Date: 15-07-2018 Notification No. 1056/9-7-18- 29(Lucknow)/18	Manufacture, Sell, use, Storage, Transportation and import of plastic carrybags of thickness 50 microns and cups, bowl, container, tumblers, glasses and plates etc made of plastic or thermocol
34	Uttarakhand	Complete Ban	Date: 25.01.2017 Notification No. 88/x-3-17- 13(11)/2001	Manufacture, Sell, use, Storage, Transportation and import of plastic carrybags,cups, bowl, container, tumblers, glasses and plates etc

				made of plastic or thermocol
35	West Bengal		Not available	Restricted use and sale of plastic carry bags in ecologically fragile areas and in certain heritage and tourist spots

एपीवाई के तहत बंद किए गए खाते

1246. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश भर में विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में अटल पेंशन योजना (एपीवाई) के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार कितने खाते हैं तथा उक्त योजना के प्रारंभ होने के बाद से बंद किए गए खातों का प्रतिशत कितना है;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत ऐसे खाते अभिदाताओं की स्पष्ट सहमति के बिना खोले गए हैं और यदि हां, तो उक्त मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) विशेषरूप से महाराष्ट्र में वित्तीय बाधाओं या विवरणी से असंतुष्टि के अलावा, ग्राहकों द्वारा खाता बंद करने के कारण तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का भागीदारी बढ़ाने तथा सुनिश्चित विवरणी और मुद्रास्फिति से संबंधित चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए योजना के डिजाइन की समीक्षा और संशोधन करने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) दिनांक 30.6.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश भर में अटल पेंशन योजना (एपीवाई) के अंतर्गत सकल नामांकन 7,89,19,845 और महाराष्ट्र में 75,51,130 है। एपीवाई के अंतर्गत सकल नामांकन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा और इसकी शुरुआत से बंद किए गए ऐसे खातों का प्रतिशत संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) एपीवाई के अंतर्गत, अभिदाता एकल-पृष्ठ अभिदाता पंजीकरण फॉर्म के माध्यम से अनुरोध करता है जिसमें उसे बचत खाते ब्यौरा, व्यक्तिगत ब्यौरा और पेंशन का ब्यौरा (पेंशन की राशि और अभिदान की आवृत्ति) का उल्लेख करना होता है तथा आयु और चयनित पेंशन राशि के आधार पर यथा प्रयोज्य बैंक को एपीवाई के अंतर्गत 60 वर्ष की आयु तक बैंक खाते से डेबिट करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करना होता है।

(ग) एपीवाई खाते को बंद करने के समय अभिदाताओं को खाता बंद करने का कारण बताना पड़ता है। खाता बंद करने के लिए अभिदाताओं द्वारा दिए जाने वाले प्रमुख कारण अभिदान की राशि अदा कर पाने में असमर्थता और निधियों की तत्काल आवश्यकता है।

दिनांक 18.7. 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, शुरुआत से प्रतिलाभ 9% से अधिक है।

(घ) एपीवाई के अंतर्गत सहभागिता बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वैसे प्रत्येक पात्र अभिदाता के लिए 5 वर्ष की अवधि अर्थात् वित्तीय वर्ष 2015-16 से 2019-20 तक, कुल अभिदान का 50% अथवा 1000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष, जो भी कम हो, सहअंशदान किया गया है जो दिनांक 31.03. 2016 से पहले योजना में शामिल हुए थे और जो न तो किसी भी सांविधिक सुरक्षा योजना के सदस्य थे और न ही आयकर दाता थे।

इसके अतिरिक्त, योजना का मूल्यांकन किया गया था और यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि दिनांक 01.10.2022 से योजना को बेहतर तरीके से लक्षित करने के लिए आयकर दाता एपीवाई में शामिल होने का पात्र नहीं है।

एपीवाई एक सुनिश्चित लाभ योजना है और यह अभिदाताओं के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम पेंशन गारंटी प्रदान करता है। एपीवाई के अंतर्गत कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न कार्य किए जाते हैं, जिसमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नांकित शामिल हैः-

i. जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए प्रिंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और सोशल मीडिया में नियतकालिक विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं।

ii. पूरे भारत में विभिन्न स्थानों पर एपीवाई आउटरीच कार्यक्रम और टाउनहॉल बैठकों का आयोजन किया जाता है।

iii. व्यवसाय प्रतिनिधियों (बीसी) और बैंकों के फील्ड स्टॉफ, स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) के सदस्यों, राज्य स्तरीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एसआरएलएम) की बैंक सखी के लिए वर्चुअल क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया जा रहा है ताकि पात्र लाभार्थियों तक एपीवाई का प्रचार किया जा सके।

iv. जागरुकता फैलाने और एपीवाई के कवरेज के लिए भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय साक्षरता केंद्र (एनसीएफई), राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड), राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एनआरएलएम) और एसएलआरएम को काम पर रखना।

<u>विवरण</u>

एपीवाई के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार सकल नामांकन और शुरुआत के बाद से बंद किए गए ऐसे खातों का प्रतिशत

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	30.06.2025 तक नामांकित	30.06.2025 तक बंद खाते	नामांकित खातों की तुलना में बंद खातों का अनुपात (%)
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	13,933	1,398	10.03%
आंध्र प्रदेश	39,49,135	6,98,558	17.69%
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	36,701	3,659	9.97%
असम	18,91,745	2,07,314	10.96%

बिहार	69,75,567	10,26,924	14.72%
चंडीगढ़	77,100	13,768	17.86%
छत्तीसगढ़	14,96,622	1,78,936	11.96%
दिल्ली	9,38,915	1,68,221	17.92%
गोवा	1,09,221	13,923	12.75%
गुजरात	27,95,794	4,16,947	14.91%
हरियाणा	17,47,733	3,56,428	20.39%
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,78,505	91,932	15.89%
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,51,705	38,379	15.25%
झारखंड	23,60,738	3,42,895	14.52%
कर्नाटक	44,63,614	5,96,066	13.35%
केरल	15,10,171	2,12,632	14.08%
लद्दाख	6,817	726	10.65%
लक्षद्वीप	3,224	330	10.24%
मध्य प्रदेश	46,46,920	8,41,008	18.10%
महाराष्ट्र	75,51,130	10,56,015	13.98%
मणिपुर	67,830	6,607	9.74%
मेघालय	76,881	8,123	10.57%
मिजोरम	30,107	3,324	11.04%
नागालैंड	39,979	5,672	14.19%
ओडिशा	29,51,999	3,62,507	12.28%
पुडुचेरी	1,03,708	13,624	13.14%
पंजाब	22,91,996	4,84,056	21.12%
राजस्थान	41,79,142	6,46,051	15.46%
सिक्किम	43,826	5,286	12.06%
तमिलनाडु	51,31,275	7,27,973	14.19%
तेलंगाना	24,83,192	3,28,047	13.21%
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	41,663	4,457	10.70%
त्रिपुरा	2,92,787	25,891	8.84%
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,28,54,402	26,41,258	20.55%
उत्तराखंड	8,47,665	1,65,895	19.57%

पश्चिम बंगाल	60,78,103	10,19,470	16.77%
सकल योग	7,89,19,845	1,27,14,300	16.11%

स्रोत: पीएफआरडीए

LAPSES IN SDS SCHEME

1247. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SDS) launched by the Government has very serious lapses in its formulation and execution during the period of 2014-2025;

(b) whether it is true that only 76 projects were sanctioned under identified thematic circuits in 31 States and Union Territories with the aim of developing theme based tourist routes during the period from 2014-2015 to 2018-2019;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government had not carried out feasibility studies before launching the said scheme;

(d) whether the Government has exceeded the sanctioned amount due to poor planning and approvals given without Detailed Project Reports and no formal mechanism for evaluation and approval; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the Government could not complete the projects within the stipulated timeframe?

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

(a) to (e) The Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SDS) was launched in 2014–15 post budget announcement with the objective of integrated development of theme-based tourism circuits. Under this scheme, a total of 76 projects have been sanctioned across the country for a total amount of ₹5290.33 Crore in various States/UTs. Project under the scheme were sanctioned based on the project proposal submitted by the concerned State Government/UT Administration/ Central Agency and its adherence to the scheme guidelines, availability of budget, inter-se priority supported by due approvals. As and when any request for deviation in the project cost is received from the side of State Government with due reasons, the same is considered as per the prescribed procedure.

The Ministry of Tourism further revamped the scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable tourism destinations in the country and has sanctioned 52 projects under SD2.0 for Rs. 2108.87 Crore. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism under the Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) - a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme has also sanctioned 36 projects for Rs.648.10 Crore.

A feasibility study of the scheme was undertaken through National Productivity Council in 2019. Under the implementation phase of Swadesh Darshan scheme, project completion timelines varied on case to case basis depending on various factors such as Covid 19, seasonality, local issues etc.

DISBURSAL OF LOAN ON LOWEST INTEREST RATE TO SCS/STS

1248. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has made provision for disbursement of loan at lowest interest rate to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people for the promotion of their economic strata;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons are not availing there facilities due to lowest paying capacity, if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has made any categorization for special consideration to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for availing the loan facilities for their overall development; and

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

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

(a) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it has deregulated the interest rate on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and interest rates on advances are determined by banks with the approval of their respective Board, subject to broad regulatory framework issued in this regard by RBI.

There are several Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) under which significant reservation/relaxation in credit/ financial assistance is extended by banks/corporations to persons from Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) communities. These include, *inter alia,*—

(i) Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme at a concessional interest rate of 4% per annum, with 40% of beneficiaries from SC/ST communities having easier eligibility and higher permissible loan amount;

(ii) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) has a provision for subvention on interest rates with adequate coverage of vulnerable sections of the society such that 50% of the beneficiaries are SCs/STs.

(iii) Stand-Up India scheme, in which banks extend loans between ₹10 lakh and ₹1 crore at low interest rate to SC/ST and women borrowers for setting up greenfield enterprise;

(iv) Financial assistance for income generating schemes for SCs, by National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), through Channel Partners (State Channelising Agencies/Banks), on concessional interest rates, under various schemes *viz.,* Micro Finance Scheme Term Loan Scheme, Educational Loan Scheme, Udyam Nidhi Yojna and Aajeevika Micro finance Yojana etc.;

(v) Financial assistance for income generating schemes for STs by National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), through various agencies at concessional rate of interest under various schemes *viz.,* Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana, Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups, Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana and Term Loan Scheme;

Further, under RBI's Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets for all commercial banks, including nationalised banks and Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks, a sub-target of 15% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (CEOBSE) for RRBs and 12% of ANBC or CEOBSE for all other bank categories, has been prescribed for lending to Weaker Sections which includes, *inter alia*, persons from SC/ST communities.

RBI has also, from time to time, issued guidelines/instructions to banks for ensuring credit flow to SCs/STs and for reviewing the measures taken to enhance the flow of credit to SC/ST borrowers on a quarterly basis. The review also considers the progress made in lending to these communities directly or through the State Level SC/ST Corporations for various purposes

PROMOTION OF MICE TOURISM

1249. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to promote the Meeting Incentives Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) industry in India and at the global level;

(b) whether the Government plans to elevate Indian cities into the world's top MICE destinations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the total revenue generated by the MICE market in India during the last three years and the current year along with the growth expected thereof by 2030?

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

(a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, including MICE tourism, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, as part of its on-going activities, the Ministry of Tourism regularly promotes India as a holistic tourism destination including MICE tourism through various mediums including social media and websites.

Ministry of Tourism identified MICE as one of the important segment of Tourism. Ministry has also formulated a National Strategy and Roadmap for MICE Industry to promote the growth of MICE industry in the country. The following Key pillars have been identified in the MICE strategy document:

i. Institutional support for MICE

ii. Developing Eco-system for MICE

iii. Enhance competitiveness of Indian MICE industry

iv. Enhance ease of doing business for MICE events

v. Marketing India as a MICE destination

vi. Skill development for MICE industry

DESTINATIONS UNDER CBDD SCHEME

1250. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

(a) the details of the number of destinations approved under the Challenge-Based Destination Development (CBDD) sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 across the country, State/UT-wise, along with the theme/category of each destination;

(b) the list of destinations identified and upgraded under CBDD;

(c) the details of destinations selected under CBDD in Andhra Pradesh, including Nagarjuna Sagar and Ahobilam, with information on approvals, project components and estimated costs;

(d) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for each CBDD project across all States/UTs, year and project-wise;

(e) the current status of implementation of each project, including timelines for completion;

(f) whether the Government has incorporated sustainability, heritage conservation and local community participation as part of CBDD project guidelines and if so, the details thereof;

(g) the details of Eco-tourism and Amrit Dharohar Destinations in Telangana as of 31st March 2025; and

(h) the details of the additional steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase tourist influx and employment generation in tourism sector in Telangana in the recent year?

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

(a) to (h) Ministry of Tourism has identified 42 destinations under 4 themes viz. Culture and Heritage, Spiritual, Eco Tourism and Amrit Dharohar and Vibrant Villages Program under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme. Based on the proposals received from the respective

State Governments/ UT Administrations and in line with the scheme guidelines etc., the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 36 projects in the country including in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The projects sanctioned under the CBDD are implemented by the State Implementing Agencies and the project completion timeline is designated as March, 2026.

While development and promotion of tourist destinations and tourism 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)', 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' schemes complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies subject to availability of funds, adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by the State Government etc. 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. Details of the financial assistance to the State of Telangana for development of tourism projects

under SD, SD2.0, PRASHAD and SASCI schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Implementation of the above mentioned projects and its operation and management also contributes to increase in employment generation in general in the country including Telangana.

STATEMENT-I

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	Theme	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)	Amount Authorized for utilization (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey Major components: Streetscaping of the arterial road, facelift of Sannidhi Street, organized parking with solar shelters, an experience center and museum in Lower Ahobilam, and revitalization of the tank pathway, plaza development at Sri Malola Narasimha Swamy Temple, improvement of trekking pathways, etc.	Culture and Heritage	25.00	2.50

2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar Major components: Buddhist Experience centre, Zen Garden, Restaurant, Pods, and other facilities like Ticketing Counter, public conveniences etc.	Spiritual Tourism	25.00	2.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Bichom Dam Adventure and Eco-Tourism Project	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.90	0.98
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	Vibrant Village Programme	4.96	0.50
5	Assam	2024-25	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary, Sivasagar	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.99	0.99
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Tourist Facilities at Sonepur Mela Ground, Saran	Culture and Heritage	24.29	2.43
7	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Mayali Bagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.97	0.99
8	Goa	2024-25	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall at Mayem Village	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.81	0.99
9	Gujarat	2024-25	Transformation of sharmishtha Lake: Light and culture at Vadnagar	Culture and Heritage	17.29	1.73

10	Gujarat	2024-25	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar	Spiritual Tourism	24.66	2.47
11	Gujarat	2024-25	THOL: Transformative Tourism' Harmonious Sustainability, Optimized Skilling' Leading Technology	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.96	0.10
12	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kaza	Culture and Heritage	24.82	2.49
13	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	Vibrant Village Programme	4.96	0.50
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	Spiritual Tourism	18.87	1.89
15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	Spiritual Tourism	25.00	2.50
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	Culture and Heritage	25.00	2.50
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.82	0.99
18	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	Spiritual Tourism	25.00	2.50
19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	Culture and Heritage	25.00	2.50
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital of Manipur, Langthabal Konug	Culture and Heritage	24.69	2.47

21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural and Heritage centre	Culture and Heritage	24.87	2.49
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual and Cultural Centre	Spiritual Tourism	24.87	2.49
23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	Spiritual Tourism	24.94	2.50
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Deveropment of wings over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	10.00	0.10
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	Culture and Heritage	22.19	2.22
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	Culture and Heritage	25.00	2.50
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A symbor of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	Spiritual Tourism	24.90	2.49
28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience," Gnathang Village	Vibrant Village Programme	5.00	0.50
29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	Spiritual Tourism	24.96	2.50
30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	lconic Transformation of Rameswaram	Spiritual Tourism	20.01	2.00
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	Culture and Heritage	24.85	2.49
32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-TourisJn Proiect at Nizam Sagar, Kamareddy	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.98	0.99

33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	Culture and Heritage	24.98	2.50
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99	0.50
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	Vibrant Village Programme	17.60	1.76
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99	0.50
Total					648.10	63.05

STATEMENT-II

List of projects sanctioned in the state of Telangana under SD, PRASHAD, SD2.0, CBDD, ACA and SASCI:-

Sn	Name of the Project	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Sanctioned Amount (₹ Crore)
Swadesh Darshan			
1.	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	Eco Circuit 2015-16	91.62
2.	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	79.87
3.	Development of QutubShahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	96.90
PRASHAD			
1.	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple	2020-21	38.90
2.	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	2022-23	62.00
3.	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam	2022-23	41.38
4.	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess Renuka Yellama Devasthanam	2024-25	4.22
Swadesh Darshan 2.0			
1.	“Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone”	2023-24	56.81

2.	“Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest”	2023-24	38.00
CBDD			
1.	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	2024-25	25.00
2.	‘Development of Eco-Tourism Proiect at Nizam Sagar, Kamareddy	2024-25	10.00
‘Assistance to Central Agencies’ (ACA)			
1.	Joint Development of Hyderabad Railway Station	2016-17	4.41
2.	Multimedia Laser Show with Water Screen and Musical Fountain at Sanjeevaiah Park, Hyderabad, Telangana	2022-23	50.00
3.	Design, Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of Digital Multimedia Technology and Lightings at Osmania Arts University, Hyderabad Telangana	2022-23	11.80
4.	Facade Illumination of Kanchiguda Railway Station Heritage Building	2023-24	3.41
SASCI			
1.	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	2024-25	73.74
2.	Somasilla Wellness and Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	2024-25	68.10

APPRENTICESHIP REFORMS AND THE CENTRAL APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL’S RECOMMENDATIONS

1251. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

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

(a) the total number of young people and women are currently doing apprenticeships under these schemes across the country, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to involve more companies and to reduce the number of students dropping out of apprenticeship programmes;

(c) whether the Government is connecting these apprenticeship efforts with the larger goal of building a developed India by 2047; 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) National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) aims to promote apprenticeship training throughout 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. The number of apprentices currently undergoing apprenticeship training under NAPS-2 as on 30th June 2025 is 8,52,376 of which 1,95,680 are women apprentices across pan India level. The State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh number of apprentices currently undergoing training are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) Under NAPS-2, to encourage greater participation from establishments in apprenticeship training, the Ministry has simplified processes through multiple Office

Memorandums (OMs), upgraded the apprenticeship portal, and revised NAPS guidelines. Larger establishments can now provide basic training in-house, and centralized establishments may register under a single RDSDE. The Ministry is actively engaging CPSUs with dedicated meetings held to explore expansion under NAPS-2. Monitoring mechanisms have been strengthened through a three-tier system involving central, regional, and state-level advisors to boost industry participation, ensure compliance, and drive apprenticeship engagement. Regular zonal review meetings with states are being held, and underperforming TPAs are being monitored and removed. Over 36,000 establishments have participated in 5,339 Prime Minister National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) since June 2022. Financial support is now provided to states to organize Apprenticeship Melas, enhancing outreach efforts. Letters and outreach have been directed to top corporate houses, MSME clusters, and state officials to promote industry involvement. Meetings with industry players, Sector Skill Councils, and CPSUs have been conducted to improve collaboration. Application Programme Interface (API) integration with state and central portals is underway to streamline processes and data sharing. A digital awareness campaign was launched in partnership with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Policy changes, like increased stipends and the introduction of Certificate of Proficiency, further aim to make apprenticeship more attractive for establishments and as well as apprentices. Further, Pilot initiative for special

intervention for promotion of apprenticeship in North Eastern Region (NER) focuses towards increased establishment participation as well as apprentices of NER.

(c) and (d) The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS-2)—launched in 2016 and revamped under Skill India—offers apprentices structured, paid on-the-job training across traditional and emerging sectors, with financial incentives for the benefit of the trainees directly through stipend support. Apprenticeships empower youth in tech-driven fields like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), green energy, and healthcare—by providing industry-aligned, hands-on experience that boosts employment or entrepreneurial success. The scheme promotes inclusive growth through participation from marginalized communities and female enrolment, and extends to underserved regions including the Northeast via special pilot initiatives that provides an additional amount of Rs 1,500/- over and above the Government share of stipend. Industry collaboration through Optional Trades ensures curriculum relevance, while enhancing global competitiveness. Recent reforms include a proposed 36% stipend hike (from ₹5,000–9,000 to ₹6,800–12,300) tied to Consumer Price Index attract talent and supports apprentices from getting dropped in between the training programme. Major reforms as decision of 38th Central Apprenticeship Council (CAC) include linking degree programs with apprenticeships, blended training modes, reserved slots for persons with benchmark disabilities, and expanding training into emerging sectors such as Information Technology (IT), biotech, renewable energy, and telecommunications by updating industrial classifications to National

Industrial Classification (NIC) 2008 sets the tone of Apprenticeship Training towards 2047 by bridging India's skill gap, enhancing employability and fuelling industrial growth.

STATEMENT

The State-wise number of apprentices currently undergoing training is given below:

S. No	State	Apprentices currently undergoing training		
		Women	Men	Total
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	89	133	222
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,798	16,935	20,733
3	Arunachal Pradesh	35	34	69
4	Assam	2,086	3,663	5,749
5	Bihar	533	2,743	3,276
6	Chandigarh	411	689	1,100
7	Chhattisgarh	921	4,313	5,234
8	Delhi	4,867	14,093	18,960
9	Goa	3,979	6,868	10,847
10	Gujarat	17,253	62,772	80,025
11	Haryana	12,004	46,082	58,086
12	Himachal Pradesh	1,643	6,244	7,887
13	Jammu And Kashmir	276	953	1,229
14	Jharkhand	1,304	8,554	9,858
15	Karnataka	16,791	60,026	76,817
16	Kerala	3,824	7,753	11,577
17	Ladakh	33	10	43
18	Lakshadweep	6	2	8
19	Madhya Pradesh	5,860	15,640	21,500
20	Maharashtra	50,125	1,81,823	2,31,948
21	Manipur	73	44	117

22	Meghalaya	75	114	189
23	Mizoram	57	100	157
24	Nagaland	7	11	18
25	Odisha	1,669	8,579	10,248
26	Puducherry	1,171	2,893	4,064
27	Punjab	3,399	9,638	13,037
28	Rajasthan	3,732	17,267	20,999
29	Sikkim	160	267	427
30	Tamil Nadu	27,675	75,350	1,03,025
31	Telangana	7,496	20,828	28,324
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	694	2,333	3,027
33	Tripura	51	219	270
34	Uttar Pradesh	13,776	50,277	64,053
35	Uttarakhand	4,470	15,274	19,744
36	West Bengal	5,337	14,172	19,509
	Total	1,95,680	6,56,696	8,52,376

STATE-LEVEL SPORTS DEVELOPMENT BY PSUS

1252. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to involve Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in supporting State-level sports development particularly in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that PSUs contribute effectively to enhance sports infrastructure and talent development in the said States;

(c) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any plan to provide Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) at the local level to encourage the youth so that the talents could be showcased at the global level;

(d) the total CSR funds utilized for sports development during the last three years and the current year, State and sport-wise along with the key projects implemented thereof;

(e) the mechanisms to assess the impact of corporate contributions including those from PSUs in achieving India's goal of becoming one of the top five global sports performers by 2047; and

(f) the manner in which mechanisms be specifically tailored to ensure that rural and under- represented regions benefit from increased corporate involvement in sports?

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

(a) to (f) ‘Sports’ being a State subject, the responsibility to promote and develop sports in the country, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Central Government only supplements their efforts by running

various sports promotional schemes across the country including through National Sports Development Fund (NSDF). Further, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds are also used for promotion of sports through infrastructure development. The Government has taken several initiatives to incentivize the corporate sector to adopt specific sports and training centers. NSDF is a demand driven scheme and provides for a financial assistance for development of infrastructure, training and other activities including funding of Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) for promotion of sports across the country. Further, Government has been regularly interacting with the Corporate and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) requesting them to contribute to the NSDF and become active partners for the promotion of sports among youth. These contributions are aimed at fostering sports at various levels, including rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympic sports and Olympic sports to promote . As a result, many corporate organizations have come forward to join hands with NSDF by providing financial support for sports development in the country through CSR funding.

The details of CSR funds utilized for sports development during the last three years and the current year, State and sport-wise along with the key projects implemented are placed in public domain at https://nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html under beneficiaries of NSDF tab.

Since the CSR funds received in NSDF are given as support / assistance to sportsperson/foundations/academies etc. and for development of sports

infrastructure, there are no specific performance indicators or matrix to assess its impact.

पीएमआरपीवाई और एनसीएस

1253. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएमआरपीबाई) के आरंभ से लेकर हुई प्रगति और प्रभाव का ब्यौरा और इसकी अद्यतन स्थिति क्या है और विशेष रूप से सृजित नई नौकरियों की संख्या कितनी है और उक्त योजना से विशेषकर से महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार सबसे अधिक लाभान्वित होने वाले क्षेत्र क्या हैं;

(ख) पीएमआरपीयू के अंतर्गत सबसे अधिक लाभान्वित होने वाले क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) युवाओं, महिलाओं और शिक्षित लोगों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या नए कौशल विकास पहल एआई, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा और डेटा विज्ञान जैसे उभरते उद्योगों के लिए बनाए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल नौकरी चाहने वालों और नियोक्ताओं के बीच की खाई को पाटने में किस हद तक प्रभावी रहा है?

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

(क) और (ख) नियोक्ताओं को नए रोजगार सृजन के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएमआरपीवाई) अप्रैल, 2016 से शुरू की गई थी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत लाभ प्राप्त करने की अंतिम तिथि 31.03.2019 थी। 31 मार्च, 2019 तक पंजीकृत लाभार्थियों को योजना के अंतर्गत पंजीकरण की तिथि से 3 वर्षों तक अर्थात 31 मार्च, 2022 तक लाभ मिलता रहा है। 1.52 लाख प्रतिष्ठानों के माध्यम से 1.21 करोड़ कर्मचारियों को लाभ प्रदान किया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश में उद्योग/क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरे सहित लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-I** और **II** में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) 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), पीएम रेहड़ी पटरी आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि), उत्पादन से जुड़े प्रोत्साहन, आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने सभी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन को समर्थन देने, नियोजनीयता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए रोजगार से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को मंजूरी दे दी है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) ने नैसकॉम के साथ संयुक्त रूप से "फ्यूचर स्किल्स प्राइम" नामक एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है जिसका उद्देश्य आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलीजेंस सहित 10 नई/उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों में नियोजनीयता के लिए आईटी कार्मिकों का रि-स्किलिंग/अप-स्किलिंग करना है।

तदनुसार, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) 4.0 के तहत, सरकार ने कोडिंग, एआई, रोबोटिक्स, मेक्ट्रोनिक्स, आईओटी, 3 डी प्रिंटिंग, ड्रोन, क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग जैसे नए युग और फ्यूचर स्किल पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं। कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के तहत प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) भी ड्रोन, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस, मेक्ट्रोनिक्स, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स, साइबर सुरक्षा, सेमीकंडक्टर आदि जैसे 29 नए युग/ फ्यूचर स्किल पाठ्यक्रमों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहा है।

नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) महिलाओं सहित युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने हेतु नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के डिजाइन, स्थापना, संचालन एवं रखरखाव आदि के लिए कुशल कार्यबल तैयार करने हेतु निम्नलिखित क्षमता निर्माण एवं कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है:

I. कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम जैसे सूर्यमित्र (सौर पीवी तकनीशियन), वरुणमित्र (सौर जल पंपिंग तकनीशियन), वायुमित्र (पवन ऊर्जा संयंत्र तकनीशियन) और जल-ऊर्जा मित्र (लघु पनबिजली संयंत्र तकनीशियन);

II. सरकार ने देश भर में सौर रूफ टॉप प्रणालियों के लिए संस्थापना/डिजाइन/ओ एंड एम के लिए सक्षम स्थानीय विशेषज्ञ कार्यबल का निर्माण करने हेतु प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजीएमबीवाई) नामक एक योजना शुरू की है;

III. राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन (एनजीएचएम) के अंतर्गत कौशल, अप-स्किलिंग और कौशल संवर्धन योजना के माध्यम से हरित हाइड्रोजन क्षेत्र के लिए कुशल जनशक्ति का निर्माण किया जा रहा है; और

IV. मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अर्ध-साक्षर महिलाओं के लिए विशेष रूप से सौर लालटेन, लैंप आदि की असेंबली, स्थापना, संचालन और रखरखाव पर छह महीने के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का भी समर्थन किया था।

(ङ) 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। इसकी व्यापक विशेषताएं (जैसे मॉडल करियर केंद्र, बहुभाषी इंटरफेस, समर्पित हेल्पलाइन, विभिन्न पोर्टलों/प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों के साथ एकीकरण आदि) और व्यापक पहुंच एनसीएस को पूरे भारत में नौकरी चाहने वालों और नियोक्ताओं को जोड़ने वाला एक प्रभावी मंच बनाती है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

पीएमआरपीवाई के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य	**लाभान्वित लाभार्थी**
आंध्र प्रदेश	254,891
असम	11,347
बिहार	127,977
चंडीगढ़	194,979
छत्तीसगढ	132,291
दिल्ली	767,733
गोवा	26,025

गुजरात	1,067,569
हरियाणा	991,910
हिमाचल प्रदेश	130,498
झारखंड	70,121
कर्नाटक	1,183,481
केरल	207,296
मध्य प्रदेश	347,154
महाराष्ट्र	2,169,009
ओडिशा	142,341
पुड्डुचेरी	20,289
पंजाब	197,551
राजस्थान	462,575
तमिलनाडु	1,442,828
तेलंगाना	706,352
उत्तर प्रदेश	850,820
उत्तराखंड	297,661
पश्चिम बंगाल	367,262
योग	1,21,69,960

स्रोत: ईपीएफओ, श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

<u>विवरण- II</u>

पीएमआरपीवाई के अंतर्गत उद्योगवार/क्षेत्रकवार लाभार्थियों की संख्या

क्र.सं.	**उद्योग**	**लाभान्वित कर्मचारी**
1	एरेटिड वाटर	3674
2	अगरबत्ती	2399
3	कृषि फार्म	6855
4	वास्तुकार	1372
5	एस्बेस्टस	510
6	एस्बेस्टस सीमेंट शीट	1414

क्र.सं.	उद्योग	लाभान्वित कर्मचारी
7	एस्बेस्टस खदानें	34
8	वकील	76
9	ऑटोमोबाइल सर्विसिंग	85041
10	बॉल क्ले खदानें	82
11	राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के अलावा अन्य बैंक	62545
12	बेराइट खदानें	6
13	बॉक्साइट खदानें	163
14	बीड़ी निर्माण	149988
15	बीयर निर्माण	724
16	बिस्कुट निर्माण	17092
17	बोन क्रशिंग	291
18	वनस्पति उद्यान	175
19	ब्रेड	6472
20	ईंटें	9063
21	ब्रश	733
22	भवन एवं निर्माण उद्योग	778487
23	बटन	707
24	कैल्साइट खदानें	57
25	गन्ना फार्म	943
26	कैंटीन	29270
27	इलायची बागान	334
28	काजू	11415
29	पशु चारा उद्योग	4492
30	सीमेंट	13133
31	चार्टर्ड या पंजीकृत लेखाकार	2689
32	चीनी मिट्टी की खदानें	1087
33	क्रोमाइट खदानें	4646
34	सिगरेट	612
35	सिनकोना बागान	120

क्र.सं.	उद्योग	लाभान्वित कर्मचारी
36	पाँच या उससे अधिक कर्मचारियों वाले सिनेमाघर	787
37	प्रीव्यू थिएटर सहित सिनेमाघर	2085
38	कॉफ़ी क्योरिंग	484
39	कॉफ़ी बागान	1012
40	कॉयर	1525
41	कॉलेज	33835
42	जीवन बीमा, वार्षिकी आदि प्रदान करने वाली कंपनियाँ	12915
43	कंपनियाँ/सोसायटियाँ/एसोसिएशन/क्लब/प्रदर्शन मंडलियाँ	16170
44	कन्फेक्शनरी	26532
45	कोरन्डम खदानें	25
46	लागत - कार्य लेखाकार	337
47	कपास ओटना - प्रैसिंग	17694
48	क्रॉकरी	5787
49	दाल पिसाई	1179
50	हीरा कटाई	56366
51	हीरा खदानें	54
52	हीरा आरा मिलें	298
53	आसुतीकरण - स्प्रिट का शुद्धिकरण	2649
54	वितरण-फ़िल्म	267
55	डोलोमाइट खदानें	83
56	खाद्य तेल - वसा	7978
57	इलेक्ट्रिक, मैकेनिकल या जनरल इंजीनियरिंग उत्पाद	626598
58	इलेक्ट्रिक पोर्सिलेन इंसुलेटर	2873
59	बिजली (जी, टी, डी)	14279
60	निजी क्षेत्र की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया कंपनियाँ	11396

क्र.सं.	उद्योग	लाभान्वित कर्मचारी
61	एमराल्ड माइंस	38
62	इंजीनियर - इंजीनियरिंग ठेकेदार	438640
63	निर्माण, विपणन, सेवा, कंप्यूटर के उपयोग में लगे प्रतिष्ठान	169005
64	रेलवे में निर्माण, प्रबंधन, संचालन में लगे प्रतिष्ठान	3207
65	सफाई, स्वच्छता सेवाओं में लगे प्रतिष्ठान	224104
66	कूरियर सेवाएँ प्रदान करने वाले प्रतिष्ठान	17580
67	विमान या एयरलाइन प्रतिष्ठान	217
68	विशेषज्ञ सेवाएँ	4840249
69	विस्फोटक	3336
70	फेल्डस्पार खदानें	119
71	फेरो क्रोम	3417
72	फेरो मैंगनीज	1025
73	फिल्म प्रोसैस प्रयोगशालाएँ	684
74	फिल्म निर्माण संबंधी कार्यालय	2258
75	फिल्म स्टूडियो	381
76	वित्तपोषण प्रतिष्ठान	258663
77	फायर वर्क्स	5727
78	फायरक्ले खदानें	138
79	मछली प्रोसैसिंग और मांसाहारी खाद्य प्रीजर्वेशन	19860
80	माइंस फ्लेवराइट	251
81	आटा चक्की	6475
82	अग्रेषण एजेंसी	29127
83	फलों के बाग	903
84	फल-सब्जियाँ प्रीजर्वेशन	16714
85	वस्त्र निर्माण	625988
86	ग्वार गोंद कारखाने	316

क्र.सं.	उद्योग	लाभान्वित कर्मचारी
87	सामान्य बीमा	5534
88	कांच	14319
89	ग्लू और जिलेटिन कारखाने	125
90	सोने की खदानें	477
91	ग्रेफाइट खदानें	214
92	जिप्सम खदानें	25
93	भारी - उत्तम रसायन	105876
94	अस्पताल	199738
95	होटल	105380
96	बर्फ या आइसक्रीम	3461
97	इंडिगो	1565
98	इंडल - पावर अल्कोहल	416
99	इंडोलियम	1940
100	अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन	1224
101	लौह और इस्पात	87037
102	लौह अयस्क खदानें	880
103	लौह अयस्क छर्रे	2321
104	जूट	11006
105	जूट की बेलिंग या प्रैसिंग	260
106	कत्था निर्माण	445
107	ज्ञान या प्रशिक्षण संस्थान	20202
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स्रोत: ईपीएफओ, श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

1254. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) whether any measures have been adopted by the Government to encourage employers in the Public and Private Sectors across the country, States/UT-wise to provide more opportunities for persons with disabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any training programme for such establishments and their staff towards disability; 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): Government has taken various steps for generating employment across the country to encourage employers in both public and private sectors to provide more opportunities for persons including those with disabilities(PwD) through different employment generation schemes/ programmes, such as: Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY), Stand-UP India Scheme, Startup India, Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Production Linked Incentive, etc.

The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Further, to enhance skills of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and to enable them to have gainful employment, to become self-reliant, productive members of society, Government has launched the National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (NAP-SDP) in March 2015. Since launch of NAP-SDP scheme, skill training has been provided to 1.42 lakhs PwDs till 03.02.2025 across the country.

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has also signed 20 MoUs (non-financial) with various companies/ Job aggregators to create and enhance the employment opportunities for persons with disabilities.

Ministry of Labour and Employment has established 24 National Career Service Centres for Differently Abled (earlier known as Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped). These Centres provide Vocational Guidance, Career Counselling, Non-formal Vocational Training, extend Referral Services. These Centres also conduct Outreach Activities, and assists PwDs in the process of Vocational Rehabilitation.

PROMOTION OF TOURISM INDUSTRY OF JHARKHAND

1255. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Government is giving special focus to promote tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the works executed by the Government in the State of Jharkhand;

(c) the extent and scope of tourism being contemplated by the Government in Jharkhand;

(d) the details of the funds sanctioned and utilized by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expand tourism industry in urban and rural areas of Jharkhand?

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

(a) to (e) 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 and ‘Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)’ and ‘Assistance to Central Agencies (ACA)’ for Tourism Infrastructure Development’

schemes complement the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies subject to availability of funds, adherence to scheme guidelines, and submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by the State Government etc. 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 Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD, CBDD and SASCI schemes has provided financial assistance to the State of Jharkhand for development of tourism projects, details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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

Further, the Ministry of Tourism with the aim to promote tourism in tribal areas on pan India basis, recently issued guidelines for 'Development of Homestays in Tribal Areas' along with template for formulation of proposal by State Governments and UT Administrations.

STATEMENT

List of projects sanctioned in the state of Jharkhand under SD, PRASHAD, CBDD and SASCI:-

Sn	Name of the Project	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Sanctioned Amount (in ₹ Crore)
	Swadesh Darshan		
1.	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma-Betla National park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat	Eco Circuit 2018-19	30.44
	PRASHAD		
1.	Development of Baba Baidyanath Dham, Deoghar	2018-19	36.79
	CBDD		
1.	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	2024-25	18.87
	SASCI		
1.	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya" in Koderma	2024-25	34.87

TIGERS OUTSIDE TIGER RESERVES (TOTR) PROJECT

1256. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE.:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated the Tigers Outside Tiger Reserves (TOTR) Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the guidelines issued and the funds allocated under the said project;

(c) whether any studies have been conducted to evaluate the economic and social impact of the losses caused due to the deaths caused by such conflicts and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the said project is likely to be implemented in the Idukki and Wayanad districts in Kerala 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) The National Tiger Conservation Authority has formulated a project for management of Tigers outside Tiger Reserves, which is a preventive strategy to deal with human-wildlife conflict. The Project document is based on scientific data collected from the 5th cycle of the All India Tiger Estimation exercise as well as data of human-wildlife conflict collated from the States.

The project is under active consideration of the Ministry.

NATIONAL CAREER CENTRES FOR SCs/STs IN TAMIL NADU

1257. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

(a) the details of the number of National Career Service Centres (NCSCs) for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) functioning in Tamil Nadu at present;

(b) the details of the total number of SCs/STs candidates received counselling, coaching, or training through these centres during the Financial Years 2022–23 and 2023–24;

(c) whether there are any targeted initiatives under these centres for the Scheduled Tribe communities in hilly or tribal areas of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the number of job seekers registered, trained and placed its jobs through these centres in Tamil Nadu, category-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans to expand or upgrade these centres in Tamil Nadu 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) Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the “Welfare of SC/ST jobseekers” Scheme. 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. Till date, 25 National Career Service Centres for SC/ST (including one Centre at Chennai in Tamil Nadu) have been opened as per the request of State/ UT and are functional.

(b) These 25 centres have provided career counselling/ vocational guidance/ typing and shorthand training to more than 2.53 lakh and 2.58 lakh SC/ST candidates during the years 2022–23 and 2023–24, respectively. Further, to enhance the employability of SC/ST candidates, these centres provided training to 4,560 SC/ST

candidates under Special Coaching Scheme and computer training to 9,804 candidates during the years 2022-23 and 2023-24.

(c) The targets for Chennai centre are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) The achievements of Chennai Centre are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Under the scheme, providing placement is not mandatory, however, efforts are made to place the SC/ST candidates by organizing job fairs. Offer of appointment has been given to 2,242 SC/ST candidates in the period of 2022–24, during the job fairs organized by Chennai centre in collaboration with State Govt./NGOs, etc.

(e) The scheme envisaged opening of these Centres as Model institutes to enhance the employability of SC/ST jobseekers through guidance/ coaching/ training in States/UTs on their request. The State /UT Govt. are at liberty to open similar Centres in the States/UTs from their own resources depending on their requirement.

STATEMENT

The details of targets and achievement for Chennai Centre are given in table below:

Sl.no.	Courses	2022-23		2023-24	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Career Counselling and Vocational Guidance including Typewriting and Shorthand training	9200	11,122	11,850	12,663
2	Special Coaching Scheme	100	100	80	80
3	Computer Training	300	300	165	165

EDUCATION TO CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

1258. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide education to all children with disabilities, economically weaker and SC/ST by ensuring equal opportunities to learn and succeed at various levels of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government for creating inclusive environments, removing barriers and ensuring physical accessibility, digital accessibility and curriculum adjustments for diverse learners;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any policy for the admission of differently-abled children and special children into a regular school;

(e) whether the Government has any scheme to educate differently-abled children and special children in special schools; and

(f) whether the Government has made any assessment of the steps taken so far in relation to the education provided to such students and if so, the details thereon?

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 Education Policy (NEP) 2020 provides for equal learning opportunities for all children including Socio- Economically Disadvantaged Groups

(SEDGs) which includes children with disabilities, economically weaker sections and SC/ST groups. Further, the Policy is in complete consonance with the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act 2016 covering all Children with Special Needs (CwSN) as identified under the Act. To ensure universal access to schooling for all from pre-primary to Class XII, the Government is implementing the Samagra Shiksha Scheme which is in alignment with the recommendations of NEP 2020, and ensures that all children have access to quality education within an equitable and inclusive classroom environment.

Under the Samagra Shiksha, there is a dedicated Inclusive Education component for CwSN for promoting quality education, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) residential schools from class VI to XII, for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL) set up in Educationally Backward Blocks, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas which provides residential facilities for both girls and boys belonging to SEDGs. Further, under Samagra Shiksha the educational needs of children from the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are addressed through the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) Schemes.

Under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, provision for free textbooks and uniforms are provided to children from SEDGs.

Further, Section 12 of RTE Act, 2009 provides for 25% seats to be provided to EWS category of students in private-unaided schools.

Further, the Government also provides merit scholarship under the National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme @ Rs. 12,000/- per annum, from Classes IX to XII to children whose family income is below Rs. 3.5 lacs per annum to enable children from SEDG complete their schooling upto secondary level.

(c) The Government of India, through the centrally sponsored Samagra Shiksha Scheme, has taken several significant measures to create inclusive environments in schools by removing physical and digital barriers, ensuring accessibility, and enabling curriculum adjustments for diverse learners, including Children with Special Needs (CwSN).

To promote physical accessibility, schools are being equipped with barrier-free infrastructure such as ramps, ramps with handrails, accessible toilets for CwSN, and provision of transport or escort facilities to support mobility and school access. In a major policy initiative, the Accessibility Code for Educational Institutions has been notified, which prescribes national standards for accessible school infrastructure, including pathways, science labs, classrooms, and ICT resources. On the digital accessibility front, inclusive content is being developed in line with the Universal Design of Learning (UDL) principles. The NCERT's DIKSHA platform hosts a wide range of accessible e-content such as audio-visual materials in Indian Sign Language, region-specific resources in local languages, and subject-

wise materials to support diverse learning needs. For students unable to attend regular schools, the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) offers flexible, distance-based learning options.

Further, to support curriculum adjustments, Samagra Shiksha provides Braille books, large print materials, and assistive devices for students with visual and hearing impairments. Special educators deployed at school and block levels prepare Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) tailored to each child's specific learning needs. Examination accommodations such as extended time, use of scribes, choice of subjects, and reader assistance are also made available.

In line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-2023) emphasizes multilingualism and the use of home language/mother tongue as the medium of instruction at the foundational stage, thereby supporting inclusive pedagogy and better comprehension for learners from diverse linguistic backgrounds.

(d) and (e) NEP 2020 recommends enabling differently-abled children to fully participate in the regular schooling process from the Foundational Stage to higher education. To achieve this, under the Samagra Shiksha scheme, various accessible and inclusive infrastructure facilities are being developed in schools to empower and support differently-abled children in effectively participating in the learning process. These efforts are aimed at empowering and enabling differently-abled children to

access quality education alongside their peers and participate effectively in all aspects of school life.

(f) PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024, conducted in December 2024 by the National Assessment Centre, PARAKH under NCERT, under the Ministry of Education, serves as a comprehensive assessment of student learning levels across the country. The survey evaluated baseline competencies in students of Grades 3, 6, and 9 in line with the National Education Policy 2020.

Over 21.15 lakh students and 2.70 lakh teachers from more than 74,000 schools across 781 districts participated. In addition to learning outcomes, the survey collected contextual data through Teacher Questionnaires (TQ), School Questionnaires (SQ), and Pupil Questionnaires (PQ) to better understand the learning environment and challenges faced by students across the country.

National, State, and District-level report cards of the same are available at https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en

DROPOUT RATE OF TRIBAL CHILDREN

1259. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has noted that droupout rate among tribal children is still higher than the national average;

(b) the details of the steps taken/being taken to reduce droupout in tribal dominated blocks and districts;

(c) whether the Government mapped areas with the highest dropout rates among Scheduled Tribe students;

(d) whether the Government has launched any special scholarships or incentives for families to retain tribal children in schools, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government expand hostel facilities for tribal girls and boys in remote areas and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has taken any new initiatives to bring back out-of-school tribal children; and

(g) 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 (g) 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. Dropout rate of Schedule Tribe for India for the year 2023-24 is available at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques.

Further, based on the recommendation 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.

The Department of School Education and Literacy with effect from 2018-19 is implementing an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities for reducing dropout rate, including opening/strengthening of new schools upto 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, Construction of 492 hostels have been sanctioned under PM-JANMAN with the allocation of Rs.123458.63 lakh for the FY 2023-24 and 2024-25 and 2025-26, construction of hostels under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan for unsaturated ST population, free uniforms, free text books, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment and retention drives. Under ‘Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman’ (PM POSHAN) one hot cooked meal in Government and Government aided schools is provided to students at the elementary level of education, including Balvatika, which encourages the children to attend schools regularly and contributes towards reduction in dropout rate.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is implementing the following Scholarship Schemes to promote and encourage basic and higher education amongst ST population: -

- Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class IX and X)
- Post Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class XI and above)
- National Fellowship for Higher Education for ST students
- National Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students (Top Class)
- National Overseas Scholarship for ST students.

Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya to the tribal children in their own environment. Under the new scheme, Government decided to establish 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). 288 EMRS schools were initially funded under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which are being upgraded as per the new model. Accordingly, MoTA has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefiting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the country.

Under the scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, MoTA funds projects in the fields of education and health, covering residential schools, non-residential schools, hostels, mobile dispensaries, ten or more bedded hospitals, livelihood, etc.

Under Samagra Shiksha Financial assistance upto ₹ 2000 per annum is being provided for Out of School Children of age group of 16-19 years, belonging to socio-economically disadvantaged groups, for completing their education through NIOS/SIOS, for accessing course materials and certification. Further, special training for age-appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels / residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/ escort facility are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system.

In national workshops and directives etc., all States/UTs have been directed to reduce the number of Out of School Children (OoSC). 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. Further, States and UTs have been requested for providing their active support and personal attention to ensure that preventive measures and actions are adopted to retain the children in school.

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR GIG WORKERS AND DELIVERING PERSONNEL

1260. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced or planning to introduce any welfare schemes, specifically for gig workers and delivery personnel working with e-

commerce, food delivery and ride-hailing platforms in Karnataka, particularly in Bengaluru;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes, including provisions for health insurance, accidental coverage, pension and skill development;

(c) the details of the number of gig workers and delivery personnel enrolled under these schemes in Karnataka, particularly in Bengaluru;

(d) whether the Government has collaborated with State authorities or private aggregators to extend these benefits to gig workers in Bengaluru, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to create a centralized database or welfare board for gig workers in Karnataka for effective implementation of these schemes?

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

(a) 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).

IGNCA AT WORLD EXPO, OSAKA, JAPAN

1261. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that India has focused on its soft power and showcased a cultural renaissance which carries theme “Designing future society for our lives” while nations across globe are displaying their modern night at World Expo, Osaka, Japan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) Whether it is a fact that the said international event held every five years for six months, focuses on showcasing innovations and fostering exchange between nations and cultures to address global challenges and if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the said Expo aims to create a “Living Lab” where diverse participants come together to co-create and implement solutions for global issues, including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during the current year and if so, the details

thereof;

(d) Whether the Indian pavilion curated by the Indira Gandhi national Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) is described as an “immersive civilisational experience, rooting India’s global identity in compassion and flowing wisdom of Bodhi stream and if so, the details thereof,

(e) Whether the IGNCA has played role of a modern-day Sutradhar (narrator) from conceptualization to storytelling stringing together India’s ancient philosophies and contemporary ambition; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, along with and funds utilized?

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

(a) India has highlighted its rich cultural heritage and soft power at the ongoing World Expo, Osaka, Japan under the theme "Designing Future Society for Our Lives". India’s participation contributes significantly to showcase cultural renaissance and promote international cultural dialogue. The Indian Pavilion emphasizes civilizational strengths and India's unique vision for a sustainable and harmonious global future based on international peace and cooperation.

(b) The World Expo is held every five years for a duration of six months. The World Expo serves as a platform for nations to present innovations and collaborative solutions to global challenges. India’s representation reflects this spirit through a balance of tradition and technological innovation and provides a global platform to

foster innovation, cultural exchange, and collaborative responses to pressing global challenges. The 2025 Osaka Expo focuses on building a future society and sustainable development.

(c) The Expo 2025 aims to function as a "Living Lab "where international participants, including India, engage in co-creation of solutions for global issues, especially in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India's contributions in this regard include themes such as health, well-being, sustainability, and cultural heritage.

(d) The Indian Pavilion curated by the IGNCA offers an immersive civilizational experience, at the Indian Pavilion. Rooted in the Bodhi stream, the installation highlights narratives of compassion, interconnectedness, and ancient wisdom using storytelling, digital interaction, and soundscape, showcasing India as a knowledge society. It combines traditional narratives with modern technology to create an engaging experience.

(e) and (f) IGNCA's participation reflects its role as a modern-day Sutradhaar (narrator), presenting India's philosophical heritage in a contemporary context through multimedia. The funding for the Bharat Pavilion at World Expo, Osaka was provided by India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO). The IGNCA executed the project in alignment with the assigned responsibility. IGNCA has been successful in seamlessly weaving India's ancient wisdom with its contemporary aspirations through storytelling,

visuals, and multimedia exhibits. The Pavilion illustrates India's timeless values and their relevance in addressing future global challenges.

PROMOTION OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE

1262. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

(a) the details of the schemes being run by the Government to protect, promote and preserve various forms of folk art and culture as well as to promote the culture and heritage of the country;

(b) the details of the financial schemes being run by the Government to support the folk artists of all genres of performing arts in Karnataka and the number of artists benefited from it; and

(c) whether the Government has any special scheme to promote folk artists of Karnataka on the national and international platforms and if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance being provided by the Government to promote the traditional fair festivals of Karnataka?

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

(a) To protect, promote and preserve various forms of folk art and culture as well as to promote the culture and heritage of the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur,

Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis in their member States. The ZCCs also implement number of schemes viz. Award to Young Talented Artistes, Guru Shishya Parampara, Theatre Rejuvenation, Research and Documentation, Shilpgram, Octave, and National Cultural Exchange Programme to promote the culture and heritage of their member States.

(b) Ministry of Culture runs Guru-Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant) Scheme under which financial support is provided to folk artists of all genres of performing arts viz. musical groups, dance groups, theatre groups including children theatre, music ensembles etc. Under the scheme, the amount of assistance for Guru (leader of the Group) is Rs. 15,000/- per month and for the Shishya is Rs. 2,000-10,000/- per month depending upon the age of the artist.

Ministry of Culture also administers a scheme for Financial Assistance to Veteran Artists under which financial assistance is provided to the eligible veteran artists of the country including the State of Karnataka. The objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance of Rs. 6,000/- p.m. to the old artists and scholars aged 60 years and above having annual income not exceeding Rs. 72,000/- who have contributed significantly in their specialized fields of arts, letters etc. In the event of death of the beneficiary, the financial assistance is transferred to his/her spouse.

During the year 2024-25, 397 artists of Karnataka have been benefited under this scheme.

Karnataka is a member State of South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur (an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture) who engages folk artists from the State of Karnataka during various cultural activities and programmes organized by them for which artists are paid honorarium, TA/DA, boarding and lodging, local transport etc. During the year 2024-25, 716 artists of Karnataka have been benefited by SZCC, Thanjavur.

(c) To promote the traditional fair festivals of the country including Karnataka, Ministry of Culture runs a scheme viz. Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme (CFPG) under which financial assistance is provided to NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ Universities etc. for organizing Seminars, Conferences, Research, Workshops, Festivals, Exhibitions, Symposia, Production of Dance, Drama-Theatre, Music etc. Under this scheme, the maximum grant is Rs. 5.00 lakh which can be increased to Rs. 20.00 lakh in exceptional cases.

Ministry of Culture through its ZCCs 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 including the State of Karnataka who showcase their talents during the event. Till date, 14 RSMs and 04 Zonal Level RSMs have been organized by the Ministry of Culture.

Ministry of Culture also implements a scheme titled “Global Engagement Scheme” to promote India’s rich cultural heritage and enhance India’s image in the global arena in a concerted manner. The objective of the Scheme is to provide artists

practicing Indian art forms, an opportunity to perform abroad under the banner of 'Festival of India'. Under the Scheme, artists from diverse cultural fields such as Folk Art including Folk Music, Folk Dance, Folk Theatre and Puppetry, Classical and Traditional Dance, Experimental/ Contemporary Dance, Classical/ Semi Classical Music, Theatre etc. perform in the 'Festivals of India' abroad. Ministry of Culture has empanelled a number of artists/groups under various art forms for performing in the Festivals of India abroad.

GST COLLECTION IN JUNE, 2025

1263: SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) whether the GST collection in the month of June, 2025 was the poorest in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether dip in GST collection shows downfall of economic activities;

(d) whether any report submitted by GST council fitment and rate-setting committee for reduction in the number of GST rate slabs;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government would initiate measures in the GST Council for reduction of GST rates on goods used by common people and essential items; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Quarterly Net GST Collections for Q1 over the past three financial years are given below:

Quarter	Revenue (Rs. Crore)	YoY Growth
Apr-Jun 2023	445,905	12.9%
Apr-Jun 2024	490,174	9.9%
Apr-Jun 2025	542,533	10.7%

It may be noted that Net Q1 collections for FY 2025–26 have recorded a growth of 10.7% over Q1 of FY 2024–25. Quarterly comparison of net revenue collections is more reliable than monthly comparison as it smooths out short-term volatility, providing a clearer view of the underlying trends.

(c) In view of reply to (a) and (b), this does not arise.

(d) and (e) No sir.

(f) and (g) GST rates on all goods are prescribed on the recommendations of GST Council which is a constitutional body comprising of members from the Union Government and the State/UT Governments. The GST Council in its 45th meeting held on 17th September, 2021, has constituted a Group of Ministers to look into rate rationalisation. The terms of reference for the GoM includes reviewing the current tax slab rates and recommending changes in the same as may be needed to garner required resources; and reviewing the current rate slab structure of GST, including

special rates, and recommending rationalization measures, including merger of tax rate slabs, required for a simpler rate structure in GST.

एनसीएस पोर्टल के माध्यम से रोजगार सृजन

1264. श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्री अनूप प्रधान वाल्मीकि:

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

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

(क) देश भर में, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के हाथरस जिले में, नियोक्ताओं और प्रशिक्षण एवं कैरियर मार्गदर्शन चाहने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के बीच की खाई को पाटने में राष्ट्रीय कैरियर सेवा (एनसीएस) की राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार भूमिका क्या है;

(ख) विशेष रूप से हाथरस जिले में सक्रिय नियोक्ताओं और मौजूदा रिक्तियों की राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार, विशेषकर हाथरस जिले में एनसीएस पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत नए नियोक्ताओं और नए नौकरी चाहने वालों की कुल संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल 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, रोजगार क्षमता वृद्धि 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 14.07.2025 तक, एनसीएस पोर्टल पर 48 लाख से अधिक सक्रिय नियोक्ता और 40 लाख से अधिक सक्रिय रिक्तियां हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के हाथरस जिले सहित सक्रिय नियोक्ताओं और सक्रिय रिक्तियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा https://www.ncs.gov.in/_layouts/15/ncsp/ViewStaticReport.aspx पर उपलब्ध है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, 17 लाख से अधिक नए नियोक्ताओं और 1.45 करोड़ से अधिक नए रोजगार चाहने वालों ने एनसीएस पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण कराया है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के हाथरस जिले सहित नए नियोक्ताओं और नई रिक्तियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा https://www.ncs.gov.in/_layouts/15/ncsp/ViewStaticReport.aspx पर उपलब्ध है।

प्रति व्यक्ति पर ऋण का बोझ

1265. श्री अरुण कुमार सागरः

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

(क) आज की तारीख में देश में प्रति व्यक्ति ऋण का बोझ कितना है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान ऋण पर कितना ब्याज दिया गया; और

(ग) प्रति व्यक्ति ऋण को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) 31 मार्च 2025 (अनंतिम) तक केंद्र सरकार की प्रति व्यक्ति ऋण देयता (लोक खाता देयता सहित) ₹ 132059.66 थी।[1]

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान और चालू वित्त वर्ष में ऋणों पर दिया गया ब्याज निम्नानुसार है:

वित्त वर्ष	भारत सरकार की देयता पर ब्याज का भुगतान (₹लाख करोड़ में)
2022-23	9.29
2023-2024	10.64
2024-25 (अनंतिम)	11.18
2025-26 (बजट अनुमान)	12.76

(ग) केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में राजकोषीय घाटे को वर्ष 2024-25 में जीडीपी के 4.8 प्रतिशत (संशोधित अनुमान) से घटाकर वर्ष 2025-26 में जीडीपी के 4.4 प्रतिशत करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, जिससे केंद्र सरकार की देयताओं को जीडीपी के प्रतिशत के रूप में कम करने में मदद मिलेगी। सरकार ने यह भी संकेत दिया है कि वह वर्ष 2026-27 से वर्ष 2030-31 तक केंद्र सरकार के ऋण में गिरावट के रूख को बनाए रखने का प्रयास करेगी और 31 मार्च 2031 तक ऋण को कम करके जीडीपी के लगभग 50±1 प्रतिशत तक लाएगी, जिससे घरेलू अर्थव्यवस्था और नागरिकों पर ऋण सेवा का दबाव नहीं बढ़ेगा।

झारखंड के लिए समर्पित जलवायु बजट

1266. श्री नलिन सोरेन:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को झारखंड राज्य सरकार द्वारा जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए तैयार किए गए समर्पित जलवायु बजट की जानकारी है;

[1] 31 मार्च 2025 (अनंतिम) तक लोक खाता देयता सहित केंद्र सरकार की ऋण देयता को वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए जनसंख्या अनुमान से विभाजित किया गया है, जिसे राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय द्वारा जारी आंकड़ों से लिया गया है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा जलवायु परिवर्तन और आपदाओं के प्रभावों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पिछले बजट के अनुरूप झारखंड राज्य का जलवायु प्रतिक्रिया एजेंडा निर्धारित किया है और जलवायु संबंधी सार्वजनिक व्यय की अधिक प्रभावशीलता के साथ-साथ जलवायु अनुकूलन और शमन को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(ग) जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) की रणनीति के अनुसार उक्त राज्य में किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है और पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि उपयोग की गई है?

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

(क) से (ग) भारत की जलवायु संबंधी कार्रवाइयां विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में फैली हुई हैं और इन्हें झारखंड सहित केंद्र सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना में (एनएपीसीसी) जलवायु से संबंधित कार्यकलापों के लिए व्यापक रूपरेखा दी गई है और इसमें सौर ऊर्जा, संवर्धित ऊर्जा दक्षता, संधारणीय पर्यावास, जल, हिमालयी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की संधारणीयता, हरित भारत, संधारणीय कृषि, मानव स्वास्थ्य और जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए रणनीतिक ज्ञान जैसे विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के मिशन शामिल हैं। इन सभी मिशनों को उनके संबंधित नोडल मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा संस्थागत रूप दिया गया है और कार्यान्वित किया गया है, जिसमें उनके वार्षिक बजटीय आवंटनों के एक भाग के रूप में उनकी संगत योजनाओं के अंतर्गत धन का आवंटन करना भी शामिल है।

झारखंड ने जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) और मिशन लाइफ के अनुरूप जलवायु एजेंडा निर्धारित किया है। सार्वजनिक निवेश को सुगम बनाने के लिए, सरकार ने बिरसा हरित ग्राम योजना, झारखंड जलछाजन योजना और इसी तरह की अन्य योजनाओं के माध्यम से आय सृजन के

साथ-साथ हरित आवरण को बढ़ावा देने जैसे कदम उठाए हैं। ये योजनाएँ आय सृजन के माध्यम से अनुकूलन और हरित आवरण में वृद्धि के माध्यम से उपशमन में मदद कर रही हैं। इसके अलावा, झारखंड ने केंद्र सरकार के सहयोग से जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राज्य कार्य योजना (एसएपीसीसी) तैयार कर प्रस्तुत कर दी है।

यह राज्य 'जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए रणनीतिक ज्ञान पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (एनएमएसकेसीसी)' के तहत एक परियोजना पर भी काम कर रहा है, जो जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) के तहत नौ मिशनों में से एक है, जिसके माध्यम से अनुसंधान और अध्ययन और समुदायों के क्षमता निर्माण पर 58.61 लाख रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं।

STEPS TO ALIGN ESG NORMS WITH GLOBAL NETWORK

1267. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to make BRSR (Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report) mandatory for non-listed companies above a threshold turnover;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to align India's ESG norms with global frameworks like ISSB or EU-CSRD;

(c) the mechanisms put in place to monitor greenwashing in corporate ESG disclosures; and

(d) whether the Government has launched capacity-building programmes for SMEs on sustainability compliance;

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

(a) and (b) No Sir. The National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business' (NVGs) were revised by MCA and new principles called the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBCs) were released in March, 2019. Subsequently, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) constituted a Committee on Business Responsibility Reporting, of which SEBI was a member, for finalizing sustainability reporting formats, based on the framework of the NGRBCs. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, extensive stakeholder consultation, in 2021, SEBI mandated the top 1000 listed companies (by market capitalization) to make ESG disclosures as per the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR) from FY 2021-22 on a voluntary basis and mandatorily from FY 2022 - 23. The remaining listed entities, including the entities which listed their specified securities on the SME Exchange, may voluntarily disclose the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report. The Committee, in its report, had inter-alia taken note of international reporting frameworks as well as global trends in sustainability reporting. At the same time, needs of India's specific socio-economic and environmental challenges were kept in mind while formulating BRSR and therefore BRSR allows for inter-operability with internationally accepted reporting frameworks i.e. those listed entities which prepare and disclose sustainability reports (as part of annual report) based on internationally accepted reporting frameworks can

cross-reference the disclosures made under such framework to the disclosures sought under the BRSR. Further, in case the data sought in the reporting format is already disclosed in the annual report, the listed entity can provide a cross-reference to the same.

(c) In order to mitigate risks of greenwashing, vide circulars dated July 12, 2023 and March 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), top 250 listed entities (from FY 2024-25), top 500 listed entities (from FY 2025-26) and applicable to the top 1000 listed entities from 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.

SEBI vide (i) circular dated February 03, 2023 prescribed certain dos and don’ts that an issuer of green debt security must ensure to avoid the occurrence of greenwashing and (ii) circular dated February 06, 2023, inter-alia, specified appointment of a third party reviewer/ certifier for a green debt security for post-issue management of the use of proceeds from the green debt security and verification of the internal tracking and impact reporting. The said requirement of appointing a third party reviewer/ certifier is applicable on a ‘comply or explain’ basis for a period of two years from April 01, 2023. These provisions are now incorporated in Chapter IX-A and

Chapter IX respectively of the Master Circular for issue and listing of Non-convertible Securities, Securitised Debt Instruments, Security Receipts, Municipal Debt Securities and Commercial Paper dated May 22, 2024.

Furthermore, in December 2024, Industry standards on BRSR Core have been formulated by the Industry Standards Forum ("ISF") comprising of representatives from three industry associations, viz. ASSOCHAM, CII and FICCI, under the aegis of the Stock Exchanges, in consultation with SEBI. The standards aim to facilitate effective implementation of the disclosure requirements under BRSR Core, promote ease of doing business and bring about standardization in implementation of BRSR Core. Moreover, to increase transparency, as per BRSR Core, ESG disclosures for the value chain have been introduced for the top 250 listed entities (by market capitalization), on a comply-or-explain basis from FY 2024-25. The limited assurance of the same shall be applicable on a comply-or-explain basis from FY 2025 - 26.

(d) The Ministry of MSME implements the World-Bank supported Central Sector Scheme "Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance" (RAMP). Under the aegis of this scheme, capacity building programmes and workshops are being organized for MSMEs, Industry Associations, State Government officials and other stakeholders in Environmental, Social and Governance compliance. State/UT Governments have also been provided grants under RAMP for conducting ESG Workshops.

PROMOTION OF INDIGENOUS ART OF ODISHA

1268. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Government has recognised any of Odisha's indigenous arts such as Pattachitra, Pipili appliqué work, Tarakasi silver filigree or Dhokra metal casting under the UNESCO or national intangible heritage list;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funding or grants extended by the Government for preservation, training and international showcasing of these traditional crafts from Odisha during the last five years and the current year;

(c) the details of the cultural clusters and artisan households involved in heritage crafts in Odisha district-wise, especially in Cuttack, Pipili and Sambalpur; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposal for consideration to establish a 'National Centre for Kalinga Art and Architecture' to promote research, exhibitions and documentation of Odisha's unique temple design legacy and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Culture, through Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) — the designated nodal agency for Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) — examines proposals received from communities and stakeholders for the inclusion/nomination of elements to UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

As per the prescribed procedure, State Parties are required to submit a detailed nomination dossier of the concerned ICH element for evaluation by the Intergovernmental Committee of UNESCO.

At present, no such proposal is pending consideration with the Ministry.

INDIA'S FOREX RESERVE LEVEL

1269. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) the details of the strong performance in service exports for reducing the current account deficit and supporting India’s forex reserve levels;

(b) the measures being implemented by the Government to diversify India’s forex reserves, including investments in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), gold holdings and to safeguard against economic volatility;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to further strengthen service exports and remittances as key contributors to forex reserves;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of contingency measures

underpinned by forex reserves to manage any potential future financial or economic crises; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to leverage the growing reserves for large-scale investments in green energy or technology-driven sectors to boost long-term economic growth, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) India’s net services exports have increased from USD 143.3 billion in 2022-23 to USD 188.8 billion in 2024-25, as per Balance of Payments (BoP) data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Service exports are a vital contributor to India's forex inflows, contributing to the moderation of the current account deficit and accretion of foreign exchange reserves.

(b) The RBI Act, 1934, provides the overarching legal framework for the deployment of reserves in different foreign currency assets and gold within the broad parameters of currencies, instruments, issuers, and counterparties. The foreign currency assets comprise multi-currency assets that are held in multi-asset portfolios as per the existing norms, which conform to the best international practices followed in this regard. Further, with the objective of exploring new strategies and products in reserve management while diversifying the portfolio, a small portion of the reserves is being managed by external asset managers. The investments made by the external asset managers are governed by the permissible activities as per the RBI Act, 1934.

(c) The Government of India has been following a multi-pronged approach to boost India's services exports, which comprises the following:

i. Negotiating meaningful market access through multilateral, regional and bilateral trade agreements.

ii. Trade promotion through participation in and organisation of national fairs/exhibitions like the Global Exhibition on Services, Higher Education Summit, etc. Focused strategies are undertaken for specific markets and sectors.

iii. Addressing domestic sectoral challenges and difficulties which are identified through periodic consultations with the stakeholders. Moreover, efforts are made to engage with the concerned Ministries/Departments to pursue a domestic reform agenda to make the services sector competitive globally.

Inward remittances into India are being facilitated by enhanced convenience, speed, and transparency of cross-border transfers. For instance, the RBI has allowed Money Transfer Operators (MTOs) to offer digital products in conjunction with banks to facilitate more seamless transactions. In November 2021, the RBI announced issuance of pre-paid instruments by banks and authorised non-bank entities, appointed as Indian agent of overseas principal, to beneficiaries of remittances under the Money Transfer Service Scheme. Further, remittances have benefited from reduced cost of cross-border transfers through the leveraging of digital public infrastructure. India has been making efforts to enhance cross-border payments with multiple bilateral arrangements for interlinking India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI) with other fast payment systems (FPSs) across the world, and its participation

in Project Nexus to facilitate multilateral linkage of FPSs of four ASEAN Nations (Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand).

(d) India's foreign exchange reserves continue to be at comfortable levels, standing at USD 668.3 billion as of March 2025, providing an import cover of about 11 months and covering 90.8 per cent of external debt outstanding. The ratio of short-term debt (original maturity) to reserves stood at 20.1 per cent. The latest position of forex reserves is USD 696.7 billion as of July 11, 2025.

Further, various measures have been taken by the RBI to enhance foreign exchange inflows into the country by, *inter alia*, removing short-term investment and concentration limits for FPIs in corporate debt, introducing Special Non-Resident Rupee accounts for non-residents with business interest in India to facilitate cross-border transactions; raising interest rate ceiling on FCNR(B) deposits till March 2025 to incentivise deposits etc.

(e) The foreign exchange reserves are invested with the objective of safety, liquidity, and returns and are invested in approved sovereign and sovereign-guaranteed investments only.

उच्च शिक्षा का विस्तार

1270. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंहः

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

(क) क्या हाल के दिनों में उच्च शिक्षा क्षेत्र का तेजी से विस्तार हुआ है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कोचिंग सेंटरों और छात्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान उच्च शिक्षा में सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर) का प्रतिशत कितना है;

(ग) क्या उच्च शिक्षा क्षेत्र के विस्तार को देखते हुए विदेशी छात्रों को देश में अध्ययन के लिए आकर्षित करने हेतु सरकार का किसी विशेष योजना का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) अखिल भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा सर्वेक्षण (एआईएसएचई), वर्ष 2022-23 (अनंतिम) के अनुसार, एआईएसएचई पर पंजीकृत उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं (एचईआई) की संख्या वर्ष 2021-22 में 58,643 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2022-23 में 60,380 हो गई है और छात्र नामांकन वर्ष 2021-22 में 4.33 करोड़ से बढ़कर वर्ष 2022-23 में 4.46 करोड़ हो गया है।

(ख) नवीनतम एआईएसएचई, 2022-23 (अनंतिम) के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर) 29.5 है।

(ग) और (घ) भारत में अध्ययन (एसआईआई) योजना का उद्देश्य विदेशी छात्रों को देश में अध्ययन हेतु आकर्षित करना है। 'भारत में अध्ययन' कार्यक्रम भारतीय शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने और भारत को एक पसंदीदा गंतव्य बनाने के लिए एक प्रमुख पहल है, जिसका समग्र उद्देश्य भारत में अध्ययन करने के लिए आने वाले अंतर्राष्ट्रीय छात्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि करना है। एसआईआई पोर्टल https://studyinindia.gov.in का दिनांक 3 अगस्त 2023 को एक समर्पित वेबसाइट के रूप में शुभारंभ किया गया है, जो भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं (एचईआई) की सर्वश्रेष्ठ जानकारी प्रदर्शित करता है और यह उन विदेशी छात्रों जो भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं में उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, के लिए प्रवेश और वीजा आवेदन हेतु वन-

स्टॉप समाधान है। भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रवेश पाने के इच्छुक सभी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय छात्रों के लिए एसआईआई पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण कराना अनिवार्य है। यह पोर्टल विदेशी छात्रों को उनके वीज़ा दायित्वों को पूरा करने में सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए एक संरचित तंत्र प्रदान करता है।

CoEs FOR SPORTS IN UTTAR PRADESH AND ANDHRA PRADESH

1271. SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) the details regarding the number of Centres of Excellence (CoEs) for sports currently established across the country, State/UT-wise, including in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details regarding the number and types of sports being covered under the said Centres;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to establish any new Centres of Excellence for sports in State of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the proposed location, expected timeline, and the total budget allocated and released so far and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government plans to include additional sports disciplines such as badminton, tennis and chess under the ambit of existing or upcoming Centres; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the criteria being followed for inclusion of new sports disciplines under such centres?

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

(a) The State-wise detail of National Centres of Excellence (NCoEs) established across the country including in the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

At present, there is no NCoE operational in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The following 24 Sports disciplines are being covered under the NCoEs operational in the country :

SN	Discipline(s)
1	Archery
2	Athletics
3	Badminton
4	Boxing
5	Cycling
6	Fencing
7	Football
8	Gymnastics
9	Handball
10	Hockey
11	Judo
12	Kabaddi
13	Kayaking and Canoeing
14	Kho-Kho
15	Powerlifting-Para
16	Rowing
17	Shooting

18	Swimming
19	Table Tennis
20	Taekwondo
21	Volleyball
22	Weightlifting
23	Wrestling
24	Wushu

The NCOE - wise detailed break up of the sport disciplines is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) and (d) One NCoE has been approved for Sigra, Varanasi.

There is no plan to establish any new NCoE in the State of Uttar Pradesh as SAI 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.

(e) and (f) Training is already being imparted in Badminton discipline at some NCoEs. At present, no proposal for inclusion of Chess and Tennis is under consideration.

STATEMENT-I

DETAILS OF SAI NCoEs ACROSS THE COUNTRY, STATE/ UT-WISE

SN	State(s)	Centre Name
1	Kerala	Alleppey

2	Kerala	Trivandrum
3	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
4	Maharashtra	Kandivali
5	Karnataka	Bangalore
6	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
7	Punjab	Zirakpur
8	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala
9	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
10	Assam	Guwahati
11	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
12	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
13	Manipur	Imphal
14	West Bengal	Kolkata
15	West Bengal	Cooch Behar
16	Odhisa	Jagatpur
17	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
18	Punjab	Patiala
19	Haryana	Rohtak
20	Haryana	Sonepat
21	Delhi	I.G. Stadium
22	Delhi	MDCNS
23	Delhi	Dr. SPMSPC
24	Delhi	Dr. KSSR

STATEMENT-II

NATIONAL CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE (NCoEs)

SN	Region/ Centre Name	Disciplines	Resi.			Non-Resi.		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
	Bhopal							
	Madhya Pradesh							
1	Bhopal	Athletics	25	21	46	0	0	0
		Hockey	36	57	93	0	0	0
		Judo	60	55	115	0	0	0
		Kayaking and Canoeing	24	14	38	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	145	147	292	0	0	0
	Bangalore							
	Karnataka							
2	Bangalore	Athletics	47	31	78	0	0	0
		Athletics (Para)	14	05	19	0	0	0
		Hockey	40	41	81	0	0	0
		Volleyball	27	0	27	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	128	77	205	0	0	0
	Kolkata							
	West Bengal							
3	Kolkata	Archery	20	13	33	0	0	0
		Archery (Para)	04	0	04	0	0	0
		Athletics	12	07	19	0	0	0
		Athletics (Para)	02	01	03	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	15	17	32	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	37	37	0	0	0
		Table Tennis	12	09	21	09	13	22

		TOTAL:	65	84	149	9	13	22
4	Cooch Behar	Archery-Para	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Athletics-Para	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Football	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Odisha							
5	Jagatpur	Kayaking and Canoeing	29	27	56	05	01	06
		Rowing	20	23	43	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	49	50	99	5	1	6
		G.TOTAL:	114	134	248	14	14	28
	LNCPE Trivandrum							
	Kerala							
6	Trivandrum	Athletics	45	31	76	0	0	0
		Athletics (Para)	03	0	03	0	0	0
		Cycling	07	19	26	0	0	0
		Football	17	0	17	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	12	15	27	0	0	0
		Taekwondo (Para)	01	0	01	0	0	0
		Volleyball	21	31	52	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	106	96	202	0	0	0
7	Alleppey	Kayaking and Canoeing	19	23	42	05	04	09
		Rowing	22	31	53	01	02	03
		TOTAL:	41	54	95	06	06	12
		G.TOTAL:	147	150	297	06	06	12
	Guwahati							

	Assam							
8	Guwahati	Archery	03	02	05	05	05	10
		Boxing	0	30	30	0	12	12
		Cycling	28	10	38	0	0	0
		Fencing	05	09	14	3	3	6
		Football	10	0	10	10	0	10
		Taekwondo	10	10	20	5	5	10
		TOTAL:	56	61	117	23	25	48
	Arunachal Pradesh							
9	Itanagar	Archery	0	0	0	09	05	14
		Boxing	08	02	10	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	8	10	18	0	0	0
		Wushu	13	10	23	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	29	22	51	9	5	14
		G. Total	85	83	168	32	30	62
	Sonepat							
	Haryana							
10	Sonepat	Archery	54	28	82	0	0	0
		Archery (Para)	04	03	07	0	0	0
		Athletics	15	14	29	0	0	0
		Hockey	38	30	68	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	24	20	44	0	0	0
		Wrestling	55	0	55	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	190	95	285	0	0	0
11	Rohtak	Boxing	85	67	152	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	85	67	152	0	0	0
		G.TOTAL:	275	162	437	0	0	0
	Chandigarh							
	Chandigarh (UT)							

12	Zirakpur	Yet to be Started	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Himachal Pradesh							
13	Dharamshala	Kabaddi	0	30	30	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	21	21	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	0	51	51	0	0	0
14	Hamirpur	Athletics	0	0	0	5	08	13
		Badminton	0	0	0	08	03	11
		Boxing	0	0	0	06	03	09
		Hockey	0	0	0	11	09	20
		Judo	0	0	0	15	15	30
		Wrestling	0	0	0	14	7	21
		TOTAL:	0	0	0	59	45	104
		G.TOTAL:	0	51	51	59	45	104
	Imphal							
	Manipur							
15	Imphal	Archery	10	11	21	4	3	7
		Cycling	15	14	29	0	0	0
		Fencing	13	14	23	0	0	0
		Football	23	15	38	0	0	0
		Hockey	26	18	44	0	0	0
		Judo	15	13	28	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	09	13	22	0	0	0
		Wushu	15	18	33	4	3	7
		TOTAL:	126	116	238	8	6	14
	Gandhinagar							
	Gujarat							
16	Gandhinagar	Athletics (Para)	25	7	32	0	0	0

		Badminton (Para)	5	1	06	0	0	0
		Fencing (Para)	11	5	16	0	0	0
		Handball	13	15	28	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	56	28	84	0	0	0
		Kho-Kho	0	07	07	0	0	0
		Powerlifting	10	02	12	0	0	0
		Swimming (Para)	16	2	18	0	0	0
		Table Tennis (Para)	06	06	12	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	142	73	215	0	0	0
	NSNIS Patiala							
	Punjab							
17	Patiala	Athletics	44	33	77	0	0	0
		Cycling	41	25	66	0	0	0
		Fencing	18	10	28	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	25	20	45	0	0	0
		Wushu	23	20	43	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	151	108	259	0	0	0
	Mumbai							
	Maharashtra							
18	Kandivali	Hockey	0	34	34	0	0	0
		Wrestling	30	14	44	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	30	48	78	0	0	0
19	Aurangabad	Archery	19	06	25	0	0	0
		Archery (Para)	04	01	05	0	0	0
		Boxing	13	14	27	0	0	0

		Fencing	15	20	35	0	0	0
		Fencing (Para)	06	02	08	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	04	11	15	0	0	0
		Hockey	31	0	31	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	20	15	35	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	112	69	181	0	0	0
		G.TOTAL:	142	117	259	0	0	0
	Lucknow							
	Uttar Pradesh							
20	Lucknow	Hockey	40	40	80	0	0	0
		Powerlifting	03	04	07	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	17	18	35	0	0	0
		Taekwondo (Para)	03	04	07	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	19	22	41	0	0	0
		Wrestling	0	33	33	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	82	121	203	0	0	0
	SAI Head Quarter							
	Delhi (UT)							
21	I.G.Stadium	Cycling	15	09	24	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	25	09	34	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	40	18	58	0	0	0
22	MDCN Stadium	Hockey	35	29	64	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	35	29	64	0	0	0
23	Dr.SPMSPC	Swimming	07	10	17	04	07	11
		TOTAL:	07	10	17	04	07	11
24	Dr.KSSR	Shooting	37	28	65	21	17	38
		Shooting (Para)	09	01	11	01	01	02
		TOTAL:	46	29	86	22	18	40

		G. TOTAL:	128	86	214	26	25	51

INVESTIGATION AGAINST NAVAYUGA ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

1272. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps and investigate the allegations against Navayuga Engineering Construction Limited (NECL) and to fix accountability in this regard;

(b) whether the Government is considering blacklisting the company owing to its involvement in multiple collapses, illegal mining practices and environmental concerns; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that such companies are held accountable for their action?

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) No company named Navayuga Engineering Construction Limited (NECL) is registered under MCA 21 Portal.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

DEDICATED MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELLING CENTERS

1273. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

(a) the total number of Institutes of National Importance having dedicated mental health or counselling centers with full-time professional counsellors or clinical psychologists;

(b) the total number of such institutes that have implemented a mental-health screening module such as questionnaires or peer-assessment programmes during student induction or periodically;

(c) the total number of institutes having 24×7 helpline or tele-counselling services, either in-house or via partnerships with platforms like Your DOST or Tele-MANAS;

(d) whether any centralized audit or annual report is produced to track student uptake, session usage, and impact evaluation across these institutions; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans to ensure that all Institutes of National Importance comply with minimum mental-health infrastructure standards by 2026?

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

(a) to (e) The Government of India, through various policy measures and guidelines, has emphasised the critical role of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in promoting students' mental health, wellbeing and safety. National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) stipulates number of initiatives to ensure that the learning environments are

engaging and supportive. It inter alia provides for availability of professional and career counselling, and counselling system for handling stress and emotional adjustment.

All IITs, IIMs, NITs and IIITs have put in place dedicated mental health or counselling centres within their campuses, staffed with full-time or visiting professional counsellors, clinical psychologists, and in some cases, psychiatrists. A large number of institutes often host mental health training sessions to raise awareness, reduce stigma, and educate students about mental health issues. These sessions cover topics such as stress management, coping strategies, and recognizing the signs of mental health issues. Some Institutes offers on/off-campus counseling services, where students can meet with mental health professionals. Many of these institutions have also operationalised mental-health screening mechanisms such as structured questionnaires and peer-assessment programmes, during student induction and at regular intervals. Furthermore, 24×7 helpline numbers and tele-counselling services have been made operational to ensure continuous mental-health support to students.

The Government is taking a multi-pronged approach to provide psychological support to students, teachers, and families for mental and emotional wellbeing. The Ministry of Education's initiative MANODARPAN covers a wide range of activities to provide psychological support through a national toll-free helpline, live interactive sessions 'Sahyog', and webinars 'Paricharcha' that are organised regularly to create awareness about the importance of mental health among all stakeholders.

Manodarpan also provides Directory of Counsellors working at both School and College/University level on (https://manodarpan.education.gov.in) as a resource for students. Live interactive sessions ‘Sahyog’ are organized for students on PM e-Vidya Channels, with practicing counsellors from Monday to Friday (from 05:00 pm- 05:30 pm) across different regions. 1133 ‘Sahyog’ sessions were held and more than 12 lakh viewers have been benefitted as on 24.07.2025. Besides the above, the Government (M/o Health and Family Welfare) has launched a "National Tele Mental Health Programme" (NTMHP) on 10th October 2022, to improve access to quality mental health counselling and care services in the country. As on 23.07.2025, 36 States/ UTs have set up 53 Tele MANAS Cells and have started tele mental health services. More than 24 lakh calls have been handled on the helpline number.

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, which provide for promoting physical fitness and sports activities for students; creating safeguards against academic pressure, peer pressure, behavioural issues, stress, career concerns, depression and other issues on the mental health of students; to teach positive thinking and emotions in the student community; and to promote a positive and supportive network for students.

The Ministry on 10.07.2023 has also circulated a broad framework for emotional and mental well being of students in HEIs with direction to all Centrally Funded

Institutions to develop institutional mechanism to address the emotional and mental wellbeing of students in HEIs.

An Integrated approach for Promoting Positive Mental Health, Resilience, and Wellbeing has been conceptualized under the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme. The goal is to empower faculty to address student mental health concerns for early intervention. Under this integrated approach, so far, 1,949 faculty from over 160 centrally funded HEIs have participated in 27 online capacity building sessions since May 2024.

All institutions have their mechanism for analysing data at the institutional level for studying the trends, to understand the impact of interventions and improvement of counselling system. The process of strengthening and upgrading mental-health infrastructure in educational institutions is accorded due priority.

PROTECTION OF MSME CREDITORS

1274. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

(a) whether in the NCLT process currently, the CoC (Committee of Creditors) consists of only term debt or senior debt holders for resolution;

(b) whether there is no mandate for representation of operational creditors on the CoC;

(c) whether the MSME creditors do not get anything in resolution process and suffer the most; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of MSME creditors who are hit hardest in IBC proceedings?

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) Section 21 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code/ IBC) provides that the Committee of Creditors (CoC) shall comprise all unrelated Financial Creditors (FCs) of the Corporate Debtor (CD).

(b) Section 24(3) of the Code provides that Operational Creditors (OCs) or their representatives may be invited to attend CoC meetings where the aggregate dues owed to them constitute not less than 10% of the total debt. However, such OCs shall not have any right to vote in the meetings of the CoC.

(c) and (d) The Code aims to balance the interests of all stakeholders. It provides protection and rights to operational creditors, including MSMEs, ensuring fair treatment throughout the CIRP. The salient provisions in this regard are as follows:

(i) **Right to Initiate CIRP**: Section 9 of the Code provides operational creditors with the statutory right to initiate insolvency proceedings against CDs.

(ii) **Minimum Entitlement**: The Code provides for minimum entitlement for OCs under the resolution plan such that payment to OCs is not less than what they would receive in liquidation under Section 53.

(iii) **Representation in CoC**: Under Section 21 of the Code, the CoC comprises of all unrelated FCs of the CD. However, where the CD does not have any financial debt, or where all its FCs are related parties, the CoC shall comprise of the eighteen largest OCs by value, provided that if the number of OCs is less than eighteen, the CoC shall include all such OCs.

(iv) Through the sixth amendment (2021) to the Code, the Pre-Packaged Insolvency Resolution Process (PPIRP) was introduced for corporate MSMEs to fast-track resolution of cases. Provisions of clauses (c) and (h) of Section 29A of the Code, which restricts certain individuals from submitting resolution plans, do not apply to MSMEs.

EFFORTS TO PROMOTE AND PRESERVE KONKANI

1275. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

(a) the reasons for not implementing the Konkani medium in degree programmes as a language policy reforms despite the demand of All-India Konkani Parishad.

(b) The details of the steps taken by the government to mandate Konkani language in Degree programmes and to allocated fund to such Institutes;

(c) the details of administrative requirements that have left colleges without key leadership or faculty on contrary to the UGC norms which is affecting the academic quality of Goa University;

(d) the details of initiatives taken by the Government in launching Konkani-medium undergraduate or postgraduate programs in goa University supported under schemes like RUSA or NEP;

(e) whether Goa University's system lacking Konkani instruction beyond school, level;

(f) whether the Konkani language is "unsafe" due to its minimal representation in Higher Education as per UNESCO's warning report;

(g) whether the Government plans to establish Konkani Language Commission to introduce it in Higher Education; and

(h) the details of allocated grants for curricula, teacher training and research Programmes at the University level?

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) The policy of the Government of India is to promote all Indian languages, including Konkani. The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 emphasizes the promotion of multilingualism and encourages efforts to keep Indian languages vibrant. It focuses on both scheduled and non-scheduled Indian languages, and recommends, wherever possible, the use of the home language/mother tongue/local language as the medium of instruction at least up to Class 5, and preferably up to Class 8. The Government is integrating multilingualism at both school and higher education levels

by providing reading materials in Indian languages, including Konkani, enabling students to study in their mother tongue or local language.

As per the budget announcement of 2025-26, Government has proposed to implement a Bharitya Bhasha Pustak Scheme wherein the textbooks and study materials for every subject being offered by all education institutions for schools and higher education shall be made available in 22 Indian languages, including Konkani, in digital form.

Education being in the Concurrent List, enhancing the quality of education is the responsibility of both the Central and State Governments. However, recognizing the need for central assistance, the Central Government has implemented various schemes for supporting State Governments' Universities. Goa University is a state university. As per the information provided by Goa University, the University and its affiliated colleges are offering BA (Honors) in Konkani, MA in Konkani, and Ph.D. in Konkani program. Besides this, Goa University is also offering an offline Certificate Course in Konkani Proficiency of 100 hours for non-Konkani speakers. Also, at the UG level, for programs such as BBA, BCA, BA, BSc, B.Com., and Bachelor of Engineering (BE), Konkani is offered as a Modern Indian Language (MIL) under Ability Enhancement Course (AEC) as per NEP 2020 policy.

Apart from the above, under the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MMTTP) a centre has been established at Goa University, which aims to implement the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP), with a

focus on quality teaching, equity, online education, integration of technology, promotion of Indian languages, vocational education, and multidisciplinary learning.

Under the Centrally Funded Scheme of Government of India i.e. RUSA/PM-USHA, 30 projects with central support of ₹125.4 crore have been approved in the state of Goa under various components. Of this, Goa University has been approved central support of ₹84 crore under different components. From this fund, a Shenoi Goembab Konkani Computer Lab and a Konkani lecture hall of Goa University have been established and furnished.

Western Regional Language Centre in Pune of Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) offers a ten-month diploma course in Konkani as a second language. This course is available in three levels—Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced—and is open to in-service teachers, prospective teachers, research scholars, and the general public. Besides, as part of the Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages (LDC-IL) programme, the various Konkani datasets have been developed and released for public use, namely a) Gold standard Konkani Raw Text Corpus b) Konkani Raw Speech Corpus c) Konkani Sentence Aligned Speech Corpus.

Additionally, CIIL under its project, Bharatvani works to disseminate knowledge in and about all Indian languages through its multilingual online portal (www.bharatvani.in) and mobile app. It is the world's largest platform for text-

searchable dictionaries and glossaries. The portal currently hosts 171 Konkani language resources.

A total amount of ₹21,37,500/- was released to Goa University under the MMTTP Scheme for conducting approved teacher training programmes during the year 2024–25.

कांगड़ा में नेशनल हाई एलटीट्यूड सेंटर

1276. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

(क) क्या भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण ने कांगड़ा, धर्मशाला में नेशनल हाई एलटीट्यूड सेंटर के लिए भूमि चिन्हित की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है; और

(ग) क्या इस केंद्र में हॉकी मैदान बनाने का भी प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं।

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

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE OF GUJARAT

1277. SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any initiatives to preserve and promote the cultural and historical heritage of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of the monuments, heritage sites and cultural festivals supported by the Ministry in Gujarat during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government is providing any financial or technical support for the restoration of historical sites like the Sun Temple (Modhera), Rani ki Vav (Patan), and Champaner - Pavagadh and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details and status of the proposals for setting up new museums or cultural centers in Gujarat?

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

(a) and (b) There are 205 Centrally Protected Monuments under the care and maintenance of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the state of Gujarat (List is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**). ASI has also established one (01) Archaeological Site Museum at Dholavira, located in District Kutch, Gujarat to showcase the rich cultural and historical heritage. Ministry of Culture has set up West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC) at Udaipur to preserve and promote the folk culture of Gujarat. WZCC organizes various cultural activities and programmes in the State of Gujarat. The cultural programmes organized by WZCC, Udaipur in State of Gujarat are Vasantotsav, National Unity Day, Daang Darbar, Nupur Dance Festival and Tribal

Festival. The Ministry of Culture has also provided financial assistance to Archaeological Experiential Museum at Vadnagar in the last three years.

(c) ASI takes up conservation and preservation work of historical sites like the Sun Temple (Modhera), Rani ki Vav (Patan), and Champaner-Pavagadh as per need and availability of resources. The details of the allocation and expenditure incurred in the last three years for conservation and preservation of these monuments are given in the enclosed **Statement–II**.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal pending for consideration with the Ministry of Culture.

STATEMENT-I

LIST OF THE CENTRALLY PROTECTED MONUMENTS/SITES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA IN STATE OF GUJARAT

Sl. No.	Name of monuments/sites	Location	
		Village/town/city	District
1	Achyut Bibi's Masjid and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
2	Ahmed Shah's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
3	Ahmed Shah's Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
4	Astodia Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
5	Baba Lauli's Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
6	Bhadra Gate beside Bhadrakali Temple	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
7	Brick Minars	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
8	Dariya Khan's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad

9	Dariyapur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
10	Dastur Khan’s Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
11	Delhi Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
12	Haibat Khan’s Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
13	Inlet to Kankaria Tank	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
14	Jami Masjid	Kochrah	Ahmedabad
15	Kalupur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
16	Kutub Shah’s Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
17	Mata Bhavani’s Well	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
18	Muhafiz Khan’s Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
19	Nawab Sardar Khan’s Masjid and outer Gate in C.S. No. 6814	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
20	Nawab Sardar Khan’s Rouza with its compound bearing C.S. No. 6811	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
21	Panchkuwa Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
22	Premabhai Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
23	Queen’s Mosque in Sarangpur	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
24	Raipur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
25	Rani Rupavati’s Mosque	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
26	Rani Sipri’s Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
27	Sarangpur Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
28	Shah Alam’s Tomb with all surrounding buildings in the group	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
29	Shah Kupai Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad

30	Sidi Bashir’s Minars and Tomb (Shaking)	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
31	Sidi Saiyad’s Mosque	PaldiKochrah	Ahmedabad
32	Teen Darwaja or Tripolia Gate	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
33	Shahpur or Kazi Mohamad Chisti’s Masjid	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
34	Three Gates besides Bhadrakail Temple	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
35	Tomb near Queen’s Mosque, Sarangpur	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
36	Tomb of Mir Abu Turab	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
37	Tombs of Queens of Ahmed Shah	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
38	Dada Harir’s Mosque and Tomb	Asarwa	Ahmedabad
39	Dada (Bai) Harir’s Step Well	Asarwa	Ahmedabad
40	Malik Alam’s Mosque	Dani Limda	Ahmedabad
41	Behlol Khan’s Gazi’s Mosque	Dholka	Ahmedabad
42	Jami Masjid	Dholka	Ahmedabad
43	Khan Masjid	Dholka	Ahmedabad
44	Malav Tank	Dholka	Ahmedabad
45	Ruined Building	Dholka	Ahmedabad
46	Jethabhai’s Step Well	Isanpur	Ahmedabad
47	Small Stone Mosque (Gumle Masjid)	Isanpur	Ahmedabad
48	Cazi Masjid	Mandal	Ahmedabad
49	The Jami masjid, Mandal	Mandal	Ahmedabad
50	Sayyid masjid, Mandal	Mandal	Ahmedabad

51	Small Stone Mosque (Rain Masjid)	Paladi	Ahmedabad
52	Bibiji’s Masjid	Rajpur-Hirpur	Ahmedabad
53	Ancient Mound	Rangpur	Ahmedabad
54	Ancient Site	Lothal (Saragwala)	Ahmedabad
55	The Great mosque, Sarkhej	Sarkhej	Ahmedabad
56	The great tank, palace and harem, Sarkhej	Sarkhej	Ahmedabad
57	Pavilion before the Tomb of Shaikh Ahmed Khatau Gunj Baksh	Sarkhej	Ahmedabad
58	Rauza's of Bava Alisar and Bava Ganj Baksh, Sarkhej	Sarkhej	Ahmedabad
59	Tomb of BibiRajbai, Sarkhej	Sarkhej	Ahmedabad
60	Tomb of Mahomed Begarah,	Sarkhej	Ahmedabad
61	Tomb of Sheikh Ahmad Khatau Ganj Baksh, Sarkhej	Sarkhej	Ahmedabad
62	Saiyyed Usman’s Mosque and Tomb	Usmanpur	Ahmedabad
63	Rauza of Azam Khan and	Vasna	Ahmedabad
64	Tombs (Qutub-I-Alam)	Vatva	Ahmedabad
65	The Mansur Talav and Shrines	Viramgam	Ahmedabad
66	The step well, Borsad	Borsad	Anand
67	Jami Masjid	Khambhat	Anand
68	Jami Masjid	Bharuch	Bharuch
69	An old ruined temple of Mahadev, Bhanka	Bavka	Dahod

70	Rudabai Step Well with inscription	Adalaj	Gandhinagar
71	The Bhamaria Well	Mehamadabad	Kheda
72	Temple of Galteshwar	Sarnal	Kheda
73	Tombs of Saif-ud-din and Nizam-ud-din	Sojali	Kheda
74	The Tomb of Mubarak Sayyid	Sojali	Kheda
75	Vithalbhai Haveli	Vaso	Kheda
76	Jasmalnathji Mahadev Temple	Asoda	Mehsana
77	Hingloji Mata Temple	Khandosan	Mehsana
78	Sabha Mandapa (Double Shrines) and the ancient shrines,	Khandosan	Mehsana
79	Sun Temple, Surya Kund with adjoining other temples and loose sculptures	Modhera	Mehsana
80	Malai Mata Temple	Palodar	Mehsana
81	Sitlamata Temple	Piludara	Mehsana
82	Torana with a Surya Temple	Piludara	Mehsana
83	Nilkantheshwar Mahadev Temple	Sunak	Mehsana
84	Shivai Mata Temple	Sunak	Mehsana
85	AjpalKund	Vadnagar	Mehsana
86	Inscription and Arjun Bari Gate	Vadnagar	Mehsana
87	Torana	Vadnagar	Mehsana
88	Kund	Vijapur	Mehsana
89	Bava Man's mosque	Champaner	Panchmahals
90	Cenotoph of Kevda masjid.	Champaner	Panchmahal
91	Cenotoph of Nagina masjid	Champaner	Panchmahal

92	Citadel walls	Champaner	Panchmahal
93	City gate near Kasbin Talao	Champaner	Panchmahal
94	City walls at the S.E. corner of the citadel going up the hill	Champaner	Panchmahal
95	The East and South Bhadra Gates	Champaner	Panchmahal
96	Helical stepped well with 50 feet space around it and pathway feet 10 wide to the nearest road)	Champaner	Panchmahal
97	Jami masjid.	Champaner	Panchmahal
98	Kabutarkhana Pavilion	Vada Talao	Panchmahal
99	Kamani masjid.	Champaner	Panchmahal
100	Kevda masjid	Champaner	Panchmahal
101	The Lili Gumbaz-ki-masjid	Champaner	Panchmahal
102	Mandvi or Custom house	Champaner	Panchmahal
103	Nagina masjid	Champaner	Panchmahal
104	Sahar Ki Masjid (Bohrani)	Champaner	Panchmahal
105	Sakar Khan's Dargah	Champaner	Panchmahal
106	Step well North of Jami masjid.	Champaner	Panchmahal
107	Three Cells	Champaner	Panchmahal
108	Tomb with a brick dome in the centre and 4 small corner domes on way to Khajuri masjid near BadaTalao.	Vada Talao	Panchmahal
109	Rudra Mala temple	Desar	Panchmahal
110	Ek-minar-ki-Masjid	Halol	Panchmahal
111	Panch Mahuda-ki-masjid	Halol	Panchmahal

112	Tomb near Panch Mahuda-ki-masjid	Halol	Panchmahal
113	Tomb of Sikandar Shah	Halol	Panchmahal
114	Kankeshwar Mahadev Temple	Kankanpur	Panchmahal
115	Fort of Pavagadh and the ruined Hindu and Jain temples on the top of Pavagadh hill	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
116	Gate No. 1 Atak Gate (with two gateways).	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
117	Gate No. 2 (with three gateways)Budhiya Gate	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
118	Gate No. 3 Moti Gate Sadansha Gate	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
119	Gate No. 4 with big bastions with cells in the interior	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
120	Gate No. 5 Gulan Bulan Gate	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
121	Gate No. 6 (Buland Darwaza)	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
122	Gate No. 7 Maki Gate	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
123	Gate No. 8 (Tarapur gate)	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
124	Makaikothar	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
125	Mint above gate No. 4	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
126	Navlakha Kothar	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
127	Patai Rawal Palace with tanks	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
128	Sat Manzil with steps right up to bastion on top	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
129	Walls of Fort on top	Pavagadh hill	Panchmahal
130	Ratneshwar Old temple with sculptured screen	Ratanpur	Panchmahal

131	Rani- ki-Vav	Anawadapati, Patan	Patan
132	Sahasralinga Talao (Excavated)	Anawadapati, Patan	Patan
133	Limboji Mata Temple	Delmal	Patan
134	Nilkantheshwar Mahadev Temple	Ruhavi	Patan
135	Shaikh Farid Tomb	Samalpati, Patan	Patan
136	Two small shrines Near Sanderi Mata Temple	Sander	Patan
137	Gateway of Khan Sarovar	Sandesapati, patan	Patan
138	Jama Masjid	Sidhpur	Patan
139	Ruins of Rudra Mahalaya Temple	Sidhpur	Patan
140	Group of temples	Khed and Roda	Sabarkantha
141	Tomb of Sikandershah	Prantij	Sabarkantha
142	Ancient site comprised of Survey plot No. 535	Kamrej	Surat
143	Dargah Known as Khwaja Dana Saheb'sRoza.	Surat	Surat
144	Old Dutchand Armenian Tombs and Cemetaries	Surat	Surat
145	Old English Tombs	Surat	Surat
146	Tomb of Khwaja Safar Sulemani	Surat	Surat
147	Fateh Burj	Vyara	Tapi
148	Microlithic site S. No. 311, 312, 313and 298, Amrapura	Amrapura	Vadodara.
149	Hira Gate with S.No. 38,41,45, 47 and Tika No. 102 and 103	Dabhoi	Vadodara

150	Mahudi (Champaneri) Gate and adjacent construction	Dabhoi	Vadodara
151	Nandodi Gate with adjacent construction	Dabhoi	Vadodara
152	Saptamukhi Vav	Dabhoi	Vadodara
153	Vadodara Gate and its adjacent construction	Dabhoi	Vadodara
154	Hazira or Qutbuddin Mahmad Khan's Tomb	Danteshwar	Vadodara
155	Ancient site of Sandhiyapura	Goraj	Vadodara
156	Ancient site (Excavated)	Kayavarohan	Vadodara
157	Gateway or Torana	Kayavarohan	Vadodara
158	Frescoes on the walls of BhauTambekar's Wada	Pratap Road, Vadodara	Vadodara
159	Historic Site S. No. 431 to 435	Akota, Vadodara	Vadodara
160	Tomb of Raao Lakha and Chhatri	Bhuj	Kachchh
161	Siva Temple	Kotai	Kachchh
162	Excavated Site	Surkotada	Kachchh
163	Ancient Site (Kotada)	Dholavira	Kachchh
164	Ancient Site Juni- Kuran	JuniKuran	Kachchh
165	Durvasa Rishi’s Ashram and its site	Pinadara	Devbhoomi Dwarka
166	Kalika Mata Temple	NaviDhreiwad	Devbhoomi Dwarka
167	Gokeshwar Mahadev Temple	Lowrali	Devbhoomi Dwarka
168	Gadhi Fortress and Temple in survey No.106	Old Dhinki	Devbhoomi Dwarka
169	Temple of Rama Laxman	Baradia	Devbhoomi Dwarka

170	Dwarkadhish Group of Temples with its outer compound S.No.1607,1608 and 1609	Dwarka	Devbhoomi Dwarka
171	Kshatrapa Inscriptions	Dwarka	Devbhoomi Dwarka
172	Rukmani Temple	Dwarka	Devbhoomi Dwarka
173	Magderu Temple Dhrasanvel	Dhrasanwel	Devbhoomi Dwarka
174	Guhadity Temple in Survey No. 655	Varvala	Devbhoomi Dwarka
175	Junagadhi (Jain) Temple	Vasai	Devbhoomi Dwarka
176	Kankeshvara Mahadev Temple and other shrines	Vasai	Devbhoomi Dwarka
177	Gop (Sun) Temple	NaniGop	Jamnagar
178	Ancient Site Gohilwada Timbo (Mound)	Amreli	Amreli
179	Fresco on the wall of Kashivisvanath temple	PadarSingha	Amreli
180	Ancient Site	Venivadar	Amreli
181	Ancient Site/Mound	Sihor	Bhavnagar
182	Darbargarh	Sihor	Bhavnagar
183	Ancient Site/Mound	Vallabhaipur	Bhavanagar
184	Jain Temples	Talaja	Bhavanagar
185	Talaja Caves	Talaja	Bhavanagar
186	Masjid of Ragusha Pir	Ranpur	Botad
187	Ashokan Rock (Edicts)	Junagadh	Junagadh
188	Buddhistic Cave	Junagadh	Junagadh
189	Baba Pyare, Khapra Kodia Caves	Junagadh	Junagadh
190	Ancient Mound	Intwa	Junagadh
191	Jami Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh

192	Bibi Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
193	Raveli Masjid	Mangrol	Junagadh
194	Ranchhod Rayaji Temple with wasteland around the chowk of mahadev Temple	MulDwarka	Junagadh
195	House where Mahatma Gandhi was born	Porbandar	Porbandar
196	Old Parsvanth Temple	Miyani	Porbandar
197	Dhank Caves	Dhank	Rajkot
198	Sun Temple	Thangadh	Surendranagar
199	Navlakha Temple	Sejakpur	Surendranagar
200	Ancient Site/Mound in Village	Sejakpur	Surendranagar
201	Ranak Devi's Temple	Wadhwan	Surendranagar
202	Ananteshwara Temple	BhadiaAnandpur	Surendranagar
203	Darbargarh	Halvad	Morbi
204	Ancient Quarry Site-I	Dholavira	Kachchh
205	Ancient Quarry Site-II	Dholavira	Kachchh

STATEMENT-II

THE DETAILS OF THE ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE LAST THREE YEARS FOR CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF SUN TEMPLE (MODHERA), RANI KI VAV (PATAN), AND CHAMPANER-PAVAGADH

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl. no.	**Name of the monument**	**Financial Year**		
		2022-23	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
1.	Sun Temple Modhera, Patan	28.93	102.93	90.00
2.	Rani ki Vav, Patan	68.94	39.53	82.79

3.	Sahar ki Masjid at Champaner Pavagadh	34.41	15.77	45.00
4.	Kevda Masjid at Champaner Pavagadh	3.02	6.30	20.00
5.	Jami Masjid at Champaner Pavagadh	22.49	30.50	50.00

SPECIAL TOURISM PROMOTION PACKAGE FOR AMRITSAR

1278. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

(a) whether Amritsar deserves focused attention for promotion of tourism as it represents not just Punjab, but the soul of India's spiritual and historic legacy;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch any special tourism promotion package for Amritsar, Punjab;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the concrete steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost infrastructure, safety and hospitality standards and include it in major domestic and international tourism circuits;

(e) the details of the funds allocated and disbursed for development of heritage sites and to promote tourism; and

(f) whether the Government has launched any awareness campaigns of the promotion on digital platforms to attract global tourists, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (f) 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 and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations; subject to availability of funds, adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by the State Government etc.

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 details of the projects sanctioned in Amritsar is as follow:

1. Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar in 2015-16.
2. Border Tourism Experience at Attari, Amritsar in 2023-24.

The details of the projects sanctioned along-with funds allocated and released under Swadesh Darshan, SD2.0, PRASHAD, CBDD and SASCI scheme in the state of Punjab are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Government launched the Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS - UDAN) in October 2016 to enhance regional air connectivity from unserved and underserved airports in the country for making air travel affordable to the people of India. Under this scheme, with a view to promote tourism, routes connecting Amritsar to Kolkata, Jaipur and Patna were operationalised under Tourism – RCS (TRCS). These routes were funded with 100% Viability Gap Funding (VGF) reimbursement by Ministry of Tourism. The total VGF disbursed on these routes stands at Rs.47.09 crores.

Ministry of Tourism under its voluntary scheme of Classification classifies hotels and resorts under the star rating system. Under this system, hotels/resorts are given a rating, from One Star to Three Star, Four and Five Star with or without alcohol, Five Star Deluxe, Heritage (Basic), Heritage (Classic), Heritage (Grand), Legacy Vintage (Basic), Legacy Vintage (Classic), Legacy Vintage (Grand) and Apartment Hotels. Aside from the above, the Ministry also classifies/approves accommodation units viz Homestays/BandBs, guesthouses, tented accommodations and tourism service providers viz Travel Agents, Tour Operators, Tourist Transport Operators.

The details of the funds allocated and disbursed by Archaeological Survey of India for conservation and restoration of monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Chandigarh Circle during the last five financial years and current financial year are given as below:

(Amount in crores)

Financial Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2020-21	0.80	0.80
2021-22	1.50	1.50
2022-23	6.53	6.53
2023-24	11.00	11.00
2024-25	5.65	5.65
2025-26 (Upto 15.07.2025)	4.00	3.27

Ministry of Tourism has launched its revamped version of Incredible India Digital Platform (IIDP) as a comprehensive resource for travellers and stakeholders interested in exploring the country's rich cultural heritage, natural beauty, and diverse attractions. The IIDP uses an AI-powered tool that personalizes visitor experiences by offering real-time weather updates, city exploration, and essential travel services.

Ministry of Tourism promotes all tourist destinations including Punjab through various mediums including the platform of IIDP.

The portal has also partnered with several OTAs (Online Travel Agents) and stakeholders for seamless booking of flights, hotels, cabs, and buses and tickets for ASI monuments.

Digital promotions are also regularly undertaken through the Social Media platforms.

STATEMENT

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme:-

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	State/UT	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount	Amount Released
1.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.40	6.40
2.	Punjab	Development of Chamkaur Sahib at Rupar, Punjab	2021-22	30.52	21.93

The List of the sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme:-

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	State/UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Authorized
1.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32	81.05

List of Sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0:-

(Rs. in Crores)

S No	State	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized
1.	Punjab	2023-24	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06	0.00

2.	Punjab	2023-24	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.90	2.59

List of sanctioned projects under Challenge Based Destination Development *(*CBDD*)*, a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme

(Rs. in Crores)

S No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Name of Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized
1.	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	25.00	2.50
2.	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A symbor of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	24.90	2.49

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

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released
	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	35.27

RAIDS AND INSPECTION BY GST WING

1279. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) whether the Excise and Taxation Officers (ETOs) of the GST wing carried out number of raids every month in the country and particularly in Punjab, if so, the details and the reasons thereof;

(b) whether the Government has a record of the number of raids and inspections carried out by the GST wing of all States and UTs especially in Punjab during the last five years;

(c) whether the State Government can issue any directions to ETOs regarding conducting a fixed number of raids every month;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has issued any directions to the State Governments to ensure transparency in this regard?

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

(a) The GST officers carry out Inspection, search and seizure under provisions of section 67 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and the respective State GST Acts for unearthing non-compliance with the provisions of the said GST Laws. This is based on inputs received from specific intelligence, data analytics, information from other tax formations, etc.

(b) No sir, the record of such inspections and search are maintained by the respective State tax administrations only.

(c) and (d) Information in this regard is not available with the Central Government.

(e) No direction in this regard has been issued by the Central Government as the State tax administration is under the jurisdiction of the respective State Government.

छत्तीसगढ़ में जारी सीएसआर निधि

1280. श्री विजय बघेलः

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

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ में उन कंपनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने सीएसआर निधि जारी की है साथ ही परियोजनाओं के नाम और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन्हें अलग से कितनी राशि जारी की गई;

(ख) दुर्ग लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, विशेषकर बेमेतरा जिले सहित तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सभी परियोजनाएं समय पर पूरी हो गई हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या उपर्युक्त मामले में नोडल एजेंसियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) से (घ) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 ('अधिनियम') की धारा 135, अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII और कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 के तहत कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के लिए कानूनी ढांचा प्रदान किया गया है। अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII उन क्षेत्रों या विषयों को सूचीबद्ध करती है जिन्हें किसी कंपनी द्वारा सीएसआर के रूप में किया जा सकता है। प्रत्येक सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनी जिसकी निवल संपत्ति 500 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक है या 1000 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का कारोबार

है या तत्काल पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में 5 करोड़ रुपये या उससे अधिक का शुद्ध लाभ है, यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि वह प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में, तीन तत्काल वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान किए गए कंपनी के औसत शुद्ध लाभ का कम से कम 2% हैं। सीएसआर ढांचा प्रकटीकरण आधारित है और सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनियों को एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में वार्षिक रूप से सीएसआर कार्यकलापों का ब्यौरा फ़ाइल करना अपेक्षित है। अधिनियम के तहत, सीएसआर एक बोर्ड संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी के बोर्ड को अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उन्हे निष्पादित करने और उन पर निगरानी करने का अधिकार है।

मौजूदा कानूनी प्रावधान, सीएसआर समिति का गठन, सीएसआर नीति तैयार करना, सीएसआर पर वार्षिक कार्य योजना, परियोजना और क्षेत्र की पहचान जिसमें परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जाएगी, मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (सीएफओ) द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय का प्रमाणन और सांविधिक लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय की लेखा परीक्षा आदि पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त तंत्र प्रदान करते हैं। बोर्ड को यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि अनुमोदित राशि सौंपे गए कार्यकलाप (कार्यकलापों) पर खर्च की गई है। यदि कोई राशि खर्च नहीं की जाती है तो ऐसी राशि निर्धारित समय सीमा में अनुसूची VII में नामित निधि (निधिओं) में अंतरित की जाएगी।

मंत्रालय संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर आंकड़े और सीएसआर परियोजना के पूरा होने की स्थिति के बारे में अलग से नहीं रखता है। एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा फ़ाइल सीएसआर से संबंधित सभी आंकड़े सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध हैं और इसे www.csr.gov.in पर देखा जा सकता है। एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा की गई वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, छत्तीसगढ़ में पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक विकास क्षेत्रवार और जिलावार सीएसआर व्यय क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण- I** और **विवरण- II** में दिया गया है।

जब कभी सीएसआर प्रावधानों के किसी उल्लंघन की सूचना मिलती है, तो अनुपालन न करने वाली ऐसी कंपनियों के विरुद्ध कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अभिलेखों की विधिवत जांच करने तथा कानून की सम्यक प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण करने के बाद कार्रवाई शुरू की जाती है।

<u>विवरण- I</u>

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 तक छत्तीसगढ़ में विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	**विकास क्षेत्र**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24**
1.	कृषि वानिकी	0.05	0.44	1.09
2	पशु कल्याण	0.42	0.58	0.62
3.	सशस्त्र बल, भूतपूर्व सैनिक, युद्ध विधवाएं / आश्रित	0.39	0.10	0.53
4.	कला और संस्कृति	0.78	7.39	9.02
5.	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	-	0.19	0.55
6.	शिक्षा	53.75	277.52	100.41
7.	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	21.20	27.44	14.85
8.	लैंगिक समानता	0.08	0.31	0.21
9.	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	166.04	133.77	110.67
10.	आजीविका वृद्धि परियोजनाएं	9.10	23.91	39.31
11.	गरीबी, भूखमरी उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	6.43	24.71	17.16
12.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	36.50	79.14	89.43
13.	सुरक्षित पेयजल	4.45	2.29	1.77
14.	स्वच्छता	1.64	13.56	0.42
15.	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	0.55	3.06	4.52
16.	महिलाओं के लिए घरों और छात्रावासों की स्थापना	-	0.02	0.18
17.	अनाथालय की स्थापना	0.00	0.18	0.21
18.	स्लम क्षेत्र विकास	0.39	0.32	0.63
19.	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानता	3.02	1.47	2.11
20.	विशेष शिक्षा	1.26	1.55	2.50

21.	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	1.78	5.83	9.56
22.	व्यावसायिक कौशल	8.69	1.59	13.22
23.	महिला सशक्तिकरण	1.20	3.73	2.26
24.	एनईसी/उल्लेख नहीं किया गया*	-	-	1.49
	कुल	**317.70**	**609.08**	**422.73**

(31.03.2025 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंध प्रकोष्ठ)

*कंपनियों ने या तो क्षेत्र के नाम निर्दिष्ट नहीं किए या एक से अधिक क्षेत्रों को इंगित किया जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं।

विवरण- II

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 तक छत्तीसगढ़ में विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	**जिला**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24**
1.	बालोद	-	-	-
2.	बलौदाबाजार	-	-	-
3.	बलरामपुर	-	-	-
4.	बस्तर	15.26	12.12	17.24
5.	बेमेतरा	-	-	-
6.	बीजापुर	-	-	-
7.	बिलासपुर	16.74	28.10	46.40
8.	दक्षिण बस्तर दंतेवाड़ा	8.77	9.91	19.52
9.	धमतरी	1.83	9.29	2.71
10.	दुर्ग	13.52	11.26	5.91
11.	गरियाबंद	-	-	-
12.	गौरेला-पेंड्रा-मरवाही	-	-	-
13.	जांजगीर-चांपा	10.29	15.97	5.90
14.	जशपुर	2.31	0.27	2.73
15.	कबीरधाम	0.77	1.67	0.10
16.	खैरागढ़	-	-	-
17.	कोंडागांव	-	3.00	-

18.	कोरबा	22.03	27.23	37.20
19.	कोरिया	2.78	2.46	4.90
20.	महासमुंद	0.77	0.27	6.90
21.	मनेंद्रगढ़	-	-	-
22.	मोहला-मानपुर	-	-	-
23.	मुंगेली	-	-	0.25
24.	नारायणपुर	-	-	-
25.	रायगढ़	23.22	273.62	107.77
26.	रायपुर	79.66	94.87	110.42
27.	राजनांदगांव	7.80	9.23	15.68
28.	शक्ति	-	-	-
29.	सारंगढ़	-	-	-
30.	सुकमा	2.49	1.41	-
31.	सूरजपुर	1.17		1.53
32.	सरगुजा	11.89	10.58	5.03
33.	उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर	1.02	6.59	9.15
34.	जिले जिसे अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं किया गया	95.36	91.24	23.41
कुल		**317.70**	**609.08**	**422.73**

(31.03.2025 तक के आंकड़े) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंध प्रकोष्ठ)

STATUS AND EXPANSION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL CENTRES IN INDIA

1281. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) the details of the number of functional Tribal Cultural Centres currently operational in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the status of existing infrastructure and staff in these centres, and whether these centres are fully functional with full strength of staff, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these centres are actively engaged in the documentation, preservation, and promotion of tribal languages, literature, performing arts and intangible cultural heritage and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any plans to expand Tribal Cultural Centres to underserved regions or areas with significant tribal populations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, along with proposed locations, timelines, and initiatives to support tribal language and cultural revitalisation?

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

(a) and (b) The Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala (Punjab), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh), Kolkata (West Bengal), Dimapur (Nagaland) and Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu) to protect, promote and preserve various forms of folk art and culture including tribal culture. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis in the country for which they engage folk/ tribal artists from all over India who showcase their talent during these programmes.

All theZCCs are fully functional with dedicated infrastructure viz. auditorium, exhibition galleries, libraries and Shilpgram/ Kalagram facilities to host artists and craft displays.

(c) All the ZCCsare actively undertaking the following activities to keep tribal languages, stories, crafts andperforming arts alive:-

- Recording and documenting of endangered tribal languages and dialects with the help of locals and language experts;
- Printing books, reports and stories about tribal folklore and oral history,
- Conducting training and demonstration workshops on tribal crafts, folk theatre, music and dance.
- Organising annual Tribal Festivals, Craft Melas and Art Camps.
- To share the unique tribal culture, artists are engaged to perform in other parts of India.
- Supporting tribal researchers, writers and young artists by providing them fellowships, grants and performance opportunities.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government of India.

ई-श्रम पोर्टल

1282. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

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

(क) ई-श्रम पोर्टल और इसके उद्देश्यों तथा इस संबंध में वर्तमान पहलों एवं उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) 30 मार्च, 2025 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत जिले सहित जिले-वार किए गए पंजीकरणों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इससे श्रमिकों को सकारात्मक परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने असंगठित कामगारों का आधार के साथ जुड़ा एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस (एनडीयूडब्ल्यू) तैयार करने हेतु दिनांक 26 अगस्त 2021 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल (eshram.gov.in) आरंभ किया है। ई-श्रम पोर्टल का उद्देश्य असंगठित कामगारों को स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर एक यूनिवर्सल एकाउंट नंबर (यूएएन) प्रदान करके पंजीकृत करना और उनकी सहायता करना है।

दिनांक 22 जुलाई 2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, 30.95 करोड़ से अधिक असंगठित कामगारों पहले ही ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत हो चुके हैं जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के 8.39 करोड़ से अधिक पंजीकरण शामिल हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत जिले सहित 30 मार्च, 2025 तक असंगठित कामगारों के पंजीकरण की संख्या का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

असंगठित कामगारों की विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुंच बनाने हेतु ई-श्रम को "वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" के रूप में विकसित करने के संबंध में बजट घोषणा, वर्ष 2024-25 के विज़न को ध्यान में रखते हुए, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर 2024 को ई-श्रम- "वन-स्टॉप- सॉल्यूशन" का शुभारंभ किया। ई-श्रम- "वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" में विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा/कल्याण योजनाओं को एक ही पोर्टल अर्थात ई-श्रम पर एकीकृत किया गया है। यह ई-श्रम पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों को ई-श्रम के माध्यम से सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुँच बनाने और अब तक उठाए गए लाभों को देखने सक्षम बनाता है।

अब तक, ई-श्रम कार्डधारकों को लाभ पहुंचाने और सामाजिक सुरक्षा, बीमा एंव कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों तक पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों की चौदह (14) योजनाओं को पहले ही ई-श्रम के साथ एकीकृत/मैप किया जा चुका है जिसमें प्रधानमंत्री स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएमएसवीएनिधि), प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई), प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई), राष्ट्रीय पारिवारिक लाभ योजना (एनएफबीएस), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण

रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), आयुष्मान भारत - प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएमजेएवाई), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना - शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई), प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई), वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी) और प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना (पीएमएमवीवाई) शामिल हैं।

उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के अलावा, ई-श्रम को प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मान-धन (पीएम-एसवाईएम), राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस), स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध), नए युग के शासन के लिए एकीकृत मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन (उमंग), डिजिटल लॉकर (डिजिलॉकर), माईस्कीम और ओपन गवर्नमेंट डेटा प्लेटफॉर्म (ओजीडी) के साथ भी एकीकृत किया गया है।

विवरण

दिनांक 30.03.2025 तक बागपत जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में ई-श्रम पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगारों का जिले-वार ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं	**जिला**	**पंजीकरण की संख्या**
1	आगरा	17,60,260
2	अलीगढ़	14,44,612
3	अंबेडकर नगर	11,28,044
4	अमेठी	8,40,031
5	अमरोहा	7,47,626
6	औरैया	5,99,124
7	अयोध्या	11,25,928
8	आजमगढ़	19,35,464
9	बागपत	4,11,725
10	बहराईच	15,28,633
11	बलिया	14,18,331
12	बलरामपुर	8,16,820
13	बलरामपुर-रामानुजगंज	2

14	बाँदा	7,07,051
15	बारा बांकी	14,50,396
16	बरेली	19,46,660
17	बस्ती	10,55,746
18	भदोही	7,44,715
19	बिजनौर	15,12,414
20	शाहजहांपुर	14,05,244
21	बुलन्दशहर	13,92,908
22	चंदौली	8,36,076
23	चित्रकूट	4,28,766
24	देवरिया	13,79,222
25	ईटा	7,70,480
26	इटावा	6,95,320
27	फर्रुखाबाद	8,27,223
28	फ़तेहपुर	10,77,356
29	फिरोजाबाद	10,89,367
30	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	5,75,235
31	गाजियाबाद	9,45,566
32	गाजीपुर	14,91,541
33	गोंडा	14,99,648
34	गोरखपुर	19,31,433
35	हमीरपुर	4,76,417
36	हापुड़	4,94,783
37	हरदोई	17,89,422
38	हाथरस	6,92,840
39	जालौन	6,64,204
40	जौनपुर	21,50,531
41	झांसी	7,89,668
42	कन्नौज	7,65,079
43	कानपुर देहात	8,01,123
44	कानपुर नगर	15,32,256

45	कासगंज	6,37,291
46	कौशांबी	6,68,828
47	खेरी	18,72,069
48	कुशीनगर	16,26,852
49	ललितपुर	5,93,802
50	लखनऊ	15,39,765
51	महोबा	3,65,243
52	महराजगंज	12,92,050
53	मैनपुरी	8,13,975
54	मथुरा	9,61,672
55	मऊ	9,41,499
56	मेरठ	11,70,010
57	मिर्जापुर	10,70,339
58	मुरादाबाद	13,06,298
59	मुजफ्फरनगर	9,75,547
60	पीलीभीत	10,06,022
61	प्रतापगढ़	15,05,590
62	प्रयागराज	23,00,620
63	रायबरेली	12,79,146
64	रामपुर	9,69,094
65	सहारनपुर	13,61,687
66	संभल	9,07,139
67	संत कबीर नगर	7,41,022
68	शाहजहांपुर	14,03,308
69	शामली	5,16,485
70	श्रावस्ती	4,80,579
71	सिद्धार्थनगर	10,58,832
72	सीतापुर	20,62,299
73	सोनभद्र	7,86,086
74	सुल्तानपुर	11,69,764
75	उन्नाव	13,15,154

76	वाराणसी	14,72,168
	कुल	8,38,45,525

SANKALP SCHEME IN TELANGANA

1283. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

(a) the total number of districts in Telangana covered under the Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) scheme along with the fund allocated and expenditure reported by the State Government since the launch of the said scheme in the State;

(b) the number of beneficiaries under the said scheme in the said districts classified on the basis of OBC/SC/ST and females since its launch;

(c) the total number of model training centres, district skill committees and innovation labs established under SANKALP in Telangana, district-wise since its inception; and

(d) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government under the said scheme in the country including Telangana to improve access to the scheme for SC/ST, women and differently abled persons?

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) Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP), a World Bank loan assisted outcome-based Centrally sponsored scheme, was launched in January 2018 with an initial implementation period till March 2023. The implementation period was subsequently extended until March 2025, and the project has now been completed. The scheme aimed at strengthening the short-term skill development ecosystem by focusing on three key Result Areas: (i) institutional strengthening at national, state, and district levels, (ii) quality assurance in skill development programs, and (iii) inclusion of marginalized groups.

All the 33 districts of Telangana were covered under the SANKALP. Against allocated fund of Rs. 14.29 crore for Telangana (Central and State share) under the State Incentive Grant (SIG) and Aspirational Skilling Abhiyan (ASA) components of the scheme, expenditure of Rs. 12.60 has been reported by Government of Telangana.

(b) The district wise details of the OBC/SC/ST and female beneficiaries are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) Training programmes under SANKALP were executed through implementing agencies at the State and district level at training centres identified by them. Further, 100, Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) have been converted into model JSS through the scheme, which includes three in Telangana i.e. JSS Khamman (Khammam district), JSS Adilabad (Adilabad district) and JSS Mahabub Nagar (Mahabub Nagar District). Further, in all the districts, except Naryanapet in Telangana, the District Skill Committees (DSCs) have been formed.

(d) Under the Result Area (iii) of SANKALP, i.e. inclusion of marginalized groups, various initiatives were undertaken which included specific interventions to improve participation of SC/ST, women, and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) through target group focused projects, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) interventions, and convergence with state-led social and entrepreneurial programmes.

STATEMENT

The district wise details of the OBC/SC/ST and female beneficiaries

S. No.	Name of District	No. of beneficiaries	Females	OBC	SC	ST
1.	Adilabad	105	103	92	9	4
2.	Asifabad	85	35	61	18	6
3.	Bhongiri	102	45	64	33	5
4.	Gadwal	123	50	95	28	0
5.	Hanumakonda	100	79	75	17	8
6.	Hyderabad	131	104	114	11	6
7.	Jagital	80	29	68	5	7
8.	Jangaon	105	16	65	35	5
9.	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	109	50	78	21	10
10.	Kama Reddy	102	79	96	6	0
11.	Karimnagar	75	14	43	30	2
12.	Khammam	81	32	75	5	1
13.	Kothagudem	130	119	100	16	14
14.	Mahabub Nagar	75	49	57	10	8
15.	Mahabubabad	101	80	68	23	10
16.	Mancherial	80	43	47	23	10
17.	Medak	75	42	65	6	4
18.	Medchal	82	71	65	14	3

19.	Mulugu	105	45	51	2	52
20.	Nagar Kurnool	75	39	70	4	1
21.	Nalgonda	104	40	61	37	6
22.	Naryanapet	101	90	43	50	8
23.	Nirmal	80	22	75	4	1
24.	Nizamabad	74	40	61	9	4
25.	Peddapali	80	20	72	7	1
26.	Rajana Sirisilla	79	55	74	2	3
27.	Ranga Reddy	141	119	118	20	3
28.	Sangareddy	104	67	94	10	0
29.	Siddipet	121	37	111	8	2
30.	Suryapet	114	58	57	44	13
31.	Viakrabad	76	55	38	28	10
32.	Wanaparthy	100	75	93	6	1
33.	Warangal	118	106	79	35	4
	Grand Total	3213	1908	2425	576	212

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS FOR WORKERS IN UNORGANISED SECTOR

1284. SHRI A. MANI:

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

(a) the number of workers in the unorganised sector provided with social security benefits during the last five years in Tamil Nadu including Dharmapuri Constituency;

(b) whether the Government is taking any special measures to extend benefits to gig workers employed in app-based services, delivery services, and freelancing and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the budget allocation for welfare schemes benefiting gig and unorganised sector workers in the current financial year; and

(d) whether the Government has held any consultations with stakeholders regarding social security measures for gig workers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The 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. The total number of beneficiaries enrolled under PM-SYM scheme in Tamil Nadu is 69,490 as on 10.07.2025. The district wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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 health care benefits under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya

Yojana (AB-PMJAY). The budget allocation in the M/o Labour and Employment for welfare of unorganized worker in the current Financial Year is Rs. 299.80 crore. Multiple rounds of deliberations have been conducted with aggregators, Knowledge Partners, and Platform Workers' Unions/Associations and State Governments/UTs for social security framework of gig and platform workers.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of beneficiaries in the State of Tamil Nadu (as on 10.07.2025)

Sl. No.	Districts	Registration
1	Pudukkottai	3,633
2	Vellore	3,476
3	Thiruvarur	3,298
4	Cuddalore	3,099
5	Villupuram	2,789
6	Erode	2,771
7	Tuticorin	2,736
8	Krishnagiri	2,587
9	Coimbatore	2,486
10	Virudhunagar	2,448
11	Tiruchirappalli	2,409
12	Kanniyakumari	2,345
13	Dindigul	2,177
14	Dharmapuri	2,166
15	Salem	2,155
16	Tirunelveli	2,146
17	Tiruvannamalai	2,061
18	Ramanathapuram	1,999
19	Madurai	1,919

20	Kanchipuram	1,877
21	Theni	1,741
22	Thanjavur	1,696
23	Tiruppur	1,637
24	Thiruvallur	1,626
25	Chennai	1,579
26	Chengalpattu	1,575
27	Nagapattinam	1,559
28	Namakkal	1,451
29	Ariyalur	1,328
30	Karur	1,173
31	Perambalur	1,070
32	Sivaganga	941
33	The Nilgiris	850
34	Ranipet	251
35	Tenkasi	188
36	Kallakurichi	101
37	Tirupathur	95
38	Mayiladuthurai	52
Total		69,490

Data Source: CSC as on 10.07.2025.

FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES IN PROCUREMENT OF COMPUTERS IN BHU

1285. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a complaint regarding financial irregularities in computer procurement at Computer Centre of Banaras Hindu University during the year 2017-18;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with action taken thereon;

(c) whether an Inquiry Committee was constituted to examine discrepancies in specifications of delivered computers;

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

(e) the details of internal review or administrative action pending for alleged lapses?

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) Banaras Hindu University (BHU) has informed that no complaint regarding financial irregularities in Computer procurement at the Computer Centre of BHU was received during 2017-18. Further, no computers were purchased for the Computer Centre in BHU during the period.

PROMOTION OF CULTURAL AND HERITAGE SITES IN LADAKH

1286. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified key cultural and heritage sites in Ladakh, including ancient monasteries and rock carvings for protection under centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds have been allocated under the “Adopt a Heritage” or “Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive”(PRASHAD) schemes for conservation or tourism-linked development of sites such as Hemis, Diskit or Lamayuru monasteries and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is working with local stakeholders and Buddhist organizations to digitize manuscripts and promote Ladakhi language and folk traditions and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans to establish a regional cultural centre or museum in Leh or Kargil to showcase Ladakh's unique trans-Himalayan heritage and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) There are 15 protected monuments in the Union Territory (UT) of Ladakh under regular conservation and maintenance by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The officers of ASI conduct periodic inspections to monitor the status of conservation, maintenance and any necessary repair works of these monuments. These efforts ensure the proper upkeep and protection of heritage structures within the Union Territory.

(c) No protected monument in the UT of Ladakh has been taken up under the “Adopt a Heritage” 2.0 program.

Under the PRASHAD Scheme of Ministry of Tourism, no project is sanctioned in the UT of Ladakh.

(d) Ministry of Culture has an Autonomous Institution namely Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (Deemed to be University) operating from Leh, UT of Ladakh. Among other activities, CIBS helps in the promotion of Ladakhi language and folk tradition of Ladakh. It also runs Certificate and Masters Courses in Bhoti language and literature.

The Sahitya Akademi, an Autonomous Institution of Ministry of Culture has been working for the promotion of Indian Literature in 24 Indian languages recognized by it, besides unrecognized and tribal languages. The Sahitya Akademi conferred the Bhasha Samman in Ladhakhi language in 1998 and 2015.

Under the National Mission for Manuscript (now Gyan Bharatam Mission), Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh has been documenting and executing the conservation of Manuscripts since 2003.

The Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres having their headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kokata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur with objectives of preservation, promotion and dissemination of the traditional folk arts and culture of the various States/ Union Territories including Union Territory of Leh, Ladakh.

(e) There is no proposal under consideration to establish a regional cultural centre or museum at Leh or Kargil.

ETHICAL CULLING/STERILIZATION POLICY FOR OVERPOPULATED WILD SPECIES

1287. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing or supporting ethical culling or scientific sterilization programmes to control the overpopulated species of animals such as monkeys and neelgai in conflict-affected districts of Kerala and other States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of animals sterilized or relocated under such programmes during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any comprehensive policy has been formulated in this regard especially in areas with high incidence of crop depredation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria used to identify species and conflict zones eligible for such interventions?

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) Management of wildlife including mitigation of human-animal conflicts is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory administration.

The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, contains adequate provisions to address matters related to the control of wildlife populations and the overall management of wild animals in the country. In particular, Section 11 of the Act empowers the Chief Wildlife Warden of a State/UT to take necessary measures for managing situations arising from human-wildlife conflict.

RECOGNITION OF GOVERNING BODY FOR MMA IN INDIA

1288. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that in the country, multiple bodies such as Mixed Martial Arts (MMA) India, the Federation of MMA India (FMMAI) and the All India MMA Federation (AIMMAF) are claiming to be the official governing body for the sport;

(b) whether the Government and the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) have officially recognized any one federation to govern and represent India in MMA at international competitions, including the Asian Games;

(c) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to resolve the dispute among these federations and ensure proper representation of India at the 20th Asian Games in MMA;

(d) whether the Government proposes to allow the professional athletes to represent India in the MMA competition at the 20th Asian Games; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) This Ministry has not recognized any federation as National Sports Federation (NSF) for the sport of Mixed Martial Art (MMA) though there are multiple bodies claiming to be the governing body for MMA sport. Recognition by the Ministry of a sports federation as a National Sports Federation for a particular sport is done in accordance with the criteria laid down in the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 and subsequent guidelines issued from time to time.

(d) and (e) Entries of athletes/teams for participation in Asian Games is done by the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), in terms of the criteria and guidelines prescribed by the Olympic Council of Asia and the concerned International and Asian federations of the respective sports disciplines.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST DESTINATION

1289. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) the details of the initiative announced in Budget 2025 to develop the top 50 tourist destination sites in the country through a challenge mode in partnership with the State Governments;

(b) the criteria and process adopted for selection of these destinations, and the role of State Governments in providing land and facilitating infrastructure;

(c) whether the identified destinations include hotel infrastructure under the Harmonised Master List (HML) of infrastructure and the incentives associated therewith and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Karnataka under this initiative and if so, whether Mangaluru or any site in Dakshina Kannada proposed or shortlisted, along with the current status of such proposals?

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

(a) to (d) The Union budget for the year 2025-26 mentions that 'Top 50 tourist destination sites in the country will be developed in partnership with states through a challenge mode. Land for building key infrastructure will have to be provided by states. Hotels in those destinations will be included in the infrastructure Harmonized Master List (HML). Discussions have been held with the State Governments/UTs and other stakeholders with regard to the criteria.

The criteria for selection of destination under the initiative would broadly encompass the potential of the destinations, preparedness of the State/Local Governments, the possibility of private investment etc.

STATUS OF RUSA AND PM USHA SCHEMES

1290. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) the number and names of Higher Educational Institutions in Uttar Pradesh that have been supported by Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) along with the details of funds sanctioned/disbursed under each of its components, district-wise;

(b) the details of new model degree colleges that have been established in Uttar Pradesh under RUSA during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from State Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Colleges/Universities under PM-USHA Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of funds sanctioned and disbursed under PM-USHA by the Government for the same?

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

(a) to (e) The government has 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. 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 Uttar Pradesh, under RUSA, a total of 138 projects with a total central support of Rs. 553.89 crore have been approved under various components, including 26 New Model Degree Colleges (NMDCs) with a central support of Rs. 187.2 crore, which are functional as per the information furnished by the State. The details of projects approved under RUSA in Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

However, based on the proposals submitted by the State under PM-USHA under various components, a total of 66 projects with a central support of Rs. 606.98 crore were approved in the State. The component-wise details are as given below:

S. No.	Component	No. of projects approved	Central share approved (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Multi-Disciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU)	6	360.00
2	Grants to Strengthen Universities (GSU)	8	83.95
3	Grants to Strengthen Colleges (GSC)	51	147.08
4	Gender Inclusion and Equity Initiatives (GIEI)	1	6.00
	MMER	State as a unit	9.95
	Total	66	606.98

STATEMENT

Details of projects approved in the State of Uttar Pradesh under RUSA

S. No	Phase	Component Name	Institution Name	District	Central Share Approved (Rs. in Cr.)
1	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University	Agra	12.00
2	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Mata Bhagwati Devi Government Girls Degree College, Anwalheraa, Agra	Agra	1.20
3	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Gonda	Aligarh	1.20
4	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Khair, Aligarh	Aligarh	1.20
5	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Tappal, Aligarh	Aligarh	1.20
6	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	S.R.G. Government Degree College, Chharra, Aligarh	Aligarh	1.20
7	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Veerangana Avantibai Government Degree College, Atrauli, Aligarh	Aligarh	1.20
8	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Govt. P.G. College, Nani, Allahabad	Allahabad	1.20
9	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Ramabai Government Degree College, Akbarpur, AmbedkarNagar	Ambedkar Nagar	1.20
10	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government P.G. College, Mushaphirkhana	Amethi	1.20
11	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	G.P.S. Government Mahila Degree College, Ambari, Ajamgarh	Azamgarh	1.20
12	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Badyun	Badaun	7.20
13	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Damyanti Raj Anand Government Degree College, Bisauli, Badaun	Badaun	1.20

S. No	Phase	Component Name	Institution Name	District	Central Share Approved (Rs. in Cr.)
14	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Badaun	Badaun	1.20
15	RUSA 2	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government college bilsi	Badaun	1.20
16	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Mahila Degree College, Ballia	Ballia	1.20
17	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Balrampur	Balrampur	7.20
18	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Banda	Banda	7.20
19	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Mahila Degree College, Banda	Banda	1.20
20	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Barabanki	Barabanki	7.20
21	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Sant Kavi Baba Baijnath Government P.G. College, Harakh, Barabanki	Barabanki	1.20
22	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	M.J.P. Rohilkhand University	Bareilly	12.00
23	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Faridpur, Bareilly,	Bareilly	1.20
24	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Ram Manohar Lohia Government Degree College, Aanvala, Bareilly	Bareilly	1.20
25	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Veerangana Rani Avantibai Lodhi Government women Degree College, Bareilly	Bareilly	1.20
26	RUSA 1	New Colleges (Professional and Technical)	Government Engineering College, Basti	Basti	15.60
27	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Basti	Basti	7.20

S. No	Phase	Component Name	Institution Name	District	Central Share Approved (Rs. in Cr.)
28	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukharji Govt. College, Bhadohi, Santravidasnagar	Bhadohi	1.20
29	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Kashi Naresh Govt. P.G. College, Gyanpur, Santravidas Nagar	Bhadohi	1.20
30	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Bulandsahar	Bulandshahr	7.20
31	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, B.B. Nagar, Bulandsahar	Bulandshahr	1.20
32	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Pt. K. P. T. Government P.G. College, Chandauli	Chandauli	1.20
33	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Savitri Bai Fule Govt.College, Chakia, Chandauli	Chandauli	1.20
34	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Shaheed Hira Singh Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya, Dhanapur, Chandauli	Chandauli	1.20
35	RUSA 2	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College Manikpur	Chitrakoot	1.20
36	RUSA 2	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government PG College Karwi	Chitrakoot	1.20
37	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Indupur, Gauribajar, Dewariya	Deoria	1.20
38	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Pt. Deenanath Pandey Govt. Mahila Degree College, Deoria	Deoria	1.20
39	RUSA 1	New Colleges (Professional and Technical)	Government Engineering College, Gonda	Devipatan	15.60
40	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Etah	Etah	7.20
41	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government P.G. College, Jaleshar, Etah	Etah	1.20

S. No	Phase	Component Name	Institution Name	District	Central Share Approved (Rs. in Cr.)
42	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University	Faizabad	12.00
43	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Fatehpur	Fatehpur	7.20
44	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Dr. B.R.A. Government Girls P.G.college, Fatehpur	Fatehpur	1.20
45	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Girls P.G. College, Bindiki, Fatehpur	Fatehpur	1.20
46	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Girls P.G. College, Sirsaganj, Firojabad	Firozabad	1.20
47	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government P.G. College, Noida, Gautambuddh nagar	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1.20
48	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Kumari Mayawati Govt.Girls P.G. College, Badalpur, Gautambuddhnagar	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1.20
49	RUSA 2	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	Gautam Budha University	Gautam Buddha Nagar	12.00
50	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Girls P.G. College, Ghazipur	Ghazipur	1.20
51	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Shaheed Smarak Government Degree College, Muhamdabad, Yusufpur, Ghazipur	Ghazipur	1.20
52	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University	Gorakhpur	12.00
53	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	12.00
54	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Deendayal Uppadhya Govt. Degree College, Sahjanwa Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	1.20
55	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Veer Bhadur Singh Govt. Degree College, Campiyarganj, Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	1.20

S. No	Phase	Component Name	Institution Name	District	Central Share Approved (Rs. in Cr.)
56	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Hamirpur	Hamirpur	7.20
57	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government P.G. College, Hamirpur	Hamirpur	1.20
58	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Govt. Girls Degree College, Hamirpur	Hamirpur	1.20
59	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Hardoi	Hardoi	7.20
60	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Pihani, Hardoi	Hardoi	1.20
61	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Maharana Pratap Government P.G. College, Hardoi	Hardoi	1.20
62	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Hathras	Hathras	7.20
63	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Maharana Pratap Government Degree College, Sikandara Rao, Hathras	Hathras	1.20
64	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Fundi Singh Launa Government P.G. College, Jalaun	Jalaun	1.20
65	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University	Jaunpur	12.00
66	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	Bundelkhand University	Jhansi	12.00
67	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Mahila Degree College, Jhansi	Jhansi	1.20
68	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Ramabai Ambedkar Govt. Degree College, Gajraula, Amroha J.P.Nagar	Jyotiba P. Nagar	1.20
69	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Dr. Bheem Rav Ambedkar Govt. Degree College, Anaigi, Kannauj	Kannauj	1.20
70	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College Akbarpur, Kanpur Dehat	Kanpur Dehat	1.20

S. No	Phase	Component Name	Institution Name	District	Central Share Approved (Rs. in Cr.)
71	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Ram Sahai Government Degree College, Bairi, Shivrajpur, Kanpur	kanpur Dehat|| Kanpur Nagar	1.20
72	RUSA 1	Creation of Universities by way of Upgradation of Existing Autonomous Colleges	Harcourt Butler Technology Institute	Kanpur Dehat||Kanpur Nagar	33.00
73	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Kanpur University	Kanpur Dehat||Kanpur Nagar	12.00
74	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Kushinagar	Kushi Nagar	7.20
75	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College Paliya Kala, Lakhimpur Khiri	Lakhimpur	1.20
76	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Lalitpur	Lalitpur	7.20
77	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	R.S. Government P.G. College, Lalitpur	Lalitpur	1.20
78	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Rajarshi Purushottam Das Tandon Govt. Degree College, Talbehat, Lalitpur	Lalitpur	1.20
79	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti Urdu, Arbi Farsi University	Lucknow	12.00
80	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	Lucknow University	Lucknow	12.00
81	RUSA 1	Faculty Improvement	Academic Staff College, Lucknow University	Lucknow	6.00
82	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Maharaja Bijli Pasi Govt. P.G. College, Ashiyana, Lucknow	Lucknow	1.20
83	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bosh Govt, Mahila P.G. College, Aliganj, Lucknow	Lucknow	1.20

S. No	Phase	Component Name	Institution Name	District	Central Share Approved (Rs. in Cr.)
84	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Pt. Deen Dayal Ukpadhyay Govt. Girls Degree College, Rajajipuram, Lucknow	Lucknow	1.20
85	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Mahoba	Mahoba	7.20
86	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Charkhari, Mahoba	Mahoba	1.20
87	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government P.G. College, Mahoba	Mahoba	1.20
88	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Mont, Mathura	Mathura	1.20
89	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Ram Bachan Singh Government Mahila Degree College, Bagali Pinjara, Mau	Mau	1.20
90	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	S.G.N. Government P.G. College, Muhamdabad, Gohana, Mau	Mau	1.20
91	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	Chaudhary Charan Singh University	Meerut	12.00
92	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Shaeed Mangal Pandey Mahila Govt.Girls P.G. College, Meerut	Meerut	1.20
93	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Mahila Degree College, Adhalhat, Mirzapur	Mirzapur	1.20
94	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Narottam Singh Padam Singh Government P.G. College, Margraha, Shikhar, Mirzapur	Mirzapur	1.20
95	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	SSSVS Government P.G. College, Chunar, Mirzapur	Mirzapur	1.20
96	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Muradabad	Moradabad	7.20
97	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Pilibhit	Pilibhit	7.20

S. No	Phase	Component Name	Institution Name	District	Central Share Approved (Rs. in Cr.)
98	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Post Graduate Degree College, Bisalpur, Pilibhit	Pilibhit	1.20
99	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Women Degree College, Pilibhit	Pilibhit	1.20
100	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Raniganj, Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	1.20
101	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Sangipur, Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	1.20
102	RUSA 2	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Kaushalaya Bharat Singh Gandhi Government Girls Degree College, Dhindhui Patti	Pratapgarh	1.20
103	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Raibarely	Rae Bareli	7.20
104	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Dr. Bheem Raw Ambedkar Govt.P.G. College, Unchahar, Raibareilly	Rae Bareli	1.20
105	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Indira Gandhi Government Mahila Degree College, Raibareilly	Rae Bareli	1.20
106	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Rampur	Rampur	7.20
107	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Raja Post Graduate College, Rampur	Rampur	1.20
108	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Women P.G. College, Rampur	Rampur	1.20
109	RUSA 2	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Bilaspur	Rampur	1.20
110	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Saharanpur	Saharanpur	7.20
111	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Behat, Sharanpur	Saharanpur	1.20

S. No	Phase	Component Name	Institution Name	District	Central Share Approved (Rs. in Cr.)
112	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Deoband, Sharanpur	Saharanpur	1.20
113	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Nanauta, Sahranpur	Saharanpur	1.20
114	RUSA 2	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government PG College Gangoh	Saharanpur	1.20
115	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Babrala, Gunnaur	Sambhal	1.20
116	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Sant Kabir Nagar	Sant Kabeer Nagar	7.20
117	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Shajananpur	Shahjahanpur	7.20
118	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Prem kishan khanna Govt. Degree College, Jalalabad, Sahajahnpur	Shahjahanpur	1.20
119	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Govt. Women P.G. College, Kandhala, Shamli	Shamli	1.20
120	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Vijay Singh Pathak Govt. P.G. College, Kairana Shamli	Shamli	1.20
121	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Srawasti	Shravasti	7.20
122	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Siddharth Nagar	Siddharth Nagar	7.20
123	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Sitapur	Sitapur	7.20
124	RUSA 2	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Deen Dayal Upadhayay Govt PG College	Sitapur	1.20
125	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Sonbhadra	Sonbhadra	7.20
126	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Bhirav Devras Govt. Degree College, Duddhi, Sonbhadra	Sonbhadra	1.20

S. No	Phase	Component Name	Institution Name	District	Central Share Approved (Rs. in Cr.)
127	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government P.G. College, Obra, Sonbhadr	Sonbhadra	1.20
128	RUSA 1	Preparatory Grants	State as a unit	State as a unit	6.00
129	RUSA 1	Equity Initiative	State as a Unit	State as a unit	3.00
130	RUSA 1	New Model Degree Colleges	Govt. Degree College, Unao	Unnao	7.20
131	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Degree College, Unnao	Unnao	1.20
132	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Indira Gandhi Government Degree College, Bangarmau, Unnao	Unnao	1.20
133	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth	Varanasi	12.00
134	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Universities	Sampoornanad Sanskrit University	Varanasi	12.00
135	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Government Girls Degree College, D.L.W. Varanasi	Varanasi	1.20
136	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Pt. Deen Dayal Uppadhaya Government Degree College, Palahi Patti, Varanasi	Varanasi	1.20
137	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Pt. Deen Dayal Uppadhaya Govt. Mahila Degree College, Sevapuri, Varanasi	Varanasi	1.20
138	RUSA 1	Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel Govt. Degree College, Jakhinni, Varanasi	Varanasi	1.20
MMER			State as a unit	State as a unit	9.09
Grand Total					553.89

EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES FOR HIGHLY SKILLED YOUTH

1291. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the population of young people with highly employable skills is increasing in the country;

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

(c) the details of schemes/initiatives undertaken by the Government to provide employment to such individuals during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has started any drive to identify the young individuals in the age group of 21-30 with highly employable skills in the country;

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

(f) the details of other schemes and initiatives of the Government to facilitate the employment, skilling and other opportunities for young population of 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 (f) Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan

Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry relevant skills. State-wise details of candidates trained under PMKVY since inception up to 30th June, 2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of candidates trained / oriented under PMKVY since inception up to 30th June, 2025:

State	Trained/Oriented
A and N Islands	5,501
Andhra Pradesh	5,27,676
Arunachal Pradesh	98,157
Assam	8,39,371
Bihar	7,59,846
Chandigarh	28,009
Chhattisgarh	2,04,474
Delhi	5,26,790
Goa	10,484
Gujarat	4,71,538
Haryana	7,62,041
Himachal Pradesh	1,76,021
Jammu and Kashmir	4,29,204
Jharkhand	3,14,048
Karnataka	6,05,147
Kerala	2,74,550
Ladakh	4,076
Lakshadweep	390
Madhya Pradesh	12,13,250
Maharashtra	13,31,385
Manipur	1,14,910
Meghalaya	58,706
Mizoram	44,147
Nagaland	54,013
Odisha	6,02,124
Puducherry	35,491

Punjab	5,59,406
Rajasthan	14,06,943
Sikkim	19,479
Tamil Nadu	8,85,134
Telangana	4,64,107
DNH and DD	11,842
Tripura	1,59,920
Uttar Pradesh	25,06,438
Uttarakhand	2,51,815
West Bengal	6,50,830
Overall	1,64,07,263

रोजगार दर में वृद्धि करने के उपाय

1292. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

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

(क) देश में वर्तमान रोजगार दर और हाल के वर्षो में इसकी प्रवृत्ति का अद्यतन ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में, विशेषकर युवाओं के लिए, रोजगार सृजन हेतु उठाए जा रहे ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार का रोजगार सुरक्षा और आजीविका सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए मनरेगा में किस प्रकार सुधार करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का मनरेगा के दायरे का विस्तार करके इसमें अकुशल श्रम के साथ-साथ कौशल आधारित रोजगार को भी शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) मेक इन इंडिया और आत्मनिर्भर भारत जैसी पहलों के तहत हरित ऊर्जा, डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था और विनिर्माण जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) रोजगार और बेरोजगारी का आधिकारिक डेटा स्रोत है जिसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा वर्ष 2017-18 से आयोजित किया जा रहा है।

नवीनतम उपलब्ध वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों का रोजगार को दर्शाने वाला अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) 2017-18 में 46.8% से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 58.2% हो गया है।

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (महात्मा गांधी एनआरईजीएस) मांग आधारित वेतन रोजगार कार्यक्रम है जिसमें प्रत्येक परिवार, जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अप्रशिक्षित/अकुशल शारीरिक श्रम करने के स्वेच्छा से इच्छुक हैं, को प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में कम से कम सौ दिनों का गारंटीशुदा वेतन रोजगार प्रदान करके देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवारों की आजीविका सुरक्षा बढ़ाने का प्रावधान करता है। यह आजीविका सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है अर्थात् जब रोजगार के बेहतर अवसर उपलब्ध न हों तो ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास आजीविका उपार्जन का यह विकल्प उपलब्ध रहे। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय मुद्रास्फीति के कारण कामगारों की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए, कृषि श्रमिकों हेतु उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सीपीआई-एएल) में परिवर्तन के आधार पर, प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में वेतन दर संशोधित करता है। वेतन दर को प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के दिनांक 1 अप्रैल से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में अधिसूचित वेतन दर में समग्र प्रतिशत वृद्धि लगभग 7% है।

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

भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के तहत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों आदि के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से, शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में, युवाओं सहित पूरे देश में, 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) आदि के तहत कौशल, पुन: कौशल और कौशल संवर्धन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल प्रदान करके भविष्य के लिए सक्षम बनाना है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार का श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल चला रहा है, जो निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों की नौकरियों, ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन रोजगार मेलों की जानकारी, नौकरी खोज और मिलान, करियर परामर्श, व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों की जानकारी, कौशल/प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि 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 जुटाई गई हैं।

दिनांक 25 सितंबर, 2014 को 'मेक इन इंडिया' पहल शुरू की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य निवेश को सुगम बनाने, नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने, बुनियादी ढांचे में श्रेष्ठ श्रेणी का निर्माण करने और भारत को विनिर्माण, डिजाइन और नवाचार का केंद्र बनाना है। यह अनूठी 'वोकल फॉर लोकल' पहलों में से एक है जिसने दुनिया के लिए भारत के विनिर्माण क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा दिया। देश में घरेलू और विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश (एफडीआई) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग बढ़ाने हेतु मंत्रालयों, राज्य सरकारों और विदेश में भारतीय मिशनों के माध्यम से निवेश आउटरीच किया जा रहा है। वर्तमान में, मेक इन इंडिया 2.0 हरित ऊर्जा, डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था और विनिर्माण सहित 27 क्षेत्रों पर केंद्रित है, जिसे विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्य सरकारों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

सरकार ने विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें 14 क्षेत्रों (हरित ऊर्जा, डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था और विनिर्माण सहित) के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना का विस्तार, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के अंतर को कम करने और निजी निवेश को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए पीएम गतिशक्ति योजना की शुरुआत, एमएसएमई को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए आपातकालीन क्रेडिट लाइन गारंटी योजना (ईसीएलजीएस) का विस्तार आदि सहित कई प्रयास शामिल हैं। आत्मनिर्भर भारत मिशन के हिस्से के रूप में, सरकार ने आने वाले वर्षों में आर्थिक विकास को गति देने के लिए परियोजनाओं की नेशनल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सूची को भी लागू किया है। सरकार ने बैंकों को पुनर्पूंजीकृत किया है, उनका विलय किया है और उनकी बैलेंस शीट को मजबूत किया है ताकि मौजूदा वैश्विक अनिश्चितताओं के खत्म होने के बाद बैंकों द्वारा ऋण देने की सुविधाओं का तेजी से विकास हो सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए सभी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन, रोजगार क्षमता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए रोजगार संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को मंजूरी दी है।

जनजातीय छात्रों के आंकड़े

1293. श्री गणेश सिंहः

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

(क) वर्ष 2014 से अब तक मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले में स्कूल में प्रवेश लेने वाले जनजातीय छात्रों के सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ों, स्कूल छोड़ने की दर में कमी और शिक्षा में गुणात्मक सुधार सहित प्रमुख उपलब्धियां क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के अनुसार अर्ध-पर्वतीय और आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय और समुदाय-विशिष्ट शैक्षिक योजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए किसी दीर्घकालिक क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक योजना पर काम कर रही है?

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

(क) स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग (डीओएसईएल), शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए स्कूल शिक्षा संकेतकों संबंधी डेटा रिकॉर्ड करने हेतु शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली प्लस (यूडाइज़+) प्रणाली तैयार की है। यूडाइज़+ 2023-24 के अनुसार, वर्ष 2014-15 और 2023-24 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के अनुसूचित जनजाति (अजा) के विद्यार्थियों की स्कूल छोड़ने की दर कम हुई है जो निम्नानुसार है:

मध्य प्रदेश (अजा)	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक
2014-15	11.9	15.7	34.5
2023-24	2.6	12.2	24.8

(ख) शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन केंद्र, परख (एनसीईआरटी) द्वारा दिसंबर 2024 में आयोजित परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024 में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के अनुसार कक्षा 3, 6 और 9 के विद्यार्थियों में बुनियादी योग्यता विकास का मूल्यांकन किया गया। इसमें 781 जिलों के 74,000 से अधिक विद्यालयों के 21.15 लाख से अधिक विद्यार्थियों और 2.70 लाख शिक्षकों ने भाग लिया। सतना जिले से 97 विद्यालयों के 2,699 विद्यार्थियों और 354 शिक्षकों ने भाग लिया। राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला-स्तरीय रिपोर्ट कार्ड https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en पर उपलब्ध हैं।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना, समग्र शिक्षा, को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। अब इस योजना को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप तैयार किया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि सभी बच्चों को एक समान और समावेशी कक्षा वातावरण के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त हो, जिसमें उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखा जाए और उन्हें अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाया जाए।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को स्कूल छोड़ने की दर को कम करने के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ शुरू करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर तक नए स्कूल खोलना/उनका सुदृढीकरण, स्कूल भवनों और अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं का निर्माण, कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों की स्थापना, स्तरोन्नयन और संचालन, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना, प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) के अंतर्गत छात्रावास, धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के तहत असंतृप्त अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी के लिए निःशुल्क यूनिफॉर्म, निःशुल्क पाठ्य पुस्तकें, परिवहन भत्ता और नामांकन एवं प्रतिधारण अभियान चलाना

शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों के आयु-उपयुक्त प्रवेश हेतु विशेष प्रशिक्षण, बड़े बच्चों के लिए आवासीय और गैर-आवासीय प्रशिक्षण, मौसम अनुरूप छात्रावास/आवासीय शिविर, कार्यस्थलों पर विशेष प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, परिवहन/एस्कॉर्ट सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है ताकि स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों को औपचारिक स्कूल शिक्षा प्रणाली में शामिल किया जा सकें।

FUNDS FOR SPORTS PROJECTS IN TELANGANA

1294. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government of Telangana has requested the Government to allot adequate funds and to consider sanction of Rs.100 crore for various sports infrastructure development works like synthetic athletic track, multi-purpose indoor stadium, archery range in Hakimpet on the city outskirts, squash court in Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium among other things for sports infrastructure, training of sportspersons;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to organise Khelo India Games – 2026 edition in Telangana and explore options for holding national and international sports events;

(c) whether the Government of Telangana is taking steps to improve, strengthen sports infrastructure and has urged the Government to ensure that Telangana would host at least two events in the Olympics proposed to be held in the country in 2036; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Under the “Creation and upgradation of sports infrastructure” component of the Khelo India Scheme, this Ministry has received following proposals from the State Government of Telangana:

i) Construction of Multipurpose Sports Complex (Stadium) at Raigiri Village, Bhuvanagiri Mandal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District;
ii) Construction of Swimming Pool (All-Weather) at Bhongir, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District;
iii) Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track (400M, 8 Lane) at Raigiri Village, Bhuvanagiri Mandal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District;
iv) Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track (8 Lane) with Fencing, Gallery, Washrooms, etc. at Palamuru University Campus, Mahabubnagar;
v) Construction of Multipurpose Hall at Satavahana University, Malkapur Road, Karimnagar;
vi) Development of Archery Range at Telangana Sports School, Hakimpet, Thumkunta, Medchal Malkajgiri District;
vii) Construction of Squash Court at L.B. Stadium, Hyderabad;
viii) Development of Synthetic Hockey Field at KISCE, Telangana Sports School, Hakimpet, Thumkunta, Medchal Malkajgiri District;
ix) Renovation of Hockey Ground 1 at Gachibowli Sports Complex, Hyderabad;
x) Development of Natural Football Field at L.B. Stadium, Hyderabad;
xi) Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track (4 Lane) at L.B. Stadium, Hyderabad; and

xii) Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track (400M) at Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda

(b) to (d) To conduct the Khelo India Games, the Ministry designates a state as the Host State. The selection of host states is based on the availability of essential resources, such as sports infrastructure, adequate hotel accommodations, smooth physical connectivity to the prospective venues of different events, and various other technical requirements. Therefore, it is not possible to determine at this juncture whether Telangana will be a host state for future Khelo India Games. Further, bidding to host the Olympic Games in India is the responsibility of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and allotment of hosting rights for the Olympics is done by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) through a detailed host selection process. The host selection process is available in public domain on IOC website at https://www.olympics.com/ioc/becoming-an-olympic-games-host/the-process-to-elect-olympic-hosts. IOA has submitted a letter of intent to IOC. The bid is now in the "Continuous Dialogue" phase with the Future Host Commission of IOC.

NEW BANK BRANCHES AND ATMS IN MAVELIKKARA, KERALA

1295. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the number of proposals received from nationalized and private banks for opening new branches and ATMs in Mavelikkara Lok Sabha Constituency of Kerala between 01 June 2024 and 30 June 2025;

(b) the status of these proposals including approvals, rejections and pending cases, bank-wise and location-wise;

(c) the number of branches and ATMs actually opened in the Constituency during the above period with dates;

(d) the branch-wise data of education loan applications received in the Constituency during FY 2024–25, including applicant social category (SC/ST/OBC/General), CIBIL score brackets and the number of applications sanctioned and rejected alongwith the reasons for rejection; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to issue any revised guidelines to ensure fair access to education loans for students from socially and economically weaker sections and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) As per the extant Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, rolling out of banking outlets in uncovered areas is a continuous process looked after by the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC)/ Union Territory Level Bankers Committee (UTLBC), in consultation with the concerned State Government, member banks and other stakeholders. Banks, inter-alia, consider proposals for opening banking outlets in the light of RBI's instructions, their business plans and their commercial viability. To further assess the viability for opening a banking outlet, banks carry out survey as

required. The data for such proposals received by the Banks is not maintained centrally.

All the locations of three Districts i.e. Kottayam, Alappuzha and Kollam falling under Mavelikkara Parliamentary Constituency, have either a brick and mortar branch or India Post Payment Bank (IPPB) centre within a radius of 5 Km.

As apprised by SLBC Kerala, 6 Bank branches have been opened in the Mavelikkara constituency during the period from 01.06.2024 to 30.06.2025 as per details below:

S.No	Bank	Area	Date of Opening
1	HDFC Bank	Kottarakkara	18-09-2024
2	HDFC Bank	Mavelikkara	23-09-2024
3	Bank of Baroda	Pathanapuram	15-07-2024
4	Bank of Baroda	MANNAR	19-03-2025
5	Bank of Baroda	Charummoodu	19-03-2025
6	IDBI Bank	Kottarakkara	15-03-2025

As informed by banks, all newly opened branches are equipped with ATMs, except for two Bank of Baroda branches in Mannar and Charumoodu. In addition to these, 2 more ATMs have been opened in the Constituency during the period, as per the details given below:

No. of ATMs opened additional to the branches			
S.No	**Name of the Bank**	**Area**	**Date of Opening**
1	South Indian Bank	St GITS College, Pathamuttom	21.11.2024
2	South Indian Bank	Placid Vidya vihar	24.01.2025

(d) and (e) Branch wise data of education loan applications are not maintained centrally.

However, RBI has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to adopt Model Education Loan Scheme, formulated by Indian Banks' Association (IBA). The scheme is applicable to all sections of the society including socially and economically weaker sections.

The PM Vidyalaxmi Scheme launched on 06.11.2024, enables loans through banks to meritorious students so that financial constraints do not prevent any youth 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.

बेरोजगारी उन्मूलन हेतु कदम

1296. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

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

(क) देश में बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नौकरी की मांग और आपूर्ति को डिजिटल बनाने के लिए कोई पहल की है;

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

(घ) राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल की स्थापना के उद्देश्य का ब्यौरा क्या है और महिला/पुरूष-वार और राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कितनी रिक्तियां भरी गई हैं; और

(ङ) इस पोर्टल पर नौकरियों की सूची बनाने का दायरा और सीमा क्या है?

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

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

कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) 2015 से 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 विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए सभी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन, रोजगार क्षमता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए रोजगार संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को मंजूरी दी 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, रोजगार क्षमता वृद्धि 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।

एनसीएस पोर्टल पर अंतिम भर्ती आँकड़े सूचित करना अनिवार्य नहीं है। हालाँकि, 10.07.2025 तक, एनसीएस पोर्टल पर 6.3 करोड़ से अधिक रिक्तियाँ उपलब्ध थीं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार रिक्तियां https://www.ncs.gov.in/_layouts/15/ncsp/ViewStaticReport.aspx पर देखी जा सकती हैं।

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN RURAL AND SEMI URBAN AREAS

1297. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve employment opportunities for youth, especially in rural and semi-urban areas during the last five years;

(b) the details of the number of workers brought under formal employment by the Government through schemes like Employment Provident Fund Organisation and Employees State Insurance Corporation during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the status of implementation of the four new Labour Codes across the Country, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth including rural and semi-urban areas 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.

Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) Payroll Data indicates the level of employment in the formal sector. During the year 2020-21 to 2024-25, more

than 5.99 crore net subscribers have joined EPFO. Also, more than 7.67 crore newly registered employees, paid contribution under Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) during the year 2020-21 to 2024-25.

"Labour" as a subject is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India and under the Labour Codes, the power to make Rules has been entrusted to Central Government as well as State/UT Governments. As a step towards implementation of the four Labour Codes, the Central Government has pre-published the draft Rules. As per available information, 34, 33, 32 and 33 States/Union Territories have pre-published the draft Rules under the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and working Conditions Code, 2020 respectively.

बीएचयू में संविदा कर्मचारी

1298. श्री राकेश राठौर:

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

(क) अप्रैल 2025 तक बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय में विभाग-वार कार्यरत संविदा कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) वर्ष 2003 से 2015 के बीच बीएचयू प्रशासन द्वारा नियमित किए गए संविदा कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का या विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन का बीएचयू में वर्तमान में संविदा आधार पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने के लिए कोई प्रक्रिया या योजना विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ) बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय (बीएचयू) द्वारा अप्रैल 2025 तक उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय में कुल 703 संविदा कर्मचारी कार्यरत थे। वर्ष 2003 से वर्ष 2015 के बीच बीएचयू प्रशासन द्वारा कुल 93 संविदा कर्मचारियों को नियमित किया गया था।

AMENDMENTS IN INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE (IBC)

1299. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) the key amendments recently finalized to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and their expected timeline for notification and implementation;

(b) whether the Prime Minister's Office reviewed these amendments and if so, the major concerns or modifications highlighted during the review; and

(c) the safeguards being introduced to ensure the amendments improve insolvency resolution timelines and reduce backlog in tribunals?

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 Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Code/IBC) has undergone six legislative interventions since its enactment aimed at strengthening the insolvency framework

and enhancing procedural efficiency in sync with the evolving market dynamics. The key amendments to the Code are given below:-

First Amendment (2017): Introduced section 29A to prohibit persons, who do not have credible antecedents, from submitting resolution plans or taking over companies in stress.

Second Amendment (2018): Lowered voting threshold to 66% for resolution plan approval and 51% for routine decisions. Allowed closure of CIRP with 90% approval of CoC, streamlined section 29A, and provided a one-year grace period for RAs.

Third Amendment (2019): Provided clarifications regarding restructuring through mergers, amalgamations, and demergers. Addressed voting impasses among creditors and made resolution plans binding on government entities.

Fourth Amendment (2019): Facilitated continuation of critical goods and services, introduced section 32A regarding ceasing of liabilities for offenses before CIRP, and protected property under approved resolution plans.

Fifth Amendment (2020): Introduced section 10A suspending insolvency applications for defaults from March 25, 2020, for period up to one year due to COVID-19.

Sixth Amendment (2021): Introduced Pre-packaged Insolvency Resolution Process for corporate MSMEs.

The Government has invited suggestions via a discussion paper released on 18th January, 2023 from public with a view to further strengthen the functioning of the

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. A final decision has not been taken on the same.

(b) and (c) In view of the answer to part (a), the question does not arise.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में नए कॉलेज/संस्थान की स्थापना

1300. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश हेतु प्राप्त/प्रवेश चाहने वाले आवेदनों की औसत संख्या कितनी है और प्रवेश से वंचित छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का दिल्ली में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अंतर्गत नए कॉलेज खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितने कॉलेज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है और ये कॉलेज किन स्थानों पर खोले जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग): दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय संसद के अधिनियम के तहत स्थापित एक सांविधिक स्वायत्त संगठन है और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1922 तथा उसके तहत बनाई गई संविधियों और अध्यादेशों द्वारा अभिशासित है। वर्ष 2024 में अवर स्नातक प्रवेश के लिए कुल 246194 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए, जिनमें से 70422 छात्रों को प्रवेश मिला था। विश्वविद्यालय पूरे दिल्ली क्षेत्र में विस्तृत है और इसके बड़ी संख्या में संबद्ध संस्थान हैं, जिनमें हाल ही में बने परिसर/कॉलेज जैसे द्वारका स्थित दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय पश्चिमी परिसर; सूरजमल विहार स्थित दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय पूर्वी परिसर और रोशनपुरा, नजफगढ़ स्थित वीर सावरकर कॉलेज शामिल हैं।

REGISTRATION OF TEA GARDEN WORKERS AT e-SHRAM PORTAL

1301. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

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

(a) the details of the number of tea garden workers in Jalpaiguri registered and benefitted under the e-SHRAM portal; and

(b) whether the Government is implementing any social security schemes for unorganised sector workers in Jalpaiguri, particularly women and tribal labourers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) 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 22nd July 2025, over 30.95 crore unorganised workers have already registered on eShram portal including 17,337 tea garden workers in Jalpaiguri. Scheme wise details of tea garden workers in Jalpaiguri district registered on eShram portal as on 24.07.2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

For providing benefits, eShram portal is integrated /mapped with following portal/ schemes:

(i) eShram has been integrated with National Career Service (NCS) Portal. An unorganised worker can register on NCS using his/ her Universal Account Number (UAN) and search for suitable job opportunities. An option/ link has also been provided to registrants' on eShram portal to seamlessly register on NCS.

(ii) eShram is integrated with Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM). PM-SYM is a pension scheme for unorganised workers who are aged between 18-40 years. It provides a monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- after attaining the age of 60 years. Using UAN any unorganised worker can easily enrol under PMSYM. In the scheme 50 percent of the contribution is borne by the Government of India and the rest is being contributed by the worker.

(iii) Workers are given an option to change their address and on the basis of their permanent address and current address, the migrant workers are identified.

(iv) Provision has been added in eShram to share construction workers' data with States/ Union Territories to facilitate their registration in respective Building and other Construction Workers (BoCW) boards.

(v) To provide skill enhancement and apprenticeship opportunities to unorganised worker, eShram has been integrated with Skill India Digital portal of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

(vi) eShram is also integrated with myScheme portal. myScheme is a National Platform that aims to offer one-stop search and discovery of the Government

schemes. It provides an innovative, technology-based solution to discover scheme information based upon the eligibility of the citizen.

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 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), One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojana (PMMVY).

STATEMENT

Number of tea garden workers registered on eShram in the district of Jalpaiguri who are availing benefits under select eShram integrated Central Government schemes as on 24.07.2025

Scheme	Number of Registrations
One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)	13,695
Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi)	4
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	4,896
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)	589
National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)	3
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	2
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	57
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)	7
Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	-
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	1,597
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	5,373
Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)	32
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KSN)	39
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojana (PMMVY)	7

GREAT NICOBAR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT

1302. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study has been carried out for the Rs.72,000 crore Great Nicobar Infrastructure Project (GNIP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report along with Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a prime requirement for the grant of prior environmental clearance for the projects and/or activities listed in the Schedule of EIA Notification, 2006. Regarding Great Nicobar Island Development project, detailed Environment Impact Assessment studies were carried out and the EIA/EMP report was submitted along with application for seeking prior Environmental Clearance (EC) and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Clearance.

A detailed appraisal of the EIA/EMP report of the project was undertaken by an independent Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) comprising of domain experts in the field of science, marine ecology and engineering. The Environmental Clearance was accorded on 11.11.2022 and it contains as many as 42 specific conditions dealing with each component of the project for safeguarding the environment including marine and terrestrial biodiversity. Besides, the specific conditions include the formation of 3

specific committees related to pollution related matters, biodiversity related matters and the issues related to welfare of Shompen and Nicobarese tribes.

SOCIAL SECURITY OF GIG WORKERS

1303. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan about gig workers for their social security;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) 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).

IMPROVEMENT IN EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN DHUBRI

1304. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the details of measures implemented or planning to be implemented by the Government to improve employment opportunities in the Dhubri Lok Sabha constituency of Assam, especially for youth and women in rural and semi-urban areas;

(b) whether vocational training and skill development programmes have been introduced in Dhubri to enhance employability and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government monitoring these programs effectively reaches the local population, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability for youth and women is the priority of the Government.

Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country including Dhubri Lok Sabha Constituency of Assam. These inter-alia include Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Stand-UP India Scheme, Startup India, Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme

(PMEGP), Women in Science and Engineering- KIRAN (WISE-KIRAN), SERB-POWER (Promoting Opportunities for Women in Exploratory Research), Mission Shakti, Namo Drone Didi and Lakhpati Didi, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Production Linked Incentive, etc. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in the labour laws for equal opportunity and congenial work environment for women workers.

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

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

Government is implementing Skill India Mission (SIM) to deliver skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/ schools/ colleges /institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) including in the State of Assam. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India including women to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

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.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, various indicators of Labour market for youth (15-29 years) viz., Unemployment Rate (UR); Labour Force Participation Ratio (LFPR) and the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) are showing improving trends which clearly indicates effectiveness of various Government intervention/ programmes/ schemes.

EPFO CLAIM REJECTIONS

1305. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) the details of the rationale behind the EPFO's decision to allow employees to self-declare reasons for partial withdrawals from their provident fund accounts, and the manner in which the impact the authenticity of claims;

(b) the details of the number of claim rejections due to poor-quality document uploads before and after the introduction of the new claim settlement process in the form of Statistics;

(c) the manner in which the EPFO ensure that the new system of self-declaration for provident fund withdrawals does not lead to misuse or fraudulent claims;

(d) the details of the measures that have been taken by the EPFO to address the issue of claim rejections without clear explanations as highlighted by the EPFO grievance cell;

(e) the details of the process of digitizing the joint declaration process for updating member details, and the manner in which this impacted the efficiency of claim settlements; and

(f) the details of claim settlement timelines to achieve its target of 100 per cent claim resolution in the near future?

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 Composite Claim Form introduced in 2017 aims to rationalize the process of claiming advances/partial and final withdrawals by relying on ‘self-certification’ for

this purpose reposing trust in the member. Accordingly, no document substantiating the claim is required to be submitted to the EPFO offices.

(b) In the new simplified settlement process the requirement of uploading the image of the cheque leaf/pass book was removed on 03.04.2025. The claims rejected due to poor quality document uploads for ensuring KYC/identity with regard to bank account has significantly reduced as tabulated below:-

Year	Total No.
2024-25	27,66,328
2025-26	3,29,084

Over 1.9 Crore members have benefited from the simplified process since 22.07.2025.

(c) All claims are filed only after member account is activated using Aadhaar OTP or Face Authentication. All payments pursuant to claim settlement are sent to bank accounts directly verified with the concerned bank to ensure credit to member account only. A system of Concurrent Audit is being undertaken followed by Internal Audit as well as Statutory Audit to monitor any process violation.

(d) Process simplification has been done to increase auto-settlement of advance claims. The reasons for claim return/rejections have been rationalized reducing the existing 44 reasons to 18 reasons. A remarks column to facilitate entering of description of any other reason has also been provided

(e) Under the revised procedure, the members whose Universal Account Number (UAN) has already been validated through Aadhaar can update their profile online like

name, date of birth, gender, father/mother's name, marital status, spouse name etc. without any approval from employer or EPFO. This has resulted in facilitating the member to carry out self -corrections and removing errors in profile data which leads to easier claim settlement.

(f) The auto settlement of claims processing limit under Paragraph 68J (Illness) of the EPF Scheme was enhanced from ₹50,000/- to ₹1 Lakh in April 2024. Subsequently, advances/withdrawals for Housing and Marriage have also been included under the auto-settlement of claim facility and the limit all such advances/withdrawals has been increased from ₹1 lakh to ₹5 lakh with a view to facilitate more members availing speedy settlements. Claims under auto settlement process are settled within 3 days of receipt.

राजस्थान के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों से लोगों का पलायन

1306. श्री राजकुमार रोत:

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

(क) पिछले पाँच वर्षो के दौरान देश के पाँचवीं अनुसूची में शामिल राज्यों में बेरोजगारी दर का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों से रोजगार के लिए गुजरात जाने वाले लोगों के पलायन को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कोई प्रयास किए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी उन्मूलन के लिए कोई विशेष योजना लागू करने वाली है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) देश में मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरों को नियत करने संबंधी उपबंध और कुशल तथा अर्द्ध -कुशल कामगारों के लिए नियत मौजूदा मजदूरी दरों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार वर्तमान मजदूरी दरों को बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ) रोजगार और बेरोजगारी का डाटा आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) द्वारा एकत्र किया जाता है जिसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा वर्ष 2017-18 से आयोजित किया जा रहा है।

नवीनतम उपलब्ध वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) 2019-20 में 4.8% से घटकर 2023-24 में 3.2% हो गई है। देश के 5वें अनुसूचित क्षेत्र के राज्यों सहित, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विस्तृत जानकारी पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों में उपलब्ध है, जिसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट https://www.mospi.gov.in/download-reports?main_cat=ODU5andcat=Allandsub_category=All पर देखा जा सकता है।

एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में श्रमिकों का प्रवास एक सतत तथा निरंतर परिवर्तनशील प्रक्रिया है।

केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के साथ समन्वय करके रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने और बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार के लिए विभिन्न विकासात्मक योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित कर रही है, ताकि लोगों को अपने राज्य में ही रहने, आजीविका कमाने और अपने जीवन स्तर को बेहतर बनाने के लिए निवास स्थान के निकट रहने हेतु प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके।

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

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए सभी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन, रोजगार क्षमता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए रोजगार संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को मंजूरी दी है।

इसके अलावा, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, राष्ट्रीय कैरियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल चला रहा है, जो एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म [www.ncs.gov.in] के माध्यम से निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों की नौकरियों, ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन नौकरी मेलों की जानकारी, नौकरी खोज और मिलान, करियर परामर्श, व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों की जानकारी, कौशल/प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि सहित करियर से संबंधित सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए वन-स्टॉप समाधान है।

न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत, केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारें, उपयुक्त सरकार के तौर पर, अपने-अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत, अनुसूचित रोजगारों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के न्यूनतम वेतन का निर्धारण, समीक्षा और संशोधन करती हैं। तदनुसार, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा 2017 में केंद्रीय क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित रोजगारों में मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरों में संशोधन किया गया।

इसके अलावा, बढ़ती कीमतों से निपटने के लिए, केंद्र सरकार हर छह महीने में न्यूनतम मजदूरी की मूल दरों पर परिवर्तनीय महंगाई भत्ते (वीडीए) में संशोधन करती है, जो क, ख और ग क्षेत्रों में (क्षेत्रों का वर्गीकरण संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है)। सभी अनुसूचित रोजगारों के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के आधार पर हर साल 1 अप्रैल और 1 अक्तूबर से प्रभावी होता है। केंद्रीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित रोजगारों के लिए कौशल (अर्थात, अकुशल, अर्ध-कुशल, कुशल, उच्च कुशल) के आधार पर विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कामगारों के लिए वीडीए सहित नवीनतम न्यूनतम मजदूरी, जो 01.04.2025 से लागू है, संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

हाल ही में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के प्रावधानों को युक्तिसंगत बनाया गया है और उन्हें मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है। यह संहिता न्यूनतम मजदूरी को सभी रोजगारों में सार्वभौमिक रूप से लागू बनाती है और इस प्रकार न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के तहत अनुसूचित रोजगारों तक सीमित न्यूनतम मजदूरी की प्रतिबंधात्मक प्रयोज्यता से आगे बढ़ती है।

विवरण-I

केंद्रीय क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित रोजगारों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी की क्षेत्रवार दरें (01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

क्रमांक	अनुसूचित रोजगार	श्रमिकों की श्रेणी	प्रतिदिन वीडीए सहित मजदूरी की दरें (रुपये में)		
			क्षेत्र क	क्षेत्र ख	क्षेत्र ग
1.	कृषि	अकुशल	514	470	465
		अर्ध-कुशल/अकुशल पर्यवेक्षी	562	516	475

		कुशल/लिपिकीय	610	562	515
		अत्यधिक कुशल	675	628	562
2.	बुहारना और सफाई करना +	अकुशल	805	674	541
3.	वॉच एंड वार्ड	बिना हथियार के (प्रशिक्षण के साथ कुशल में अपग्रेड किया गया)	981	893	760
		शस्त्रों सहित (पर्यवेक्षण के लिए उच्च कुशल तक उन्नत)	1065	981	893
4.	माल और ढुलाई/ लोडिंग और अनलोडिंग #	अकुशल	805	674	541
5.	निर्माण ^	अकुशल	805	674	541
		अर्ध-कुशल/अकुशल पर्यवेक्षी	893	760	632
		कुशल/लिपिकीय	981	893	760
		अत्यधिक कुशल	1065	981	893
6.	पत्थर की खदानों में स्टोन ब्रेकिंग और स्टोन क्रशिंग के लिए लगे श्रमिक	1. 50 मीटर लीड/1.5 मीटर लिफ्ट के साथ अतिरिक्त भार की खुदाई और हटाना:			
		(क) नरम मिट्टी		545	
		(ख) चट्टान के साथ नरम मिट्टी		818	
		(ग) चट्टान		1083	
		2. 50 मीटर लीड/1.5 मीटर लिफ्ट* के साथ अस्वीकृत पत्थरों को हटाना और स्टेक/रखना		438	
		3. **पत्थर के आकार की श्रेणी के हिसाब से स्टोन ब्रेकिंग और स्टोन क्रशिंग			
		(क) 1.0 इंच से 1.5 इंच		3323	
		(ख) 1.5 इंच से 3.0 इंच तक		2842	
		(ग) 3.0 इंच से 5 इंच तक		1669	
		(घ) 5.0 इंच से ऊपर		1372	
7.	गैर-कोयला खदानें $			जमीन के ऊपर	जमीन से नीचे {प्रतिदिन वीडीए सहित

			{प्रतिदिन वीडीए सहित मजदूरी की दरें (रुपये में)}	मजदूरी की दरें (रुपये में)}
		अकुशल	541	674
		अर्ध-कुशल/अकुशल पर्यवेक्षी	674	805
		कुशल/लिपिकीय	805	938
		अत्यधिक कुशल	938	1048

* 2.831 प्रति घन मीटर या 100 घन फीट

** 5.662 घन मीटर या 200 घन फीट प्रति ट्रक भार

+ मैनुअल स्कैवेंजरों का रोजगार और शुष्क शौचालयों का निर्माण (प्रतिषेध) अधिनियम, 1993 के तहत निषिद्ध गतिविधियों को छोड़कर बुहारने और सफाई के रोजगार में लगे कर्मचारी।

(i) रेलवे के माल शेड, पार्सल कार्यालय; (ii) अन्य माल शेड, गोदाम, वेयर हाउस और अन्य समकक्ष रोजगार; (iii) डॉक्स और बंदरगाह; और (iv) हवाई अड्डों (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू दोनों) पर यात्री माल और कार्गो की ढुलाई में लगे कर्मचारी।

^ सड़कों या रनवे के निर्माण या रखरखाव या भवन निर्माण कार्यों में लगे कर्मचारी, जिनमें भूमिगत विद्युत, वायरलेस, रेडियो, टेलीविजन, टेलीफोन, टेलीग्राफ और विदेशी संचार केबल और इसी तरह के अन्य भूमिगत केबलिंग कार्य, विद्युत लाइनें, जल आपूर्ति लाइनें और सीवरेज पाइप लाइनें बिछाना शामिल है।

$ जिप्सम खान, बैराइट्स खान, बॉक्साइट खान, मैंगनीज खान, चाइना क्ले खान, कायनाइट खान, तांबा खान, क्ले खान, मैग्नेसाइट खान, सफेद क्ले खान, पत्थर खान, स्टीटाइट खान (साबुन पत्थर और टैल्क उत्पादन करने वाली खानों सहित), गेरू खान, एस्बेस्टस खान, अग्नि क्ले खान, क्रोमाइट खान, क्वार्टजाइट खान, क्वार्ट्ज खान, सिलिका खान, ग्रेफाइट खान, फेल्सपार खान, लैटेराइट खान, डोलोमाइट खान, रेड ऑक्साइड खान, वोल्फराम खान, लौह अयस्क खान, ग्रेनाइट खान, रॉक फॉस्फेट खान, हेमेटाइट खान, संगमरमर और कैल्साइट खान, यूरेनियम खान, अभ्रक खान, लिग्नाइट खान, बजरी खान, स्लेट और मैग्नेटाइट खान में रोजगार में लगे कर्मचारी।

<u>विवरण-II</u>

अनुबंक्षेत्र का वर्गीरण

क्षेत्र – “क”					
अहमदाबाद	(यूए)	हैदराबाद	(यूए)	फरीदाबाद परिसर	
बेंगलुरु	(यूए)	कानपुर	(यूए)	गाजियाबाद	
कोलकाता	(यूए)	लखनऊ	(यूए)	गुडगाँव	
दिल्ली	(यूए)	चेन्नई	(यूए)	नोएडा	

ग्रेटर मुंबई	(यूए)	नागपुर	(यूए)	सिकंदराबाद	
नवी मुंबई		पुणे	(यूए)		
क्षेत्र – “ख”					
आगरा	(यूए)	ग्वालियर	(यूए)	पोर्ट ब्लेयर	(यूए)
अजमेर	(यूए)	हुबली -धारवाड़	(एम. कॉर्प)	पुदुचेरी	(यूए)
अलीगढ़	(यूए)	इंदौर	(यूए)	रायपुर	(यूए)
इलाहाबाद	(यूए)	जबलपुर	(यूए)	राउरकेला	(यूए)
अमरावती	(एम.कॉर्प)	जयपुर	(एम.कॉर्प)	राजकोट	(यूए)
अमृतसर	(यूए)	जालंधर	(यूए)	रांची	(यूए)
आसनसोल	(यूए)	जालंधर- कैंट .	(यूए)	सहारनपुर	(एम.कॉर्प)
औरंगाबाद	(यूए)	जम्मू	(यूए)	सलेम	(यूए)
बरेली	(यूए)	जामनगर	(यूए)	सांगली	(यूए)
बेलगाम	(यूए)	जमशेदपुर	(यूए)	शिलांग	
भावनगर	(यूए)	झांसी	(यूए)	सिलीगुड़ी	(यूए)
भिवंडी	(यूए)	जोधपुर	(यूए)	सोलापुर	(एम.कॉर्प)
भोपाल	(यूए)	कन्नूर	(यूए)	श्रीनगर	(यूए)
भुवनेश्वर	(यूए)	कोच्चि	(यूए)	सूरत	(यूए)
बीकानेर	(एम.कॉर्प)	कोल्हापुर	(यूए)	तिरुवनंतपुरम	(यूए)
बोकारो स्टील सिटी	(यूए)	कोल्लम	(यूए)	त्रिशूर	(यूए)
चंडीगढ़	(यूए)	कोटा	(एम.कॉर्प)	तिरुचिरापल्ली	(यूए)
कोयंबटूर	(यूए)	कोझिकोड	(यूए)	तिरुपूर	(यूए)
कटक	(यूए)	लुधियाना	(एम.कॉर्प)	उज्जैन	(एम.कॉर्प)
देहरादून	(यूए)	मदुरै	(यूए)	वडोदरा	(यूए)
धनबाद	(यूए)	मलप्पुरम	(यूए)	वाराणसी	(यूए)
दुर्गापुर	(यूए)	मालेगांव	(यूए)	वसई- विरार शहर	(एम.कॉर्प)
दुर्ग-भिलाई नगर	(यूए)	मंगलौर	(यूए)	विजयवाड़ा	(यूए)
इरोड	(यूए)	मेरठ	(यूए)	विशाखापत्तनम	(एम.कॉर्प)
फिरोजाबाद		मुरादाबाद	(एम. कॉर्प)	वारंगल	(यूए)
गोवा		मैसूर	(यूए)	गोरखपुर	(यूए)
नांदेड़वाघला	(एम.	ग्रेटर	(एम.कॉर्प)	नासिक	(यूए)
गुलबर्गा	(यूए)	नेल्लोर	(यूए)	गुंटूर	(यूए)
पंचकुला	(यूए)	गुवाहाटी	(यूए)	पटना	(यूए)
क्षेत्र 'सी' में वे सभी क्षेत्र शामिल होंगे जिनका उल्लेख इस सूची में नहीं किया गय नोट: यूए का तात्पर्य शहरी समूह से है।					

PROMOTION OF GREEN AND ECO-TOURISM

1307. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps towards promotion of green and eco-tourism, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any assessment of tourist capacity of various tourist places is being done, if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government plans to put such a system in place; and

(c) whether any monitoring mechanism has been put in place to assess the inflow of tourists in real time across major tourist places to keep law and order and infrastructural requirements under control, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India in a holistic manner, through various initiatives. As part of on-going activities; promotion of Ecotourism and Sustainable Tourism is also taken up. In order to provide impetus for development of Ecotourism and Sustainable Tourism in the country, Ministry of Tourism formulated National Strategies for Ecotourism and Sustainable Tourism and initiated Travel for LiFE programme to promote sustainable tourism in the country and to encourage the tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable tourism practices.

The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies for the development of tourism related infrastructure in the country under its schemes. The Ministry has identified Eco Circuit as one of the thematic circuits under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme. With the efforts of Ministry of Tourism, the State Governments/UT Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh have deployed tourist police in one form or the other.

PRADHAN MANTRI SHRAM YOGI MAANDHAN AND E-SHRAM

1308. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) the details of the number of agricultural labourers currently enrolled under schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan and e-Shram;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to raise awareness and ease enrolment; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to introduce additional social security measures for farm labourers 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) The total number of agricultural labourers registered under Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PMSYM) and eShram is 13,53,600 and 16,07,92,977 respectively as on 10.07.2025. On a Self-declaration basis.

The measures taken by the Government to make PM-SYM 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.

PM-SYM scheme is already integrated with eShram portal. 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 the portal www.maandhan.in.

REDUCTION OF GST ON FLEX-FUEL VEHICLES

1309. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

(a) whether the Government is promoting alternative fuel to be used in vehicles;

(b) whether it is true that States are levying higher GST on flex-fuel vehicle, thereby defeating the very objective of pushing growth in automobile industry;

(c) whether any appeal/request has been made by the Government to States to reduce GST on flex-fuels from the present 28% to 12%;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering to reduce the above duties to 5% as is being done in case of Electric Vehicles and 12% in the case of hydrogen fuel cell vehicles;

(f) whether any discussion on the above issue has been held in the GST Council; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The government is taking many measures for promotion of alternative fuels to be used in vehicles:

(i) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has revised the guideline for granting authorization to market Motor Spirit and High-Speed Diesel. The authorized

entities and the public sector Oil Marketing companies are now required to install facilities for marketing at least one new generation alternate fuels like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), biofuels, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), electric vehicle charging stations (EVCSs), etc. at their proposed retail outlets within three years of operationalization of the said outlet subject to the entity complying with various other statutory guidelines.

(ii) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has notified emission norms to facilitate the use of various alternative fuel vehicles, ensuring their compliance to standards. These norms cover Ethanol-blended fuels, hydrogen, CBG, LNG and Electric Vehicles (EV).

(iii) Based on the recommendation of the GST Council, a concessional GST rate of 5% has been prescribed on ethanol and biodiesel supplied to Oil Marketing Companies or Petroleum refineries for blending with motor spirit and high-speed diesel oil.

(iv) Blending of duty paid petrol with duty paid ethanol and duty paid biodiesel with high- speed diesel has been exempted from excise duty.

(v) Unblended petrol attracts an additional excise duty of Rs 2 per litre.

(b) The GST rates are based on the recommendation of the GST Council, which is a constitutional body comprising of member from the Centre and State governments. Presently the GST rate applicable on internal combustion vehicles is 28% irrespective of the type of fuel used including alternative fuels.

(c) and (d) The GST rates are based on the recommendation of the GST Council, which is a constitutional body comprising of member from the Union and State governments/UTs. The issue of reduction of the GST rate on flex fuel vehicles was deliberated by the GST Council in its 52nd Meeting held on 07.10.2023. However, the Council has not recommended any change in this regard. However, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has requested all States Governments and Union Territories to consider exemption or reduction of road tax on Flex Fuel Vehicles (FFVs) as a fiscal incentive to users.

(e) to (g) The GST rates are based on the recommendation of the GST Council, which is a constitutional body comprising of member from the Union and State governments/UTs. The issue of reduction of the GST rate on flex fuel vehicles was deliberated by the GST Council in its 52nd Meeting held on 07.10.2023. However, the Council has not recommended any change in this regard.

महाराष्ट्र में खिलाड़ियों के लिए कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण

1310. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

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

(क) वर्ष 2018-2024 के दौरान खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए महाराष्ट्र के आकांक्षी जिलों में केंद्र, राज्य और जिला स्तर पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी बार खेल प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित की गई हैं;

(ख) धाराशिव जिले के खिलाड़ियों के विकास और कौशल प्रशिक्षण के लिए क्या विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ग) उक्त जिले के कितने खिलाड़ियों को भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (एसएआई) के तहत राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) धाराशिव जिले के ग्रामीण खिलाड़ियों को कुशल बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं?

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

(क) भारत सरकार खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत अब तक खेलो इंडिया गेम्स के 19 संस्करण आयोजित कर चुकी है। खेलो इंडिया यूथ गेम्स, 2019, महाराष्ट्र राज्य द्वारा 9 से 20 जनवरी, 2019 तक आयोजित किए गए थे।

(ख) से (घ) 'खेल' एक राज्य विषय होने के कारण, खेलों के संवर्धन और विकास की ज़िम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। वर्तमान में, महाराष्ट्र राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों सहित देश भर में इस मंत्रालय की विभिन्न खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमें पूरे देश में संचालित हैं।इन स्कीमों के माध्यम से चिन्हित खिलाड़ी समाज के सभी वर्गों से संबंधित होते हैं और उन्हें स्कीमों के अनुमोदित मानदंडों के अनुसार आवासीय और गैर-आवासीय आधार पर नियमित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

विभिन्न आयु वर्गों में प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों की पहचान करने और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमें कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं:

- राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई)
- राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा पहचान (एनएसटीसी)

(इसकी उप स्कीमें - आईजीएमए और अखाड़ा)

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में **एनसीओई**, **स्वदेशी खेल एवं मार्शल आर्ट स्कूल (आईजीएमए) और अपनाए गए अखाड़ों** का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के माध्यम से एथलीटों को छात्रवृत्ति, विशेष प्रशिक्षण और कोचिंग सुविधाओं आदि सहित व्यापक सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस स्कीम का एक प्रमुख घटक खेल प्रतियोगिताएँ हैं। जिसका विवरण इस प्रकार हैं:

1. खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी): देश भर में जिला स्तर पर 1057 केआईसी अधिसूचित किए गए हैं, जिनमें **विवरण**-II के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र में 43 केआईसी शामिल हैं। ये केंद्र विभिन्न खेलों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं, जैसे एथलेटिक्स और कुश्ती से लेकर कबड्डी और तीरंदाजी तक जो ग्रामीण समुदायों में लोकप्रिय हैं। ये केंद्र ऐसे हब के रूप में कार्य करते हैं जहाँ स्थानीय प्रतिभाएँ गुणवत्तापूर्ण कोचिंग प्राप्त कर सकती हैं, अपने कौशल में सुधार कर सकती हैं और उच्च स्तर की प्रतिस्पर्धा के लिए तैयार हो सकती हैं।

2. खेलो इंडिया राज्य उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (केआईएससीई): उपकरणों में महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को पूरा करने, उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली 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, महाराष्ट्र में 01 केआईएससीई अधिसूचित किया गया है।

3. खेलो इंडिया प्रतिभा पहचान एवं विकास: 21 खेल विधाओं में 2808 (महाराष्ट्र सहित) एथलीटों को केआईए के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है। केआईए की सूची संलग्न **विवरण**-II में दी गई है। खेलो इंडिया एथलीटों (केआईए) के प्रशिक्षण के लिए महाराष्ट्र में कुल 42 अकादमियों को मान्यता दी गई है। मान्यता प्राप्त खेल अकादमियों के तहत आवासीय खेलो (केआईए) इंडिया एथलीट के वित्तपोषण के मानदंडों के तहत प्रति प्रशिक्षु प्रति वर्ष दी जाने वाली सहायता 6,28,400/- रु. है। उपरोक्त विवरण वेबसाइट https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में खेलो इंडिया केंद्रों (केआईसी), खेलो इंडिया राज्य उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (केआईएससीई), खेलो इंडिया एथलीट और खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियों (केआईएए) की सूची **विवरण**-II में दी गई है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

वर्ष 2025-2026 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में साई केंद्रों का विवरण

राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई)

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्र/केंद्र का नाम	खेल 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
2	औरंगाबाद	तीरंदाजी	19	06	25	0	0	0
		तीरंदाजी (पैरा)	04	01	05	0	0	0
		मुक्केबाज़ी	13	14	27	0	0	0
		फेंसिंग	15	20	35	0	0	0
		फेंसिंग (पैरा)	06	02	08	0	0	0
		जिमनास्टिक्स	04	11	15	0	0	0
		हॉकी	31	0	31	0	0	0
		भारोत्तोलन	20	15	35	0	0	0

स्वदेशी खेल और मार्शल आर्टस स्कूल (आईजीएमए)

1	धर्मवीर संभाजी हायर सेकेड्री स्कूल, औरंगाबाद	मलखंब	0	0	0	0	0	0

अपनाए 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 एथलेटिक्स शाला , पुणे.	कुश्ती	0	0	0	00	30	30
6	किशनवीर अखाड़ा, भुइज, सतारा	कुश्ती	0	0	0	30	00	30
7	क्रीड़ा विकास एथलेटिक्स मंडल, 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 एथलेटिक्स शाला, 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 कुस्ती अखाड़ा, कटराज, पुणे	कुश्ती	0	0	0	0	0	0

<u>विवरण-II</u>

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में केआईसी

राज्य	ज़िला	केआईसी का नाम	विधा	पुरुष	महिला	कुल
महाराष्ट्र	अहमद नगर	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, अहमदनगर (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	तीरंदाजी	15	15	30
	अकोला	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, अकोला	मुक्केबाज़ी	15	15	30

	अमरावती	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, अमरावती	तीरंदाजी	14	13	27
		आरसी मुंबई- श्री हनुमान एथलेटिक्स प्रसारक मंडल	तीरंदाजी	15	15	30
			मलखंब	15	15	30
			तैराकी	15	15	30
			थांग-टा	15	15	30
			कुश्ती	15	15	30
	औरंगाबाद	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, औरंगाबाद (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	निशानेबाजी	15	15	30
	भंडारा	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, भंडारा (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	फेंसिंग	15	15	30
	बीड	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, बीड (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	कबड्डी	15	15	30
	बुलढाणा	तालुका क्रीड़ा संकुल कार्यकारी समिति, चिखली (जिला खेल परिसर)	फेंसिंग	15	15	30
	चंद्रपुर	तालुका क्रीड़ा संकुल कार्यकारी समिति राजुरा चंद्रपुर	एथलेटिक्स	15	15	30
	धुले	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, धुले (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	फ़ुटबॉल	15	15	30
	गढ़चिरौली	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, गढ़चिरौली	तीरंदाजी	15	15	30
	गोंदिया	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, गोंदिया (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	एथलेटिक्स	15	15	30
	हिंगोली	जिल्हा क्रीड़ा संकुल , कार्यकर्ता समिति हिंगोली	कुश्ती	15	15	30
	जलगांव	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, जलगाँव	मुक्केबाज़ी	19	18	37

	जलना	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, जालना (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	खो- खो	22	21	43
	कोल्हापुर	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, कोल्हापुर	कुश्ती	15	15	30
		कोडोली हाई स्कूल और एसटी पाटिल जूनियर कॉलेज	तीरंदाजी	10	10	20
		न्यू इंग्लिश स्कूल, नूल	हॉकी	12	12	24
	लातूर	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, लातूर (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	कुश्ती	15	15	30
	मुंबई	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, मुंबई	मुक्केबाज़ी	15	15	30
	मुंबई उपनगरीय	तालुक्ला स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स कार्यकारी समिति, अंधेरी	कबड्डी	15	15	30
	नागपुर	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, नागपुर (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	बैडमिंटन	15	15	30
		राष्ट्रसंत तुकादोजी एम. विश्वविद्यालय	एथलेटिक्स	15	15	30
			बैडमिंटन	15	15	30
			बास्केटबाल	15	15	30
			हेन्डबोल	15	14	29
	नांदेड़	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, नांदेड़	टेबल टेनिस	22	21	43
	नंदुरबार	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, नंदुरबार (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	एथलेटिक्स	44	44	88
	नासिक	भोंसला मिलिट्री स्कूल	एथलेटिक्स	17	16	33
			तैराकी	15	15	30
		जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, नासिक	एथलेटिक्स	12	12	24

	उस्मानाबाद	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, उस्मानाबाद (श्री तुलजाभवानी)	खो- खो	15	15	30
	पालघर	तालुका क्रीड़ा संकुल कार्यकारी समिति, पालघर (जिला खेल परिसर)	मुक्केबाज़ी	20	20	40
	परभनी	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, परभणी (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	टेबल टेनिस	24	24	48
	पुणे	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति बारामती पुणे	वालीबाल	14	14	28
	रायगढ़	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, रायगढ़ (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	कुश्ती	15	15	30
		महात्मा गांधी शिक्षा. सोसायटी, एचओसी पनवेल	एथलेटिक्स	18	18	36
			वालीबाल	17	16	33
	रत्नागिरि	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, रत्नागिरी	बैडमिंटन	15	15	30
	सांगली	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, सांगली (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	एथलेटिक्स	0	0	0
		नव कृष्णा स्कूल और जूनियर कॉलेज	एथलेटिक्स	12	12	24
	सतारा	जिला खेल कार्यकारी समिति, सतारा	एथलेटिक्स	15	15	30
	सिंधुदुर्ग	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, सिंधुदुर्ग (जिला क्रीड़ा संकुल समिति)	कबड्डी	15	15	30
	सोलापुर	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, सोलापुर	बैडमिंटन	15	15	30
	थाणे	तालुका क्रीड़ा संकुल कार्यकारी समिति, अंबरनाथ , बदलापुर	बैडमिंटन	15	15	30

	वर्धा	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति	मुक्केबाज़ी	16	15	31
	वाशिम	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, वाशिम	कबड्डी	15	15	30
	यवतमाल	जिला खेल परिसर कार्यकारी समिति, यवतमाल	हॉकी	0	0	0

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में केआईएससीई

क्र.सं.	ज़िला	केआईएससीई का नाम	विधा	पुरुष	महिला	कुल
महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	शिवछत्रपति स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स, बालेवाड़ी, पुणे	1. निशानेबाजी 2. एथलेटिक्स 3. साइकिलिंग	33	33	66

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में खेलो इंडिया एथलीट

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	महिला	पुरुष	कुल
महाराष्ट्र	174	129	303

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियाँ

क्र.सं.	राज्य	ज़िला	अकादमी का नाम	विधा
1	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	एग्नेल चैरिटीज़, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	एथलेटिक्स
2	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	एग्नेल चैरिटीज़, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	बैडमिंटन
3	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	एग्नेल चैरिटीज़, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	बास्केटबाल
4	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	एग्नेल चैरिटीज़, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	निशानेबाजी

5	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	एग्नेल चैरिटीज़, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	तैराकी
6	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	एग्नेल चैरिटीज़, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	टेबल टेनिस
7	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	आर्चर्स अकादमी, पुणे (लड़के और लड़कियां)	तीरंदाजी
8	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	आर्मी स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे (लड़के)	तीरंदाजी
9	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	आर्मी स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे (लड़के)	एथलेटिक्स
10	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	आर्मी स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे (लड़के)	मुक्केबाज़ी
11	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	आर्मी स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे (लड़के)	फेंसिंग
12	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	आर्मी स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे (लड़के)	भारोत्तोलन
13	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	आर्मी स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे (लड़के)	कुश्ती
14	महाराष्ट्र	शिरडी	आत्मा मलिक शैक्षिक एवं खेल परिसर, शिरडी , महाराष्ट्र (लड़के एवं लड़कियां)	वालीबाल
15	महाराष्ट्र	शिरडी	आत्मा मलिक शैक्षिक एवं खेल परिसर, शिरडी , महाराष्ट्र (लड़के एवं लड़कियां)	कुश्ती
16	महाराष्ट्र	नासिक	बाईचुंग भूटिया फुटबॉल स्कूल, नासिक (लड़के और लड़कियां)	फ़ुटबॉल
17	महाराष्ट्र	थाणे	भोइर जिमखाना, मुंबई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	जिम्नास्टिक
18	महाराष्ट्र	थाणे	बूस्टर्स अकादमी ऑफ टेबल टेनिस, ठाणे, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के और लड़कियां)	टेबल टेनिस
19	महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती	एकलव्य तीरंदाजी अकादमी, नंदगाँव , अमरावती (लड़के और लड़कियां)	तीरंदाजी
20	महाराष्ट्र	जलगांव	एकलव्य क्रीड़ा संकुल , खानदेश कॉलेज एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, एमजे कॉलेज कैंपस, जिल्हा पेठ , जलगाँव (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)	बैडमिंटन
21	महाराष्ट्र	जलगांव	एकलव्य क्रीड़ा संकुल , खानदेश कॉलेज एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, एमजे कॉलेज कैंपस, जिल्हा पेठ , जलगाँव (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)	निशानेबाजी

22	महाराष्ट्र	जलगांव	एकलव्य क्रीड़ा संकुल , खानदेश कॉलेज एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, एमजे कॉलेज कैंपस, जिल्हा पेठ , जलगाँव (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)	तैराकी
23	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	ग्लेनमार्क एक्वाटिक फाउंडेशन, मुंबई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	तैराकी
24	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	गन फॉर ग्लोरी अकादमी, पुणे (लड़के और लड़कियां)	निशानेबाजी
25	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	इंडिया खेलेगा , पुणे (लड़के और लड़कियां)	टेबल टेनिस
26	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	इन्फिनिटी जिम्नास्टिक्स एलएलपी, पुणे	जिम्नास्टिक
27	महाराष्ट्र	कोल्हापुर	कबड्डी राव्स अकादमी, कोल्हापुर, महाराष्ट्र (लड़के)	कबड्डी
28	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	क्रीड़ा प्रबोधिनी बालेवाड़ी , पुणे (लड़के और लड़कियां)	जूदो
29	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	लक्ष्य निशानेबाजी क्लब, मुंबई (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)	निशानेबाजी
30	महाराष्ट्र	औरंगाबाद	एनसीओई औरंगाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	तीरंदाजी
31	महाराष्ट्र	औरंगाबाद	एनसीओई औरंगाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	मुक्केबाज़ी
32	महाराष्ट्र	औरंगाबाद	एनसीओई औरंगाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	फेंसिंग
33	महाराष्ट्र	औरंगाबाद	एनसीओई औरंगाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	जिम्नास्टिक
34	महाराष्ट्र	औरंगाबाद	एनसीओई औरंगाबाद (लड़के और लड़कियां)	भारोत्तोलन
35	महाराष्ट्र	औरंगाबाद	एनसीओई औरंगाबाद (लड़कियां)	हॉकी
36	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	एनसीओई मुंबई (लड़के और लड़कियां)	कुश्ती
37	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई	एनसीओई मुंबई (लड़कियां)	हॉकी
38	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	रौनक पंडित निशानेबाजी सेंटर मेवरिक सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, पुणे (लड़के और लड़कियां)	निशानेबाजी
39	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	रुस्तम ए हिंद अमोल बुचाडे स्पोर्ट्स फाउंडेशन, पुणे (लड़के और लड़कियां)	कुश्ती

40	महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती	श्री हनुमान एथलेटिक्स प्रसारक मंडल, अमरावती (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)	जिम्नास्टिक
41	महाराष्ट्र	थाणे	ठाणे शहर एवं जिला बैडमिंटन संघ, ठाणे (लड़के एवं लड़कियां)	बैडमिंटन
42	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	एमआईटी कला, डिजाइन और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, लोनी कलभोर, पुणे (महाराष्ट्र) (लड़के और लड़कियाँ)	रोइंग

ACCREDITATION OF VOCATIONAL COURSES BY NBA

1311. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

(a) whether the Government subscribes to the view that Vocational Courses should be accredited by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA);

(b) whether region-specific courses should be introduced after studying data on demand and supply provided by the Labour Market Information System (LMIS);

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

(d) the details of initiatives proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) Government of India has set up the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) as an overarching regulator for establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in Vocational Education Training and Skilling vide notification No. SD-17/113/2017-EandPW dated 5th December 2018.

One of the major mandate of NCVET is National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) alignment and approval of skill based qualifications being implemented in both short term and long term training ecosystem. The NSQF is anchored in NCVET and is implemented through, inter-alia, the National Skills Qualification Committee (NSQC).

The NSQC is responsible for NSQF alignment and approval of all types of National Occupational Standards (NOS), Micro-Credential (MC), industry-based skill courses and other skill based qualifications including the certificate (short term and Long Term) qualification as well as Diploma and Advanced Diploma Qualifications, certifications including Short Term Training (STT), Long Term Training (LTT) skilling. These qualifications cater to the requirements of fresh skilling, reskilling and upskilling as per requirement. The NSQF alignment of different types of qualification also caters to the multiskilling, cross sectoral skilling and/or skilling in emerging and future technologies.

The National Board of Accreditation (NBA), under the Ministry of Education is responsible for assuring the quality and relevance of technical education, particularly in programs related to Engineering and Technology, Management, Architecture, Pharmacy, and Hospitality, etc. This is achieved through a structured mechanism of outcome-based program accreditation offered by various technical institutions.

The Ministry of Education constituted Sector Specific Groups (SSGs) in the 8 different fields each lead by an IIT/IIM/IISc to assess the “Future of Work” Job

requirements and identify a list of courses which need to be curated for future ready workforce. Sectors covered by the SSGs are AgriTech (IIT Ropar), Healthcare and Bio-Electronics (IIT Madras), Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI) (IIM Bangalore), Energy (IIT Delhi), Logistics (IIM Mumbai), Digital and Creative Economy (IIT Bombay), AI in Engineering (IISc Bangalore) and Manufacturing and Industry 4.0 (IIT Madras). IIT Delhi has already launched courses in Energy Education under this initiative.

PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC TOURISM

1312. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing any schemes or initiatives to promote domestic tourism across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the States or regions benefitted under these programmes during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government is coordinating with State Governments to improve tourism infrastructure such as access roads, way finding signages, sanitation facilities and tourist information centres; and

(d) if so, the funds allocated and utilised under such projects during the said period?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Tourism promotes tourism destinations and products of India through various initiatives including promotional events, assistance to State Governments for organizing fairs and festivals, website and social media etc.

The Ministry also provides financial assistance to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for development and promotion of tourism related infrastructure under its various schemes.

Details of the funds allocated to States and Union Territory Administrations under various tourism infrastructure schemes in last three year are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

List of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme 2.0 in last three financial years is as under:

S no	State	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatala	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 Buddhist Meditation and Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44
9	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99
10	Dadra Nagar and Haveli and Daman and 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 Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87
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	Shivsrushti 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 and 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	Chumuoukedima	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	Mamallapuram	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 and Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 and2)	48.94
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

List of projects sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) in last three financial years is as under:

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	2499.56
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	2500.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Bichom Dam Adventure and Eco-Tourism Project	990.14
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	496.41
5	Assam	2024-25	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary, Sivasagar	998.91

6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Tourist Facilities at Sonepur Mela Ground, Saran	2428.99
7	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Mayali Bagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	996.97
8	Goa	2024-25	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall at Mayem Village	981.42
9	Gujarat	2024-25	Transformation of sharmishtha Lake: Light and culture at Vadnagar	1,728.56
10	Gujarat	2024-25	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar	2,465.61
11	Gujarat	2024-25	THOL: Transformative Tourism' Harmonious Sustainability, Optimized Skilling' Leading Technology	995.68
12	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kaza	2,481.87
13	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	495.95
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	1,886.65
15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	2500,00
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	2,499.98
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	982.35

18	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	2499.89
19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	2499.99
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital of Manipur, Langthabal Konug	2,469.24
21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural and Heritage centre	2486.55
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual and Cultural Centre	2,486.89
23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	2,494.21
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Deveropment of wings over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir	999.62
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	2,218.81
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	2,499.99
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A symbor of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	2,490.00
28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience," Gnathang Village	499.96
29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	2496.40
30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	2,001.24
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	2,484.92

32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-TourisJn Proiect at Nizam Sagar, Kamareddy	997.95
33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	2,498.14
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	499.16
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	1759.87
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	498.79

List of Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) in last three financial years is as under:

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 and Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravaram,	94.44
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure and 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 and 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 and 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 Sargaalayaa	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 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 and 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

List of Projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in last three financial years is as under:

S. No.	State	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount (₹ Crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple	2022-23	54.04

2	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	2024-25	25.33
3	Bihar	Development of Ambika Bhawani Temple, Saran	2024-25	13.29
4	Goa	Development of Bom Jesus Basilica	2024-25	16.46
5	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple, Banaskantha, Gujarat	2022-23	50.00
6	Karnataka	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	45.38
7	Karnataka	Development of Renuka Yallama Devi temple	2024-25	18.37
8	Karnataka	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	2024-25	22.25
9	Mizoram	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism in the State of Mizoram	2022-23	44.89
10	Mizoram	Development of Basic Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai District	2024-25	5.47
11	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	2022-23	18.18
12	Tamil Nadu	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	2024-25	40.94
13	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	2022-23	62.00
14	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, Bhadradri Kothagudem District	2022-23	41.38
15	Telangana	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess Renuka Yellama Devasthanam	2024-25	4.22

List of projects sanctioned under the scheme Assistance to Central Agencies in last three financial years is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of Project	State	Agency	Sanction Date	Amount sanctioned (₹ Lakhs)
1	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	4444
2	Development of Border Tourism at Shri Tanot Complex, Jaisalmer Sector	Rajasthan	BSF	05-07-2022	1767.66
3	Multimedia Laser Show with Water Screen and Musical Fountain at Sanjeevaiah Park, Hyderabad, Telangana	Telangana	BECIL	31-10-2022	5000
4	Design, Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of	Telangana	BECIL	22-12-2022	1179.93

	Digital Multimedia Technology and Lightings at Osmania Arts University, Hyderabad Telangana				
5	Project ‘Major Upgradation of National Science Centre	Delhi	NCSM	27-03-2023	3180
6	Installation of Musical Fountain and Water Screen Multimedia based projection show at Nawal Sagar Lake, Bundi	Rajasthan	ITDC	04-10-2023	925.67
7	Development of Light and Sound and Multimedia Show at Rashtrapati Bhawan	Delhi	ITDC	28-03-2024	4712.4
8	3D Mapping with Aqua Screen Projection and Sound Show at Buxar, Bihar and Dynamic Lighting and Motif at Ram Rekha Ghat, Bihar	Bihar	BECIL	10-06-2024	599.96
9	Illumination and allied works at Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple, District - Ariyalur	Tamil Nadu	ITDC	31-03-2025	1147.52

List of Fairs and Festivals under Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality scheme in last three financial years is as under:

Name of state	Year	Name of Fairs and Festivals	Amount sanctioned (₹ Lakhs)
Arunachal Pradesh	2022-23	Si Donyi Festival	25
		Orange Festival	25
	2023-24	Aroma of Arunachal Pradesh	10.36
Chandigarh	2022-23	Chandigarh Carnival	15
		Rose Festival	15
Goa	2022-23	Carnival Festival	25
		Shigmo Festival	25
Haryana	2022-23	Surajkund International Crafts Mela	30
Himachal Pradesh	2022-23	International Shivratri festival	25
		International Kullu Dussehra Festival	25
	2024-25	International Kullu Dussehra Festival	25
Kerala	2022-23	Sargalaya International Arts and Crafts Festival	25
Madhya Pradesh	2022-23	Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	25
		Khajuraho Dance Festival	15
	2023-24	Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia	22.12
		Narmada Mahotsav	10
		Gandhi Sagar Floating Festival	35
	2024-25	Kuno Forest Festival	25
		Chanderi Festival	25
		Jal Mahotsav-Hanuwantiya	30
Meghalaya	2022-23	Wangala Dance	25
		Nongkrem Dance Festival	25
	2023-24	Nongkrem Dance Festival	25
	2024-25	The 100 Drums Wangala Dance Festival 2024	25
		The Nongkrem Dance Festival 2024	16
Mizoram	2022-23	Anthurium Festival	25
		Winter Festival	25

	2024-25	Winter Festival 2024	25
		Leitlanpui Music Festival 2024	25
Nagaland	2022-23	Ahuna Festival	5
		Runa Festival	5
		Sekrenyi Festival	5
		Autumn Festival at Nagaland House Kolkata	5
		Autumn Festival at Nagaland House New Delhi	5
		Hornbill Festival	25
	2023-24	Autumn Festival at Nagaland House, New Delhi	10
		Cuisine and Music Festival at Naga Heritage Village, Kisama	25
	2024-25	Autumn Festival at Nagaland House	30
		Traditional Food and Folk Music Festival at Dimapur	25
		Cultural Fair at Tzurang Valley, Mokuchung District	25
Punjab	2022-23	Shri Harivallabh Sangeet Sammelan-Jalandhar	15
		Sufi festival, Amritsar	15
		Holla-Mohala at Shri Anandpur Sahib	10
	2024-25	Harivallabh Sangeet Sammelan-Jalandhar	20
		Harike Wetland Festival Ferozepur	20
		Bathinda Virasti (Heritage) Festival	15
		Raag Sammelan Amritsar	5
Tripura	2022-23	Neermahal Festival	10
		Diwali Festival	5
		Chabimura Festival	5
	2023-24	Neermahal Festival	9.8
		Diwali Festival	9.55
		Chabimura Festival	3
	2024-25	Diwali Festival	20
		Chabimura and Tirthamukh Festival	12
		Ashokastami Festival	5

		Chapchar Kut Festival	5
Tamil Nadu	2022-23	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25
	2023-24	India Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25
	2024-25	Indian Dance Festival-Mamallapuram	25
		Marghali Music Festival - Chennai	25
		Madurai Pongal Festival	30
Telangana	2024-25	Sampradaya Santha at Mahabubnagar	10
		Sweet and Kite Festival	25
Uttarakhand	2022-23	International Yoga Festival	25
	2023-24	International Yoga Festival	25
Uttar Pradesh	2022-23	Firozabad Mahotsav	25
	2023-24	Firozabad Mahotsav	25
		Hathras Mahotsav	25

SAFETY FRAMEWORK OF ADVENTURE TOURISM

1313. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

(a) the details of the number of accidents, injuries or deaths reported in the adventure tourism sector during the last five years, activity and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any safety audits or investigations were conducted in these cases and the findings and corrective actions taken and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has circulated a Model Law on Adventure Tourism and if so, the details thereof along with the status of its adoption and implementation, States/UTs-wise;

(d) whether the mandatory registration and insurance coverage by adventure tourism operators is being enforced, and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the guidelines exist for mandatory training, certification, and licensing of adventure tourism guides and operators to ensure safety standards and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether India's adventure tourism safety framework is aligned with global best practices and if so, the details thereof along with proposed improvements?

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

(a) to (f) Ministry of Tourism does not maintain data on accidents caused while participating in adventure tourism.

The development and promotion of tourism, including adventure tourism, enhancing safety and convenience at adventure tourism sites is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

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

All the States/Union Territories have been requested to maintain a strict watch on all adventure related activities and ensure strict adherence to safety regulations and licensing norms by all the operators.

'प्रसाद' योजना के अंतर्गत मंदिरों के लिए निधि का आवंटन

1314. श्री हनुमान बेनीवालः

क्या **पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने धार्मिक पर्यटन अनुभवों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु मंदिरों के विकास हेतु तीर्थयात्रा पुनरुद्धार और आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) योजना के अंतर्गत निधि आवंटित की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में अब तक अनुमोदित निधि और कार्यों का धार्मिक स्थल-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत लोक देवता तेजाजी की जन्मस्थली खरनाल और नागौर में गुरु जम्भेश्वर की तपस्थली मुकाम के लिए कोई निधि स्वीकृत करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय “तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान” (प्रशाद) के तहत राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश भर में पूर्व-चिह्नित धार्मिक और विरासत स्थलों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

इस योजना के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने राजस्थान में 32.64 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से ‘पुष्कर/अजमेर में एकीकृत विकास’ नामक एक परियोजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है और इसमें से 26.11 करोड़ रुपए की राशि अब तक जारी की जा चुकी है।

परियोजना के तहत की गई प्रमुख पहलों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

(i) अजमेर शरीफ दरगाह का विकास।

(ii) दिल्ली गेट और दरगाह गेट चौक का सुधार कार्य।

(iii) रेलवे एवं बस स्टैंड पर पर्यटक सूचना कियोस्क, पुष्कर सरोवर, पुष्कर मार्केट स्ट्रीट का जीर्णोद्धार एवं विकास कार्य।

(iv) पुष्कर के ब्रह्मा मंदिर, सावित्री माता मंदिर एवं परिक्रमा पथ में विकास कार्य।

(ग) और (घ) लोक देवता तेजाजी की जन्मस्थली, खरनाल और नागौर स्थित गुरु जम्भेश्वर की तपोस्थली, मुकाम को प्रशाद के अंतर्गत विकसित करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव पर्यटन मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के संदर्भ में जाँच की जाती है और नियत शर्तों की पूर्ति एवं धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन इन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

STEPS TO BE DUE EXPLOITATION OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

1315. SHRI HARENDRA SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of exploitation of workers and non-payment of minimum wages as per the Sugar Wage Board to workers employed in sugar mills and other local industries are not being monitored properly by the concerned Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the labourers are exploited and deprived of basic facilities by their employers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard 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) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act 1948, the Central Government and the State Governments, as appropriate Government, fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the employees employed in the Scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. The matter related to workers employed in sugar mills falls under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments/UTs.

Recently the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, have been rationalized and subsumed under the Code on Wages, 2019. The Code makes minimum wages universally applicable across employments.

The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act (UWSS), 2008 provides for, inter-alia, formulating welfare schemes for unorganised workers on the matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection etc.

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

Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has also launched the eShram– "One-Stop-Solution" on 21st October 2024. eShram– "One-Stop-Solution" entails integration of different Social Security/ Welfare schemes at single portal i.e., eShram. This enables unorganised workers, including migrant workers registered on eShram, to access 13 social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through eShram;- including PMSBY, PMJJBY, Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB- PMJAY), Prime Minister Street Vendors Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANidhi), PMAY (Urban and Rural), NSAP – National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme (PM Kisan).

TIME LIMIT IN SECTION 123(4) OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013

1316. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the time limit provided in Section 123(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 of five days is five working days or five days in continuation;

(b) whether any time limit exemption or extension of time is given to the companies in case of all the five days of a week and banks holiday; and

(c) if not, whether the Government has any proposal/is considering for providing such exemption?

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 (c):- (i) Section 123(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 reads as under:

> *"The amount of the dividend, including interim dividend, shall be deposited in a scheduled bank in a separate account within five days from the date of declaration of such dividend."*

The provision refers to "five days" and not "five working days".

(ii) Vide notification no. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 5th June, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, a Government Company in which the entire paid up share capital is held by the Central Government, or by any State Government or Governments or by the Central Government and one or more State Governments or by one or more Government Company is exempted from the application of section 123(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iii) At present no proposal for granting any further exemption under sub-section (4) of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is under consideration.

ILLEGAL FELLING OF TREES

1317. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that illegal felling of trees is going on in various States in the country and if so, the details thereof.

(b) whether the Government has assessed the number of trees illegally cut down every year and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stop illegal felling of trees?

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) Protection and management of forests and tree cover are primarily the responsibilities of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. There are legal frameworks for the protection and management of forests and tree cover of the country, which include, the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the State Forest Acts, Tree Preservation Acts and Rules made thereunder. The instances regarding the illegal felling of trees as and when detected are proceeded against the offenders before the competent Court/ Authorities under relevant acts. The concerned State

Governments / Union Territory Administrations maintain the particulars regarding illegal felling of trees.

(b) and (c) The local forest authorities carry out the assessment of the illegally felled trees and the associated data are maintained in the relevant forest offence registers in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the concerned State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. As per the India State of Forest Report-2023 published by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, the forest cover and tree cover in the country have increased by 156.41 square kilometers and 1289.40 square kilometers respectively, as compared to the assessment published in ISFR-2021.

(d) The important steps taken by the Government to stop illegal felling of trees include the following:

(i) regular patrolling in the forest areas by front-line forest staff to prevent occurrence of any illegal/prohibited activities,

(ii) establishment of patrolling camps/anti-poaching camps, check posts at strategic and vulnerable locations,

(iii) deployment of vigilance and flying squad parties, regular inspections in vulnerable areas, etc.

(iv) implementing Joint Forest Management programmes, awareness campaigns, educational programmes, etc., to secure the involvement of communities in forest protection activities.

SKILL INDIA MISSION

1318. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

(a) the total number of individuals trained under the Skill India Mission since its inception;

(b) whether the required number of trained individuals is achieved as per the targets outlined by the National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (NPSDE) 2015, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether 300 million workers as per the NPSDE have been provided the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to recognize acquired skills in the unorganized sector, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these skills are certified and recognized?

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

(a) to (c) The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (NPSDE), 2015 envisioned creation of an ecosystem of empowerment by skilling on a large scale at speed with high standards and to promote a culture of innovation based entrepreneurship which could generate wealth and employment so as to ensure sustainable livelihoods for all citizens in the country. With a view to guide the

interventions to realize the vision of NPSDE 2015, an analysis of skilling requirements has been provided in the policy document based on 66th and 68th round of National Sample Survey (NSS) and Census 2011 data. As per the analysis, 298.25 million of existing farm and nonfarm sector workforce were to be skilled, reskilled and upskilled. In addition, 104.62 million fresh entrants to the workforce were also to be skilled over seven years (by 2022).

Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM) , the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills. Schemes of MSDE are demand driven and participation is voluntary. Details of beneficiaries covered through these schemes are given below:

Scheme	Candidates Trained/Oriented
PMKVY (Since 2015-16 to 2024-25)	1,62,98,252
JSS Scheme (Since 2018-19 to 2024-25)	30,93,884
NAPS (Since 2018-19 to 2024-25)	37,99,894
CTS (ITIs) (Sessions 2018 to 2024)	92,66,381

Out of 1,62,98,252 persons benefited under PMKVY, 70.42 lakh were oriented and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component of the scheme.

(d) National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space. NCVET is mandated to ensure quality and standardization in vocational education and training by setting regulatory norms, developing standards, and recognizing key skilling entities. NCVET grants recognition to Awarding Bodies (ABs), Assessment Agencies (AAs), and Skill Information Providers, and monitors their functioning to ensure quality assurance in certification and assessment processes.

All learners who undergo training through NCVET-recognised Awarding Bodies (ABs) on NSQF-aligned qualifications receive certificates issued by the respective ABs, ensuring nationally credible and industry-relevant recognition of their skills. To ensure the skills acquired informally are recognised and certified, NCVET has also institutionalised the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) training and certification.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN BIHAR

1319. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any audit to ascertain the progress and outcome of the skill training schemes;

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

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned and released under the various schemes, scheme-wise; and

(d) the details of the achievements of skill development schemes in Bihar particularly in Kishanganj Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

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

Impact of schemes for skill development is assessed through their third party independent evaluation. MSDE's flagship scheme PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020. As per the study, about 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52 percent

of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers.

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

JSS: Evaluation study of JSS scheme conducted in 2020 has found that the scheme has helped in almost doubling the household income for those beneficiaries have got employment or were self-employed after the JSS training. The report has further observed that usefulness of the scheme would be further evident from the fact that 77.05% of the beneficiary trainees have undergone occupational shifts. The study also affirmed that the focus of the skilling in the scheme favours self-employment.

NAPS: Third-party evaluation study of NAPS conducted in 2021 has observed that the scheme has successfully enhanced the employability of youth by providing structured on-the-job training, with a notable increase in the engagement of apprentices across various industries. In the new version of the scheme, DBT method has been adopted to transfer government's share directly to apprentices' bank accounts, as streamlined reimbursement process was recommended in the report.

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

(c) Funds under PMKVY are released to implementing agencies for meeting the training cost as per prescribed norms. Under JSS scheme, funds are released to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) directly. Under NAPS, stipend support up to Rs 1500/- per month is released to apprentices through DBT and not to establishments covered. Day to day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs lies with the respective State Government/ UT Administration.

Details of the fund released for implementation of the schemes of MSDE are as under:

Scheme(s)	Amount (in Rs. Cr)
PMKVY (2015-16 to 30.06.2025)	10,292.97
NAPS (2018-19 upto 31.03.2025)	1823.08
JSS (2018-19 upto 31.03.2025)	873.94

(d) Details of the candidates trained under the schemes of MSDE in state of Bihar and its Kishanganj and Purnia districts are as under:

Scheme(s)	Pan India	Bihar	Kishanganj and Purnia Districts
PMKVY (Since 2015-16 up to 30th June, 2025)	1,64,07,263	7,59,846	34,181
JSS Scheme (Since 2018-19 up to 31st March, 2025)	30,93,884	2,07,094	12,517

NAPS (Since 2018-19 to 31st March, 2025)	38,02,801	25,489	1,292
CTS (2018-19 to 31st March, 2025)	92,66,381	7,68,001	8,778

Amongst the schemes of MSDE, placements were tracked under the Short-Term Training component of PMKVY in the first three versions (PMVY1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0) implemented from 2015-16 to 2021-22. Under PMKVY (1.0, 2.0 and 3.0), 1,27,855 trained candidates were reported placed in state of Bihar and 6,393 trained candidates were reported placed in Kishanganj and Purnia Districts. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is on empowering the trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. Further, various IT tools like Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) also gives this opportunity.

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत लाभार्थी

1320. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

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

(क) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) राजस्थान में, विशेषकर उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, सलूम्बर, प्रतापगढ़ और बांसवाड़ा जिलों में कितने प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को नौकरी प्रदान की गई है, तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) देश के सभी युवाओं को लाभान्वित करने हेतु उक्त योजना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाए जा रहे सुधारात्मक कदमों का राज्य-वार और राजस्थान में जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख योजना प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत, अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) और पूर्व अधिगम मान्यता (आरपीएल) के जरिए पुनर्कौशलीकरण और कौशलोन्नयन के माध्यम से राजस्थान सहित देश भर के युवाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

वित्त वर्ष 2020-2021 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक पिछले पांच वित्त वर्षों के दौरान पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख उम्मीदवारों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) पीएमकेवीवाई योजना के तहत, पीएमकेवीवाई योजना के पहले तीन संस्करणों जो कि पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0 है**,** में अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक में नियोजनों को ट्रैक किया गया था, जिसे वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 तक कार्यान्वित्त किया गया था। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, हमारे प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अपने विविध करियर पथ चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया था और वे इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से उन्मुख हैं। इसके अलावा स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) जैसे विभिन्न आईटी उपकरणों में भी यह अवसर प्रदान किया जाता है। पीएमकेवीवाई के पहले तीन संस्करणों के दौरान, उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, प्रतापगढ़ और बांसवाड़ा जिलों सहित राजस्थान के 33 जिलों में 1,86,018 उम्मीदवारों के नियोजित होने की सूचना मिली है। पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत राजस्थान के सलूंबर जिले में कोई प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया गया।

इसके अलावा, पीएमकेवीवाई के पहले तीन संस्करणों के दौरान राजस्थान के 33 जिलों में सूचित किए गए नियोजित उम्मीदवारों का जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) मंत्रालय ने राजस्थान सहित देश भर के युवाओं के लाभार्थ, वर्ष 2022 से कार्यान्वित्त होने वाली योजना के नवीनतम संस्करण, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के सफल कार्यान्वयन और संवर्धन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इन प्रयासों का उद्देश्य कौशल अंतराल को दूर करना, रोज़गार क्षमता में सुधार लाना और आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देना है। इनमें से कुछ कदम इस प्रकार हैं:

i. उद्योग 4.0, वेब 3.0, एआर/वीआर, जलवायु परिवर्तन, सर्कुलर इकॉनोमी, हरित अर्थव्यवस्था और एनर्जी ट्रांसमिशन जैसे नए युग के कौशल पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना।
ii. मूल्यांकन में नवाचारों, बेहतर निगरानी के माध्यम से पूर्व अधिगम मान्यता (आरपीएल) के तहत पुनर्कौशलीकरण और कौशलोन्नयन पर जोर देना।
iii. अभ्यर्थियों को बेहतर व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्रदान करने के लिए ऑन-जॉब-ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) पर अधिक निर्भरता।
iv. उद्योग के साथ साझेदारी में पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करके पाठ्यक्रम/पाठ्यचर्या में लचीलापन।
v. शैक्षणिक संस्थानों जैसे आईटीआई/स्कूल/कॉलेज/विश्वविद्यालय/केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकार के संस्थानों आदि के साथ उपलब्ध बुनियादी ढांचे का परस्पर उपयोग।
vi. एक एकीकृत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) का शुभारंभ जो कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों, रोजगार के अवसरों और उद्यमशीलता सहायता तक पहुंच प्रदान करता है, जिससे कौशल सेवाओं में पहुंच और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है।

विवरण-I

वित्त वर्ष 2020-2021 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तक पिछले पांच वित्त वर्षों के दौरान पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख उम्मीदवारों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विवरण निम्नानुसार है

राज्य	प्रशिक्षित/उन्मुख उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3,944
आंध्र प्रदेश	1,53,275

अरुणाचल प्रदेश	75,748
असम	5,09,096
बिहार	2,79,687
चंडीगढ़	6,165
छत्तीसगढ	54,800
दिल्ली	1,00,287
गोवा	2,908
गुजरात	1,49,704
हरियाणा	1,84,543
हिमाचल प्रदेश	52,498
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2,01,983
झारखंड	93,804
कर्नाटक	1,67,085
केरल	68,976
लद्दाख	1,915
लक्षद्वीप	330
मध्य प्रदेश	4,56,863
महाराष्ट्र	3,13,325
मणिपुर	65,787
मेघालय	32,830
मिजोरम	27,807
नागालैंड	31,515
ओडिशा	1,41,203
पुदुचेरी	10,204
पंजाब	2,01,378
राजस्थान	4,48,725
सिक्किम	11,013
तमिलनाडु	2,29,712
तेलंगाना	92,724
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीप	2,213
त्रिपुरा	72,035

उत्तर प्रदेश	8,69,007
उत्तराखंड	89,750
पश्चिम बंगाल	1,59,173
कुल	**53,62,012**

विवरण II

पीएमकेवीवाई के पहले तीन संस्करणों के दौरान राजस्थान के 33 जिलों में सूचित किए गए नियोजित **उम्मीदवारों का जिलावार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:**

क्र. सं.	**ज़िला**	**नियोजित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या**
1	अजमेर	5,337
2	अलवर	12,721
3	**बांसवाड़ा**	2,074
4	बारां	2,295
5	बाड़मेर	1,997
6	भरतपुर	8,497
7	भीलवाड़ा	4,899
8	बीकानेर	2,804
9	बूंदी	2,125
10	चित्तौड़गढ़	4,551
11	चुरू	9,410
12	दौसा	5,063
13	धौलपुर	2,987
14	डूंगरपुर	3,312
15	गंगानगर	9,139
16	हनुमानगढ़	13,544
17	जयपुर	23,822
18	जैसलमेर	2,136
19	जालौर	1,969
20	झालावाड़	1,905

21	झुंझुनू	22,753
22	जोधपुर	2,952
23	करौली	1,952
24	कोटा	3,798
25	नागौर	6,804
26	पाली	1,871
27	प्रतापगढ़	995
28	राजसमंद	1,882
29	सवाई माधोपुर	1,181
30	सीकर	10,344
31	सिरोही	1,816
32	टोंक	4,021
33	उदयपुर	5,062
	कुल	**1,86,018**

PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR AFTERMATH PAHALGAM ATTACK

1321. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the decline in tourist footfall and business losses in Jammu and Kashmir during the peak tourist season following the recent terrorist attack in Pahalgam;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with any assessment made by the Government on the economic impact on local tourism-dependent stakeholders; and

(c) the details of the specific measures taken/being taken by the Government to restore tourist confidence and promote tourism in the region in the aftermath of the said incident?

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

(a) and (b) The data on Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits is provided by the State Tourism Department. Based on the latest information received from the Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Department, the number of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits in Jammu and Kashmir is as follows:

Year	DTVs	FTVs
2020	25,19,524	5,317
2021	1,13,14,920	1,650
2022	1,84,99,332	19,985
2023	2,06,79,336	55,337
2024	2,35,24,629	65,452
2025 (Jan to June)	95,92,664	19,570

Source: Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Department

No such assessment has been made by the Ministry of Tourism on economic impact on local tourism-dependent stakeholders in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps/initiatives to promote tourism sector in the country, including Jammu and Kashmir, details of which are given below:

- The Ministry of Tourism under the schemes of ‘Swadesh Darshan’, ‘National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive

(PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities at various tourism destinations in the country.

- Ministry of Tourism through its various campaigns and events promotes various tourism destinations and products of India in domestic and international markets. Some of the initiatives are Dekho Apna Desh campaign, Chalo India campaign, International Tourism Mart, Bharat Parv.
- The Incredible India Content Hub was launched which is a comprehensive digital repository, featuring a rich collection of high- quality images, films, brochures, and newsletters related to tourism in India. Promotions are also carried out through the web-site – www.incredibleindia.org and social media handles of the Ministry.
- Thematic tourism like wellness tourism, culinary tourism, rural, eco- tourism, etc. amongst other niche subjects are promoted so as to expand the scope of tourism into other sectors as well.
- Enhance the overall quality and visitor experience through initiatives focused on capacity building, skill development such as 'Capacity Building for Service Providers', 'Incredible India Tourist Facilitator' (IITF), 'Paryatan Mitra' and 'Paryatan Didi'.

DEATH OF ELEPHANTS DUE TO TRAIN COLLISION

1322. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) whether according to the Government data, 24,738 elephants have died due to train collisions between 2019-20 and 2023-24;

(b) if so, the details of accountability measures taken/being taken by the Government to prevent further casualties;

(c) the list of 77 high-risk railway stretches identified for mitigation of such casualties; and

(d) the details of interventions planned at these sites along with the implementation timeline?

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

(a) to (d) As per information received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, a total of 81 elephant casualties due to train collisions were reported by various states between 2019-20 and 2023-24.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, in coordination with the Ministry of Railways, has taken several measures to prevent elephant deaths on railway tracks including conducting inter-ministerial meetings. Speed restrictions in

elephant habitats, pilot projects like seismic sensor-based elephant detection, construction of underpasses, ramps, fencing, have been undertaken at various locations.

Further, the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun in consultation with the Ministry of Environment Forest, and Climate Change and other stakeholders has published a document namely ‘Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure’ to assist project agencies in designing linear infrastructure, including railways lines, in a manner that reduces human-animal conflicts.

Capacity building workshops for Railway officials were conducted in 2023 and 2024 at the Wildlife Institute of India to sensitize them on various aspects of elephant conservation and protection.

A comprehensive report titled “Suggested Measures to Mitigate Elephant and Other Wildlife Train Collisions on Vulnerable Railway Stretches in India” has been prepared after field surveys across 127 identified railway stretches spanning a total of 3,452.4 km. Based on the intensity of wildlife movement, 77 railway stretches covering 1,965.2 km across 14 States have been prioritized for mitigation along with site-specific interventions. The report containing the details of the identified stretches and the mitigation measures has been also shared with the State Governments and the Ministry of Railways.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में स्वतंत्र निदेशकों की नियुक्ति

1323. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) सभी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में स्वतंत्र निदेशकों के कितने पद स्वीकृत हैं;

(ख) क्या अप्रैल 2025 में कुछ राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए स्वतंत्र निदेशकों को पुन:नियुक्त किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी बैंक-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त नियुक्तियों के बाद भी, देश के अग्रणी बैंकों जैसे भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा, पंजाब नैशनल बैंक और बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र में स्वतंत्र निदेशकों (शेयरधारक, सरकार और आरबीआई द्वारा नामित निदेशकों को छोड़कर) की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त बैंकों में स्वतंत्र निदेशकों की नियुक्ति कब तक होने की संभावना है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों की स्थापना विशेष अधिनियमों, अर्थात् भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 ("1955 अधिनियम") और बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 ("1970/1980 अधिनियम") द्वारा की गई है। भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के केंद्रीय बोर्ड की संरचना 1955 के अधिनियम की धारा 19 में प्रदान की गई है और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक बोर्ड की संरचना 1970/1980 अधिनियम की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) में प्रदान की गई है। इन अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत बोर्ड/समिति की संरचना में "स्वतंत्र निदेशकों" की श्रेणी की परिकल्पना नहीं की गई है।

NEW DIGITAL CREDIT ASSESSMENT MODEL FOR MSMES

1324. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently launched a new digital credit assessment model for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and if so, the details thereof, including its basic mechanism, methodology and the way by which it differs from the traditional/manual loan evaluation mechanisms used by banks and Financial Institutions (FIs);

(b) whether the new model introduces any changes in eligibility criteria for MSME loans, such as inclusion or removal of existing eligibility criteria and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of MSMEs who have been approved for eligibility under the new assessment model;

(d) the estimated improvement in processing and turnaround time achieved with the new model compared to the earlier system; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure accountability and reduce the risk of default, especially in view of the removal of physical collateral requirements for loans granted under this system?

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

(a) It was announced in the Union Budget 2024-25 that Public sector banks (PSBs) will build their in-house capability to assess MSMEs for credit, instead of relying on external assessment. PSBs will develop a new credit assessment model, based on the scoring of digital footprints of MSMEs in the economy. Subsequently, Union

Finance Minister had launched the New Credit Assessment Model for MSMEs on 6th March, 2025.

The model leverages the digitally fetched and verifiable data and devises automated journeys for MSME Loan appraisal using objective decisioning for all loan applications and model-based limit assessment for both Existing to Bank (ETB) as well as New to Bank (NTB) MSME borrowers.

The digital footprints used by the model may include Pan authentication using National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), Mobile and email verification using OTP, Application Programming Interface (API) fetch of GST data through service providers, Bank Statement Analysis using account aggregator, ITR upload and verification, API enabled commercial and consumer bureau fetch and due diligence using Credit Information Companies (CICs), fraud checks, through APIs, among others. The model is live with all banks with different loan amount threshold.

Under Traditional / Manual methods, banks rely on physical documents submitted by customers for manual underwriting. While under new credit assessment model, credit request and data submission as well as assessment is done entirely through digital process.

(b) The introduction of the new digital credit assessment model does not involve any fundamental changes in the basic eligibility criteria for MSME loans in terms of regulatory norms or policy guidelines of individual bank. However, it simplifies the process of sanctioning loans and offers a more user-friendly and standardized

approach by relying on digitally available data.

(c) Between 1st April and 15th July, 2025, a total of 98,995 MSME loan applications have been sanctioned by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under New Credit Assessment Model.

(d) Bank loans through new digital credit assessment model are decided within maximum of upto one day significantly reducing the turn around time (TAT) as compared to manual methods.

The benefits to MSMEs by use of this model include submission of application from anywhere through online mode, reduced paperwork and branch visit, instant in-principle sanction through digital mode, seamless processing of credit proposals, reduced TAT, credit decision based on objective data/ transactional behaviour among others.

(e) Under the new model, credit decision is based on objective data/ transactional behaviour and credit history of the borrower. Further, credit request submission and assessment is done entirely through digital process which reduces subjectivity, fraudulent submission of credit information and error in decision making. This enables faster, transparent and more objective assessment of creditworthiness using system-generated credit logic and scorecards. Business Rule Engines (BREs) of banks will capture all risks as per its credit risk management policy.

यूजी-नीट 2025 में अनियमितताएँ

1325. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को हाल ही में आयोजित नीट 2025 परीक्षा में ओएमआर शीट से छेड़छाड़ और अन्य अनियमितताओं के संबंध में जानकारी है, जिसके कारण असामान्य रूप से कम अंक प्राप्त हुए हैं;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का छात्रों की मूल ओएमआर शीट की फोरेंसिक जाँच सहित पूरे मामले की स्वतंत्र/निष्पक्ष जाँच कराने और ऐसी शिकायतों को दर्ज करने और उनका निवारण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक विशेष समिति/शिकायत निवारण समिति गठित करने का विचार है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का यह विचार है कि उक्त घटनाएँ नीट जैसी राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा की पारदर्शिता/निष्पक्षता/विश्वसनीयता को गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित करती हैं और लाखों छात्रों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और भविष्य को प्रभावित करती हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ) राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा एजेंसी (एनटीए) वर्ष 2019 से सभी चिकित्सा संस्थाओं में अवर स्नातक चिकित्सा शिक्षा में प्रवेश के लिए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय की ओर से राष्ट्रीय पात्रता सह प्रवेश परीक्षा (यूजी) आयोजित कर रही है। एनटीए द्वारा दिनांक 4 मई 2025 को देश भर के 552 शहरों और भारत के बाहर 14 शहरों में स्थित 5468 विभिन्न केंद्रों पर 22 लाख से अधिक अभ्यर्थियों के लिए एनईईटी (यूजी) 2025 परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी।

एनटीए ने सूचित किया है कि ओएमआर शीट और स्कोरकार्ड में किसी भी प्रकार के परिवर्तन का पता लगाने और उसकी रोकथाम के लिए एक तंत्र मौजूद है। नीट (यूजी) 2025 में प्रयुक्त ओएमआर शीट

में कई अंतर्निहित सुरक्षा विशेषताएं शामिल की गई हैं, जिससे किसी भी प्रकार की छेड़छाड़ को आसानी से पहचाना जा सकता है। स्कोरकार्ड के प्रमाणीकरण के लिए अंतर्निहित क्यूआर कोड की शुरूआत करने से विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित होती है और अभ्यर्थियों के हितों की रक्षा होती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पारदर्शिता में वृद्धि करने और मानक उत्तर कुंजी चुनौती प्रक्रिया के भाग के रूप में, नीट (यूजी) 2025 परीक्षा के संबंध में सभी उपस्थित अभ्यर्थियों की ओएमआर उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की स्कैन की गई छवियों को एनटीए की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध कराया गया था, जिससे उम्मीदवार अपने रिकॉर्ड किए गए प्रत्युत्तरों को देख और सत्यापित कर सकें। अनंतिम उत्तर कुंजियाँ साथ ही प्रकाशित की गईं, ताकि अभ्यर्थियों को उनकी समीक्षा करने और यदि उन्हें लगता है कि कोई उत्तर गलत है तो चुनौती प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर मिल सके। यह उत्तर कुंजी चुनौती विंडो दिनांक 3 जून 2025 से 5 जून 2025 तक खुली रखी गई थी। इस प्रकार प्राप्त चुनौतियों का विषय विशेषज्ञों द्वारा निपटान किया गया था और अंतिम उत्तर कुंजी तैयार की गई थी। उपर्युक्त अंतिम उत्तर कुंजी के आधार पर तैयार परिणाम 14 जून, 2025 को सफलतापूर्वक घोषित कर दिया गया है। नीट (यूजी) 2025 परीक्षा से संबंधित कोई भी अनियमितता नहीं हुई है।

एनटीए द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर की परीक्षाओं के संचालन में सुधारों के कार्यान्वयन की देखरेख के लिए डॉ. के. राधाकृष्णन, पूर्व अध्यक्ष, आईएसआरओ और अध्यक्ष, बी.ओ.जी, आईआईटी कानपुर की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त संचालन समिति का गठन पहले ही किया जा चुका है।

MUTUAL CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEME FOR MSMES

1326. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned, disbursed and expended under the Mutual Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs since its inception, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the beneficiaries under the Scheme since its inception, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of the awareness or outreach campaigns conducted to familiarise MSMEs, trade bodies and State officials about the concept and benefits of the scheme;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to build institutional capacity for facilitating mutual guarantee collectives, including training, handholding and awareness generation;

(e) whether any special provision is there to promote women-only mutual guarantee groups or collectives led by youth entrepreneurs and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government is considering to institutionalize mutual credit guarantee systems at the national level by statutory framework or regulatory guidelines and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Mutual Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs (MCGS- MSME) has been launched for providing 60% guarantee coverage by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC) to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for credit facility

upto Rs. 100 crore sanctioned to eligible Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under MCGS-MSME for purchase of equipment / machinery.

Under MCGS-MSME which is a credit guarantee scheme, the Government of India, through NCGTC, issues guarantees for loans extended by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs). Rs. 500 crore has been approved as Government contribution to the corpus of MCGS-MSME. The Scheme has been launched recently and no NPA claims have been reported till date under the Scheme. Hence, no fund has been released to the NCGTC by the Government of India till date.

(b) As on 15.7.2025, the State-wise details of guarantees extended under the Scheme are as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Mutual Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs		
FY 2025-26		
Name of State	Number of Guarantees Issued	Sanctioned Amount
Gujarat	1	10.00
Haryana	1	18.00
Karnataka	2	22.75
Madhya Pradesh	1	0.11
Maharashtra	4	41.77
Tamil Nadu	2	20.81
Grand Total	11	113.44

Source: NCGTC

(c) Various meetings have been organised with Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs), Indian Banks' Association (IBA) and MSME associations to create awareness about the Scheme. A meeting was organised by the IBA in April 2025, wherein details of the Scheme were shared with the lenders for enabling support to the MSMEs. Further, a conference was organised by the IBA in July, 2025 wherein banks, NBFCs and MSME associations were encouraged to disseminate the scheme information amongst the borrowers.

(d) The loans involved under the Scheme would be normal projects of MSMEs, which are otherwise also being financed by Banks/FIS/NBFCs. Hence, institutional capacity for lending is already available amongst these lenders. The Scheme reduces the risk of the lenders by providing guarantee cover and hence, no specific training or handholding would be required for lending under the Scheme. However, meetings are being organised through the IBA/ Industry Associations with the lenders for awareness generation.

(e) All existing and new MSMEs with valid Udyam Registration Number will be eligible under the scheme without any differentiation for a particular group of borrowers.

(f) No such proposal is under consideration.

RETRIEVAL OF INDIAN ANTIQUES AND ARTIFACTS

1327. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

(a) the details of the estimated number and value of Indian antiques and artifacts still available in the foreign soil, country-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to retrieve them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Several Museums and Art Galleries around the world houses Indian antiquities and artifacts, besides such collections with individuals. However, no such estimated number is available, but as and when, any illegally exported antiquity of Indian origin is reported on foreign soil, necessary action are initiated through Indian Missions for their retrieval. Archaeological Survey of India has retrieved 655 number antiquities since 1976.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM HUBS IN KARNATAKA

1328. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified any tourism spots in Karnataka especially in Uttara Kannada;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan for developing the tourism hubs in Uttara kannada; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Development and promotion of 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 and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' schemes complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development in tourism destinations across the country including in the lesser known destinations by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations subject to availability of funds, adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by the State Governments etc. 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 including in the State of Karnataka. Details of projects as sanctioned in the State of Karnataka under PRASHAD, Swadesh Darshan 2.0 and SASCI schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

List of projects sanctioned in the State of Karnataka under Ministry of Tourism Schemes:-

S. No.	Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Amount (₹ in crore)
PRASHAD Scheme			
1.	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	45.38
2.	Development of Renuka Yallama Devi temple	2024-25	18.37
3.	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	2024-25	22.25
Swadesh Darshan 2.0			
1.	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks' in Hampi	2023-24	25.63
2.	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone in Mysuru	2023-24	2.71
3.	Ecological Experience Zone in Mysuru	2023-24	18.48
Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment (SASCI)			
1.	Ecotourism and Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	2024-25	99.17
2.	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	2024-25	100.00

PROMOTION OF COASTAL AND MARINE ADVENTURE TOURISM

1329. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the potential for growth in coastal adventure tourism activities such as scuba diving, surfing, parasailing, and kayaking in States like Andhra Pradesh, particularly in coastal cities such as Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether any safety standards, certification requirements, or training protocols have been issued or recommended for operators offering high-risk water-based tourism in these coastal regions, and if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which enforcement is being ensured;

(c) whether the Government is supporting State Governments in developing infrastructure, local capacity, and skilled guides for coastal and marine-based adventure tourism;

(d) whether any collaboration is underway with bodies such as the Adventure Tour Operators Association of India (ATOAI) and relevant maritime safety authorities to create sustainable tourism models along Andhra Pradesh's coastline, with a focus on safety, ecology, and community participation; 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 adventure tourism is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry complements the efforts of States/UTs through various schemes and initiatives.

The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan', 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure

Development' extends financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism infrastructure development in the country including adventure tourism. The projects undertaken for development by the Ministry are identified in consultation with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies and are sanctioned subject to submission of project proposals by them, their adherence to relevant scheme guidelines and submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports.

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

All the States/Union Territories have been requested to maintain a strict watch on all adventure related activities and ensure strict adherence to safety regulations and licensing norms by all the operators.

GENERATION OF SOLAR PANEL WASTE

1330. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR PANIGRAHY:

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

(a) whether 34,000 metric tonnes of solar panel waste is expected to generate in the country by 2030;

(b) if so, the reasons for lack in recycling standards or Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) rules, unlike the European Union’s strict Waste, Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make recycling Standards or EPR Rules at par with EU's WEEE Directive?

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

(a) to (c) No authentic estimate is available so far regarding the generation of solar panel waste in the country by 2030. Ministry has comprehensively revised the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and notified the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 in November, 2022 and the same is in force since 1st April, 2023. These new rules provide for managing e-waste including solar photo-voltaic (PV) modules or panels or cells in an environmentally sound manner and putting in place an improved Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regime for e-waste recycling wherein all the manufacturer, producer, refurbisher and recycler are required to register on portal developed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). The new provisions facilitate and channelize the informal sector to formal sector for doing business and ensuring recycling of e-waste in environmentally sound manner. Provisions for environmental compensation and verification and audit have also been introduced.

These rules also promote Circular Economy through EPR regime and scientific recycling/disposal of the e-waste.

As per these rules, every manufacturer and producer of solar photo-voltaic modules or panels or cells have been mandated to obtain registration, maintain inventory of solar PV modules, store the waste generated from Solar PV modules/panels/cells up to the year 2034-35 as per the guidelines laid down under the rules, file annual returns, comply with Standard Operating Procedures, and process the waste other than solar PV modules as per the applicable rules or guidelines. Further, Recycler of solar photo-voltaic modules or panels or cells has been mandated for recovery of material as laid down by the CPCB.

Following steps has been taken for effective management of E-Waste Rules as under:

(i) An online E-Waste EPR portal has been developed by CPCB wherein entities such as producers, manufacturers, recyclers and refurbishers of the e-waste are required to be registered.

(ii) CPCB has developed guidelines for the scientific and environmentally sound management of e-waste. The guidelines detail the procedures and facilities in terms of machineries and pollution control devices required for the recycling of e-waste in environmentally sound manner.

(iii) An action plan for implementation of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 has been prepared by CPCB and the same is being implemented by all the

State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in their respective States/UTs. SPCBs/PCCs are submitting quarterly progress report.

(iv) The registered entities submit their compliance through Quarterly and Annual Returns on the E-waste Portal.

(v) The rules have provided verification and audit of the registered entities by the CPCB or through a designated agency to verify compliance of these rules through random inspection and periodic audit, as deemed appropriate, so as to take action against violations of these rules.

(vi) Environmental Compensation (EC) Guidelines under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022 have been developed for levying EC on any entity in case of violation of any of the provision of these rules and guidelines issued hereunder.

ARCHAEOLEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS AT DWARKA AND BEYT DWARKA

1331. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated a new round of underwater and onshore archaeological explorations at Dwarka and Beyt Dwarka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a dedicated fund has been allocated to the Underwater Archaeology Wing (UAW) for archaeological research and exploration in Dwarka and Beyt Dwarka;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any plans to expand and strengthen underwater archaeological research across the nation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes Sir. The Underwater Archaeology Wing (UAW) of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) had carried out scientific investigations at Dwarka from 2005 to 2007. Underwater and onshore archaeological explorations at Dwarka and Beyt Dwarka have again started since February 2025.

(b) The team of UAW started initial offshore exploration at Dwarka in February 2025, followed by onshore exploration at Beyt Dwarka in March 2025. Besides imparting training to more archaeologists in ASI, procurement of equipments like Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV), underwater cameras, high quality life jackets and diving suits to be used for the purpose has been taken up.

(c) and (d) Required funds are provided to UAW.

2024-2025: 10 lakhs

2025-2026: 50 lakhs

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. To expand and strengthen underwater archaeological research across the nation, two training programmes were organized for officers/ officials of ASI in March 2025 and for employees of State Archaeology Departments and Indian Universities in July 2025. A module for training course for the students and scholars has also been prepared.

ICCS IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

1332. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

(a) whether the establishment of Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) in Central Universities is mandated under the guidelines set forth by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013;

(b) the details of Central Universities that have constituted ICCs, specifying the composition of their members and detailing whether these committees adhere to the mandated guidelines;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure strict adherence of the above guidelines and Act;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessments or audits to evaluate the compliance of ICCs with the mandated requirements;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) The establishment of Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) is mandated under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the University Grants Commission (UGC) Regulations, 2015.

(b) All Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of Education have constituted ICCs in compliance with the Act and UGC guidelines. As per the prescribed norms, the ICC must include a senior woman faculty member as the Presiding Officer, two faculty members and two non-teaching employees, three student representatives and one member from amongst Non-Government Organisations (NGOs). At least half of the total members must be women.

(c) to (f) To ensure effective implementation, the Ministry of Education and UGC have introduced initiatives such as the SAKSHAM Portal for complaint lodging and gender audits, Advisories for awareness and compliance, a toll-free number for registering grievances and guidelines for ensuring safe and secure environments for women in Higher Educational Institutions in line with NEP 2020.

छात्रों के आधार कार्ड में विसंगतियां

1333. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

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

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के सरकारी और अर्ध-सरकारी विद्यालयों में नामांकित लगभग चार लाख आठ हजार छात्रों के आधार कार्ड में विसंगतियां पाई गई हैं और उनमें से लगभग तीन लाख बाईस हजार छात्र अमान्य घोषित कर दिए गए हैं यदि हां, तो विसंगतियों के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) उक्त विसंगति के कारण कितने छात्र विभिन्न शैक्षिक योजनाओं और छात्रवृत्ति सहित लाभों से वंचित हो रहे हैं और सरकार द्वारा उक्त समस्या के समाधान के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) उक्त विसंगतियों को दूर करने और उन्हें योजनाओं का लाभ प्रदान करने की समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसी समस्याओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) महाराष्ट्र में स्कूल छात्रों के आधार पंजीकरण की स्थिति और उनके आधार विवरणों को मान्य करने संबंधी प्रगति, जैसा कि राज्य द्वारा रिपोर्ट किया गया है, निम्नानुसार है:

क्रमांक		संख्या
1	कुल छात्र	1,84,89,092
2	आधार उपलब्ध नहीं कराया गया	4,55,263
3	लंबित आधार अधिप्रमाणन	6,80,686
4	विफल आधार अधिप्रमाणन	2,08,903
5	सफल आधार अधिप्रमाणन	1,71,44,240
6	केवल सत्यापित आधार	1,70,36,596

* स्रोत: यूडाइज़+ डाटा

राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि सत्यापन में विफलता के सामान्य कारणों में नाम, वर्तनी, जन्मतिथि (डी.ओ.बी.) में विसंगति, आधार कार्ड का अद्यतन न होना, आधार कार्ड में जन्मतिथि का न होना, राज्य के सरल पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण करते समय त्रुटियां, जेंडर विसंगति आदि शामिल हैं। आधार कार्ड में नए

नामांकन और सुधार का कार्य ब्लॉक और क्लस्टर स्तर पर एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, राज्य स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग ने महाराष्ट्र के प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में आधार से संबंधित गतिविधियों को करने के लिए दो आधार किट विकसित किए हैं। इसके अलावा, आधार अमान्य होने के कारण किसी भी छात्र को योजनाओं और छात्रवृत्ति का लाभ लेने से वंचित नहीं किया गया है।

भारत सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है कि प्रत्येक पात्र छात्र इस विभाग द्वारा संचालित सभी योजनाओं का लाभ उठा सकें, जिसमें समग्र शिक्षा और पीएम-पोषण जैसी केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं भी शामिल हैं, जिन्हें भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों के साथ संयुक्त रूप से वित्त पोषित और कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। इस उद्देश्य से, यह विभाग निरंतर समीक्षा करता है तथा परियोजना मूल्यांकन बोर्ड (पीएबी) और राज्यों के साथ त्रैमासिक बैठकों के माध्यम से जमीनी स्तर पर सामने आने वाली समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राज्यों को मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है।

राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता

1334. श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:

श्री दिलीप शइकीया:

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में आर्थिक और अवसंरचनात्मक रूप से पिछड़े और आकांक्षी जिलों/राज्यों का कोई आकलन किया है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त पिछड़े और आकांक्षी जिलों/राज्यों में अर्थव्यवस्था, मानव संसाधन विकास, अवसंरचना और आर्थिक अवसरों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई नई योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) इस योजना के अंतर्गत देश भर के विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर राजस्थान के जालौर और सिरोही जिलों तथा असम सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है या प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ) नीति आयोग द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 2018 में शुरू किए गए आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (एडीपी) का उद्देश्य देश भर के चयनित 112 अविकसित जिलों में तेजी से बदलाव लाना है। आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (एडीपी) के अंतर्गत, पांच विषयों/क्षेत्रों (स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण, शिक्षा, कृषि एवं जल संसाधन, वित्तीय समावेशन एवं कौशल विकास तथा बुनियादी अवसंरचना) में 49 प्रमुख प्रदर्शन संकेतकों का चयन किया गया है। इन जिलों के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन, इन प्रमुख संकेतकों में सुधार के आधार पर किया जाता है और जिलों का समय-समय पर श्रेणीकरण किया जाता है। 26 राज्यों और 01 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के 112 आकांक्षी जिलों की सूची संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम के तहत, जिले, इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उनके प्रदर्शन के लिए दी गई पुरस्कार राशि का उपयोग करके महत्वपूर्ण अंतर को दूर करने के लिए विभिन्न विकासात्मक परियोजनाएं शुरू करते हैं। एडीपी के अंतर्गत इसके आरंभ से लेकर फरवरी, 2025 तक राजस्थान और असम सहित पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को राज्य-वार स्वीकृत धनराशि संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है। राजस्थान का जालौर जिला 112 आकांक्षी जिलों की सूची में शामिल नहीं है। हालांकि, राजस्थान का सिरोही जिला उक्त सूची में शामिल है और एडीपी के अंतर्गत सिरोही जिले को इसके आरंभ से लेकर फरवरी, 2025 तक स्वीकृत राशि 4,81,20,000/- रुपये है।

<u>विवरण -I</u>

भारत के 112 आकांक्षी जिलों की सूची

क्रम सं.	राज्य	जिला
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	अल्लूरी सीतारमा राजू

2	आंध्र प्रदेश	पार्वतीपुरम मान्यम
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	वाई.एस.आर. कडपा
4	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	नामसाई
5	असम	बक्सा
6	असम	बारपेटा
7	असम	दरांग
8	असम	धुबरी
9	असम	गोलपाड़ा
10	असम	हैलाकांडी
11	असम	उदलगुड़ी
12	बिहार	अररिया
13	बिहार	औरंगाबाद
14	बिहार	बांका
15	बिहार	बेगूसराय
16	बिहार	गया
17	बिहार	जमुई
18	बिहार	कटिहार
19	बिहार	खगरिया
20	बिहार	मुजफ्फरपुर
21	बिहार	नवादा
22	बिहार	पूर्णिया
23	बिहार	शेखपुरा
24	बिहार	सीतामढ़ी
25	छत्तीसगढ	बस्तर
26	छत्तीसगढ	बीजापुर
27	छत्तीसगढ	दंतेवाड़ा
28	छत्तीसगढ	कांकेर
29	छत्तीसगढ	कोंडागांव
30	छत्तीसगढ	कोरबा
31	छत्तीसगढ	महासमुंद

32	छत्तीसगढ	मोहला-मानपुर-अम्बागढ़ चौकी
33	छत्तीसगढ	नारायणपुर
34	छत्तीसगढ	सुकमा
35	गुजरात	दाहोद
36	गुजरात	नर्मदा
37	हरियाणा	मेवात (नूह)
38	हिमाचल प्रदेश	चंबा
39	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	बारामूला
40	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	कुपवाड़ा
41	झारखंड	बोकारो
42	झारखंड	चतरा
43	झारखंड	दुमका
44	झारखंड	गढ़वा
45	झारखंड	गिरिडीह
46	झारखंड	गोड्डा
47	झारखंड	गुमला
48	झारखंड	हजारीबाग
49	झारखंड	खूंटी
50	झारखंड	लातेहार
51	झारखंड	लोहरदगा
52	झारखंड	पाकुर
53	झारखंड	पलामू
54	झारखंड	पश्चिम सिंहभूम
55	झारखंड	पूर्वीसिंहभूम
56	झारखंड	रामगढ़
57	झारखंड	रांची
58	झारखंड	साहिबगंज
59	झारखंड	सिमडेगा
60	कर्नाटक	रायचूर
61	कर्नाटक	यादगीर

62	केरल	वायनाड
63	मध्य प्रदेश	बड़वानी
64	मध्य प्रदेश	छतरपुर
65	मध्य प्रदेश	दमोह
66	मध्य प्रदेश	गुना
67	मध्य प्रदेश	खंडवा
68	मध्य प्रदेश	राजगढ़
69	मध्य प्रदेश	सिंगरौली
70	मध्य प्रदेश	विदिशा
71	महाराष्ट्र	गडचिरोली
72	महाराष्ट्र	नंदुरबार
73	महाराष्ट्र	उस्मानाबाद
74	महाराष्ट्र	वाशिम
75	मणिपुर	चंदेल
76	मेघालय	रि भोई
77	मिजोरम	मामित
78	नागालैंड	किफायर
79	ओडिशा	बलांगीर
80	ओडिशा	ढेंकनाल
81	ओडिशा	गजपति
82	ओडिशा	कालाहांडी
83	ओडिशा	कंधमाल
84	ओडिशा	कोरापुट
85	ओडिशा	मल्कानगिरी
86	ओडिशा	नबरंगपुर
87	ओडिशा	नुआपाड़ा
88	ओडिशा	रायगडा
89	पंजाब	फिरोजपुर
90	पंजाब	मोगा
91	राजस्थान	बारां

92	राजस्थान	धौलपुर
93	राजस्थान	जैसलमेर
94	राजस्थान	करौली
95	राजस्थान	**सिरोही**
96	सिक्किम	सोरेंग
97	तमिलनाडु	रामनाथपुरम
98	तमिलनाडु	विरुधनगर
99	तेलंगाना	भद्राद्रिकोठागुडेम
100	तेलंगाना	जयशंकर भूपालपल्ली
101	तेलंगाना	कुमुरुम भीम आसिफाबाद
102	त्रिपुरा	धलाई
103	उत्तर प्रदेश	बहराईच
104	उत्तर प्रदेश	बलरामपुर
105	उत्तर प्रदेश	चंदौली
106	उत्तर प्रदेश	चित्रकूट
107	उत्तर प्रदेश	फ़तेहपुर
108	उत्तर प्रदेश	श्रावस्ती
109	उत्तर प्रदेश	सिद्धार्थनगर
110	उत्तर प्रदेश	सोनभद्र
111	उत्तराखंड	हरिद्वार
112	उत्तराखंड	उधम सिंह नगर

विवरण -II

एडीपी के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को राज्य-वार जारी की गई राशि इसके आरंभ से फरवरी, 2025 तक

क्रम सं.	राज्य	कुल स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रू. में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	34.25
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20.06
3	असम	127.60

4	बिहार	202.06
5	छत्तीसगढ़	117.63
6	गुजरात	22.26
7	हरियाणा	23.44
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15.56
9	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	29.55
10	झारखंड	230.24
11	कर्नाटक	31.60
12	केरल	18.56
13	मध्य प्रदेश	94.98
14	महाराष्ट्र	80.52
15	मणिपुर	20.26
16	मेघालय	16.06
17	मिजोरम	19.06
18	नागालैंड	15.31
19	ओडिशा	135.33
20	पंजाब	39.23
21	राजस्थान	66.51
22	सिक्किम	18.55
23	तमिलनाडु	33.63
24	तेलंगाना	33.16
25	त्रिपुरा	30.26
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	176.69
27	उत्तराखंड	29.68

DISCHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS INTO THE RIVERS

1335. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the down stream stretches of many Inter State rivers like Thenpennai in Tamil Nadu are being heavily polluted by the industrial effluents locate in upstream stretches; and

(b) if so, the details of deterrent and punitive actions taken by the Central Pollution Control Board and various Environment Tribunals during the last two 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) and (b) To monitor the pollution of water bodies in the country, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) has established a Water Quality Monitoring Network under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). Currently, water quality monitoring is carried out at 4736 locations in the country.

The discharge of sewage from cities and towns and industrial effluent is the main source of pollution of rivers. The Central Government has laid down standards for the quality of treated sewage and treated industrial effluent to be discharged into rivers and these standards are enforced by SPCBs.

The water quality data under NWMP is utilized by CPCB for identification of the polluted river stretches (PRS) based on the level of pollution in terms of the most significant pollutant – the organic matter content, which is measured in terms of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) concentration in the water. All locations/stretches

of rivers which are exceeding the BOD limit (3 mg/L) in the Primary Water Quality Criterion for Outdoor Bathing are identified as polluted location/ stretches. The PRS are classified from Priority Class I to Priority Class V, Priority I being most polluted with BOD value of more than 30 mg/L and Priority V being least polluted with BOD ranging between 3 – 6 mg/L.

Based on the above identification and priority classification criteria, CPCB identified 311 PRS in the country during the year 2022 based on water quality data of year 2019 and 2021. Out of these PRS's, the Polluted River Stretch/ Polluted River location of Thenpennai river at Chokkarasanapalli Bridge (Bangalore) in Karnataka was identified as Priority-I with maximum BOD value of 72 mg/L and PRS of Dakshinak Pinakini river along Mugalur was identified as Priority-I with maximum BOD value of 111 mg/L.

CPCB – Regional Directorate, Bengaluru monitors water quality of river Thenpennaiyar at Chokkarasanapalli Bridge at Karnataka-Tamil Nadu inter-state location under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) on quarterly basis. The assessment of water quality data for the year 2024 indicates that Dissolved Oxygen (DO) is observed as Below Detection Limit (BDL) (0.3 mg/ L), pH in the range of 7.24 - 8.1, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) in the range of 17 - 52.4 mg/ L, Fecal Coliform in the range of 2,80,000 - 79,00,000 MPN/ 100 mL and Total Coliform in the range of 16,00,000 - 35,000,000 MPN/ 100 mL.

With respect to the action taken, it is submitted that CPCB in OA No. 1374/2025 before the National Green Tribunal, New Delhi has communicated to KSPCB to address the discharge of sewage/wastewater in river Thenpennai from the Bengaluru city and other significant sources to improve the water quality of Thenpennai river.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

1336. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government for the skill development of women to enhance their employability have achieved the desired results during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State/UT Scheme/ Programme-wise;

(c) whether any cases of irregularities/corruption in the implementation of the said schemes have come to the notice of the Government during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in such cases so far, State/UT-wise and Scheme/Programme; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of said schemes/programmes and to increase their coverage 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 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.

State-wise details of women candidates trained under various schemes of MSDE are given in the enclosed **Statement -I.**

To encourage participation of women in skill development programs, special provisions have been made for meeting expenditure on conveyance and boarding and lodging as well as 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 and Wellness, Handicrafts and Apparel are structured to attract higher participation from women. Projects are designed to align with local skill demands, creating opportunities

for women to participate and benefit from skill development schemes. This inclusive approach ensures significant representation and benefit for women in skill training programs across the country. Under JSS Scheme, the focus is being given to women and other vulnerable sections. Women constitute more than 80% of beneficiaries under JSS scheme. Also, there are 19 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTI) and more than 300 ITIs exclusively for women. Government of India approved 30% reservation of seats for women candidates in all ITIs (Govt. and Private) in all courses and these seats could be filled based on the general reservation policy of each respective State/UTs.

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, under aegis of MSDE are the implementing agencies for the program.

(c) and (d): To ensure the monitoring of agencies/institutes engaged in imparting the skill training, the following measures have been taken by MSDE:

PMKVY

- The enrolment of the candidates under PMKVY scheme is *Aadhaar based* to ensure that fake enrolments do not occur under the scheme.
- The training centers have been mandated under PMKVY to install Aadhaar enabled biometric attendance system (AEBAS) machine to keep track of candidates' attendance for the training. To ensure compliance, the payment to the training centres has been linked to attendance.
- Concurrent Monitoring of training centres and candidate skilling lifecycle progress by using the following monitoring tools:
    i. *Call Validation*: Manual calls are made to the candidate on the mobile number provided to capture the feedback of candidates on various aspects of training. Additionally, call validation also helps to investigate the issues received through multiple channels like public grievance, complaint from other stakeholders etc.
    ii. *Surprise Center Visits*: Real time surprise visits are made by NSDC/SSC staff members to check the array of scheme compliance parameters.
    iii. *Virtual Verification*: It's a technology driven monitoring mechanism to virtually monitor and verify PMKVY compliance at the training center level. The training center has to provide the required information along with

geotagged and time stamped images through mobile application, as and when asked.

iv. *Outcome based payment to training centres*: Payment to training centres are based on specific outcomes like attendance, certification, and placements through the lifecycle of the program.

- A penalty matrix has been devised to penalize (including financial penalties) for non-compliant entities. In cases of severe non-compliance or any unethical practice, a training center may be suspended for a period of six months or blacklisted from the skill ecosystem. State- wise details of monitoring action taken against Training Centres under PMKVY4.0 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

NAPS

- Under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), a National Steering Committee (NSC) and a Scheme Monitoring and Review Committee (SMRC) have been established at the central level to monitor the scheme. Similarly, State Implementation Review Committees (SIRCs) have been constituted at State/UT level.
- Scheme is also monitored through the State Apprenticeship Advisor (SAAs) and Assistant Apprenticeship Advisor (AAAs) in every district besides utilizing Regional Directorates of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDEs) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for this purpose. The

Apprenticeship portal acts as the central hub for scheme monitoring, capturing all essential credentials of the candidates and establishments.

JSS

- MSDE monitors the implementation of the Scheme through periodic review meetings and filed visits. The scheme implementation is also monitored through Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) portal.
- At State level, the monitoring and supervision of the JSSs is done by the RDSDEs. The RDSDE officials periodically visit and inspect the JSS under their jurisdiction for effective monitoring.
- At the JSS Level, a 16-member committee known as Board of Management (BoM) has been established in each JSS. The BoM of the JSS periodically reviews the programmes implemented by the JSS. The BoM members visit the skill training centres periodically and place their observations in the BoM meeting for taking corrective measures for improving the functioning of JSS.
- Details of five JSSs that have been delinked from the scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan since 2022-23, are as under:

State/UT	District
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
Gujarat	Vadodara
Haryana	Rohtak
Tamilnadu	Coimbatore
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh

DGT

- The Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) operate under the administrative and financial control of the respective State Directorates. These State Directorates play a crucial role in monitoring and managing the day-to-day functioning of the ITIs.
- To further strengthen the monitoring framework, the Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), has introduced a data-driven grading methodology for ITIs. This grading system evaluates the performance of ITIs based on a comprehensive set of parameters, such as admissions, examinations etc.

(e) In addition to steps enumerated in reply to parts (c) and (d) of the question, following specific steps have been taken by MSDE to ensure that the skills imparted are aligned with the current industry requirements and thereby improve training's effectiveness for enhancement of employability of the youth:

(i) National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.

(ii) The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.

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

(iv) Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST) which are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment as per their requirements.

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

(vi) DGT has introduced new age /future skills courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as 5G Network Technician, Artificial Intelligence Programming assistant, Cyber Security Assistant, Drone Technician etc.

(vii) DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network, Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure

industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under CSR initiatives. These partnerships facilitate the provision of technical and professional skills training in modern technologies.

(viii) Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) established at Ahmedabad and Mumbai, in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode, provide training to create a pool of industry-ready workforce for Industry 4.0, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.

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

(x) MSDE has launched Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) a unified platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems to provide a life-long array of services targeting a wide range of stakeholders. The details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH portal for connecting with potential employers. Through SiDH, candidates can have access to jobs and apprenticeship opportunities.

(xi) Further, Rozgar Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) have been organized to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of women candidates trained under the Schemes of MSDE:

State/UT	PMKVY (Since 2015-16 to 30.06.2025)	JSS (since 2018-19 to 31.03.2025)	NAPS (since 2018-19 to 31.03.2025)	ITI (Since 2018-19 to 2024-2025)
A and N Islands	2,248	4,865	84	1,161
Andhra Pradesh	2,32,933	63,152	17,091	14,429
Arunachal	60,159	718	84	1,260
Assam	5,13,921	52,244	17,217	6,225
Bihar	2,82,456	1,70,764	4,699	43,129
Chandigarh	13,703	7,300	1,471	3,300
Chhattisgarh	1,00,926	1,01,303	3,801	42,259
Delhi	2,27,460	30,563	21,122	22,146
Goa	3,120	10,506	10,130	2,854
Gujarat	1,97,721	98,543	75,776	1,13,645
Haryana	2,77,627	41,401	50,069	77,139
Himachal	90,710	55,462	6,137	33,508
Jammu and Kashmir	2,33,032	9,247	750	18,711
Jharkhand	1,38,982	77,564	4,882	10,362
Karnataka	2,56,759	1,10,928	69,396	23,747
Kerala	1,17,142	94,514	16,110	46,633
Ladakh	2,699	637	96	1,014
Lakshadweep	114	3,848	14	880
Madhya Pradesh	5,64,245	2,86,101	20,878	70,820
Maharashtra	4,61,944	2,06,700	2,05,098	1,38,397
Manipur	84,735	27,787	151	774
Meghalaya	32,652	2,850	452	1,900
Mizoram	27,351	3,629	48	667
Nagaland	31,515	7,328	33	368
Odisha	2,22,446	2,24,910	8,600	50,112
Puducherry	21,431	-	3,071	906
Punjab	2,86,355	18,270	14,914	83,364
Rajasthan	5,95,133	67,323	11,179	67,145

Sikkim	10,915	-	379	845
Tamil Nadu	5,44,604	78,154	91,020	31,970
Telangana	1,93,590	63,304	41,850	14,344
DNH and DD	5,841	12,175	1,472	741
Tripura	77,269	13,186	400	4,056
Uttar Pradesh	11,04,137	4,72,497	45,760	2,69,473
Uttarakhand	1,28,885	72,340	14,050	12,351
West Bengal	2,84,421	68,345	34,783	31,065
Overall	74,29,181	25,58,458	7,93,067	12,41,700

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of monitoring action taken against Training Centres under PMKVY4.0

State/UT	Show Cause Notice Issued	Suspension/Target Revocation	Financial Penalty	No of TCs Warned
A and N Islands	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	35	5	10	11
Arunachal Pradesh	13	5	2	3
Assam	115	64	27	7
Bihar	141	96	27	7
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	22	10	8	2
Delhi	19	8	7	2
Goa	1	0	0	0
Gujarat	41	15	13	8
Haryana	89	57	18	5
Himachal Pradesh	30	12	10	2
Jammu and Kashmir	78	36	24	7
Jharkhand	61	29	14	8
Karnataka	51	21	21	1
Kerala	23	2	9	6

Ladakh	1	0	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	199	114	38	16
Maharashtra	85	41	24	8
Manipur	7	1	0	2
Meghalaya	17	7	3	3
Mizoram	10	4	1	2
Nagaland	13	10	0	2
Odisha	23	12	4	3
Puducherry	3	1	2	0
Punjab	58	26	17	6
Rajasthan	225	113	38	28
Sikkim	5	2	1	2
Tamil Nadu	27	9	8	3
Telangana	8	2	2	1
DNH and DD	2	1	1	0
Tripura	8	5	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	430	205	95	52
Uttarakhand	42	18	14	3
West Bengal	29	8	5	2
Overall	1911	939	445	202

बीमा सखी योजना के तहत प्रशिक्षित महिलाएं

1337. डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

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

(क) वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान देश में विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में बीमा सखी योजना के अंतर्गत

प्रशिक्षित महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) ग्रामीण बीमा कवरेज पर इस योजना का अनुमानित प्रभाव क्या है;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के बीच वित्तीय साक्षरता और बीमा जागरूकता पर योजना का प्रभाव क्या पड़ा;

(घ) इस योजना की सफलता का आकलन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित कदम क्या है; और

(ङ) इस योजना के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाने और इसे महिलाओं के बीच लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ) एलआईसी की बीमा सखी- "महिला करियर एजेंट (एमसीए) योजना" 9 दिसंबर, 2024 को शुरू की गई थी। इस योजना का उद्देश्य महिलाओं को रोजगार के अवसर और वित्तीय स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करना है।

31 मार्च, 2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, बीमा सखी के रूप में नामांकित महिलाओं की कुल संख्या 1,48,888 है, जिसमें से लगभग 15% अर्थात 13,528 और 8,964 क्रमशः महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों से संबंधित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार सभी बीमा सखी एजेंट अपनी नियुक्ति के 3 माह के भीतर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं।

31 मार्च, 2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, बीमा सखियों द्वारा एकत्रित कुल प्रीमियम का 60.13% ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्तमान में लगभग 25 प्रतिशत पंचायतों में कम से कम एक बीमा सखी एजेंट है, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उनकी पहुंच को दर्शाता है।

बीमा सखी योजना, एलआईसी की एक पहल है, जिसे एलआईसी की विभिन्न शाखाओं और मंडल कार्यालयों, पारंपरिक और डिजिटल मीडिया और सार्वजनिक मंचों में उपस्थिति के माध्यम से पूरे देश में बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

GUIDELINES FOR INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OF WILD ANIMALS

1338. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any guidelines for wildlife forensics, toxicology tests and field-level documentation in case of unnatural death of wild animals like in Male Mahadeshwara Hills Sanctuary, Karnataka and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to strengthen inter-linked tiger habitats in Karnataka through dedicated protection corridors, community vigilance mechanisms and enhanced response systems and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to deal with tiger death which *inter-alia* addresses the issues of laboratory related diagnosis and field level documentation.

(b) The National Tiger Conservation Authority alongwith the Wildlife Institute of India, in letter and spirit of section 38 O (1) (g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 have identified 32 major tiger corridors in the country and published them in a document titled “Connecting Tiger Populations for Long-term Conservation”, for undertaking Tiger Conservation in terms of section 38V of the Act. Government of India has also notified the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) Guidelines, 2012 for management of tigers and their habitats along with Advisories and Standard Operating Procedures. Funding support 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 and other wildlife conservation, habitat management, protection, eco-development, human resource and infrastructure development, voluntary village relocation, which include protection corridors, community vigilance mechanisms and enhanced response systems, as per sanctioned Annual Plan of Operation of the Tiger Reserve.

पीएमएमवाई के तहत ऋण की अधिकतम सीमा में वृद्धि

1339. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार योजना की सफलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण

की वर्तमान सीमा 20 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 50 लाख रुपये करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या एमएसएमई विनिर्माण क्षेत्र वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहा है और इसका मुख्य कारण हर महीने जीएसटी का भुगतान है;

(ग) क्या सरकार एमएसएमई को इस संकट से उबारने पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई अनुभवजन्य साक्ष्य नहीं है जिससे यह पता चले कि एमएसएमई विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में संकट प्रत्येक माह जीएसटी के भुगतान के कारण है। तथापि, देश में एमएसएमई और छोटे खुदरा विक्रेताओं की सहायता करने के लिए जीएसटी परिषद की सिफारिशों पर कई कदम उठाए गए हैं जो निम्नानुसार हैं:-

(i) वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति में लगी संस्थाओं के लिए जीएसटी के अंतर्गत पंजीकरण के लिए वार्षिक टर्नओवर की सीमा को 1अप्रैल, 2019 से 20 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 40 लाख रुपये (कुछ विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों के अलावा) कर दिया गया है।

(ii) कम्पोजिशन योजना जो 1 अप्रैल 2019 से प्रभावी है, के अंतर्गत वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति के लिए वार्षिक टर्नओवर की सीमा 75 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 1.5 करोड़ रुपये (कुछ विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों के अलावा) कर दी गई है,

(iii) तिमाही रिटर्न फाइलिंग और मासिक भुगतान (क्यूआरएमपी) की एक योजना शुरू की गई है, जहां 5 करोड़ रुपये तक के कारोबार वाले छोटे करदाताओं के पास मासिक रिटर्न के बजाय तिमाही आधार पर रिटर्न दाखिल करने का विकल्प है;

(iv) जीएसटी पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया को कॉमन पोर्टल पर पूरी तरह से ऑनलाइन कर दिया गया है;

(v) पंजीकरण के लिए आवेदन का मान्य अनुमोदन जहां उपयुक्त अधिकारी निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर कार्रवाई करने में विफल रहता है;

(vi) करदाताओं की सुविधा के लिए और डिजिटल भुगतान को और प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए जीएसटी के भुगतान के लिए यूपीआई और आईएमपीएस को एक अतिरिक्त माध्यम के रूप में उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) इसके अलावा, सरकार ने केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 के माध्यम से एमएसएमई क्षेत्र के लिए वित्तीय राहत और ऋण सहायता पैकेजों की घोषणा की है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

- ऋण गारंटी कवर को 5 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 10 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया (स्टार्टअप के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये से 20 करोड़ रुपये);
- निवेश और टर्नओवर की सीमा में काफी वृद्धि की गई है;
- निधियों का नया कोष ;
- पहली बार उद्यमियों के लिए योजना;
- फुटवियर और लेदर सेक्टरों, खिलौना सेक्टर और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण के लिए फोकस उत्पाद योजना।

REGULATIONS FOR VIRTUAL DIGITAL ASSETS (VDA)

1340. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to regulate cryptocurrency and other Virtual Digital Assets (VDA) like Non Fungible Tokens (NFT);

(b) whether the Government has any plan to revise the 30 per cent tax on crypto gains and a 1 per cent tax deducted at source (TDS) on all transactions related to cryptocurrency to boost the VDA economy in the country;

(c) whether the Government has any plans on launching Exchange Trade Funds (ETFs) for respective VDAs in order to integrate the aforementioned into mainstream financial markets, if so, the time by which it will be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for protection of investors in the above said domain?

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

(a) The crypto assets sector, including Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs), is currently unregulated in India. Notwithstanding this, government vide notification dated 7th March, 2023 has brought crypto assets/Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) under the purview of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) to bring the transactions involving VDAs within the ambit of PMLA. Further, Income from these assets is taxed under the Income-tax Act, 1961 and different aspects of the VDA sector are regulated under the Information Technology Act, 2000. Additionally, Companies with exposure to crypto assets are required to disclose their holding of crypto assets in their financial statements as per the amendment brought in Schedule

III to the Companies Act 2013, vide notification dated 24th March 2021 effective from 1st April 2021.

(b) and (c) At this stage, no such proposals are under consideration.

(d) 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. Further, RBI vide its circular dated May 31, 2021, has also advised its regulated entities to continue to carry out customer due diligence processes for transactions in VCs, in line with regulations governing standards for Know Your Customer (KYC), Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT), obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, etc.

अटल आदर्श विद्यालय

1341. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावतः

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

(क) क्या सीबीएसई पाठ्यक्रम लागू होने के बाद कुछ क्षेत्रों में अटल आदर्श विद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में कमी आई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का दूरदराज और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मेधावी विद्यार्थियों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए तहसील स्तर पर बस-पास, छात्रावास सुविधा या अन्य सहायता हेतु कोई योजना शुरू करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का राज्य सरकारों के साथ समन्वय करके ऐसी कोई योजना लागू करने 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 में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। अटल आदर्श विद्यालय (एएवी) एनडीएमसी द्वारा संचालित किए जाते हैं और शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं, जिनमें छात्रों के लिए कई व्यापक कल्याणकारी उपाय किए जाते हैं। इनमें एनडीएमसी स्कूलों में नामांकित सभी छात्रों के लिए निःशुल्क शिक्षा, निःशुल्क यूनिफॉर्म, पाठ्यपुस्तकें और मध्याह्न भोजन की सुविधा शामिल है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय के स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग की समग्र शिक्षा और प्रधानमंत्री पोषण जैसी योजनाओं को एनडीएमसी स्कूलों में दिल्ली सरकार के शिक्षा निदेशालय के साथ समन्वय से लागू किया जा रहा है। एनडीएमसी एक स्थानीय शहरी निकाय होने के कारण शैक्षिक योजनाओं को सक्षम प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी निर्देशों और नीतियों के अनुसार कार्यान्वित करती है।

PROMOTION OF AGARWOOD PLANTATION AND TRADE IN ASSAM

1342. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote sustainable Agarwood plantation and trade in Assam, especially in tribal areas like Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao;

(b) if so, the details of such initiatives; and

(c) the extent to which local tribal cultivators have benefited from these measures?

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) For sustainable utilization of Agarwood and its plantation by growers, promotion of trade and industry etc, the State Government of Assam has notified “The Assam Agarwood Promotion Policy 2020”. The State of Assam has also exempted Agarwood under Assam Tree Outside Forest (Sustainable Management) Rules, 2022 from taking prior permission for felling and removal of its out-turn and its movement outside the State of Assam within the North-Eastern States. During Amrit Brikshya Andolan 2023 and 2024, free seedlings of Agarwood have been supplied by Assam Forest Department to public for plantation under Jan Bhagidari Model.

For promotion of Agarwood in North-Eastern Region, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region constituted an Inter-Ministerial Task Force in 2023 involving concerned Ministries, concerned State Governments and other stakeholders. Based on the recommendation of the Task Force, various steps have been taken by the Government to promote sustainable Agarwood plantation and trade in the concerned States including in the State of Assam which includes a roadmap comprising various actions, constitution of Agarwood Steering Group, setting up Export Facilitation Committee, capacity building workshops with the stakeholders, roll out of centralized portal for issuing export license, etc.

Further, based on the scientific study, the Central Government has also notified the Export Policy condition on 20th January 2025 to enhance export quota of Agarwood Chips and Powder obtained from artificially propagated sources from 25,000 kg per annum to 1,51,080 kg per annum and the export quota of Agar oil from 1,500 kg per annum to 7,050 kg per annum.

These steps taken for promotion of Agarwood involve local people in many ways such as agarwood chip cutter and processing, inoculation technician, agarwood value chain etc apart from involvement of them in plantation on their land.

EVALUATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEFICIENCIES IN TOURIST CIRCUITS

1343. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any audit or evaluation of infrastructure deficiencies in major tourist circuits developed under the Swadesh Darshan, Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) and Incredible India schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the list of tourist circuits developed under Swadesh Darshan, Swadesh Darshan 2.0, and PRASAD schemes across the country, since the year of their launch, State-UT-wise;

(d) the details of the budget allocated and utilized under the said schemes since 2015, circuit and State-UT-wise; and

(e) whether any proposals for upgradation, repair, or completion of pending works have been submitted by the State Governments, including Kerala, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India conducted a performance audit of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, covering the period from 2014–15 to 2021–22. The audit examined various aspects of scheme formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring, and outcomes. The report highlighted observations relating to project selection, feasibility assessments, infrastructure development, and utilisation. This audit report was tabled in Parliament in 2023.

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 and ‘Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)’ complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations; subject to availability of

funds, adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by the State Government etc.

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.

Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme follows a destination-centric approach aimed at developing sustainable and responsible tourism destinations. The focus is on new proposals that are aligned with the revised framework and priorities identified through a challenge-based selection process. While the scheme does not specifically cover previously sanctioned projects under earlier versions, States/UTs may submit proposals as per the scheme's eligibility criteria, and such submissions are considered based on merit, alignment with scheme objectives, and availability of resources.

The details of the projects sanctioned along-with funds allocated and utilized under Swadesh Darshan, SD2.0, PRASHAD, CBDD and SASCI scheme including in the state of Kerala are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

The list of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme:-

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	State/UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Authorized*	Amount Utilized
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-	27.57	22.13	22.08

			Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally	67.83	67.83	67.83
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubblamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55	49.55	50.96
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda - Amravati- Anupu	35.24	30.02	30.02
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77	47.28	47.28
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72	91.88	91.88
7.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68	94.68	94.68
8.	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98	90.97	90.97
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96	30.04	29.36
10.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Kanwaria Route:	44.76	42.52	42.17

		2016-17	Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar			
11.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18	95.18	95.18
12.	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27	40.31	40.31
13.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh	44.55	42.32	42.32
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon– Nathiyanawagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh	96.10	94.23	94.23
15.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65	97.65	97.50
16.	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula - Colva - Benaulim	99.35	99.35	97.74
17.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	59.17	56.21	55.52
18.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12	87.25	85.63
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68	22.28	19.96

20.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39	76.74	76.74
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34	64.55	62.57
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar-Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar-Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	77.33	67.37	59.30
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60	67.35	59.41
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43	74.70	67.07
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99	91.93	91.93
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Zanskar Padum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39	69.95	63.25
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara-Kargil - Leh	91.84	85.80	84.93
28.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma-Betla National park-Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44	30.44	28.04

29.	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08	64.08	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54	33.39	36.27
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08	73.77	68.98
32.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35	45.88	36.34
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram-Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania-Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42	42.01	32.91
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur- Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10	86.31	86.31
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02	72.75	72.75
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82	89.49	89.49
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	93.59	93.59
38.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg	19.06	18.10	17.61

			(Beach and Creek), Mitbhav			
39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki-Adasa- Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Telankhandi- Girad	45.47	43.19	38.84
40.	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23	61.32	61.25
41.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34	45.33	43.04
42.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13	99.11	99.11
43.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw-KremTirot – Khudoi and Kohmang Falls – Khri River- Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls-Shyrmang- Iooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97	84.96	84.96
44.	Mizoram	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26	92.26	92.26
45.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang-Sakawrhmuituaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng - Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37	53.09	53.09

46.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima-Wokha	97.36	97.36	92.49
47.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon	98.14	98.14	98.14
48.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82	67.28	59.47
49.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu – Veerampattinam – Chunnambar - Nallavadu/Narambai - Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam	58.44	58.44	58.44
50.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Franco-Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44	45.70	45.50
51.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96	31.40	31.40
52.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32	81.05	81.05
53.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01	50.01	55.89
54.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80	73.85	77.49
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samodke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke	87.05	75.03	75.03

			Balaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehndipur 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-Nilofor and Purani Chawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (Sunehri Kothi)	70.61	66.99	67.04
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	97.41	97.41
58.	Sikkim	North East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam–Maka- Temi-BermoikTokel- Phongia-	95.32	95.32	95.32

			Namchi –Jorthang-Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang-Melli (Exit)			
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai-Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13	71.03	71.03
60.	Telangana	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	91.25	91.62
61.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi- Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87	79.87	79.87
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb	96.90	70.61	90.61
63.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat– Dumboor-NarikelKunja-Gandachara– Ambassa	82.85	77.76	77.76
64.	Tripura	North East Circuit 2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari-Neermahal- Boxanagar-Chottakhola- Pilak-Avangchaarra	44.83	35.25	32.21
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilwastu	87.89	72.56	68.43
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	64.09	56.03

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	69.63	69.63
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	64.14	63.62
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	36.65	36.65
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21	115.46	113.22
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03	11.43	11.69
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30	18.12	18.12
73.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism	69.17	69.17	69.20

			Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri			
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura	76.32	68.91	68.91
75.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha-Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island	67.99	65.07	65.07
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	16.63	15.83
Total Amount				5290.33	4964.75	4893.91

*Includes amount of authorization as per TSA model I for Central Sector Scheme

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme:-

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

S. No.	State/UT	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
1	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	27.77	27.77	27.77
2	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	43.08	43.08	43.08

3	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple	2022-23	54.04	27.37	13.68
4	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	2024-25	25.33	0.00	0.00
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Parshuram Kund, Lohit Distt.	2020-21	37.88	31.02	21.95
6	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	29.80	29.80	29.80
7	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	29.62	29.62	29.62
8	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	3.63	3.63	3.63
9	Bihar	Development of Ambika Bhawani Temple, Saran	2024-25	13.29	0.00	0.00
10	Chhattisgarh	Development of Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple, Dongargarh, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh	2020-21	48.44	40.19	31.94
11	Goa	Development of Bom Jesus Basilica	2024-25	16.46	4.68	0.00

12	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	10.46	10.46	10.46
13	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	45.36	45.36	45.36
14	Gujarat	Development of Promenade at Somnath	2018-19	47.12	47.12	47.12
15	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple, Banaskantha, Gujarat	2022-23	50.00	30.00	19.16
16	Haryana	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada Saheb Gurudwara in Panchkula District	2019-20	48.53	34.68	34.68
17	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar	2016-17	40.46	34.30	34.30
18	Jharkhand	Development of Baba Baidyanath Dham, Deoghar	2018-19	36.79	34.95	31.23
19	Karnataka	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	45.38	0.00	0.00
20	Karnataka	Development of Renuka Yallama Devi temple	2024-25	18.37	0.00	0.00
21	Karnataka	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	2024-25	22.25	0.00	0.00

22	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19	45.19	45.18
23	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99	42.47	34.63
24	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93	43.93	43.93
25	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashik	2017-18	45.41	38.44	38.43
26	Meghalaya	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	2020-21	29.29	27.78	27.78
27	Mizoram	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism in the State of Mizoram	2022-23	44.89	26.37	13.18
28	Mizoram	Development of Basic Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai District	2024-25	5.47	0.00	0.00
29	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	2018-19	25.20	23.56	23.56
30	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	2022-23	18.18	15.45	15.45
31	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham - Ramachandi - Prachi River front at	2014-15	50.00	10.00	0.00

		Demuli under Mega Circuit				
32	Puducherry	Development of Pilgrim Facilites and Tourist attractions for Sri Dharbaranyeswara Temple	2024-25	25.94	0.00	0.00
33	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.40	6.40	6.40
34	Punjab	Development of Chamkaur Sahib at Rupar, Punjab	2021-22	30.52	21.93	21.93
35	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	32.64	26.11	26.11
36	Sikkim	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	2020-21	33.32	28.31	28.31
37	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99	13.99	13.99
38	Tamil Nadu	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86	4.86	4.86
39	Tamil Nadu	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	2024-25	40.94	0.00	0.00
40	Telangana	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	2020-21	38.90	33.07	33.07
41	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at	2022-23	62.00	32.73	12.65

		Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu				
42	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, Bhadradri Kothagudem District	2022-23	41.38	8.43	7.85
43	Telangana	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess Renuka Yellama Devasthanam	2024-25	4.22	0.00	0.00
44	Tripura	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple, Udaipur	2020-21	34.43	28.01	25.63
45	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase –I	2015-16	18.73	18.73	18.73
46	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	10.98	10.98	10.98
47	Uttar Pradesh	River Cruise Tourism in Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	9.02	9.02	9.02
48	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	2014-15	9.36	9.36	9.36
49	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase –II	2017-18	44.60	31.77	31.77
50	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	2018-19	37.59	30.97	30.73
51	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.77	34.77	34.77

52	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	2018-19	56.15	38.38	38.37
53	Uttarakhand	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities and Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	2021-22	54.36	10.22	10.22
54	West Bengal	Development of Belur Math	2016-17	30.03	23.39	23.39
Total Amount				1726.74	1168.65	1064.06

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0:-

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

S No.	**State**	**Year of Sanction**	**Destination**	**Name of the Experience**	**Sanctioned Cost**	**Amount Authorized for utilization by State Implementing Agency**
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatala	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 Experience	26.67	2.66
7	Assam	2023-24	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.88	2.38
8	Bihar	2024-25	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation and 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 and Haveli and Daman and Diu	2024-25	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	147.13	0.00
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 Heritage experience zone	2.71	0.27
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	11.91	1.19

				village Experience		
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 Experience	27.84	0.00
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 and 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	7.87	0.78

				Chumoukedima viewpoint		
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 works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87	0.00
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 and Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 and2)	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 at Gunji	17.86	1.78
52	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89	1.98
TOTAL AMOUNT					2108.87	166.35

List of sanctioned projects under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for utilization by State Implementing Agency
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	25.00	2.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	25.00	2.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Bichom Dam Adventure and Eco-Tourism Project	9.90	0.99
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	4.96	0.50
5	Assam	2024-25	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary, Sivasagar	9.99	0.99
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Tourist Facilities at Sonepur Mela Ground, Saran	24.29	2.43
7	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Mayali Bagicha as	9.97	0.99

			Eco Tourism Destination		
8	Goa	2024-25	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall at Mayem Village	9.81	0.98
9	Gujarat	2024-25	Transformation of sharmishtha Lake: Light and culture at Vadnagar	17.29	1.73
10	Gujarat	2024-25	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar	24.66	2.47
11	Gujarat	2024-25	THOL: Transformative Tourism' Harmonious Sustainability, Optimized Skilling' Leading Technology	9.96	0.09
12	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kaza	24.82	2.48
13	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	4.96	0.50
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at	18.87	1.89

			Ramrekha Dham, Simdega		
15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	25.00	2.50
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	25.00	2.50
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	9.82	0.98
18	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	25.00	2.50
19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	25.00	2.50
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital of Manipur, Langthabal Konug	24.69	2.47
21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural and Heritage centre	24.87	2.49
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual and Cultural Centre	24.87	2.49
23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	24.94	2.49
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Deveropment of wings over	10.00	

			Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir		1.00
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	22.19	2.22
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	25.00	2.50
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A symbor of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	24.90	2.49
28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience," Gnathang Village	5.00	0.50
29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	24.96	2.50
30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	20.01	2.00
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	24.85	2.48
32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-TourisJn Proiect at Nizam	9.98	0.99

			Sagar, Kamareddy		
33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	24.98	2.50
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	4.99	0.50
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	17.60	1.76
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	4.99	0.50
Total				648.10	63.9

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

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released for utilization
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching the fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91	113.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Akhanda Godavari-(Havelok Bridge and Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravaram,	94.44	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure and Eco-Retreat in Pasighat	46.48	30.67

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	126.64
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	97.09
8.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Chitrotpala Film City in Raipur	95.79	
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Tribal and Cultural Convention Centre in Raipur	51.87	97.45
10.	Goa	2024-25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum in Ponda	97.46	
11.	Goa	2024-25	Townsquare in Porvorim	90.74	124.21
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	99.69
14.	Jharkhand	2024-25	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya” in Koderma	34.87	23.01
15.	Karnataka	2024-25	Ecotourism and Cultural Hub at Roerich	99.17	

			and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru		
16.	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	100.00	131.45
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 Sargaalayaa	95.34	102.33
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	131.53
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	96.39
23.	Manipur	2024-25	Loktak Lake Experience in Loktak	89.48	59.05
24.	Meghalaya	2024-25	MICE Infrastructure in Mawkhanu	99.27	
25.	Meghalaya	2024-25	Redevelopment of Umiam Lake in Shillong	99.27	131.03
26.	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Hirakund	99.90	131.92
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	35.27
29.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	49.31	96.30
30.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Jalmahal in Jaipur	96.61	
31.	Sikkim	2024-25	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in Namchi	97.37	109.26
32.	Sikkim	2024-25	Border Experience in Nathula	68.19	
33.	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mammallapuram	99.67	112.13
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	93.61
36.	Telangana	2024-25	Somasilla Wellness and Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10	
37.	Tripura	2024-25	Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar in Gomati	97.70	64.48
38.	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	74.05	101.83

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	66.00
Total				3295.76	2175.09

SCHEMES FOR AFFORESTATION

1344. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented/proposes to implement any Scheme for afforestation and forest conservation, such as the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) or CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority);

(b) if so, the area of forest land afforested under these Schemes during the last five years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the monitoring mechanism in place to ensure transparency and long-term survival of plantations under these Schemes?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing several schemes and initiatives to promote afforestation and forest conservation in the country, including Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Central Sector Schemes, CAMPA-funded schemes. The major schemes include the National Mission for a Green India (GIM), one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, which aims to protect, restore and enhance India's forest cover and respond to climate change; the Nagar Van Yojana (NVY) for developing forest/green spaces in urban and peri-urban areas; and the School Nursery Yojana (SNY), which engages students in understanding the importance of plants and is implemented in recognized public and private schools. Funds under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) are utilized to compensate for the loss of forests and ecosystem services due to diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes, as per the *Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam,* 1980.

The Ministry also promotes mass plantation drives on occasions such as International Day of Forests, World Environment Day, *Van Mahotsav*, Wildlife Week, etc., and raises awareness through campaigns. The '*Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam'* campaign, launched on 5th June 2024, encourages citizens to plant a tree in honour of their mothers and Mother Earth. Forest conservation, protection, and management are primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations, under legal frameworks such as the Indian Forest Act, 1927, *Van (Sanrakshan Evam*

Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, and relevant State Acts and Rules. States/UTs take action under these provisions to protect forest and tree resources.

(c) Monitoring of plantations follows a multi-tiered approach involving both Central and State mechanisms. State Forest Departments conduct annual physical verification and third-party monitoring, and submit *.kml* files and geo-tagged photographs to the Ministry. Corrective maintenance drives are taken up based on survival assessments. The Ministry has also launched the National Afforestation Monitoring System (NAMS) to strengthen centralized, transparent monitoring using geospatial tools. The Forest Survey of India (FSI) under the Ministry undertakes forest resource surveys and assessment of changes in forest cover.

State/UT-wise details of area taken up for plantation under various schemes in the last five years, including on forest land, are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

State/UT- wise details of plantation activities under various schemes in last five years:

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Area (Ha) 2020-21 to 2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	586640
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20021
3	Assam	45433
4	Bihar	280421
5	Chhattisgarh	233399
6	Goa	1090
7	Gujarat	1138066
8	Haryana	118312
9	Himachal Pradesh	123637
10	Jharkhand	172387
11	Karnataka	273437

12	Kerala	31087
13	Madhya Pradesh	405541
14	Maharashtra	203814
15	Manipur	29850
16	Meghalaya	4134
17	Mizoram	19856
18	Nagaland	13665
19	Odisha	503574
20	Punjab	119726
21	Rajasthan	378180
22	Sikkim	16347
23	Tamil Nadu	164235
24	Telangana	1550871
25	Tripura	62288
26	Uttarakhand	186084
27	Uttar Pradesh	2349729
28	West Bengal	179647
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15909
30	Chandigarh	322
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2874
32	Delhi	30595
33	Jammu and Kashmir	114190
34	Ladakh	334
35	Lakshadweep	42
36	Puducherry	2183
Total		9377919

INSURANCE COVERAGE AMONG MSMEs

1345. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the extent of the insurance protection gap among Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), particularly in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that a majority of MSMEs remain uninsured or underinsured despite contributing significantly to GDP and employment;

(c) whether the Government is promoting the adoption of digital insurance solutions for MSMEs, and if so, the specific measures taken by the Government to incentivise uptake through policy, regulatory or fiscal interventions;

(d) whether the Government has taken any pilot schemes to improve penetration of B2B insurance products in the MSME sector; and

(e) whether the Government intends to establish a dedicated framework or regulatory sandbox to accelerate innovation in MSME-focused digital insurance products?

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

(a) to (e) Insurance companies offer various insurance products to provide coverage to MSME segment. These products offer protection for different requirements of MSME including covers for their assets, legal liabilities, health and personal accident for their employees etc. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India has also mandated all insurers to provide Bharat Sookshma Udyam Suraksha and Bharat Laghu Udyam Suraksha policies to cover the assets of MSMEs. In addition to this,

several other policies such as Money Insurance, Fidelity Guarantee Insurance, Professional Indemnity, Workmen Compensation, Public Liability, Group Personal Accident, Group Health Insurance, Group Term Insurance etc., are also offered by the insurance companies to MSME across India. Some of these covers are also available in digital mode.

Further, the insurance policy level data pertaining to a specific segment such as MSMEs is not collected or compiled by IRDAI.

सतपुड़ा टाइगर रिज़र्व में पर्यटन का विकास

1346. श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि मध्य प्रदेश में सतपुड़ा टाइगर रिजर्व और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाएं हैं और इसे रोजगार और निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मॉडल पर विकसित किया जा सकता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा वैश्विक निवेशक शिखर सम्मेलन में पर्यटन आधारित निवेश के लिए इस क्षेत्र में गोनवाड़ी बोरी, पातालकोट, चिलक आदि जैसे स्थलों का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार पर्यटन के विकास के लिए इस पर विचार कर सकती है;

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

(क) से (घ) रोजगार और निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी के माध्यम से विकास सहित पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वैश्विक निवेशक शिखर सम्मेलन के दौरान और अन्य माध्यमों से निवेशकों को मध्य प्रदेश पर्यटन निवेश नीति 2025 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार गोनवाड़ी बोरी, पातालकोट, चिलक आदि सहित पूरे राज्य में पर्यटन/आतिथ्य संबंधी परियोजनाओं में निवेश करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

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 और 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके देश भर के पर्यटन स्थलों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के प्रयासों को संपूरित कर रहा है। यह वित्तीय सहायता निधि की उपलब्धता, योजना दिशानिर्देशों और समय-समय पर जारी अन्य निर्देशों के पालन, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) प्रस्तुत करने, परस्पर प्राथमिकता आदि के अधीन प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने अपनी 'पूंजी निवेश हेतु राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई)' पहल के अंतर्गत पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के विकास हेतु राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में एसडी, एसडी 2.0, सीबीडीडी, प्रशाद और एसएएससीआई के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

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मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में एसडी, एसडी 2.0, सीबीडीडी, प्रशाद और एसएएससीआई के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:-

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
स्वदेश दर्शन			

1.	पन्ना - मुकुंदपुर - संजय – डुबरी – बांधवगढ़ - कान्हा - मुक्की - पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	92.10
2.	साँची – सतना – रीवा – मंदसौर - धार का विकास	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	74.02
3.	ग्वालियर - ओरछा - खजुराहो - चंदेरी - भीमबेटका - मांडू का विकास	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	89.82
4.	गांधीसागर बांध - मंडलेश्वर बांध - ओंकारेश्वर बांध - इंदिरा सागर बांध - तवा बांध - बरगी बांध - भेड़ा घाट - बाणसागर बांध - केन नदी का विकास	पारिस्थितिकी परिपथ 2017-18	93.76
एसडी 2.0			
1.	फूलबाग अनुभव क्षेत्र	2023-24	16.73
2.	चित्रकूट में आध्यात्मिक अनुभव	2023-24	27.21
3.	पीताम्बरा का विकास पीठ दतिया	2024-25	44.24
सीबीडीडी			
1.	मध्यकालीन वैभव 2.0, ओरछा	2024-25	25.00
प्रशाद			
1.	अमरकंटक का विकास	2020-21	49.99
2.	ओंकारेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	43.93
एसएएससीआई			
1.	ओरछा में ओरछा एक मध्यकालीन वैभव	2024-25	99.92
2.	भोपाल में एमआईसीई के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन सेंटर	2024-25	99.38

बिहार के रोहतास और कैमूर में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत धनराशि

1347. श्री मनोज कुमार:

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

(क) बिहार के रोहतास और कैमूर जिलों में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना (एसडीएस) के अंतर्गत इसके प्रारम्भ से लेकर अब तक आवंटित, स्वीकृत, वितरित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत विशेष रूप से उक्त जिलों में पर्यटक सेवाओं और पर्यटकों की सहभागिता में सुधार हेतु किए जा रहे प्रौद्योगिकीय एकीकरण का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत उक्त जिलों में स्थलों का विकास करके अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने हेतु अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों के साथ साझेदारी की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने का है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना के विस्तार हेतु उक्त जिलों में उक्त स्थलों को शामिल करने हेतु एक व्यापक रोडमैप तैयार किया है जिसमें उक्त स्थलों के नाम भी शामिल हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) पर्यटन स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास एवं संवर्धन मुख्यतः 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 (एसडी2.0)', 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' - स्वदेश दर्शन की एक उप-योजना और 'तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है; बशर्ते कि इसके लिए धन की उपलब्धता हो, योजना से संबंधित दिशानिर्देशों का पालन किया गया हो, राज्य सरकार द्वारा विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) प्रस्तुत कर दी गयी हो, आदि।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने 'पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई)' की अपनी पहल के तहत राज्यों को पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की है।

बिहार राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन, एसडी 2.0 और सीबीडीडी योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के साथ-साथ आवंटित, जारी/अधिकृत और उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्राप्त परियोजना प्रस्ताव में, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा व्याख्यान केंद्र के अंतर्गत डिजिटल डिस्प्ले, ऑनलाइन टिकटिंग के लिए वेबसाइट तैयार करने और पर्यटक सूचना केंद्र के अंतर्गत ऑगमेंटेड रियलिटी/वर्चुअल रियलिटी (एआर/वीआर) सुविधाओं जैसे कुछ घटकों को शामिल किया गया है।

इस समय, पर्यटन मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत किसी भी पर्यटन कार्यक्रम को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों द्वारा वित्त पोषित नहीं किया जा रहा है।

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बिहार राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्रम संख्या	**परिपथ / स्वीकृति का वर्ष**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृत लागत**	**जारी / अधिकृत राशि**	**उपयोग की गई राशि**
1.	तीर्थंकर परिपथ 2016-17	वैशाली - आरा – मसद -पटना-राजगीर - पावापुरी - चंपापुरी का विकास	33.96	30.04	29.36
2.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	कांवरिया रूट: सुल्तानगंज - धर्मशाला - देवघर का विकास	44.76	42.52	42.17
3.	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	बोधगया में बौद्ध परिपथ का विकास - कन्वेंशन सेंटर का निर्माण	95.18	95.18	95.18

4.	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2017-18	भितिहरवा - चंद्रहिया - तुरकौलिया का विकास	44.27	40.31	40.31
5.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	मंदार हिल और अंग प्रदेश का विकास	44.55	42.32	42.32

बिहार राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण:

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	अनुभव का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत	राज्य की कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा उपयोग के लिए अधिकृत राशि
1 .	2024-25	बोधगया	बोधगया में बौद्ध ध्यान एवं अनुभव केंद्र का विकास	165.44	16.54

बिहार राज्य में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण :

(राशि करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति का वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत लागत	राज्य की कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा उपयोग के लिए अधिकृत राशि
1.	2024-25	सोनपुर मेला ग्राउंड, सारण में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	24.29	2.43

UNCLAIMED MONEY/ DEPOSITS IN BANKS

1348. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) the total amount of unclaimed money / deposits lying with the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) Private Banks and Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), bank, NBFC- wise and State- wise;

(b) the steps taken by the banks to identify and return such unclaimed deposits to the account holder or nominee or legal heirs;

(c) the effectiveness of the Udgam portal and the total amount returned through this portal; and

(d) the proposals for utlilisation of such unclaimed funds after a period of time and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Scheme (Scheme), 2014, issued by the Reserve Bank of India, governs the norms related to unclaimed deposits and outlines details of utilisation of fund including, inter- alia, promotion of depositors' interests and other purposes as may be specified by the RBI. Balances in savings and current accounts that remain inoperative for ten years, or term deposits not claimed within ten years from the date of maturity, are classified as Unclaimed Deposits and subsequently transferred by banks to the Depositor Education and

Awareness (DEA) fund maintained by RBI. Non- Banking Finance Companies (NBFC) are not required to transfer unclaimed deposits to DEA fund. Further, the details of unclaimed deposits of Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks, transferred to DEA fund as on 30.6.2025, are given in the enclosed **Statement**. However, the State-wise information of the same is not maintained by RBI.

(b) and (c) RBI has taken various steps to identify and return such unclaimed deposits to the account holder or nominee or legal heirs in reclaiming their unclaimed deposits and have advised banks to *inter-alia,* -

(i) display the list of unclaimed deposits which are inactive/ inoperative for ten years or more on the bank's websites;

(ii) find the whereabouts of the customers and their legal heirs to return unclaimed deposits to the rightful claimants;

(iii) put in place a grievance redressal mechanism for quick resolution of complaints, record keeping, and periodic review of unclaimed deposits accounts.

(iv) formulate board approved policy on classification of unclaimed deposits.

Further, RBI has undertaken various public awareness campaigns through print, radio, and digital media to educate the public about the scheme. To enhance accessibility and simplify the search process for unclaimed deposits, RBI has launched the Centralised Web Portal UDGAM (Unclaimed Deposits- Gateway to Access Information) for public. As on 1.7.2025, 8,59,683 users registered and

accessed UDGAM portal. The said portal facilitates the registered users to search unclaimed deposits/ amounts across multiple banks at one place in a centralized manner.

(d) With regard to utilisation of unclaimed fund, RBI has stated that as per the provisions of The Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Scheme (Scheme), 2014, there shall be a Committee to administer and manage the fund in accordance with the Scheme. The fund shall be utilised for promotion of depositors' interest and for such other purposes which may be necessary for promotion of depositors' interest as may be specified by RBI.

STATEMENT

Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Bank-wise Balances as on 30.6.2025 - Public Sector Banks

S. No.	Name of the bank	Total amount in ₹ crores
1	Bank of Baroda	5,277.36
2	Bank of India	3,933.88
3	Bank of Maharashtra	1,134.81
4	Canara Bank	6,278.14
5	Central Bank of India	2,091.94
6	Indian Bank	3,739.82
7	Indian Overseas Bank	2,385.78
8	Punjab and Sind Bank	831.46
9	Punjab National Bank	6,910.67
10	UCO Bank	1,311.99
11	Union Bank of India	5,104.50
12	State Bank of India	19,329.92
Total		58,330.26

**Source: Reserve Bank of India*

Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Bank-wise Balances as on 30.6.2025 – Private Sector Banks

S. No.	Name of the bank	Total amount in ₹ crores
1	IDBI Bank Ltd	589.77
2	The Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	87.75
3	City Union Bank Ltd	131.23
4	Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd	101.09
5	Federal Bank Ltd	347.72
6	The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd	363.21
7	Karnataka Bank Ltd	329.83
8	The Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	258.04
9	The Nainital Bank Ltd	43.39
10	Ratnakar Bank Ltd	54.33
11	South Indian Bank Ltd	283.05
12	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	162.69
13	Axis Bank Ltd	1,360.16
14	DCB Bank Ltd	91.87
15	HDFC BANK LTD.	1,609.56
16	ICICI Bank Ltd	2,063.45
17	IndusInd Bank Ltd	185.07
18	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd	558.72
19	Yes Bank Ltd	52.31
20	IDFC BANK LIMITED	0.00
21	BANDHAN BANK LIMITED	0.47
Total		8,673.72

**Source: Reserve Bank of India*

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित योगदान के लक्ष्य

1349. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीनाः

क्या **पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार पेरिस समझौते के तहत फरवरी, 2025 की समय-सीमा तक अपने अद्यतन राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित योगदान (एनडीसी) को प्रस्तुत करने में चूक गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए क्या नई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो नवीनतम जलवायु कार्य योजना और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दायित्वों को पूरा करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) पेरिस करार और जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन के संकल्पों के तहत, सभी पक्षकार देशों द्वारा सीबीडीआर-आरसी के सिद्धांत और राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों के आधार पर हर पांच वर्ष में अपने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित योगदान (एनडीसी) तय करना और संप्रेषित करना अपेक्षित है। भारत ने अपना पहला एनडीसी वर्ष 2015 में प्रस्तुत किया था और अगस्त, 2022 में इसका अद्यतन किया था, तथा गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन विद्युत उत्पादन स्थापित क्षमता में 50% हिस्सेदारी पहले ही हासिल कर चुका है और अपने अन्य मात्रात्मक लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में भली-भांति आगे बढ़ रहा है।

भारत की जलवायु कार्रवाई अपनी राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों, एनडीसी और वर्ष 2070 तक नेट-जीरो के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए दीर्घकालिक निम्न कार्बन विकास कार्यनीति (एलटी-एलईडीएस) और प्रारंभिक अनुकूलन संचार द्वारा निर्देशित है। इस दिशा में सरकार ने जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) तैयार की है और उसे क्रियान्वित कर रही है। यह हर प्रकार की जलवायु कार्रवाई के लिए व्यापक रूपरेखा प्रदान करता है और इसमें सौर ऊर्जा, उन्नत ऊर्जा दक्षता, मिशन लाइफ (पर्यावरण

के अनुकूल जीवनशैली) के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित संधारणीय जीवनशैली, संधारणीय पर्यावास, जल, हिमालयी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बनाए रखना, हरित भारत, संधारणीय कृषि, मानव स्वास्थ्य और जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए कार्यनीतिक ज्ञान जैसे विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में मिशन शामिल हैं। इन सभी मिशनों को उनके संबंधित नोडल मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा संस्थागत रूप दिया गया है और कार्यान्वित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, चौंतीस राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) ने जलवायु परिवर्तन से संबंधित राज्य-विशिष्ट मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखते हुए एनएपीसीसी के अनुरूप जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अपनी राज्य कार्य योजनाएं (एसएपीसीसी) तैयार की हैं। एसएपीसीसी के कार्यान्वयन की ज़िम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्यों पर है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने भारत की जलवायु कार्रवाई को बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमें और कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं। सरकार ने विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं और वह अपने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दायित्वों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

COMMITMENTS TO UNCCD

1350. SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented any programmes in Rajasthan to combat land degradation and desertification under it's commitments to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and related national action plans;

(b) if so, the status and outcomes of such initiatives, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to develop or conserve wildlife corridors in areas such as Kumbhalgarh and Todgarh-Raoli Wildlife Sanctuaries, located in Rajsamand district; and

(d) the details of compensatory afforestation activities and utilisation of CAMPA fund in Rajsamand district during the last five years?

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

(a) and (b) Combatting desertification and land degradation is a dynamic process requiring, adaptive strategies, coordinated stakeholder engagement and continuous monitoring. India adopts a multi-pronged strategy to ensure sustainability in desert regions and combat land degradation through monitoring, research, policy interventions, and community participation. Some of the key initiatives taken to combat land degradation and desertification include the publication of the Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India by the Space Applications Centre (SAC), which provides state-wise data on land degradation, aiding planning and implementation, and an online portal developed by SAC which links degraded areas with causative processes helping in better planning and mitigation measures. A Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Land Management has been set up at ICFRE Dehradun which promotes land degradation neutrality, facilitates South-South cooperation, shares India's cost-effective land management practices, and supports capacity building while the ICFRE Institute, Arid Forest Research Institute (AFRI)

Jodhpur conducts forestry research to enhance vegetation and biodiversity in arid zones.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched a number of afforestation schemes/programmes which also address the problem of land degradation and desertification, namely the Green India Mission (GIM), Nagar Van Yojana (NVY), School Nursery Yojana (SNY), the Eco-Development Forces (EDF) scheme, the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) and funds under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) which are utilized for control of desertification through afforestation, water conservation and management in arid areas including Rajasthan. The State Government of Rajasthan is also implementing Climate Change and Combating Desertification (CCandCD) programme for combating land degradation and desertification. The details of these initiatives are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Further, the 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' campaign was launched on 5th June, 2024 with the objectives of halting and reversing land degradation, build drought resilience, prevent desertification and increase the green cover of the country through voluntary planting of trees on a "Whole of Government" and "Whole of Society" approach, and the State of Rajasthan has planted 7.27 crore trees saplings till end of March, 2025 under this campaign.

(c) The proposal for creation of Kumbhalgarh Tiger Reserve has been accorded 'in-principle' approval by the Ministry. The creation of a tiger reserve brings conservation and protection of wildlife corridors in focus.

(d) The details of the compensatory afforestation activities and utilisation of CAMPA fund in Rajsamand district during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

District wise details of plantation activities under various schemes in Rajasthan in last five years:

Name of the Scheme/Programme: Climate Change and Combating Desertification							
S. No.	District/ Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total (Area in Ha)
1	Ajmer	250	25		100	250	625
2	Barmer	250	150	625	1650	800	3475
3	Bikaner	600	330	1605	2600	3100	8235
4	Churu	200	200	224	160	250	1034
5	Ganganagar	200	120	935	1950	2400	5605
6	Hanumangarh	200	130	720	2000	700	3750
7	Jaisalmer	875	610	2296	3600	5245	12626
8	Jalore	-	-	-	300	150	450
9	Jhunjhunu	400	440	950	300	850	2940
10	Jodhpur	75	70	270	600	1175	2190
11	Nagaur	350	425	1005	1290	1655	4725
12	Sikar	700	400	1370	900	900	4270
	Total	4100	2900	10000	15450	17475	49925

Name of the Scheme/Programme: Eco-Task Force							
S. No.	District/ Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total (Area in Ha)

1	Jaisalmer	600	600	600	600	600	3000
	Total	600	600	600	600	600	3000

Name of the Scheme/Programme: National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)							
S. No.	District/ Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total (Area in Ha)
1	Barmer	-	-	550	650	-	1200
	Total	-	-	550	650	-	1200

STATEMENT-II

Details of compensatory afforestation activities and utilization of CAMPA fund in Rajsamand district during the last five years:

S. No.	Year	Compensatory Afforestation Activity	Area (in Ha.)	Utilization (In Lakh)
1	2020-21	Compensatory Afforestation- Non Forest land (CA-NFL) maintenance	29.54	1.42
		Compensatory Afforestation- Degraded Forest land (CA DFL) maintenance	70.62	2.23
Total				3.65
2	2021-22	Compensatory Afforestation- Non Forest land (CA-NFL) maintenance	29.54	1.49
		Compensatory Afforestation- Degraded Forest land (CA DFL) maintenance	70.62	2.34
Total				3.83
3	2022-23	Transmission Line Medicinal Plants Advance Action	19.12	9.76
		Compensatory Afforestation- Non Forest land (CA NFL) Plantation	3.94	2.52
		CA NFL maintenance	29.54	1.67
		CA NFL maintenance	70.62	4.26
Total				18.21

4	2023-24	Transmission Line maintenance	19.12	42.32
		CA NFL maintenance	33.48	2.46
		CA DFL maintenance	70.62	4.37
Total				49.15
5	2024-25	Transmission Line maintenance	19.12	19.47
		CA NFL maintenance	33.48	1.94
		Compensatory Afforestation- Degraded Forest land (CA DFL) Advance Action	497.714	91.83
		CA DFL maintenance	70.62	4.24
		100 Tree Planting	100 Tree	0.58
Total				118.06
Grand Total				192.90

बेरोजगारी दर

1351. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

(क) क्या पिछले पांच वर्षो के दौरान राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बेरोजगारी दर में वृद्धि हुई है**;**

(ख) यदि हाँ**,** तो राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर वर्तमान बेरोजगारी दर सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है**;**

(ग) बेरोजगारी कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है**;** और

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों द्वारा प्रदान की गई स्थायी नौकरियों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार और विभाग-वार ब्यौरा क्या है**?**

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

(क) से (घ) आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) रोजगार और बेरोजगारी का आधिकारिक डेटा स्रोत है जिसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा वर्ष 2017-18 से आयोजित किया जा रहा है।

नवीनतम उपलब्ध वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) वर्ष 2019-20 में 4.8% से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 3.2% हो गई है।

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

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए सभी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन, रोजगार क्षमता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए रोजगार संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को मंजूरी दी है।

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों/ में पदों का रिक्त होना और उन्हें भरा जाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों को समय-समय पर रिक्त पदों को समयबद्ध तरीके से भरने का निर्देश दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा**,** भारत सरकार का श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल चला रहा है, जो निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों की नौकरियों, ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन रोजगार मेलों की जानकारी, नौकरी खोज और मिलान, करियर परामर्श, व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों की जानकारी, कौशल/प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि 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।

ऑनलाइन शिक्षा

1352. डॉ. कल्याण वैजीनाथराव काले:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को ऑनलाइन फर्जी डिग्रियां दिए जाने के कोई मामले प्राप्त हुए हैं;

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

(ग) ऐसे मामलों के दोषियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा राज्य-वार क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(घ) क्या इन मामलों में विश्वविद्यालयों की संलिप्तता भी पाई गई है;

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या सरकार का ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयों की मान्यता रद्द करने का प्रस्ताव है;

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

(ज) बच्चों का भविष्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ज) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) के रिकॉर्ड के अनुसार, ऑनलाइन कार्यक्रमों के संबंध में फर्जी डिग्री देने वाली किसी भी उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्था की पहचान नहीं की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यूजीसी द्वारा मुक्त एवं दूरस्थ शिक्षा (ओडीएल) मोड और ऑनलाइन मोड के माध्यम से कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने हेतु मान्यता प्राप्त/पात्र विश्वविद्यालयों की वर्षवार मान्यता/पात्रता स्थिति को कार्यक्रम के नामों के साथ सार्वजनिक डोमेन में अपलोड किया जाता है। साथ ही, ओडीएल और/या ऑनलाइन लर्निंग मोड के तहत प्रदत्त कार्यक्रमों में नामांकन से पहले छात्रों द्वारा बरती जाने वाली सावधानियों के संबंध में यूजीसी की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट पर नोटिस डाले जाते हैं।

INSTITUTES OF EMINENCE SCHEME

1353. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

(a) the total number of Universities applied for the Institutes of Eminence (IoE) Scheme;

(b) the total number of such applications still lying under review;

(c) the total number of applications received under IoE Scheme from Greenfield Universities or Institutes;

(d) the total number of selected Greenfield Institute for IoE Scheme and their present status; and

(e) the types of support, including financial assistance or other resources provided to public and private Universities designated as IoEs along with the accountability mechanisms in place to ensure effective use of these resources and the achievement of high standards of excellence expected under the scheme?

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

(a) to (d) World Class Institutions Scheme, also known as Institutions of Eminence (IoE) Scheme was launched in 2017 to create distinct category of institutions with great deal of autonomy in academic, administrative and financial matters so as to emerge as World Class Academic and Research Institutions in a reasonable time period. A total of 114 applications from higher educational institutions in India were received and processed under the IoE scheme including eleven applications from greenfield institutions. Two greenfield category institutions were recommended, out of which sponsoring organization of one of the institutions withdrew the application at later stage. (e): UGC has promulgated a regulatory architecture/framework for institutions notified as Institutions of Eminence (IoE) in the form of Guidelines for public institutions and regulations for private institutions. The framework provides for autonomy in key areas such as academic freedom, recruitment, fee structure, collaborations etc. The public IoEs are also provided a financial assistance of upto Rs 1000 Crore, each, under the scheme.

HIGH QUALITY MULTI-DISCIPLINARY EDUCATION SYSTEM

1354. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestions and report from State Governments to introduce same pattern of education system in the country by 2030, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of initiatives taken for educational development in terms of infrastructure, regulations, training to teachers etc;

(c) the details of proposal of the Government to initiate National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 under SDG4 of UN Department of Enrolment and Student Administration (DESA) for new schools applied for central board affiliation and the instructions for registration process and or planning to setup schools therein; and

(d) the details of curriculum to achieve new highest quality multi-disciplinary education systems thereto?

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

(a) and (b) Education being 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 have taken initiatives for implementation of NEP, 2020.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that it mandates essential infrastructure norms for affiliation. CBSE has also revised the Affiliation Bye-Laws to align with NEP 2020, ensuring transparency, quality assurance, and simplified procedures. The CBSE also mandates 50 hours of annual training for teachers and has established the Centre of Excellence (CoE) network across the country.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has released grants amounting to Rs. 637.25 crore, Rs. 835.00 crore and Rs. 994.32 crore to UGC funded Central Universities under capital assets during the financial years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 respectively. The initiatives taken by UGC towards implementation of NEP, 2020 include notification of Regulations on (i) Academic Bank of Credit, (ii) Academic collaboration with foreign Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) for Joint and Dual Degree Programmes, (iii) Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges, (iv) Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of Undergraduate Degree and Postgraduate Degree and (v) Setting up and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions in India; notification of National Credit Framework, and National Higher Education Qualification Framework; and issuance of guidelines on (i) Multiple Entry and Exit in academic programmes, (ii) transforming HEIs into multi-disciplinary institutions, (iii) Internship/apprenticeship embedded degree program etc.

To enhance the quality of faculty in Higher Educational Institutions, Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Program (MMTTP) has been re-envisioned and is being implemented through 144 Malaviya Mission Centres. These centres are enhancing the capacity and skills of teachers through various training programmes.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Teachers Learning (ATAL) Academy has also imparted training to faculty members on emerging niche areas such as AI, IoT, ML, DL, AR/VR, Robotics, Block Chain Management across 1900 Faculty Development Programs.

Further, the Department of Higher Education has launched the third phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) as Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) in June 2023 to cater to needs of educationally unserved/underserved areas. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at funding specific State Government universities and colleges, including in the rural areas, so as to improve their quality by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards.

(c) The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 is aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower by making both school and college education more holistic, flexible, multidisciplinary, suited to 21st century needs and aimed at bringing out the unique capabilities of each student.

To operationalize the goals of the NEP, 2020 in alignment with SDG4, CBSE has re-engineered its affiliation process through the School Affiliation Re-engineered Automation System (SARAS) 6.0. This online system ensures transparency, efficiency, and accountability, reducing procedural burdens and enabling easier access to affiliation for new schools. Guidelines for new prospective schools intending to apply for CBSE affiliation are available at https://saras.cbse.gov.in/saras/manuals/SARAS_MANUAL_6_0.pdf.

(d) As a follow up of NEP-2020, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed National Curriculum Framework for School Education and National Curriculum Framework for the Foundational Stage and disseminated across the States/Union Territories.

In order to facilitate multi-disciplinary learning, the UGC has also notified National Higher Education Qualifications Framework (NHEQF) on 11.05.2023. Based on the principles of NHEQF, UGC has notified Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programmes and Curriculum and Credit Framework for Postgraduate Programmes.

RELOCATION OF GHAZIPUR LANDFILL

1355. SHRI LAXMIKANT PAPPU NISHAD:

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

(a) whether the Ghazipur landfill site located in the National Capital Region Delhi is the largest dumping ground in Asia and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any Committee has been formed on this subject by the Government in coordination with the Ministry of Jal Shakti and the Central Pollution Control Board and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the timeline decided by the said Committee to remove all the dumped waste from the site; and

(d) whether the Central Pollution Control Board issued an order to shift the Ghazipur landfill and Ghazipur Poultry Market to some other place 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) As per information provided by Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the Ghazipur dumpsite is operating since 1984 and is spread over an area of 70 Acres. The volume of solid waste in 2019 was 140 Lakh Metric Tonnes. The biomining / bioremediation operations for legacy waste present at the dumpsite started in 2019. At present, around 82 Lakh MT of solid waste is present at dumpsite.

(b) to (d) The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, mandate local bodies to investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites. Further, in absence of the

potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had issued guidelines for disposal of legacy waste in 2019. CPCB had also issued direction under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 27.1.2021 to all SPCBs/PCCs for enforcement of provisions of SWM Rules, 2016 regarding bio mining of legacy waste.

जनजातीय युवाओं में प्रतिभा संवर्धन योजना

1356. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास देश के जनजातीय / वन क्षेत्रों के युवाओं की प्रतिभा को विकसित करने और उसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मान्यता दिलाने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) क्या देश भर के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के बच्चों में प्रतिभा की कोई कमी नहीं है, लेकिन सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण वे राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग नहीं ले पाते हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार की जनजातीय बहुल जिलों में खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले के जनजातीय क्षेत्र में भूमि की उपलब्धता के बावजूद तीरंदाजी, फुटबॉल, कबड्डी आदि खेलों के लिए कोई खेल मैदान / स्टेडियम नहीं है;

(च) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार के पास इस संबंध में कोई योजना है और उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की जा रही है; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) जनजातीय और वन क्षेत्रों के युवाओं की प्रतिभा को निखारने और उनके कौशल व क्षमता को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार की कई स्कीमें और कार्यक्रम हैं। ये प्रयास विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों द्वारा किए जाते हैं।

उदाहरण के लिए, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय जनजातीय विद्यार्थियों, लड़के और लड़कियों दोनों को उनके परिवेश में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) की केंद्रीय क्षेत्र स्कीम को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। ईएमआरएस को नवोदय विद्यालयों के समकक्ष बनाया जाएगा, जहाँ स्थानीय कला और संस्कृति के संरक्षण के लिए विशेष सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध होंगी, साथ ही खेलकूद और कौशल विकास में प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जाएगा। ईएमआरएस के निर्माण के लिए 15 एकड़ भूमि की आवश्यकता होगी और इसमें कक्षा 6 से 12 तक पढ़ने वाले समान संख्या में लड़के और लड़कियों सहित 480 छात्रों के रहने की क्षमता होगी। अब तक, 728 स्कूलों को मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है, जिनमें से 479 ईएमआरएस देशभर में कार्यरत हैं। राज्य ईएमआरएस सोसायटियों के समन्वय से ईएमआरएस स्कीम के प्रबंधन और कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक स्वायत्त संगठन, राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय छात्र शिक्षा सोसाइटी (एनईएसटीएस) की स्थापना की गई है।

ईएमआरएस स्कूल छात्रों के सर्वांगीण विकास को प्राथमिकता देते हैं इसलिए विभिन्न ईएमआरएस स्कूलों के बीच साहसिक खेल, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, खेल प्रतियोगिताएँ, भ्रमण और आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम जैसी विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ नियमित रूप से आयोजित की जाती हैं। ईएमआरएस में खेल गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ शुरू की गई हैं, जैसे :-

1. एथलेटिक प्रतिभा को पोषित करने के लिए इनडोर और आउटडोर दोनों खेलों और खेल प्रशिक्षण के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास ।

2. राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में भाग लेने के लिए छात्रों को प्रोत्साहन और सहायता।
3. प्रत्येक वर्ष मंत्रालय ईएमआरएस छात्रों के लिए सांस्कृतिक सम्मेलन और खेल प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करता है, ताकि उन्हें अपनी प्रतिभा प्रदर्शित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अवसर प्रदान करके पाठ्येत्तर गतिविधियों में प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके।

इसके अलावा, खेल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण राज्य में खेलों को बढ़ावा देना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की ज़िम्मेदारी है। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करने के लिए, युवा कार्यक्रम एवं खेल मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) देश भर में निम्नलिखित खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमें लागू कर रहा है ताकि विभिन्न आयु वर्गों में जमीनी स्तर पर जनजातीय युवाओं सहित प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों की पहचान की जा सके और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके :

- राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई)
- साई प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (एसटीसी)
- एसटीसी का विस्तार केंद्र
- राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा प्रतियोगिता (एनएसटीसी)
  (इसकी उप-सकीमें - नियमित स्कूल, आईजीएमए और अखाड़े)

भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत चिन्हित खिलाड़ी देश के ग्रामीण, जनजातीय और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों सहित समाज के सभी वर्गों से आते हैं और उन्हें स्कीमों के अनुमोदित मानदंडों के अनुसार आवासीय और गैर-आवासीय आधार पर नियमित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

क्षेत्रीय केंद्र	**केंद्रों के नाम**	**राज्य**
गुवाहाटी	कोकराझार	असम
इम्फाल	ऐजवाल	मिजोरम
	दिमापुर	नागालैंड
कोलकाता	निकोबार	अंडमान और निकोबार
एलएनसीपीई	अंदरोथ	लक्षद्वीप

चयनित एथलीटों को अनुमोदित स्कीम मानदंडों के अनुसार विशेषज्ञ प्रशिक्षक, खेल उपकरण, वैज्ञानिक सहायता, भोजन और आवास, खेल किट, प्रतियोगिता प्रदर्शन, शैक्षिक व्यय, चिकित्सा/बीमा और वजीफा के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

उपरोक्त के अलावा, साई खेल अवसंरचनाओं का उपयोग स्थानीय और जमीनी स्तर के एथलीटों द्वारा भी किया जा रहा है।साई खेल प्रोत्साहन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत, एथलीटों को जाति, पंथ, समुदाय आदि के आधार पर वर्गीकृत नहीं किया जाता है। चयनित एथलीटों को उन्नत प्रशिक्षण के लिए आधुनिक खेल उपकरण प्रदान किए जाते हैं। प्रतिस्पर्धी उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से एथलीटों को विशेषज्ञ प्रशिक्षकों और सहायक कर्मचारियों की देखरेख में नियमित प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के दोहरे उद्देश्य जन भागीदारी और खेलों में उत्कृष्टता को बढ़ावा देना हैं। इस स्कीम के तहत देश के जनजाति/वन क्षेत्रों में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने और प्रतिभाओं को विकसित करने के लिए विभिन्न पहल शुरू की गई हैं। इसका घटक-वार विवरण इस प्रकार हैं:

1. खेलो इंडिया प्रतिभा पहचान और विकास: 21 खेल विधाओं (पैरा खेलों सहित) में 2808 एथलीटों को अधिसूचित किया गया है। खेलो इंडिया एथलीटों (केआईए) के प्रशिक्षण के लिए कुल 306 अकादमियों को मान्यता दी गई है। मान्यता प्राप्त खेल अकादमियों के अंतर्गत आवासीय खेलो इंडिया एथलीट (केआईए) के वित्तपोषण के मानदंडों के तहत प्रति प्रशिक्षु प्रति वर्ष 6,28,400/- रु. की सहायता दी जाती है।

अब तक खेलो इंडिया गेम्स के 19 संस्करण आयोजित किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें 56000 से अधिक एथलीटों ने भाग लिया है, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली के एथलीट भी शामिल हैं। यह शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों के एथलीटों के लिए एक मंच के रूप में कार्य करता है।

2. खेलो इंडिया केंद्र और खेल अकादमियां:

क) खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी): केआईसी की स्थापना इच्छुक बच्चों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने, पूर्व चैंपियन एथलीटों (पीसीए) को कोच के रूप में आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करने और मौजूदा

अवसंरचनाओं के उपयोग को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से की गई है। अब तक, देश भर में 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कुल 1057 केआईसी अधिसूचित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 966 केआईसी वर्तमान में कार्यरत हैं और 28,110 एथलीटों को प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं।

ख) केआईएससीई (खेलो इंडिया उत्कृष्टता केंद्र): 33 राज्यों में 34 केआईएससीई, 420 स्वीकृत जनशक्ति के साथ, जनशक्ति, खेल उपकरण और खेल विज्ञान उपकरणों की महत्वपूर्ण कमी को दूर करके, देश भर में 2244 एथलीटों के प्रशिक्षण को सुकर बना रहे हैं ।

3. खेलों में समावेशिता : यह घटक सभी के लिए विशेष रूप से महिलाओं, दिव्यंगजनों, लाभवंचित समुदायों के लिए खेलों को सुलभ बनाने पर और ग्रामीण/देशज खेलों का प्रोत्साहन करने पर केंद्रित है।

(i) महिलाओं के लिए खेल: 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 थी। इसका नाम बदलकर अस्मिता लीग कर दिया गया, जिसका अर्थ है "कार्यों के माध्यम से महिलाओं को प्रेरित करके खेल जगत में उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त करना"। अब तक देश भर में 29 खेल विधाओं में महिला लीग का आयोजन किया जा चुका है। महिला एथलीटों के लिए कुल 1310 प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन किया जा चुका है, जिनमें 138875 प्रतिभागियों ने भाग लिया है।

इसके अलावा, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत, खेलो इंडिया केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य इच्छुक बच्चों के लिए प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा प्रदान करना, कोच के रूप में पूर्व चैंपियन एथलीटों (पीसीए) को आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना और जनजातीय बहुल जिलों सहित देश भर में मौजूदा अवसंरचनों के उपयोग को बढ़ाना है।

इसका विवरण निम्नलिखित यूआरएल https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in पर उपलब्ध है:

(ङ) से (छ) साई केवल अपने साई केंद्रों में ही अवसंरचनाओं का निर्माण/उन्नयन करता है। वर्तमान में उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले में कोई भी साई केंद्र कार्यशील नहीं है। इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले में कुश्ती के लिए एक खेलो इंडिया केंद्र अधिसूचित किया गया है।

जिला	केआईसी का नाम	खेल विधा	पुरुष	महिला	कुल
चंदौली	श्री कृष्ण व्यायामशाला सेवा ट्रस्ट, करवट दांडी, चंदौली	कुश्ती	15	15	30

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों और अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं से प्राप्त खेल अवसंरचना के निर्माण और उन्नयन प्रस्तावों पर वित्तीय सहायता के लिए उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता तथा स्कीम के अंतर्गत धनराशि की उपलब्धता पर विचार किया जाता है।

अब तक, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के "खेल अवसंरचना का निर्माण और उन्नयन" घटक के अंतर्गत देश भर में 328 खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 31 परियोजनाएँ शामिल हैं।इसका विवरण https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/ पर उपलब्ध हैं।

ESI HOSPITAL AT BALLARI IN KARNATAKA

1357. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the construction of the 100-bedded ESI Hospital at Ballari in Karnataka has been delayed for over three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the revised timeline by which the Government intends to complete and operationalise the said hospital?

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

(a) to (c) Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has assigned the work to Central Public Work Department (CPWD) for construction of the 100-bedded ESI Hospital at Ballari. The project is at conceptual plan stage. The timeline of completion of such project varies as per the various stages of the construction viz. detailed concept planning, approvals / clearance of various authorities etc.

PUBLICATION OF INSCRIPTIONS OF NATARAJA TEMPLE, CHIDAMBARAM

1358. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Nataraja Temple in Chidambaram contains numerous inscriptions from the Chola period, with the earliest from the reign of Aditya Chola-I in the10th century CE, which provide valuable insights into the temple's history and patronage and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to document, edit, and publish these inscriptions in the form of a book for scholarly and public access and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make such a publication available free of cost or at a subsidised rate to devotees visiting the temple and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Government is likely to consider initiating a project to preserve, publish and distribute the inscriptions, given their historical and cultural significance?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, Epigraphy Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), has copied 297 inscriptions from the Nataraja Temple in Chidambaram, the earliest dating to the reign of Rajendra-I (1036 CE).

All these inscriptions have been deciphered, transcribed and their gist published in the Annual Reports of Indian Epigraphy from 1888 to 1963. Out of them texts of 157 inscriptions have been published in the volumes of South Indian Inscription.

(c) and (d) All the above ASI publications are available at different sales counters in ASI offices, protected monuments, museums and the Epigraphy Branch.

VACANCIES IN POLLUTION CONTROL BOARDS

1359. SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

(a) the reasons for 50 per cent of posts being vacant in the Pollution Control Boards (PCBs) across all the States and Union Territories; and

(b) whether the Government has formulated a timeline to fill these vacancies 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) and (b) SPCBs/PCCs have underlined one or more reasons of vacant positions in their respective Boards/PCCs, such as:

- Recruitment Rules/Service Rules are under process/pending for approval, delay in sanction of staffing pattern, restructuring/upgradation of posts and changes in recruitment policy, abolition of posts.
- Court cases/proceedings, having bearing on recruitment/promotion.
- Bifurcation of State.
- Some posts proposed for surrender.
- New recruits not joining due to different reasons.
- No applications received for deputation posts/no suitable candidates found in feeder grade.
- No eligible candidates in the feeder cadre for promotional posts.

Appointment of officers and employees of the State Boards and Pollution Control Committees is being done under the regulation made by the State Boards/PCCs. Also, the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees

are under the administrative control of respective State Governments/UT Administration and the responsibility to fill up vacancies in SPCBs/PCCs lies with the concerned State Govt./ UT Administration.

The Central Government has reminded State Government/UT Administration to fill the vacancies, at the earliest. In Writ Petition(s)(Civil) No(s).13029/1985 M.C. Mehta Versus Union of India and Ors, the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 8-5-2025 directed all the State Pollution Control Boards and Committees to ensure that all the vacancies are filled by the end of September, 2025.

EXTEND THE BENEFIT OF ESI

1360. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the benefit of Employees State Insurance to workers such as Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), Anganawadi, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGP), Auto Riksha,Taxi, Tailors etc., in the unauthorized sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the existing ceiling of income for providing ESI benefit to deserving class of workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce an efficient mechanism to ascertain the actual number of Insured Persons (IPs) in Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency;

(f) if so, the action taken to rectify the disparity in the number of IPs as per the records and register kept in ESI dispensaries under IMS and IP strength maintained by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Sub-Regional Office;

(g) whether the Government proposes to increase the ESIC share of IPs in ESIC dispensaries under the control of IMS in Kerala; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 is applicable to all factories and establishments having ten or more employees, drawing wages up to Rs 21,000/- (Rs. 25,000/- for Persons with disability). As such, the Act does not apply to the unorganized sector.

The revision of wage ceiling is undertaken periodically from time to time. The last revision in the wage ceiling for coverage under ESI Act, 1948 was done w.e.f. 01.01.2017, wherein the wage limit was raised from Rs. 15,000/- per month to Rs. 21,000/- per month.

(e) and (f) The existing IT-enabled system of ESI Corporation verifies eligibility criteria and maintains a live and dynamic list of Insured Persons (IPs) for providing

the benefits under the ESI Act. This list is regularly updated based on employer submission, contribution detail and other eligibility parameters. The IP strength at regional and sub-regional offices is derived from this live system and all ESIC dispensaries rely solely on the centrally maintained online data.

(g) and (h) Currently, no such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

एक देश एक शिक्षा

1361. श्री रमाशंकर विद्यार्थी राजभर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के कई राज्यों में स्कूलों को बंद करने या उनका विलय करने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके क्या संभावित प्रभाव होंगे;

(ख) क्या सरकार "एक देश, एक शिक्षा" नीति के अंतर्गत राज्य बोर्ड और सीबीएसई बोर्ड को एकीकृत करने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य का संज्ञान लिया है कि कई स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की भारी कमी है, इमारतों की हालत जर्जर है और डिजिटल शिक्षा का अभाव है और इन मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए सरकार की क्या कार्य योजना है; और

(घ) क्या बढ़ते परीक्षा के तनाव और आत्महत्या की घटनाओं को देखते हुए सभी स्कूलों में परामर्शदाताओं की नियुक्ति हेतु कोई नीति लागू है?

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

(क) शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और स्कूलों को खोलना, विलय करना/बंद करना संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है - जो बच्चों को नि:शुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत उपयुक्त सरकार हैं।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 इस बात पर बल देती है कि यद्यपि स्कूलों का एकीकरण एक विकल्प है जिस पर अक्सर चर्चा की जाती है, इसे बहुत विवेकपूर्ण तरीके से किया जाना चाहिए, और केवल तभी जब यह सुनिश्चित हो जाए कि पहुंच पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा (पैरा 7.4)। इसी प्रकार, प्राथमिक स्कूलों तक सार्वभौमिक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, आरटीई अधिनियम में सीमांकित क्षेत्र या पड़ोस की सीमाओं के भीतर उपयुक्त सरकार द्वारा स्कूलों की स्थापना को अनिवार्य बनाया गया है (धारा 6)। इसलिए, उच्चतर प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्तरों पर बेहतर शिक्षण परिणाम और उचित छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) प्राप्त करने के लिए, कुछ राज्यों ने जनता की आकांक्षाओं के अनुसार बड़े स्कूल स्थापित करने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्यनीति अपनाई है।

स्कूल परिसर/क्लस्टर का उद्देश्य क्लस्टर में स्कूलों की अधिक संसाधन दक्षता और अधिक प्रभावी कार्यप्रणाली, समन्वय, नेतृत्व, शासन और प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित करना है।

(ख) भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप देश भर के सभी छात्रों के लिए समान और उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। यद्यपि सभी स्कूल बोर्डों को सीबीएसई जैसे एकल बोर्ड के अंतर्गत एकीकृत करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, फिर भी सरकार राज्य बोर्डों और केंद्रीय बोर्डों के बीच पाठ्यक्रम और मूल्यांकन समानता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए व्यापक कदम उठा रही है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि सभी बच्चों को समान अधिगम के अवसर मिलें, चाहे वे किसी भी बोर्ड में अध्ययन करें।

(ग) शिक्षकों की भर्ती और तर्कसंगत तैनाती संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है। केंद्र सरकार, समय-समय पर संशोधित बच्चों के नि:शुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा के

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।

समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं का निर्माण, लड़कियों और लड़कों के लिए शौचालय में पानी की उपलब्धता के साथ शौचालय, साथ सीडब्ल्यूएसएन शौचालय, चारदीवारी, विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाएं, कंप्यूटर प्रयोगशालाएं, पुस्तकालय कक्ष, रैंप, प्रमुख मरम्मत, फर्नीचर की आपूर्ति आदि घटक हेतु बुनियादी सुविधाओं के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस संबंध में, राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर अपनी वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) तैयार करते हैं और प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष की शुरुआत से पहले शिक्षा मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत करते हैं। इस पर परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से योजना के योजनाबद्ध/कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों तथा बजटीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार विचार और मूल्यांकन/अनुमोदन किया जाता है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय देश भर के सरकारी स्कूलों में डिजिटल अधिगम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहलों को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य शिक्षण और अधिगम प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी को एकीकृत करके शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाना है। इन पहलों के अंतर्गत, वार्षिक कार्य योजना एवं बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) में प्रस्तुत राज्य की आवश्यकता के अनुसार आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाएं और स्मार्ट कक्षाएं स्थापित करने के लिए निधियां उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

(घ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के आधार स्तंभों में से एक के रूप में छात्र सहायता को निर्धारित करती है। उपयुक्त संसाधन और बुनियादी अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराने के साथ-साथ, नीति में छात्रों की शारीरिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक और भावनात्मक भलाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए परामर्श प्रणालियों की

उपलब्धता की सिफारिश की गई है, ताकि वे तनाव और भावनात्मक समायोजन को संभालने में सक्षम हो सकें।

एनसीईआरटी ने बुनियादी स्तर के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एफएस) और स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई) विकसित और शुरू की है। दोनों एनसीएफ छात्रों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को एकीकृत करते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने मनोदर्पण नामक एक पहल शुरू की है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में छात्रों, उनके परिवारों और शिक्षकों को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण के लिए मनोवैज्ञानिक सहायता प्रदान करना है। मनोदर्पण पहल के अंतर्गत की जाने वाली सभी गतिविधियों का उद्देश्य स्कूली छात्रों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण को बढ़ावा देना है, जिनमें प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी कर रहे छात्र भी शामिल हैं।

ITI UP-SCALING PROJECT

1362. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing any Industrial Training Institute (ITI) Up-Scaling Project to modernize ITIs with focus on AI, robotics, and climate-friendly technologies;

(b) if so, the main objectives, funding details and steps taken/being taken by the Government to address long-standing skill gaps in the workforce;

(c) the number of ITIs in West Bengal, especially in Howrah district, selected under the said project; and

(d) whether targets have been set up to improve placement rates and employability of ITI graduates and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Cabinet has approved National Scheme for Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and setting up National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) for skilling, at an estimated cost of ₹60,000 crore (Central Share: ₹30,000 crore, State Share: ₹20,000 crore, and Industry Share: ₹10,000 crore). The scheme aims to upgrade 1,000 ITIs through hub-and-spoke arrangements, focusing on outcome orientation in collaboration with state governments and industry. Under the scheme, course content and design will be aligned with industry skill needs, and new courses will be introduced to address emerging areas such as AI, robotics, and climate-friendly technologies, with the objective of creating a future-ready skilled workforce to meet the dynamic needs of India’s economy and enhance industrial value addition. Provision for training of trainers has also been included under the scheme.

(c) The scheme aims 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.

(d) Yes, Sir. The scheme sets clear targets to improve placement rates and employability through defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Upgraded ITIs will offer industry-aligned courses, On-the-Job Training (OJT), and stronger industry partnerships to enhance employment outcomes for graduates.

उत्कृष्टता केंद्र के अंतर्गत आईटीआई का विकास

1363. **श्री सुनील कुमारः**

क्या **कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या बिहार में 149 आईटीआई को उत्कृष्टता केंद्र के रूप में विकसित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले में उन आईटीआई की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें उत्कृष्टता केंद्र के रूप में विकसित किए जाने की संभावना है और उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त 23 नए पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रति वर्ष 15 हजार युवाओं को नई तकनीक के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण दिए जाने की संभावना है, जिससे बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों में युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर पैदा होंगे; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) जी हाँ। बिहार सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार ने टाटा टेक्नोलॉजीज लिमिटेड के सहयोग से राज्य में 149 राजकीय औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) को उत्कृष्टता केंद्र के रूप में स्तरोन्नत करने का निर्णय लिया है।

(ख) पश्चिम चंपारण जिले में निम्नलिखित चार राजकीय आईटीआई को उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों में स्तरोन्नत करने का निर्णय लिया गया है:

1. राजकीय आईटीआई बेतिया

2. राजकीय आईटीआई नरकटियागंज

3. राजकीय आईटीआई सेमरा बाजार (बगहा)

4. राजकीय महिला आईटीआई (बेतिया)

(ग) और (घ) अब तक 60 राजकीय आईटीआई में उत्कृष्टता केंद्र स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, वर्तमान में इन उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों में 3,539 छात्र विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, और 5,597 छात्र इस पहल के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर चुके हैं। इन पाठ्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य छात्रों को उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप आधुनिक तकनीकी कौशलों से लैस करके उनकी नियोज्यता को बढ़ाना है।

DEMAND OF SPORTS ACADEMY IN MURSHIDABAD LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY

1364. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Murshidabad Lok Sabha Constituency is one of the lagging Constituency in terms of Sports;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to establish a well equipped sports academy in Murshidabad Lok Sabha Constituency; and

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

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

(a) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, 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 has not conducted any study to assess if Murshidabad Lok Sabha Constituency is one of the lagging Constituency in terms of Sports.

(b) and (c) Under the Khelo India Scheme, sports academies are accredited based on proposals received from State Government. No proposal has been received from the State Government of West Bengal for accreditation of sports academy in Murshidabad Lok Sabha Constituency. However, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Station Road, Swarnamoyee, P.O. Berhampore, District Murshidabad, has been notified as a Khelo India Centre in the Murshidabad Lok Sabha Constituency.

किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना की सीमा में वृद्धि

1365. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का किसानों के लिए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना की सीमा को बिना गारंटी के 5 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या इस पहल से छोटे किसानों को कृषि कार्यों में कठिनाइयों का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा;

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना से बिहार राज्य के दरभंगा जिले में लाभान्वित किसानों की

योजना-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस योजना को किसानों के लिए और अधिक सुलभ बनाने का है; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) केंद्रीय बजट वर्ष 2025-26 में, भारत सरकार ने किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) के माध्यम से लिए गए ऋणों के लिए संशोधित ब्याज सहायता योजना (एमआईएसएस) के अंतर्गत वर्तमान ऋण सीमा को 3 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 5 लाख रुपये करने की घोषणा की है। केसीसी के अंतर्गत संपार्श्विक मुक्त ऋण की सीमा पहले ही 1.6 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 2 लाख रुपये प्रति उधारकर्ता कर दी गई है, जो 01 जनवरी, 2025 से प्रभावी है। इस सीमा को और आगे बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार की उपर्युक्त पहलों का उद्देश्य कृषि क्षेत्र में औपचारिक/संस्थागत ऋण तक अधिक पहुंच को बढ़ावा देना है जिससे गैर-संस्थागत स्त्रोतों पर निर्भरता कम होगी।

(ग) एसएलबीसी, बिहार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्ष के दौरान इस योजना से लाभान्वित बिहार के दरभंगा जिले के किसानों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार ने किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना को किसानों के लिए और अधिक सुलभ बनाने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें, *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ,* निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

(i) वर्ष 2019 में, पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्य पालन की कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकता को कवर करने के लिए केसीसी योजना का विस्तार किया गया था।

(ii) किसानों के बीच केसीसी योजना के लाभों के बारे में जागरूकता लाने के लिए संघ/राज्य सरकारें, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, नाबार्ड और बैंक विभिन्न जागरूकता कार्यक्रम और आईईसी (सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार) अभियान आयोजित करते हैं।

(iii) भारत सरकार ने सभी पात्र किसानों को केसीसी प्रदान करने के लिए आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत केसीसी संतृप्ति अभियान शुरू किया। इसके अलावा, देशभर में पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्य पालन (एएचडीएफ) में लगे सभी पात्र किसानों तक को किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) का लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए जिला स्तर पर साप्ताहिक शिविर भी आयोजित किए गए थे।

विवरण

पिछले पांच वर्ष के दौरान वितरित केसीसी की संख्या				
वित्तीय वर्ष	**केसीसी-फसल**	**केसीसी-पशुपालन**	**केसीसी-मत्स्य पालन**	**कुल केसीसी**
2020-21	30,778	471	21	31,270
2021-22	54,074	654	47	54,775
2022-23	51,053	994	35	52,082
2023-24	45,452	1,023	24	46,499
2024-25	63,194	6,432	194	69,820

LOCAL LABOUR COMPLIANCE BY MINING COMPANIES IN JHARKHAND

1366. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of the present status of the appointment of contractual and casual labourers in outsourcing companies, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private companies/ Mine Developer and Operators (MDOs), particularly in Jharkhand;

(b) the details of the steps being taken by the Government for the welfare of contractual and casual/local labourers in the companies/organisations;

(c) whether the Government has conducted regular monitoring in these organisations to ensure full compliance with labour laws;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcomes during the last five years;

(e) the details of the number of grievances received against the contractors or outsourcing companies/MDOs for violation of labour laws during the last five years, along with the action taken thereon; and

(f) the details of the policies or schemes proposed by the Government for providing permanent employment to these casual and local labourers and to protect their rights?

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 information available, the present number of appointments of contract and casual workers in outsourcing companies, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Private Companies/Mine Developers and Operators (MDOs) specifically in Jharkhand is 1,30,765.

(b) Regular inspections of the establishments of employers as well as contractors are being conducted from time to time for ensuring welfare and other amenities to the workers under all the applicable labour laws in all sectors in the central sphere.

(c) Regular inspections are conducted from time to time for compliance of the provisions of applicable labour laws and prosecutions have also been filed against defaulters in the Court, wherever applicable.

(d) As per information available, total 760 Inspections were conducted in mining sector during the last five years and 236 prosecutions filed in the Court.

(e) As per information available, there are 610 grievances received and all the grievances have been disposed off.

(f) There is no such provision in the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. However, Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) had notified one time scheme on 10.09.1993 to confer temporary status and subsequent regularization of casual labourers/workers who were in Government for more than 240 days (206 days in case of offices observing 5 days week) on the date of issue of the scheme.

SUPPORT TO STARTUPS THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT

1367. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

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

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to take to integrate skill development programmes with the needs of industries so as to increase and enhance employment opportunities;

(b) the manner in which the Government plan to support start ups and small entrepreneurs specially in rural areas along with the Government plan to promote entrepreneurship in these regions; and

(c) the number of new startups started during the last financial year and the number of such startups doing well?

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

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

To ensure that the skills imparted are aligned with the current industry requirements and thereby improve employability of the youth, the following specific steps have been taken by MSDE:

(i) National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.

(ii) The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified

occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.

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

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

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

(vi) DGT has introduced new age /future skills courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as 5G Network Technician, Artificial Intelligence Programming assistant, Cyber Security Assistant, Drone Technician etc.

(vii) DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network, Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels under CSR initiatives.

These partnerships facilitate the provision of technical and professional skills training in modern technologies.

(viii) Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) established at Ahmedabad and Mumbai, in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode, provide training to create a pool of industry-ready workforce for Industry 4.0, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.

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

(x) MSDE has launched Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) a unified platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems to provide a life-long array of services targeting a wide range of stakeholders. The details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH portal for connecting with potential employers. Through SiDH, candidates can have access to jobs and apprenticeship opportunities.

(xi) Further, Rozgar Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) have been organized to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has taken up various initiatives to create a more inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem through entrepreneurship education, training,

advocacy and easy access to entrepreneurship network. Government of India implements various schemes/programmes for the entrepreneurship promotion like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme; Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme; Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries; Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship; Startup India; Startup Village Entrepreneurship Program; Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises; Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs Scheme; etc.

Government of India with intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the Startup ecosystem of the country launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016. The flagship Schemes namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support Startups at various stages of their business cycle. As a result of these efforts, a total of 1,80,683 entities (as on 30th June 2025) have been recognised as startups by DPIIT. Out of these, 34,294 entities were recognised as startups in 2024.

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

and aspirational districts. MSDE in collaboration with the Women Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI Aayog, 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 EAP and EDP to be implemented through National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, NOIDA and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में केंद्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना

1368. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार:

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

(क) क्या सरकार बुंदेलखंड जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में, विशेष रूप से आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के बच्चों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए केंद्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ केंद्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित करने की योजना है; और

(ग) इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) वर्तमान में, देश भर में 1283 केंद्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) कार्यरत हैं, जिनमें विदेशों में 03 केवि शामिल हैं। नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) खोलना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। केवि मुख्य रूप से देश भर में एक समान शिक्षा कार्यक्रम प्रदान करके, रक्षा एवं अर्धसैनिक बलों के कार्मिकों, केंद्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (आईएचएल) सहित केंद्र सरकार

के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं। नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जा सकते हैं, जिसमें मानदंडों के अनुसार नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए भूमि और अस्थायी आवास सहित अपेक्षित संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल होगी। प्रस्ताव मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के अध्यधीन हैं। केंद्रीय विद्यालय राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/ज़िला/संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र/पिछड़े क्षेत्र के मानदंडों के आधार पर नहीं खोले जाते हैं। वर्तमान में, बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में 22 केंद्रीय विद्यालय कार्यरत हैं।

FUNDS UTILISED UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

1369. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) the details of schools funded under Samagara Sikhsha Abhiyan (SSA) have been closed/merged during the last five years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of schools funded under SSA proposed to be closed/merged during the 2025-26, State-wise along with district-wise details of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the RTE Act, 2009 mandates that a primary school (classes I-V) be established within one- kilometer radius of a child's neighbourhood and an upper primary school (classes VI-VIII) should be within a three kilometer radius; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which Government would ensure implementation of RTE Act, 2009 in case large numbers of schools are closed/merged?

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 (DoSEL) 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+, the State/UT-wise number of Government schools of last 5 years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and the opening, merger/closing of schools are within the purview of respective State Government and UT Administration-which are the appropriate Government under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides children access to elementary schools within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. In pursuance to Section 6 of the RTE Act, 2009, the Central RTE Rules provide that a primary school shall be established within a walking distance of one kilometre of the neighbourhood and an upper primary school shall be established within a walking distance of three kilometer of the neighbourhood. The States/UTs have notified area or limits of their neighbourhood norms, factoring in their State specific condition, for opening of secondary and sr. secondary schools. In the case of the States and Union Territories, which have not notified the neighbourhood norms for Secondary and Sr. Secondary Schools, financial support is provided under

Samagra Shiksha to ensure the establishment of secondary school within 5 Km and senior secondary school within 7-10 Km of a habitation while ensuring their viability and cost effectiveness. For the habitations that remain uncovered (mostly small or sparsely populated in difficult areas) where opening of school is not feasible, transport facility is provided up to an average cost @ ₹ 6000/ per child per annum up to Class X.

The National Education Policy 2020 underscores that although consolidation of schools is an option that is often discussed, it must be carried out very judiciously, and only when it is ensured that there is no impact on access (Para 7.4). Similarly, to ensure universal access to elementary schools, the RTE Act mandates the establishment of schools by the appropriate government within defined area or neighbourhood limits (Section 6). Therefore to achieve better learning outcomes and appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratios (PTR) across upper primary and secondary levels, some states have adopted appropriate strategies to establish the larger schools as per aspirations of the public

The aim of the school complex/cluster is to ensure greater resource efficiency and more effective functioning, coordination, leadership, governance, and management of schools in the cluster.

STATEMENT

The State/UT-wise number of Government schools of the last 5 years is as below:

India/State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
India	1032570	1032049	1022386	1016010	1017660
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	342	342	342	342	340
Andhra Pradesh	45115	45145	45137	45167	45000
Arunachal Pradesh	3056	3061	2985	2922	2847
Assam	47157	46749	45490	44925	45008
Bihar	72610	75555	75558	75550	78120
Chandigarh	121	121	123	119	119
Chhattisgarh	48547	48619	48743	48728	48803
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	300	407	388	387	360
Daman and Diu	109				
Delhi	2767	2751	2762	2673	2693
Goa	827	821	814	806	789
Gujarat	35040	34967	34699	34651	34597
Haryana	14484	14563	14562	14443	14374
Himachal Pradesh	15398	15391	15380	15447	15217
Jammu and Kashmir	23165	23167	23173	18785	18785
Jharkhand	35931	35888	35840	35764	35795
Karnataka	49834	49791	49679	49520	49306
Kerala	5014	5020	5010	4811	4809
Ladakh	913	915	838	841	841
Lakshadweep	45	45	38	37	37
Madhya Pradesh	99411	99152	92695	92741	92439
Maharashtra	65886	65734	65639	65431	65157
Manipur	2876	2878	2889	2922	2934
Meghalaya	7799	7795	7783	7778	7779
Mizoram	2552	2558	2563	2567	2587

Nagaland	2011	1975	1960	1954	1952
Odisha	53260	50256	49072	48767	48671
Puducherry	422	422	422	422	420
Punjab	19377	19330	19259	19245	19242
Rajasthan	67660	68813	68948	69538	70233
Sikkim	851	851	864	864	864
Tamil Nadu	37579	37589	37636	37658	37672
Telangana	30001	30015	30023	29997	30022
Tripura	4275	4265	4262	4245	4238
Uttar Pradesh	137638	137068	137024	137003	137102
Uttarakhand	16741	16651	16484	16381	16201
West Bengal	83456	83379	83302	82579	82307

Source: UDISE, UDISE+

SHORT TERM TRAINING UNDER PMKVY

1370. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

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

(a) the total number of candidates are benefitted under the Short Term Training Imparted at Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in Karnataka by the Training Centres;

(b) whether trained candidates provided Placement Assistance by Training Centres and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Taluka Panchayats conducting Kaushalya and Rozgar Melas every Six Months with Press/media Coverage; and

(d) if so, the complete 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.

As on 30th June 2025, a total of 6,05,147 candidates have been trained/oriented under PMKVY in the state of Karnataka.

(b) to (d) 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 these versions, a total of 74,225 candidates were reported placed in Karnataka. 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. Under PMKVY, Rozgar Melas are being organized across the country in coordination with other stakeholders.

To enable the opportunities for employments, Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) platform has been launched as a one-stop platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems toprovide a lifelong array of services targeting a wide range of stakeholders. Details of the trained candidates are available

on SIDH platform for connecting with potential employers. Through Skill India Digital Hub, candidates can have access to jobs and apprenticeship opportunities

आईआईएसईआर केंद्र

1371. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार की बिहार राज्य में भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईआईएसईआर) केंद्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है;

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

(ग) क्या बिहार के छात्रों को अन्य राज्यों में प्रवेश लेने में अनेक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ) सरकार मौजूदा संस्थानों को सुदृढ़ करने और उनका विस्तार करने तथा उन्हें राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के साथ अनुकूलित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है, जिसमें विज्ञान, सामाजिक विज्ञान, कला और मानविकी में बहु-विषयक और समग्र शिक्षा की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस नीति में सभी क्षेत्रों में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले अंतःविषयक शिक्षण और अनुसंधान को सक्षम बनाने के लिए बहुविषयक शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की ओर बढ़ने पर बल दिया गया है।

वर्तमान में, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत देश में 7 भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईआईएसईआर), 23 भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी), 25 भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी

संस्थान (आईआईआईटी), 32 राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (एनआईटी), 48 केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय (सीयू) और 21 भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (आईआईएम) हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक संस्थान में प्रवेश राष्ट्रीय स्तर की परीक्षा के माध्यम से होता है, जो देश भर के विभिन्न शहरों में आयोजित की जाती है। इसलिए, बिहार सहित देश के किसी भी क्षेत्र के छात्र अपनी वरीयता, संबंधित परीक्षा में रैंकिंग और सीट की उपलब्धता के आधार पर इनमें से किसी भी संस्थान में प्रवेश ले सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनआईटी पटना में डोमिसाइल कोटा है जिसमें 50% सीटें बिहार के छात्रों के लिए आरक्षित हैं।

वर्तमान में, बिहार में एक भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी पटना), एक भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईआईटी भागलपुर), एक भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (आईआईएम बोधगया), एक राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (एनआईटी पटना) और दो केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय (बिहार केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, महात्मा गांधी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) हैं। उल्लेखनीय है कि बजट भाषण वर्ष 2025-26 में आईआईटी पटना में छात्रावास और अन्य अवसंरचना क्षमता के विस्तार के प्रस्ताव की भी घोषणा की गई थी। तदनुसार, छात्रों, शिक्षकों और कर्मचारियों के लिए आवासीय सुविधाओं के विकास, शैक्षणिक ब्लॉक/ट्यूटोरियल भवन, कार्यशालाओं और अनुसंधान पार्क के निर्माण हेतु आईआईटी पटना को उच्चतर शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए) ऋण के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा 644.54 करोड़ रुपये अनुमोदित किए गए हैं।

EMPLOYABLE SKILLS IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

1372. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposed/formulated to integrate practical, hands-on, and industry-aligned learning modules from Class 1 to 12 to nurture innovation and employable skills in school education, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce courses enabling students to develop software, electronics or manufacturing skills while in school, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of pilot programmes, if any, are being run to teach AI, robotics, coding, or product design in government schools;

(d) whether any collaboration with local industries and ed-tech startups is being encouraged to promote experiential learning, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the increase in employment generation due to such implementation with statistical data; and

(f) whether any model schools in aspirational districts like Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Charkhi Dadri, or Nuh are selected for such practical education initiatives and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government of India has taken significant steps to integrate practical, hands-on learning through activities and projects from Classes 1 to 8, and industry-aligned vocational subjects from Classes 9 to 12 as part of its commitment under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. National Education Policy 2020 recommends that all students participate in a 10-day bagless period during Grades 6-8 where they

intern with local experts such as carpenters, gardeners, potters, artists, etc. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government in consultation with concerned stakeholders has developed guidelines for 10 bagless days, aiming at providing children of classes 6-8 an exposure to skill education using experiential learning pedagogy and to make learning at schools joyful and stress free.

The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha. Vocational Education is one of the components under Samagra Shiksha scheme, under which financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for giving exposure to Skill Education to students of Grades 6 to 8 and introduction of Skill courses from Grades 9 to 12, which are aligned with National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF). At the Secondary level i.e., Class IX and X, skill modules are offered to the students as an additional subject. At Sr. Secondary level, i.e., Class XI and XII, skill courses are offered as a compulsory (elective) subject. So far 138 Job Roles (JRs) / Skill subjects have been approved to be offered to class 9 to class 12 school students. Employability Skill module has been included in the curriculum of Job Roles which includes Communication Skills, Self-Management Skills, Information and Communication Technology Skills, Entrepreneurship Skills, and Green Skills.

In coordination with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing PMKVY 4.0 in the school education sector. For instance, 350 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) have already

been onboarded for providing Skill training to In-School/Out of school youth under PMKVY 4.0. for promoting skill development in schools, aiming to equip students for the demands of 21st century knowledge economy.

Under the aegis of the Ministry of Education's Innovation Cell (MIC), the School Innovation Council (SIC) has been established in over 21,700+ schools across the country. The primary goal of SIC is to institutionalize a culture of innovation, entrepreneurship, critical thinking, and IP commercialization among students from Class 6 to 12, with activities adaptable for even younger grades, as per the school's capacity.

(b) Under 138 approved NSQF-aligned Job Roles (JRs), various job roles in the sectors of Information Technology, Electronics, and Manufacturing have been introduced for Grades 9 to 12. These include:

Software and IT: Junior Software Developer, Data Entry Operator, CRM Domestic Voice, Artificial Intelligence Assistant, Web Developer, Cyber Security Associate, Cloud Computing Associate.

Electronics and Hardware: Field Technician – AC, CCTV Installation Technician, Drone Service Technician, Solar PV Installer, Home Appliance Technician.

Manufacturing and Civil Works: Draughtsperson (Mechanical/Civil), Assistant Mason, Construction Painter, Brick Mason.

(c) Several pilot programmes are being run to teach AI, robotics, coding, or product design in government schools. These include Samagra Shiksha-funded project, under

which some states like Delhi, Maharashtra, Kerala, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, have initiated state-specific pilots offering robotics and coding classes using tablets, microcontrollers, and low-cost computing kits. Madhya Pradesh is offering AI-based course in 42 schools under the pilot project. CBSE has also introduced AI as a skill subject in classes 9-12 from 2019-20 onwards.

Under Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) by NITI Aayog, Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) have been established in schools to promote STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics), robotics, electronics, and 3D printing.

(d) The Government encourages collaboration with local industries, MSMEs, and ed-tech startups to promote experiential and skill-based learning. Under the Vocational Education component of Samagra Shiksha scheme, the Government provides financial support for engaging resource persons including Skill Knowledge Providers, Guest Faculty, including skilled, semi- skilled rural artisans and crafts persons. There is also provision for funding industry visits, and on the job training to school students.

AICTE is making concerted efforts towards skill development and integration with its technical programs. It is collaborating with various industries and institutes to design skill development courses in online mode that are integrated into the regular curriculum. These courses are aimed at enhancing the practical skills of students and making them more employable.

(e) Data available with the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) indicates an upward trend in student placements at the technical education level. As per self-disclosed information by AICTE-approved institutions, the number of diploma-level students placed increased from 1,80,866 in the financial year 2023–24 to 1,91,801 in 2024–25. Similarly, at the undergraduate level, placements have risen from 4,10,843 in 2023–24 to 4,71,227 in 2024–25.

(f) The State of Haryana has included model schools in aspirational districts such as Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Charkhi Dadri, and Nuh under the Skill Education Scheme to impart practical training to students and their details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

"EMPLOYABLE SKILLS IN SCHOOL EDUCATION"

Sr. No.	District	School Name	Sector/Skill -1	Sector/Skill-2	Sector/Skill-3
1	BHIWANI	VSSIS GMSSSS TOSHAM	IT/ITeS	BFSI	NA
2	BHIWANI	GMSSSS SIWANI MANDI	Automotive	Healthcare	NA
3	BHIWANI	GMSSSS BAWANI KHERA	IT/ITeS	Automotive	NA
4	BHIWANI	GMSSSS LOHARU	Private Security	Automotive	NA
5	BHIWANI	GMSSSS BHIWANI	Retail	Automotive	NA
6	BHIWANI	GMSSSS DULHERI	IT/ITeS	Healthcare	Beauty and Wellness
7	BHIWANI	GMSSSS JHUMPA KHURD	IT/ITeS	Healthcare	NA

8	CHARKHI DADRI	PM SHRI GMSSSS BAUND KALAN	IT/ITeS	Retail	NA
9	CHARKHI DADRI	GMSSS CHARKHI DADRI	Physical Education	Healthcare	NA
10	CHARKHI DADRI	GMSSSS BADHRA	Retail	IT/ITeS	NA
11	MAHENDRAGARH	GMSSSS ATELI	IT/ITeS	BFSI	NA
12	MAHENDRAGARH	GMSSSS DHANAUNDA	IT/ITeS	Healthcare	Beauty and Wellness
13	MAHENDRAGARH	GMSSSS DHOLERA	Beauty and Wellness	Healthcare	NA
14	MAHENDRAGARH	GMSSSS KANINA	IT/ITeS	Healthcare	NA
15	MAHENDRAGARH	GMSSSS NARNAUL	Beauty and Wellness	Healthcare	NA
16	MAHENDRAGARH	GMSSSS SATNALI	IT/ITeS	Apparels, Made ups and Home Furnishing	NA
17	MAHENDRAGARH	GMSSSS SIHMA	IT/ITeS	BFSI	NA
18	MAHENDRAGARH	GMSSSS MAHENDERGARH	Beauty and Wellness	Healthcare	NA
19	NUH	GMSSSS TAURU	IT/ITeS	Private Security	Automotive
20	NUH	GMSSSS SAROLI	IT/ITeS	Healthcare	NA
21	NUH	GMSSSS NAGINA	IT/ITeS	Automotive	NA
22	NUH	GMSSSS DOHA	Agriculture	Automotive	NA
23	NUH	GMSSSS RANIYALA	Automotive	Retail	NA
24	NUH	GMSSSS NUH	Agriculture	Physical Education	NA

ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए पीएमआईएस के अंतर्गत समान अवसर

1373. श्री बिप्लब कुमार देबः

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री इंटर्नशिप योजना (पीएमआईएस) के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार प्रस्तावित और स्वीकृत इंटर्नशिप का आंकड़ा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के माध्यम से ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के युवाओं को इंटर्नशिप के समान अवसर सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ग) कौशल विकास और रोजगार में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को कम करने में इस योजना का क्या प्रभाव है;

(घ) इस योजना के माध्यम से प्राप्त कौशल संवर्धन की प्रभावशीलता की निगरानी के लिए मौजूद तंत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) प्रशिक्षुओं की गुणवत्ता और उक्त योजना की चयन प्रक्रिया में सुधार पर इसके प्रभाव के संबंध में भाग लेने वाली कंपनियों से क्या फीडबैक प्राप्त हुआ है?

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

(क) बजट 2024-25 में घोषित प्रधान मंत्री इंटर्नशिप योजना (पीएमआईएस) का उद्देश्य पाँच वर्षों में शीर्ष 500 कंपनियों में एक करोड़ युवाओं को इंटर्नशिप 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, जिसमें एक वर्ष में 1.25 लाख इंटर्नशिप अवसर प्रदान करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

3 अक्टूबर, 2024 से शुरू हुए पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के पहले दौर में, देश के सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 745 जिलों में भागीदार कंपनियों द्वारा 1.27 लाख से अधिक इंटर्नशिप अवसर पोस्ट किए गए। इनमें से 1.81 लाख से अधिक आवेदकों से लगभग 6.21 लाख आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। प्रस्तावित इंटर्नशिप

अवसरों में कंपनियों द्वारा मांगी गई आवश्यकताओं और आवेदकों की योग्यता के आधार पर, पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के पहले दौर में, भागीदार कंपनियों ने 82000 से अधिक इंटर्नशिप प्रस्ताव दिए, जिनमें से 28000 से अधिक उम्मीदवारों ने इंटर्नशिप में शामिल होने के प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किए।

9 जनवरी, 2025 को शुरू हुए पीएम इंटर्नशिप योजना पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के दूसरे दौर में, लगभग 327 भागीदार कंपनियों ने देश के 735 जिलों में 1.18 लाख से अधिक इंटर्नशिप अवसर (पिछले दौर के नए और संपादित अपूरित अवसर) पोस्ट किए हैं। इस दौर में 2.14 लाख से अधिक आवेदकों से 4.55 लाख से अधिक आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। 23.07.2025 तक, भागीदार कंपनियों ने युवाओं को 72000 से अधिक ऑफर दिए हैं और 22800 से अधिक ऑफर स्वीकार किए गए हैं। वर्तमान में, प्रस्तावों को शुरू करने और इंटर्न द्वारा स्वीकृति/कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की प्रक्रिया प्रगति पर है।

पीएमआईएस पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के पहले और दूसरे दौर में कंपनियों द्वारा पोस्ट किए गए इंटर्नशिप अवसरों की संख्या और युवाओं को किए गए प्रस्तावों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) पीएमआईएस पोर्टल, जो शुरू से अंत तक योजना के कार्यान्वयन और प्रबंधन के लिए एक केंद्रीकृत मंच के रूप में कार्य करता है, देश के विभिन्न भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों से समावेशिता बढ़ाने के लिए 12 विभिन्न भाषाओं में सुलभ है। पीएम इंटर्नशिप योजना पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, देश के सभी हिस्सों से प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या के आधार पर उम्मीदवारों का एक पूल, पोर्टल के माध्यम से प्रत्येक इंटर्नशिप अवसर के लिए, उस इंटर्नशिप अवसर के लिए कंपनी द्वारा मांगी गई योग्यता के साथ आवेदकों की योग्यता का मिलान करके शॉर्टलिस्ट किया जाता है। शॉर्टलिस्टिंग प्रक्रिया का उद्देश्य संबंधित कंपनी को उनकी संबंधित प्रक्रियाओं और मानदंड के अनुसार आगे चयन के लिए भेजी गई शॉर्टलिस्ट में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों, अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के साथ-साथ विकलांग व्यक्तियों को प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करके इंटर्नशिप कार्यक्रम में विविधता और सामाजिक समावेशिता को बढ़ावा देना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय योजना के प्रचार और कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों, केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों और विभागों, उद्योग और उद्योग संघों जैसे विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ सक्रिय रूप से काम कर रहा है। मंत्रालय देश भर में लक्षित समूहों तक पहुंचने के लिए सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार कार्यकलाप भी कर रहा है।

(घ) पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान परिणामों का पता लगाने के साथ-साथ सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक समवर्ती निगरानी, मूल्यांकन और अध्ययन (एमईएल) ढांचा उपलब्ध कराया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय (एमसीए) योजना को लागू किए जाने के दौरान इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करने के लिए विभिन्न हितधारकों से फीडबैक एकत्र कर रहा है।

(ङ) पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के दिशा-निर्देशों में कहा गया है कि कंपनियां आवधिक आधार पर अभ्यर्थियों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए अपने स्वयं के तंत्र का अनुसरण करेंगी और अपनी नीतियों के अनुसार इंटर्न के निष्पादन और आचरण का निरंतर मूल्यांकन करेंगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, अभ्यर्थियों की त्रैमासिक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट कंपनी द्वारा पोर्टल पर अपलोड की जाएगी।

<u>विवरण</u>

पीएमआईएस पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के पहले और दूसरे दौर में कंपनियों द्वारा पोस्ट किए गए इंटर्नशिप अवसरों की संख्या और युवाओं को किए गए प्रस्तावों की संख्या का राज्यवार विवरण

क्रम संख्या	आवेदकों की स्थिति	पहले दौर में अवसरों की संख्या	किए गए प्रस्तावों की संख्या	दूसरे दौर में अवसरों की संख्या	किए गए प्रस्तावों की संख्या
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	12	20	9	8
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	4973	6164	4715	9172
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	156	29	227	17
4.	असम	3457	3843	2516	1955
5.	बिहार	2802	5668	2316	4558

6.	चंडीगढ़	523	117	406	53
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	3334	2284	3399	3328
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	232	40	204	19
9.	दिल्ली	2470	2698	2048	1143
10.	गोवा	1017	28	848	48
11.	गुजरात	11690	4541	11672	2610
12.	हरियाणा	7764	5990	5646	1614
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1254	929	1414	383
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	761	769	533	835
15.	झारखंड	3535	2699	2586	1392
16.	कर्नाटक	10022	3098	9928	2210
17.	केरल	2807	1938	3251	1543
18.	लद्दाख	72	34	60	8
19.	लक्षद्वीप	2	-		0
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	5627	6244	5220	8102
21.	महाराष्ट्र	13664	3718	15187	5051
22.	मणिपुर	73	71	67	32
23.	मेघालय	55	45	114	46
24.	मिजोरम	25	5	49	3
25.	नागालैंड	45	58	86	38
26.	ओडिशा	5142	3267	3449	5919
27.	पुडुचेरी	310	105	409	38
28.	पंजाब	2314	742	2297	2000
29.	राजस्थान	4653	4314	4839	5567
30.	सिक्किम	254	15	223	23
31.	तमिलनाडु	14585	2347	15785	1762
32.	तेलंगाना	7913	4439	5357	3568
33.	त्रिपुरा	395	200	383	758
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	9027	11563	7714	6324

35.	उत्तराखंड	1966	622	1561	361
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	4577	3433	4428	2112
	कुल योग	127508	82,077*	118948	72600*

* पीएमआईएस पायलट-प्रोजेक्ट के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, अभ्यर्थी को दो प्रस्ताव मिल सकते हैं।

सिंगरौली में औद्योगिक प्रदूषण

1374. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा :

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के सिंगरौली जिले में नव स्थापित अथवा पहले से संचालित औद्योगिक इकाइयां पर्यावरण मानकों का पूर्णत: अनुपालन नही कर रही हैं तथा उच्च स्तर का प्रदूषण उत्सर्जित कर रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ग) यह निर्धारित करने के लिए किए गए व्यापक निरीक्षण का ब्यौरा क्या है कि क्या उक्त उद्योगों द्वारा पर्यावरण मानकों का पालन किया जा रहा है;

(घ) उक्त जिले में पर्यावरण मानकों का अनुपालन न करने के लिए उत्तरदायी उद्योगों के विरूद्ध अब तक की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) देश में, विशेषकर उक्त जिले में, उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पन्न प्रदूषण की जांच हेतु सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित/प्रस्तावित की जाने वाली कार्य योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय पर्यावरण संरक्षण नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-I के तहत "विभिन्न उद्योगों से पर्यावरण प्रदूषकों के उत्सर्जन या निस्सरण के लिए मानक" अधिसूचित करता है। पर्यावरण संरक्षण नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-VI के तहत अधिसूचित सामान्य मानक

वहां लागू होते हैं जहां औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट मानक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी उक्त मानकों के कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करता है। सीपीसीबी ने अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों की सभी 17 श्रेणियों और साझा अपशिष्ट शोधन सुविधा-केंद्रों को स्व-नियामक तंत्र के माध्यम से और प्रदूषण के स्तरों पर नजर रखकर निगरानी तंत्र के सुदृढ़ीकरण और प्रभावी अनुपालन के लिए ऑनलाइन सतत बहिःस्राव/उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणालियां (ओसीईएमएस) संस्थापित करने का निदेश दिया है। व्यापारिक बहिःस्राव और उत्सर्जन के पर्यावरण प्रदूषकों के ओसीईएमएस के माध्यम से जेनरेट किए गए रियल-टाइम मान सीपीसीबी और संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को 24x7 आधार पर ऑनलाइन प्रेषित किए जाते हैं। सेंट्रल सॉफ्टवेयर आंकड़ों को संसाधित करता है और यदि प्रदूषक पैरामीटर का मान निर्धारित पर्यावरणीय मानदंडों से अधिक हो जाता है, तो एक स्वचालित एसएमएस चेतावनी जारी हो जाती है और औद्योगिक इकाई, एसपीसीबी और सीपीसीबी को भेज दी जाती है, ताकि उद्योग द्वारा तत्काल सुधारात्मक उपाय किए जा सकें और संबंधित एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी/सीपीसीबी द्वारा उचित कार्रवाई की जा सके।

इसके अलावा, सिंगरौली जिले में ओसीईएमएस प्रणाली के अंतर्गत सीपीसीबी द्वारा कुल 3 इकाइयों का निरीक्षण किया गया। इन 3 इकाइयों में से, 2 इकाइयां पर्यावरणीय मानदंडों का अनुपालन करती पाई गईं, जबकि 1 इकाई पर्यावरणीय मानकों का अनुपालन नहीं कर रही थी, जिसके विरुद्ध कारण बताओ नोटिस (एससीएन) जारी किया गया। हालाँकि, इकाई द्वारा उसे जारी किए गए एससीएन का यथासमय अनुपालन दर्ज किया गया है। सिंगरौली जिले में इकाइयों के निरीक्षण का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली क्षेत्र, जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में लाल/नारंगी श्रेणी के प्रदूषणकारी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र हैं, को सीपीसीबी द्वारा किए गए व्यापक पर्यावरण प्रदूषण सूचकांक (सीईपीआई) आकलन के तहत गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्र (एसपीए) के रूप में अभिज्ञात किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एमपीपीसीबी) ने पर्यावरण प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं। इस कार्य योजना में

ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों (टीपीपी), कोयला क्षेत्रों, फ्लाई ऐश रन-ऑफ और घरेलू अपशिष्ट जल के शोधन हेतु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपाय शामिल हैं।

जल एवं वायु अधिनियम की धारा 18(1)(ख) के तहत सभी एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी को पर्यावरण मानदंडों के अनुपालन के सत्यापन हेतु लाल, नारंगी और हरे श्रेणी के उद्योगों का न्यूनतम 6 महीने, 1 वर्ष और 2 वर्ष की निरीक्षण आवृत्ति पर निरीक्षण करने के संबंध में निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, साझा अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन/शोधन सुविधाओं जैसे एसटीपीएस, सीईटीपी, सीबीएमडब्ल्यूटीएफ आदि, तथा अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों की 17 श्रेणियों का एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी द्वारा तिमाही आधार पर निरीक्षण किया जाना है।

विवरण

सिंगरौली जिले में स्थित इकाइयों के निरीक्षण के आधार पर ओसीईएमएस

क्र.सं.	इकाई का नाम और पता	राज्य	जिला	श्रेणी	निरीक्षण की तारीख	शुरुआती स्थिति	जिसके तहत निदेश/नोटिस जारी किए गए	ईपीए की धारा 5 के तहत कारण बताओ जारी किए जाने की तारीख	अद्यतित स्थिति	अनुपालन की तारीख
1	हिंडेल्को इंडस्ट्रीज़ लिमिटेड-महान, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-75ई, सिंगरौली –सिद्धि रोड, बरगावान गाँव, सिंगरौली जिला, मध्य प्रदेश, पिनकोड-486886	मध्य प्रदेश	सिंगरौली	एल्युमिनियम	27/3/2017	अनुपालन नहीं कर रहा	ई (पी) अधिनियम	24/05/2017	अनुपालन कर रहा	14/07/2017
2	मेसर्स महान एनर्जेन लिमिटेड, सिंगरौली, मध्य प्रदेश	मध्य प्रदेश	सिंगरौली	ताप विद्युत संयंत्र	14-07-2023	अनुपालन कर रहा	अपेक्षित नहीं		अनुपालन कर रहा	
3	मेसर्स हिंडेल्को इंडस्ट्रीज़ लिमिटेड, बरगावान, मध्य प्रदेश	मध्य प्रदेश	सिंगरौली	एल्युमिनियम	09-01-2024	अनुपालन कर रहा	अपेक्षित नहीं		अनुपालन कर रहा	

IMPROVEMENT IN TEACHER-STUDENT RATIO

1375. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:
SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:
SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess improvements in the teacher-student ratio in different States/UTs and education levels during the last year, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether targeted recruitment drives have been conducted during the last year to improve the teacher-student ratio, particularly in rural and underserved areas, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures implemented to ensure equitable distribution of teachers in schools to address shortage of teachers of specific subjects or in regions in the last year;

(d) the details of the integration of digital and blended learning helped mitigate challenges related to teacher shortages while maintaining quality education; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to address the concerns regarding teacher workload and multi-grade teaching in schools with high student populations?

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) In order to collect real-time data from schools, the Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India has developed the Unified District

Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) from the year 2018-19. The details regarding the improvement in the Pupil-Teacher Ratio of Government schools across the country in the previous years, as per the UDISE+ 2022-23 and 2023-24 reports, are as under: -

2022-23				2023-24			
Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
25	23	18	26	22	21	15	22

(b) and (c) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, an overwhelming majority of the schools in the country comes under the administrative control of States/UTs. The recruitment and rational deployment of teachers come under the purview of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, provides financial assistance to the States and UTs to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for various levels of schooling, as per norms prescribed in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, as amended from time to time.

Samagra Shiksha norms provide for States/UTs to undertake a deployment of teachers through a transparent online platform to ensure that the RTE stipulations are adhered to and school teachers spend adequate time serving in rural and underserved areas. The progress regarding filling up of teacher vacancies through a competitive selection examination conducted by States/UTs on a mission mode, with due care for consistency and sanctity and after a technology based

comprehensive teacher requirement planning and forecasting exercise, is periodically reviewed through regular meetings with States/UTs as well as through advisories.

(d) In order to ensure integration of digital and blended learning to help mitigate challenges related to teacher shortages while maintaining quality education, a comprehensive initiative called PM e-Vidya has been initiated which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education. The key initiatives under PM e-Vidya are: -

- DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) portal and DIKSHA mobile app - a store house of large number of eBooks and e-Contents;
- SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active-learning for Young Aspiring Minds) portal for self-paced life-long learning;
- 200 PM e-Vidya DTH channels to enable all States/UTs to provide supplementary education in Indian languages for Classes I to XII;
- Extensive use of Radio, Community Radio and CBSE Podcast – Shiksha Vani;
- Special e-content for Children with Special Needs (CwSN) developed on Digitally Accessible Information System (DAISY) and in Indian Sign Language (ISL);
- Digital content broadcast by NCERT on DTH and YouTube channels;

Further, financial support for setting up ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms in schools under the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha is provided to State/UTs as per scheme norms.

(e) In order to provide continuous professional development opportunities to the teachers, NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) program has been introduced by the National Council of Education, Research and Training (NCERT). It aligns with the NEP 2020's focus on enhancing teacher competency, fostering innovative pedagogical practices, and integrating technology into education. The NISHTHA training programme is available on the DIKSHA portal. The pedagogical perspective being transacted in these training programmes enables teachers to handle multi-grade teaching scenario also. Further, in line with the recommendations of National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, these efforts are complemented by the rationalization of teachers to ensure their optimal deployment and effective utilization across schools.

होशंगाबाद में क्रूज़ भारत मिशन

1376. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

(च) क्या होशंगाबाद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में नर्मदा नदी, तवा बांध और डोकरी खेड़ा बांध में क्रूज़ पर्यटन की संभावना को देखते हुए क्रूज़ भारत मिशन को कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख) क्रूज़ पर्यटन सहित पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। मंत्रालय विभिन्न योजनाओं और पहलों के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पत्तन, पोत परिवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार "क्रूज़ भारत मिशन 30 सितंबर 2024 को शुरु किया गया था, ताकि क्रूज़ क्षेत्र को नियंत्रित करने वाली नीति, विनियम और अन्य पहलुओं सहित हस्तक्षेप तैयार करने के लिए अंतर-मंत्रालयी अप्रोच हेतु एक रूपरेखा प्रदान की जा सके और सभी विनियामक एजेंसियों, जैसे कि सीमा शुल्क, आव्रजन, सीआईएसएफ, राज्य पर्यटन विभाग, राज्य समुद्री एजेंसियों, जिला प्रशासन और स्थानीय पुलिस की जिम्मेदारीयुक्त भागीदारी हो सके।

AIR POLLUTION MITIGATION IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS

1377. SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to combat air pollution in industrial areas of Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Visakhapatnam;

(b) the impact of these measures on the health of local communities, especially those from economically weaker sections; and

(c) the details of plans to promote clean energy adoption in these industrial clusters?

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) Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 as a national level strategy to reduce air pollution levels across the country including Visakhapatnam city in Andhra Pradesh. NCAP targets to achieve

reduction in Particulate Matter level up to 40% from the levels of FY 19-20 or achievement of national standards (60 µg/m^3) by 2025-26.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 130 million plus/non-attainment cities (cities exceeding National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), consecutively for five years) including 13 cities namely Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam, Anantapur, Chitoor, Eluru, Kadapa, Ongole, Rajahmundry, Srikakulam, and Vizianagaram cities of Andhra Pradesh. City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared and rolled out for implementation in all these 130 non-attainment/million plus cities to improve the air quality.

CPCB issued directions to all SPCBs/PCC to conduct the CEPI monitoring in all Severely Polluted Areas (SPAs) and Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs) during pre-monsoon and post monsoon seasons of every year based on the revised CEPI concept, 2016 to evaluate CEPI scores.

Further, CPCB classifies various sectors/activities under colour coded categories based on their pollution potential (Classification-2025). The Classification-2025 includes incentive mechanism for the units in any sector that adopt environment friendly practices such as use of 100% cleaner fuel/renewal energy etc. and ensuring continuous compliance.

The State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Conrol Committees (SPCBs/ PCCs) impose emission standards on the industries for granting prior consent (Consent to Establish/ Consent to Operate), as per the provisions of the Air Act, 1981, apart from the Water Act, 1974.

During 2020, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) has prepared action plan to mitigate environmental pollution. In addition, APPCB has imposed stringent standards on the industries operating in Andhra Pradesh and, especially, the Visakhapatnam Industrial area, in respect of, inter alia, Particulate Matter, Sulphur Dioxide and Flourine.

All the industries located in Pharma city, Parawada and APIIC, Atchuthapuram areas have installed bag filter irrespective of boiler capacity and boiler capacity > 10 TPH have installed online emission monitoring system, which is connected with APPCB to verify the real time data. If any non-compliance is found, alert is sent to the defaulting industry for rectification.

Andhra Pradesh has adopted clean energy initiatives, inter alia, through the following measures:

i. There are 250 major industries located in Visakhapatnam and Anakapalli districts. As per the government policy, the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has laid pipelines for supplying PNG to the industries located in Atchuthapuram and Parawada. The IOCL is supplying PNG to 10 industries in Duvvada, Atchthapuram and Parawada.

ii. M/s. Coromandel International Ltd., Sriharipuram, Malkapuram (PO), Visakhapatnam District is generating 21 MW power from the waste heat recovery of the Sulphuric Acid Plants.

iii. M/s Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (Visakh Refinery), Malkapuram, Visakhapatnam is using Fuel oil of Sulphur content less than 0.5% and Fuel

gas of sulphur content less than 100ppm is used as fuel for furnaces. The refinery uses fuels with low sulphur content like Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS), Naphtha and treated Fuel Gas (FG) to maintain SOx emissions within norms. Sulphur Recovery Units (SRUs) are also installed to recover sulphur for sour gases and thus reduce the SOx emissions. Carbon monoxide (CO) boilers are installed to eliminate CO emissions. Amine treatment facilities are provided in Crude Distillation Units (CDUs) to treat the hot-well off gases. Flare Gas Recovery Units (FGRUs) are installed to control flare loss. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) removal system is provided in Integrated Effluent Treatment Plant (IETP) to eliminate VOC emissions. The HPCL has installed and operating green hydrogen project (Demo Plant) – 370 TPA.

iv. RINL is generating 15-20 MW power from waste heat recovery of coke oven gas, 7-10 MW power from waste pressure recovery of blast furnace gas, 100 MW power from waste gas recovery of blast furnace. LD gas generated is used as fuel to the rolling mills.

v. M/s. Kanoria Chemicals and Industries Ltd., Plot No. 32, J.N. Pharma City, Parawada, Anakapalli District has installed Waste Heat recovery Boilers of 8 TPH and 1 TPH.

vi. M/s. Visakhapatnam Port Authority, Visakhapatnam has installed and is operating 10 MW solar power generation.

vii. M/s. Simhadri Super Thermal Power Project (Stage I and II), NTPC Limited, Parawada, Anakapalli District has installed and is operating 25 MW Floating solar power plant on raw water reservoir inside the plant area.

viii. Waste to Energy plant was established and operated by Jindal Urban Waste Management in Visakhapatnam covering 27 ULBs by utilizing solid waste as fuel source for generating electrical power of 1372 TPD.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1378. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified specific sites in Prakasam and Konaseema districts of Andhra Pradesh for tourism development;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the nature of tourism being promoted at each location;

(c) whether any development or infrastructure projects sanctioned or under implementation for promoting tourism in the said districts and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the funds allocated and released for these projects during the last five years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government is collaborating with the private stakeholders for the promotion of tourism in the said districts, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the steps taken/being taken to improve last-mile connectivity and promote homestays/local livelihoods in the said districts?

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

(a) to (f) 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 and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations; subject to availability of funds, adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by the State Government etc.

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 schemes include multiple components related to augmentation of tourism facilities and amenities including last mile connectivity.

The details of the projects sanctioned along-with funds allocated and released under Swadesh Darshan, SD2.0, PRASHAD, CBDD and SASCI scheme in the state of Andhra Pradesh is Annexed.

With the aim to promote tourism in tribal areas, the Ministry of Tourism has recently issued guidelines for 'Development of Homestays in Tribal Areas' along with template for formulation of proposal by State Governments and UT

Administrations. The private players in the industry have launched various online portals or OTAs which also offer booking facilities, including booking of homestays.

STATEMENT

Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released / Authorized
1.	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi- Aduru- S Yanam– Kotipally	67.83	67.83
2.	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubblamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu- Ramateertham– Iskapalli	49.55	49.55
3.	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda- Amravati- Anupu	35.24	30.02

Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized
1.	2024-25	Bapatala	Development of Suryalanka	97.52	9.75

			Beach Experience		
2.	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.87	2.99

Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S.No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized
1.	2024-25	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	25.00	2.50
2.	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at NagarjunaSagar	25.00	2.50

Details of Projects sanctioned under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released
1.	2024-25	Enriching the fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91	113.75
2.	2024-25	Akhanda Godavari- (Havelok Bridge and PushkarGhat) in Raja Mahendravaram,	94.44	

Details of Project sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released
1.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	27.77	27.77
2.	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	43.08	43.08
3.	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami VariDevasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple	2022-23	54.04	27.37
4.	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	2024-25	25.33	0.00

ESTABLISHMENT OF KHELO INDIA STATE ACADEMY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1379. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

(a) the number and details of Khelo India State Centres of Excellence and accredited sports academies recognised under the Khelo India Scheme across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that there is currently no Khelo India State Academy or Centre of Excellence in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the total funds sanctioned for sports infrastructure and development projects under the said Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any proposals seeking recognition of sports academies or financial support under the said Scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to establish such a Centre of Excellence in the said State soon to promote regional sports development?

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

(a) State/UT-wise number and details of Khelo India State Centres of Excellence and accredited sports academies recognised under the Khelo India Scheme across the country, are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/state-wise-khelo-india-centers.

(b) Under the Khelo India Scheme, sports academies are accredited based on proposals received from State Government. No proposal has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for accreditation of sports academy. However, Dr. YSR Sports School, YSR District, Kadapa, has been notified as a Khelo India State Centre of Excellence in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Funds are released Scheme-wise and not State-wise or component-wise in this Ministry. Details of funds released under Khelo India Scheme across the country, including for sports infrastructure and development projects during the last three years and the current year in Andhra Pradesh, are as under:

Year	Funds released under Khelo India Schem (in Rs. crore)
2022-23	596.39
2023-24	872.20
2024-25	620.75
2025-26 (as on 15.07.2025	123.77

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Yes, Sir. Based on the proposals received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Dr. YSR Sports School, YSR District, Kadapa, has already been notified as a Khelo India State Centre of Excellence in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

कार्यबल में महिलाओं की भागीदारी

1380. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में महिलाएं उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रही हैं, लेकिन औपचारिक क्षेत्र के कार्यबल में उनकी भागीदारी अपेक्षाकृत कम है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) देश में महिला श्रम कार्यवल भागीदारी दर कितनी है और वैश्विक औसत की तुलना में इसकी स्थिति क्या है; और

(घ) औपचारिक कार्यबल, औपचारिक रोजगार और उद्यमिता में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) रोजगार और बेरोजगारी का आधिकारिक डेटा स्रोत है जिसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा वर्ष 2017-18 से आयोजित किया जा रहा है।

नवीनतम उपलब्ध वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु की महिलाओं का अनुमानित श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (एलएफपीआर) 2019-20 में 23.3% से बढ़कर 2023-24 में 41.7% हो गई है।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ) के पे-रोल डेटा से औपचारिक क्षेत्र में रोजगार के स्तर का अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। अकेले 2024-25 के दौरान, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ) में 26.9 लाख महिला सदस्य जुड़े, जो औपचारिक रोज़गार की ओर झुकाव को दर्शाता है।

नियोजनीयता में सुधार करते हुए रोजगार का सृजन करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है। सरकार महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (एलएफपीआर) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं जैसे प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई), प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), 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), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), प्रधानमंत्री पथ विक्रेता आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि) आदि शामिल हैं। सरकार द्वारा लागू की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार

सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

भारत सरकार 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, रोजगार क्षमता वृद्धि 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।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए सभी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन, रोजगार क्षमता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए रोजगार संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को मंजूरी दी है।

महिला कामगारों के लिए समान अवसरों और अनुकूल कार्य वातावरण के लिए श्रम कानूनों में कई सुरक्षात्मक प्रावधान शामिल किए गए हैं। सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 में सवैतनिक प्रसूति अवकाश को 12 सप्ताह से बढ़ाकर 26 सप्ताह करने, 50 या इससे अधिक कर्मचारियों वाले प्रतिष्ठानों में अनिवार्य शिशुगृह सुविधा, पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपायों के साथ रात्रि की पालियों में महिला कामगारों को अनुमति प्रदान करने आदि जैसे प्रावधान शामिल हैं।

खान अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 46 के अंतर्गत केन्द्र सरकार नियोजित महिलाओं को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अध्यधीन छूट प्रदान करती है, अर्थात्:

I. भूमिगत के ऊपर किसी खदान में कार्यरत महिलाओं के मामले में, खदान का मालिक महिलाओं को भूमि के ऊपर खदान में शाम 7 बजे से सुबह 6 बजे के बीच तैनात कर सकता है, जिसमें खुली खदान में काम करना भी शामिल है;
II. भूमिगत किसी खदान में कार्यरत महिलाओं के मामले में, खदान का मालिक महिलाओं तकनीकी, पर्यवेक्षी और प्रबंधकीय कार्यों, जहां निरंतर उपस्थिति की आवश्यकता नहीं हो, सुबह 6 बजे से शाम 7 बजे के बीच काम करने की अनुमति प्रदान करने के प्रावधान हैं।

इसके अलावा, व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य स्थितियों पर संहिता (ओएसएच), 2020 में प्रावधान हैं कि महिलाएं सभी प्रकार के कार्यों के लिए सभी प्रतिष्ठानों में नियोजित होने की हकदार होंगी और उन्हें सुबह 6 बजे से पहले और शाम 7 बजे के बाद उनकी सहमति से नियोजित किया जा सकता है, जो सुरक्षा, छुट्टियों और काम के घंटों या नियोक्ता द्वारा पालन की जाने वाली किसी भी अन्य शर्तों से संबंधित ऐसी शर्तों के अधीन है जैसा कि उपयुक्त सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया जा सकता है।

सरकार कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के तहत, कौशल विकास केंद्रों/विद्यालयों /महाविद्यालयों संस्थानों आदि के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से पूरे देश में 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) आदि के तहत कौशल, पुन: कौशल और कौशल संवर्धन प्रशिक्षण का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं सहित उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल प्रदान करके भविष्य के लिए सक्षम बनाना है।

सरकार, महिला कामगारों की नियोजनीयता को बढ़ाने के लिए महिला औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों, राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और क्षेत्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से उन्हें प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रही है।

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए मिशन शक्ति के अंतर्गत 'पालना' घटक कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके अंतर्गत डे-केयर की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना और बच्चों की सुरक्षा पर मुख्य रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना है। पालना के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय ने आंगनवाड़ी सह-शिशु गृह (एडब्ल्यूसीसी) के माध्यम से बच्चों की देखभाल की निशुल्क सेवाएं प्रदान की हैं।

सरकार ने "नव्या" (युवा किशोरियों के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से आकांक्षाओं का पोषण) भी शुरू किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य 16 से 18 वर्ष की किशोरियों को मुख्य रूप से गैर-पारंपरिक और उभरती नौकरी भूमिकाओं में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण से लैस करना है।

समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम, 1976 में समान कार्य अथवा समान प्रकृति के कार्य के लिए बिना किसी भेदभाव के पुरुष एवं महिला कामगारों को समान पारिश्रमिक के भुगतान का प्रावधान है।

इसके अलावा, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने जनवरी, 2024 में "महिला कार्यबल भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नियोक्ताओं के लिए परामर्शिका" जारी की। इस परामर्शिका में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पुरुषों और महिलाओं दोनों के लिए रोजगार और देखभाल की जिम्मेदारियों के बीच संतुलन की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख किया गया है, जिसमें पितृत्व अवकाश, माता-पिता अवकाश, पारिवारिक आपातकालीन छुट्टी और लचीली कामकाजी व्यवस्था जैसे परिवार अनुकूलन उपाय शामिल हैं।

केंद्रीय बजट (2024-25) में, कार्यबल में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए उद्योग जगत के सहयोग से कामकाजी महिला हॉस्टलों और शिशुगृह की स्थापना की घोषणा की गई।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सदन की कार्यवाही आज बारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

11.13 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

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12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock

(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी को कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ 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।

… (व्यवधान)

12.01 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय सभापति : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नम्बर 2, श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत जी।

… (व्यवधान)

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :-

(1) (एक) नव नालंदा महाविहार, नालंदा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।

(दो) नव नालंदा महाविहार, नालंदा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(2) उपर्युक्त (2) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2796/18/25]

(3) (एक) दक्षिण क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, तंजावुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) दक्षिण क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र, तंजावुर के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2797/18/25]

(5) (एक) केंद्रीय उच्च तिब्बती अध्ययन संस्थान, सारनाथ, वाराणसी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) केन्द्रीय उच्च तिब्बती अध्ययन संस्थान, सारनाथ, वाराणसी के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(6) उपर्युक्त (5) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2798/18/25]

(7) प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 की धारा 20ड॰ की उप-धारा (6) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) : -

(एक) संरक्षित संस्मारक - “रुद्रेश्वर मंदिर, स्थान-बामुनारा, जिला-बर्धमान, पश्चिम बंगाल” के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2799/18/25]

(दो) संरक्षित संस्मारक - "विष्णु को दर्शाती चट्टान को काटकर बनाई गई मूर्ति (सूर्य, गणेश, देवी आदि की आसन्न आकृतियों के साथ) स्थानीय रूप से विष्णु जनार्दन के नाम ज्ञात, स्थान-गुवाहाटी, जिला- कामरूप (अब कामरूप मेट्रो में), असम" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2800/18/25]

(तीन) संरक्षित संस्मारक - " बुरहानपुर , मध्य प्रदेश के किले में स्थित महल" के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2801/18/25]

(चार) संरक्षित संस्मारक - "महादेव मंदिर, निरीक्षण बंगले के पास इसके कंपाउंड सहित, असीरगढ़, जिला- बुरहानपुर, मध्य प्रदेश" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2802/18/25]

(पाँच) संरक्षित संस्मारक - "दुआर्गरिला रॉक शिलालेख, गुवाहाटी, जिला- कामरूप मेट्रो, असम" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2803/18/25]

(छह) संरक्षित संस्मारक - "राजा सुचेत सिंह का प्राचीन किला और राजा सुचेत सिंह की रानी की समाधि, रामनगर , जिला-उधमपुर, जम्मू और कश्मीर" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2804/18/25]

(सात) संरक्षित संस्मारक - "एक बड़े शिलाखंड पर पहाड़ी की चोटी पर मदन महल, जिला-जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2805/18/25]

(आठ) संरक्षित संस्मारक- " उरबासी द्वीप पर नक्काशी, शिलालेख और स्तंभ, स्थान-गुवाहाटी, जिला - कामरूप (अब कामरूप मेट्रो में), असम" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2806/18/25]

(नौ) संरक्षित संस्मारक - "शाह शुजा का मकबरा, बुरहानपुर, जिला - बुरहानपुर, मध्य प्रदेश" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2807/18/25]

(दस) संरक्षित संस्मारक - " बीजामंडल मस्जिद, भिलसा , जिला-विदिशा, मध्य प्रदेश" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2808/18/25]

(ग्यारह) संरक्षित संस्मारक- "गुफाएं 1 से 20 और गुप्त मंदिर के अवशेष, उदयगिरि , जिला-विदिशा, मध्य प्रदेश" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2809/18/25]

(बारह) संरक्षित संस्मारक - "सूर्य को समर्पित एक बड़ा मंदिर, कटारमल , जिला - अल्मोड़ा, उत्तराखंड" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2810/18/25]

(तेरह) संरक्षित संस्मारक - "कालसी स्थित अशोक रॉक एडिक्ट, जिला-देहरादून, उत्तराखंड" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2811/18/25]

(चौदह) संरक्षित संस्मारक - "गुजरी महल, जिला – हिस्सार (अब हिसार के रूप में ज्ञात), हरियाणा" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2812/18/25]

(पंद्रह) संरक्षित संस्मारक - "मणिपुर राज्य, जिला बिष्णुपुर, मणिपुर में बिशनपुर में विष्णु का मंदिर" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2813/18/25]

(सोलह) संरक्षित स्थल - “कीरत सागर की महान झील, लगभग 1०5 मील की परिधि में 1063 ईस्वी से 1079 ईस्वी तक निर्मित, मलकपुरा, तहसील और जिला - महोबा, उत्तर प्रदेश” के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2814/18/25]

(सत्रह) संरक्षित स्थल - "पुरातात्विक स्थल और अवशेष, अश्वमेध यज्ञ संख्या 1, 2 और 3, जगतग्राम गांव, देहरादून" के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2815/18/25]

(अठारह) पुरातात्विक स्थल और अवशेष, द्रोणसागर, (गोविषाण टीला), काशीपुर, उधम सिंह नगर, उत्तराखंड के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2816/18/25]

(उन्नीस) संरक्षित स्थल - "मदन सागर झील, लगभग 3 मील का सर्किट, 1129-65 ईस्वी में मदन सागर, तहसील और जिला- महोबा, उत्तर प्रदेश में निर्मित" के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2817/18/25]

(बीस) संरक्षित संस्मारक - "रानी लक्ष्मी बाई महल, सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट संख्या 3952 के भाग में शामिल क्षेत्र सहित, तहसील और जिला-झांसी, उत्तर प्रदेश" के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2818/18/25]

(इक्कीस) संरक्षित संस्मारक- " बालेश्वर मंदिरों का समूह और पत्थर की दीवारों तथा नौला या ढके हुए झरने से घिरी भूमि, बालेश्वर मंदिर, चंपावत, जिला अल्मोड़ा, उत्तराखंड" के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2819/18/25]

(बाईस) संरक्षित संस्मारक- " रुड़की (रुड़की) में पुराना कब्रिस्तान, जिला-हरिद्वार, उत्तराखंड" के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2820/18/25]

(तेईस) संरक्षित संस्मारक - "राजा गंगा धर राव की छतरी, तालाब सहित और सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट संख्या 1301 के भाग में शामिल आसन्न क्षेत्र, तहसील और जिला - झांसी, उत्तर प्रदेश" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2821/18/25]

(चौबीस) संरक्षित पुरातात्विक स्थल और अवशेष - "सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट संख्या 103, 104, 116, 247 और सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट संख्या 248 के भाग में शामिल प्राचीन स्थल और अवशेष, बुर्जहोम , तहसील और जिला - श्रीनगर, जम्मू और कश्मीर" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2822/18/25]

(पच्चीस) संरक्षित संस्मारक - “राजा सुचेत सिंह का प्राचीन महल, रामनगर, जिला-उधमपुर, जम्मू और कश्मीर” के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2823/18/25]

(छब्बीस) संरक्षित संस्मारक - "ग्वालियर किले में प्राचीन और ऐतिहासिक संस्मारक - (एक) बादल महल या हिंडोला गेट (दो) चतुर्भुज मंदिर (तीन) गणेश गेट (चार) ग्वालियर या आलमगिरी गेट (पाँच) लक्ष्मण गेट (छह) मानसिंह का महल (सात) रॉक-कट जैन कॉलोसी (आठ) सास बहू मंदिर (नौ) तेली का मंदिर (दस) उरवाही गेट, ग्वालियर, मध्य प्रदेश" के राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण विरासत उपनियम, 2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2824/18/25]

… (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY): I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Uttarakhand, Dehradun, 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 Uttarakhand, Dehradun, 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 2825/18/25]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shikshana Karnataka, Bengaluru, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shikshana Karnataka, Bengaluru, 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 2826/18/25]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha (Jharkhand Education Project Council),

Ranchi, for the year 2022-2023.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Samagra Shiksha (Jharkhand Education Project Council), Ranchi, for the year 2022-2023.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2827/18/25]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the STARS, Rajasthan, Jaipur, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the STARS, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 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 2828/18/25]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the STARS, Samagra Shiksha, Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith audited accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the STARS, Samagra Shiksha, Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2022-2023.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2829/18/25]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the STARS, (Maharashtra Prathmik 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 Prathmik Shikshan Parishad), Mumbai, 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 2830/18/25]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Goa Samagra Shiksha, Goa, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Goa Samagra Shiksha, Goa, 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 2831/18/25]

… (व्यवधान)

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता

हूं:-

(1) सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 159 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) सा.का.नि.211(अ) जो दिनांक 28 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय अधिसूचना संख्या 22/2022-सीमा शुल्क दिनांक 30.04.2022 में कतिपय संशोधन करना है ताकि भारत-यूएई व्यापक आर्थिक भागीदारी समझौते के अनुसार यूएई से आयात किए जाने वाले निर्दिष्ट सामानों के संबंध में टैरिफ रियायतों को बढ़ाया जा सके तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) यात्री नाम अभिलेख सूचना विनियम, 2022 जो दिनांक 8 अगस्त, 2022 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 621(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तीन) यात्री नाम अभिलेख सूचना (प्रथम संशोधन) विनियम, 2024, जो दिनांक 22 अक्तूबर, 2024 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 656(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन ।

(चार) सीमा शुल्क (व्यापार समझौतों के तहत मूल के नियमों का प्रशासन) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 18 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 178 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पांच) सा.का.नि. 236(अ) जो दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 20 अक्तूबर, 2023 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 792(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(छह) सा.का.नि.183(अ) जो दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 09 मार्च, 2012 की अधिसूचना संख्या 09/2012-सीमाशुल्क के अंतर्गत पुनःआयातित हीरों के लिए ऊंचाई में + 0.01 मिमी से अनधिक का अंतर प्रदान करना है तथा व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सात) सा.का.नि.210(अ) जो दिनांक 28 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय अधिसूचना संख्या 25/2021-सीमा शुल्क दिनांक 31.03.2021 में कतिपय संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(आठ) सा.का.नि.218(अ) जो दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 30 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 50/2017-सीमा शुल्क की क्रम सं॰ 515ग में प्रविष्टि को संशोधित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(नौ) सा.का.नि.268(अ) जो दिनांक 28 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 30 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 50/2017-सीमा शुल्क की क्रम संख्या 359ए की सूची 34क और सूची 34ख में संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दस) सा.का.नि.273(अ) जो दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय उसमें उल्लिखित विभिन्न सीमा शुल्क अधिसूचनाओं में संशोधन करना है, ताकि उक्त अधिसूचना के एचएस कोड को वित्त अधिनियम, 2025 के तहत किए गए परिवर्तनों के साथ 01.05.2025 से संरेखित किया जा सके तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(ग्यारह) सा.का.नि.274(अ) जो दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 1 फरवरी, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या 04/2025-सीमा शुल्क को निरस्त करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन

(बारह) सा.का.नि. 302 (अ) जो दिनांक 9 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे जिसे कलाकृतियों, प्राचीन वस्तुओं के आयात पर मूल सीमा शुल्क से छूट देने के लिए जारी किया गया था तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तेरह) सा.का.नि.337(अ) जो दिनांक 23 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 31.10.2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या 55/2022-सीमा शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चौदह) सा.का.नि. 355 (अ) जो दिनांक 30 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय (एक) पीली मटर (एचएस 0713 10 10) के आयात के लिए छूट की निर्दिष्ट शर्त को 31.03.2026 को या उससे पहले जारी किए गए वहन पत्र तक बढ़ाने; (दो) कच्चे सोयाबीन तेल (एचएस कोड 15071000), कच्चे सूरजमुखी तेल (एचएस कोड 15121110) और कच्चे पाम तेल (एचएस कोड 15111000) पर मूल सीमा शुल्क को 20% से घटाकर 10% करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पंद्रह) सा.का.नि.435(अ) जो दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय दिनांक 23.12.2010 की अधिसूचना संख्या 130/2010-सीमाशुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) की मद संख्या (दो) और (तीन) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाले दो विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2832/18/25]

(3) सरकारी बचत संवर्धन अधिनियम, 1873 की धारा 15 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत सरकारी बचत संवर्धन सामान्य (संशोधन) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 2 अप्रैल, 2025 भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 214(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2833/18/25]

(4) निक्षेपागार अधिनियम, 1996 की धारा 27 तथा भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 के अंतर्गत भारतीय प्रतिभूति एवं विनिमय बोर्ड (निक्षेपागार एवं प्रतिभागी) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियमन, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ /जीएन / 2025/245 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2834/18/25]

(5) प्रतिभूति संविदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 31 की उप-धारा (3) तथा भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 के अंतर्गत प्रतिभूति संविदा (विनियमन) (शेयर बाजार और समाशोधन निगम) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना एफ.संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन / 2025/238 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2835/18/25]

(6) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (मध्यस्थ) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना एफ. सं. सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/ 2025/ 237 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (भेदिया व्यापार का प्रतिषेध) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 11 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना फ.सं. सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/ जीएन/2025/235 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (प्रतिभूति बाजारों में सहयोजित व्यक्तियों का प्रमाणन) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना फ.सं. सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/251 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2836/18/25]

(7) प्रतिभूति संविदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 31 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) प्रतिभूति संविदा (विनियमन) (शेयर बाजार और समाशोधन निगम) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/246 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) प्रतिभूति संविदा (विनियमन) संशोधन नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 19 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 318(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2837/18/25]

(8) शेयर बाजार घोटाला और तत्संबंधित मामलों संबंधी संयुक्त संसदीय समिति, जुलाई, 2025 की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 44वें प्रगति प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2838/18/25]

(9) केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 38 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 220(अ) जो दिनांक 7 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 06 जुलाई, 2019 की अधिसूचना संख्या-05/2019-केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2839/18/25]

(10) सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 9क की उप-धारा (7) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सा.का.नि.176(अ) जो दिनांक 17 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी प्रारंभिक निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "गैर-संधारित्र अनुप्रयोग के लिए 5.5 माइक्रोन से कम के एल्यूमीनियम फॉयल को छोड़कर, 80 माइक्रोन तक के एल्यूमीनियम फॉयल" के आयात पर अनंतिम प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दो) सा.का.नि.175(अ) जो दिनांक 17 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "स्टेनलेस स्टील के वैक्यूम इंसुलेटेड फ्लास्क और अन्य वैक्यूम वेसेल्स" पर पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तीन) सा.का.नि.179(अ) जो दिनांक 18 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में, चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "सॉफ्ट फेराइट कोर" के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चार) सा.का.नि.185(अ) जो दिनांक 21 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर की सिफारिशों पर चीन जनवादी गणराज्य, कोरिया जनवादी गणराज्य, मलेशिया, नॉर्वे, ताइवान और थाईलैंड से आयातित "पॉली विनाइल क्लोराइड पेस्ट रेजिन" के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2840/18/25]

(पाँच) सा.का.नि.191(अ) जो दिनांक 24 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में, चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "रोलर चेन" के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए एक निश्चित प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(छह) सा.का.नि.192(अ) जो दिनांक 25 मार्च, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर की सिफारिश पर चीन जनवादी गणराज्य से आयातित 'ऐक्रिलिक सॉलिड सरफेस' के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सात) सा.का.नि.276(अ) जो दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा उसमें उल्लिखित तीन अधिसूचनाओं में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(आठ) सा.का.नि.300(अ) जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर की सिफारिश पर चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से आयातित 'ग्लूफोसाइनेट और उसके लवण' के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(नौ) सा.का.नि.301(अ) जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर की सिफारिश पर चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से आयातित "सोडियम साइट्रेट" के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(दस) सा.का.नि.299(अ) जो दिनांक 8 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय चीन जनवादी गणराज्य और वियतनाम में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित 'टेक्सचर्ड टेम्पर्ड ग्लास' के आयात पर अनंतिम प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाए जाने की तारीख अर्थात 4 दिसंबर, 2024 से 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2841/18/25]

(ग्यारह) सा.का.नि.305(अ) जो दिनांक 10 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित 'टाइटेनियम डाइऑक्साइड' के आयात पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(बारह) सा.का.नि.372(अ) जो दिनांक 6 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में चीन जनवादी गणराज्य और जापान से आयातित "अघुलनशील सल्फर" पर 5 वर्षों के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(तेरह) सा.का.नि.373(अ) जो दिनांक 6 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में चीन जनवादी गणराज्य, यूरोपीय संघ और स्विट्जरलैंड से आयातित "विटामिन-ए पामिटेट" पर 5 वर्षों के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चौदह) सा.का.नि.398(अ) जो दिनांक 19 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "80 माइक्रोन तक के एल्युमीनियम फॉयल" के आयात पर निश्चित प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पंद्रह) सा.का.नि.399(अ) जो दिनांक 19 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर की सिफारिशों पर चीन जनवादी गणराज्य, रूस और ताइवान में उद्भूत या वहां से आयातित "एसीटोनाइट्राइल" के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सोलह) सा.का.नि.400(अ) जो दिनांक 19 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर की सिफारिशों पर चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित “किसी भी रूप में प्रीटिलाक्लोर और इसके मध्यवर्ती-2, 6-डायथाइल-एन-(2-प्रोपोक्सीएथाइल) एनिलिन (जिसे पीईडीए भी कहा जाता है)” के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2842/18/25]

(सत्रह) सा.का.नि.404(अ) जो दिनांक 23 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर की सिफारिशों पर ईरान और कतर में उद्भूत या वहां से आयातित "लीनियर अल्काइल बेंजीन (एलएबी)" के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(अठारह) सा.का.नि.407(अ) जो दिनांक 24 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 27 दिसंबर, 2021 की अधिसूचना संख्या 77/2021-सीमाशुल्क (एडीडी) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(उन्नीस) सा.का.नि.406(अ) जो दिनांक 24 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर की सिफारिशों पर चीन जनवादी गणराज्य और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "पोटेशियम तृतीयक ब्यूटॉक्साइड" और चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "सोडियम तृतीयक ब्यूटॉक्साइड" के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(बीस) सा.का.नि.418(अ) जो दिनांक 26 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में, चीन जनवादी गणराज्य और ताइवान में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "प्लास्टिक प्रसंस्करण मशीनों" के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(इक्कीस) सा.का.नि.243(अ) जो दिनांक 21 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी प्रारंभिक निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में, “गैर-मिश्रधातु और मिश्रधातु इस्पात के चपटे उत्पादों” के आयात पर 200 दिनों की अवधि के लिए 12% की दर से अनंतिम सुरक्षा शुल्क लगाना है, इसके अलावा, सुरक्षा शुल्क चीन जनवादी गणराज्य और वियतनाम को छोड़कर विकासशील देशों से उद्भूत उक्त वस्तुओं के आयात पर लागू नहीं होगा, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(बाईस) सा.का.नि. 275(अ) जो दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 11 सितंबर, 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या 05/2024-सीमाशुल्क (सीवीडी) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2843/18/25]

(तेईस) सा.का.नि.304(अ) जो दिनांक 10 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय वियतनाम में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "टेक्सचर्ड टेम्पर्ड कोटेड और अनकोटेड ग्लास" के आयात पर अधिसूचना की तारीख से 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिकारी शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(चौबीस) सा.का.नि.420(अ) जो दिनांक 26 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में

प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर की सिफारिशों पर चीन जनवादी गणराज्य में उद्भूत या वहां से आयातित “ऑटोमोटिव अनुप्रयोगों के लिए प्रभाव पिगमेंट को छोड़कर, प्रभाव पियरलेसेंट पिगमेंट या माइका पियरलेसेंट पिगमेंट” के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिकारी शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(पच्चीस) सा.का.नि.424(अ) जो दिनांक 27 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में, चीन जनवादी गणराज्य और ताइवान में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "डिजिटल ऑफसेट प्रिंटिंग प्लेट्स" के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिकारी शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(छब्बीस) सा.का.नि.441(अ) जो दिनांक 03 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनका आशय डीजीटीआर द्वारा जारी अंतिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसरण में इंडोनेशिया, मलेशिया, थाईलैंड और वियतनाम में उद्भूत या वहां से निर्यातित "कंटीन्यूअस कास्ट कॉपर वायर रॉड्स" के आयात पर 5 वर्ष की अतिरिक्त अवधि के लिए प्रतिकारी शुल्क लगाना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(सत्ताईस) सा.का.नि.458(अ) जो दिनांक 10 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 11 नवंबर, 2020 की अधिसूचना संख्या 37/2020-सीमाशुल्क (एडीडी) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2844/18/25]

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारान्दलाजे) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूं :-

(1) (एक) वी.वी. गिरि राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान, नोएडा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) वी.वी. गिरि राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान, नोएडा के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2845/18/25]

(3) (एक) दत्तोपंत ठेंगड़ी राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा एवं विकास बोर्ड (पूर्ववर्ती केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड), नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) दत्तोपंत ठेंगड़ी राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा एवं विकास बोर्ड (पूर्ववर्ती केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड), नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(4) उपर्युक्त (3) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2846/18/25]

(5) औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 40 की उपधारा (3) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :-

(एक) का.आ.1699(अ) जो दिनांक 11 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के

प्रयोजनों के लिए लौह अयस्क खनन में लगे उद्योग की सेवाओं को 14 अप्रैल, 2025 से आगे छह महीने की अवधि के लिए सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवा घोषित किया गया है।

(दो) का.आ.1924(अ) जो दिनांक 29 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रयोजनों के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक नोट मुद्रण (पी) लिमिटेड, मैसूर (कर्नाटक) सालबोनी (पश्चिम बंगाल) में लगी सेवाओं को 6 मई, 2025 से आगे छह महीने की अवधि के लिए सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवा घोषित किया गया है।

(तीन) का.आ.2118(अ) जो दिनांक 9 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रयोजनों के लिए ईंधन गैसों (कोयला गैस, प्राकृतिक गैस और इसी प्रकार की अन्य) के प्रसंस्करण या उत्पादन या वितरण में लगी सेवाओं को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से छह महीने की अवधि के लिए सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवा घोषित किया गया है।

(चार) का.आ.2241(अ) जो दिनांक 20 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रयोजनों के लिए यूरेनियम उद्योग में लगे उद्योगों की सेवाओं को 20 जून, 2025 से आगे छह महीने की अवधि के लिए सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवा घोषित किया गया है ।

(पांच) का.आ.2518(अ) जो दिनांक 9 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रयोजनों के लिए तांबा खनन उद्योग में लगे उद्योगों की सेवाओं को राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से छह महीने की अवधि के लिए सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवा घोषित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2847/18/25]

(छह) का.आ.2519(अ) जो दिनांक 9 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रयोजनों के लिए बैंकिंग उद्योग में लगी सेवाओं को 15 जून, 2025 से आगे छह महीने की अवधि के लिए सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवा घोषित किया गया है ।

(सात) का.आ.2520(अ) जो दिनांक 9 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रयोजनों के लिए रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों के उद्योग में लगी सेवाओं को 24 जून, 2025 से आगे छह महीने की अवधि के लिए सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवा घोषित किया गया है।

(आठ) का.आ.2714(अ) जो दिनांक 17 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रयोजनों के लिए कोयला उद्योग में लगे उद्योगों की सेवाओं को 28 जून, 2025 से आगे छह महीने की अवधि के लिए सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवा घोषित किया गया है ।

(नौ) का.आ.2715(अ) जो दिनांक 17 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रयोजनों के लिए सीसा और जस्ता खनन उद्योग में लगी सेवाओं को राजपत्र में इस

अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से छह महीने की अवधि के लिए सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवा घोषित किया गया है।

(दस) का.आ.2717(अ) जो दिनांक 17 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रयोजनों के लिए परमाणु ईंधन और घटकों, भारी जल और संबद्ध रसायनों और परमाणु ऊर्जा का विनिर्माण या उत्पादन करने वाले औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में लगे उद्योग की सेवाओं को 28 जून, 2025 से आगे छह महीने की अवधि के लिए सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवा घोषित किया गया है ।

(ग्यारह) का.आ.2953(अ) जो दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रयोजनों के लिए खाद्य पदार्थों में लगे उद्योगों की सेवाओं को राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से छह महीने की अवधि के लिए सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता सेवा घोषित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2848/18/25]

… (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRIMATI RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE): I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi National

Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, for the year 2022-2023.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2849/18/25]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Sports Development Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Sports Development Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2022-2023.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2850/18/25]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Dope Testing Laboratory, 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 Dope Testing Laboratory, 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 2851/18/25]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Anti Doping Agency, 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 Anti Doping Agency, 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 2852/18/25]

… (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI SUKANTA MAJUMDAR): I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Recognition and Grant of Equivalence to Qualifications obtained from Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2025 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.No.1-9/2023(Equivalence) in Gazette of India dated 4th April, 2025 under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2853/18/25]

(2) A copy of the Council of Architecture (Minimum Standards of Architectural Education) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.No.CA/498/ 2025/ MSAE(Regulations) in Gazette of India dated 9th June, 2025 under sub-section (3) of Section 45 of the Architects Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2854/18/25]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, 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 Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, 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 2855/18/25]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, 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 University Grants

Commission, 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 2856/18/25]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Agartala, Jirania, 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 Agartala, Jirania, 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 2857/18/25]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Kurukshetra, Kurukshetra, 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 Kurukshetra, Kurukshetra, 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 2858/18/25]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Nagaland, Chumoukedima, 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 Nagaland, Chumoukedima, 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 2859/18/25]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Delhi, 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 Technology Delhi, 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 2860/18/25]

(15) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mizoram University, Aizwal for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2861/18/25]

(17) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, East Champaran, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2862/18/25]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Jammu, Samba, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Jammu, Samba, 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 Jammu, Samba, 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 2863/18/25]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, for the year

2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, 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 Haryana, Mahendergarh, 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 2864/18/25]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar (Garhwal), for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar (Garhwal), 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 Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar (Garhwal), 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 2865/18/25]

(25) (i) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Manipur University, Canchipur, for the years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy each of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Manipur University, Canchipur for the years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024, together with Audit Reports thereon.

(iii) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Manipur University, Canchipur, for the year 2022-2023 and 2023-2024.

(26) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2866/18/25]

(27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Manipur University, Canchipur, for the year 2021-2022.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Manipur University, Canchipur, for the year 2021-2022.

(28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2867/18/25]

(29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, 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 University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, 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 2868/18/25]

(31) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Lumami, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nagaland University, Lumami, 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 2869/18/25]

(33) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, 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 Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, 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 2870/18/25]

(35) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, 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 2871/18/25]

(37) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, 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 Kerala, Kasaragod, for the year 2023-2024.

(38) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (37) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2872/18/25]

(39) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, 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 Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, 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 2873/18/25]

(41) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

(42) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (41) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2874/18/25]

(43) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

(44) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (43) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2875/18/25]

(45) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

(46) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (45) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2876/18/25]

(47) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

(48) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (47) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2877/18/25]

(49) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, for the year 2023-

2024.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, 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 Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, 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 2878/18/25]

(51) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad, Prayagraj, 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 Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad, Prayagraj, 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 2879/18/25]

… (*Interruptions*)

12.03 hrs

At this stage, Adv. Chandra Shekhar, Shri Hanuman Beniwal, Shri Rajkumar Roat and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :-

(1) प्रतिस्पर्धा अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 64 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (उत्पादन लागत का निर्धारण) विनियम, 2025, जो 6 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. एफ.सं. सीसीआई/रेग-सीओपी/01/2025-26 में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2880/18/25]

(2) चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 30ख के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सा.का.नि. 238 (अ) जो दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिसम्बर 2024 में हुए भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान की परिषद के लिए निर्वाचन के मामले में चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेट अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 10ख के अंतर्गत उत्पन्न विवादों का निर्णय करने के लिए, उसमें उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को शामिल कर एक अधिकरण की स्थापना की गई है।

(दो) सा.का.नि. 1775(अ) जो 17 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 12 अप्रैल, 2019 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 1591(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तीन) सा.का.नि. 432(अ) जो 30 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 19 जनवरी, 2011 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 38(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चार) सा.का.नि. 456(अ) जो 8 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 3 नवम्बर, 2015 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 835(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(पांच) अधिसूचना सं. एफ.सं. 21-सीएमए/2025, जो दिनांक 28 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा सीएमए (डॉ.) हेमंत कुमार सिंधवानी, निदेशक को 27 मार्च, 2025 से इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ कॉस्ट एकाउन्टेंटस ऑफ इंडिया के निदेशक (अनुशासन) के रूप में पदाभिहित किया गया है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2881/18/25]

(3) लागत और संकर्म लेखापाल अधिनियम, 1959 की धारा 40 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सा.का.नि 235(अ) जो दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 15 अक्तूबर, 2015 की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 787(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(दो) सा.का.नि 237(अ) जो दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनके द्वारा दिनांक 16 अक्तूबर, 2023 की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 741(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तीन) लागत और संकर्म लेखापाल (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 25 अप्रैल, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. फा.सं.सीडब्ल्यूआर(1)/2025 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2882/18/25]

(4) चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 30ख; कंपनी सचिव अधिनियम, 1980 की धारा 40 तथा लागत और संकर्म लेखापाल अधिनियम, 1959 की धारा 40 के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 433(अ), जो दिनांक 30 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी, तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 2015 की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि.835(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2883/18/25]

(5) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 469 की उपधारा (4) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) कंपनी (भारतीय लेखांकन मानक) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 7 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 291(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) कंपनी (लेखा) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 19 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 317(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) कंपनी (प्रबंधन और प्रशासन) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 358(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चार) कंपनी (लेखापरीक्षा और लेखापरीक्षक) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.

359(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(पांच) कंपनी (लागत अभिलेख और लेखापरीक्षा) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 361(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(छह) कंपनी (पंजीकरण कार्यालय और शुल्क) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 360(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(सात) कंपनी (दस्तावेजों और प्रारूपों की प्रसारणीय कारबार रिपोर्ट भाषा फाइल करना) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 6 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 371(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(आठ) कंपनी (स्तरों की संख्या पर निर्बंधन) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 27 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 427(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(नौ) कंपनी (अधिनिगमन) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 27 जून, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 426(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दस) कंपनी (अनुज्ञेय अधिकारिताओं में साधारण शेयर सूचीबद्ध करना) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 443(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(ग्यारह) कंपनी (लेखा) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 मई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 357(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(बारह) कंपनी (कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व नीति) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 7 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 452(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2884/18/25]

… (व्यवधान)

12.04 hrs

At this stage, Shri Rajmohan Unnithan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

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12.04 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

14th Report

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT): I rise to present the Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on "Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the 7th Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26)" pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

———

… (व्यवधान)

12.04½ hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 8th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2025-2026) pertaining to the Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Public Enterprises and Investment & Public Asset Management, Ministry of Finance*

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्रालय के आर्थिक कार्य, व्यय, लोक उद्यम और निवेश तथा लोक आस्ति प्रबंधन विभागों से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2025-2026) के संबंध में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 8वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ ।

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(व्यवधान)

12.05 hrs

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 16th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on 'Social Security and Welfare Measures for Inter-State Migrant Workers' pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SUSHRI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE): I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2794/18/25 and 2795/18/25 respectively.

contained in the 16th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour, Textiles and Skill Development on "Social Security and Welfare Measures for Inter-State Migrant Workers" pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(Interruptions)

———————

12.05 hrs

MOTION RE: 10th REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, I rise to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 25th July, 2025."

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि यह सभा 25 जुलाई, 2025 को सभा को प्रस्तुत कार्य मंत्रणा समिति के दसवें प्रतिवेदन से सहमत है।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

———————

… (व्यवधान)

12.06 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे 20 मिनट के भीतर मामले के पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

… (व्यवधान)

(i) Regarding alleged irregularities by a cement company located in village Khaparadih, Tehsil Simga, Baloda Bazar district, Chhattisgarh

श्री विजय बघेल (दुर्ग) : छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के बलौदाबाजार जिले के सिमगा तहसील अंतर्गत ग्राम खपराडीह में स्थापित एक सीमेंट कंपनी के संयंत्र के संबंध में पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी, उत्पादन अनुमतियों एवं संभावित आर्थिक अपराधों से जुड़ी गंभीर अनियमितताओं के संबंध में शिकायत की गई है जिसमें MOEF और CECB द्वारा इस कंपनी को जारी की गई EC/CTO की उच्चस्तरीय जांच कराई जाए, इस सीमेंट कंपनी को 11.09.2019 को MOEF से EC मिली, जिसमें यूनिट-3 को भी शामिल कर सीधे 13.5 MTPA क्लिंकर व 16.5 MTPA सीमेंट उत्पादन की अनुमति दी गई, जबकि EC मूल्यांकन के दौरान कंपनी ने केवल 13 MTPA के लाइमस्टोन लिंकेज की बात स्वीकारी थी, कंपनी द्वारा लाइमस्टोन खपत, उत्पादन, बिजली उपयोग और परिवहन बिलों का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण कराया जाए, यह परिस्थिति कर अपवंचन, अवैध खनन, बैलेंस शीट हेराफेरी व मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग जैसे संगठित आर्थिक अपराधों की ओर संकेत करती है। दोषी पाए जाने पर लाइसेंस निरस्त कर जुर्माना व राजस्व वसूली किये जाने हेतु कृपया संबंधितों को निर्देशित करें।

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Regarding storage and distribution of grain stock by Food Corporation of India in Odisha

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित (बारगढ़) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान ओड़िशा राज्य में (FCI) के गोदामों में चावल के बढ़ते स्टॉक और उसके शीघ्र उठान की समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वर्तमान खरीफ एवं रबी सीज़न में लगभग 73.5 लाख मीट्रिक टन धान खरीदा गया, जिससे 49.6 लाख मीट्रिक टन चावल तैयार हुआ है। राज्य की वार्षिक आवश्यकता मात्र 26 लाख मीट्रिक टन है, जबकि शेष 23 लाख मीट्रिक टन से अधिक चावल FCI के गोदामों में पड़ा हुआ है, जिसका उठान अपेक्षित गति से नहीं हो पा रहा है। FCI को प्रतिमाह औसतन 1.7 लाख मीट्रिक टन चावल उठाना था, किंतु रेल रेक्स एवं परिवहन सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण वास्तविक उठान काफी कम है। इसके चलते गोदामों में चावल लंबे समय तक पड़ा रहकर सड़ने की स्थिति में पहुँच रहा है, जिससे किसानों को गंभीर आर्थिक नुकसान और राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति की बर्बादी हो रही है। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि—

1 FCI के गोदामों में उपलब्ध स्टॉक की सटीक जानकारी दी जाए।

2 शीघ्र उठान हेतु रेल व सड़क परिवहन की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जाए।

3 खराब हो रहे चावल को प्राथमिकता से उठाकर वितरण में भेजा जाए।

अतिरिक्त एवं अस्थायी स्टोरेज की त्वरित व्यवस्था की जाए।

(iii) Regarding construction of roads in Himachal Pradesh

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप (शिमला) : ग्रीन नेशनल हाईवे कोरीडोर एन. एच. 707, जो पौंटा साहिब – शिलाई – हाटकोटी को जोड़ता है, के चौड़ीकरण निर्माण कार्य में गुणवत्ता का ध्यान नहीं रखा जा रहा है जो कि एक गंभीर विषय है। बहुत से लोगो को अभी तक मुआवज़ा नहीं मिला है। कफोटा बाजार में कुछ लोगो की दुकाने जो कि ठीक रेस्ट हाउस के नीचे है उनको तोडा नहीं गया इसके विपरीत जो दुकाने नहीं तोड़ी जानी थी उन्हें तोड़ दिया गया है। कमरऊ में सड़क के संरेखण को ही बदल दिया गया है जिसके कारण रिहायशी लोगों के घरो को खतरा हो रहा है। सड़क में जगह जगह डंपिंग प्लेस

बनाया गया है जिसके कारण लोगों की भूमि को भारी क्षति हो रही है। सड़क के निर्माण में हो रही अत्यधिक देरी से ग्रामीणों का जीवन दूभर हो गया है। शिलाई से कफोटा तक सड़क की हालत खराब है। सड़क कई जगहों पर संकरी है और तीखे मोड़ों और रखरखाव की कमी के कारण दुर्घटनाओं का खतरा बना रहता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि निर्माण कार्य में हो रही देरी तथा अन्य बिन्दुओ को देखते हुए जांच करके इसकी सूचना प्रेषित करने की कृपा करें।

(iv) Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिश्रिख) : मैं मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मिश्रिख में शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए एक केंद्रीय विद्यालय या नवोदय विद्यालय की स्थापना करने के लिए सरकार से आग्रह कर रहा हूं। वर्तमान में हमारे क्षेत्र में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है, जिससे छात्रों को अपनी शिक्षा केंद्रीय विद्यालय या नवोदय विद्यालय में पूरी करने के लिए दूसरे जिलों में जाना पड़ता है । एक केंद्रीय विद्यालय या नवोदय विद्यालय की स्थापना से न केवल हमारे क्षेत्र के छात्रों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा मिलेगी बल्कि क्षेत्र के विकास में भी सहायक सिद्ध होगा। मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि हमारे क्षेत्र में एक केंद्रीय विद्यालय और एक नवोदय विद्यालय की स्थापना मल्लावा या बालामऊ में करने पर विचार किया जाए इससे न केवल हमारे क्षेत्र के छात्रों को लाभ होगा बल्कि राष्ट्र की समग्र शैक्षिक उन्नति में भी योगदान मिलेगा।

(v) Need to establish a sports stadium of international standard in Agra District, Uttar Pradesh

श्री राजकुमार चाहर (फतेहपुर सीकरी) : देश के अनेक राज्यों में, विशेषकर प्रमुख जिलों में, अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर के आधुनिक खेल स्टेडियम स्थापित किए गए हैं—जिनमें लखनऊ, कानपुर, अहमदाबाद, रायपुर, रांची, भुवनेश्वर जैसे शहर शामिल हैं। इन स्टेडियमों ने न केवल राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय खेल आयोजनों को प्रोत्साहन दिया है, बल्कि स्थानीय स्तर पर युवाओं में खेल संस्कृति को भी बल दिया है। आगरा, जो कि देश का एक प्रमुख पर्यटक, ऐतिहासिक एवं सांस्कृतिक जिला

है, वहां आज तक कोई भी अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर का खेल स्टेडियम नहीं बन पाया है। जबकि आगरा के युवा विभिन्न खेलों में भाग लेने के इच्छुक भी हैं, परंतु उन्हें प्रशिक्षण और प्रतियोगिता के लिए आवश्यक बुनियादी ढांचे की कमी के कारण अन्य शहरों की ओर रुख करना पड़ता है। आगरा में एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्टेडियम का निर्माण न केवल खिलाड़ियों के लिए वरदान साबित होगा, बल्कि इससे पर्यटन और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को भी बल मिलेगा। इसके माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय खेल आयोजनों की मेज़बानी कर आगरा को एक खेल गंतव्य के रूप में भी विकसित किया जा सकता है। अतः मेरा माननीय खेल एवं युवा कार्य मंत्री जी से विनम्र अनुरोध है कि आगरा जिले में एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर के खेल स्टेडियम की स्थापना हेतु आवश्यक पहल करें।

(vi) Need to put in place a system for regular maintenance of Rain Gauges in Uttara Kannada and other districts in Karnataka

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI (UTTARA KANNADA): I bring the issue to the kind attention of Ministry of Earth Sciences regarding the Repair and Maintenance of Rain Gauges across Karnataka State and Uttara Kannada District. Karnataka is predominantly an agrarian state, and the livelihoods of our farmers are heavily dependent on rainfall. Accurate rainfall data is crucial for agricultural activities, crop planning, and the effective management of natural calamities such as droughts and floods. Timely and precise data enables the Meteorological Department and the Department of Agriculture to make informed decisions. Therefore, I humbly request the Minister of Earth Sciences to consider this matter with utmost seriousness and issue appropriate directives to the concerned authorities to immediately inspect, repair, or replace all rain gauges at the state and district levels. Furthermore, it is essential to establish a system for the regular maintenance and supervision of these instruments.

(vii) Need for a by-pass road for Kesinga in Kalahandi district, Odisha

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): I would like to request Minister of Road Transport and Highways to grant a by-pass road for Kesinga in Kalahandi district, Odisha. Kesinga is a business Hub with railway station, Utkela airport and most businesses functioning from here. It is highly populated and heavy truck traffic crosses the centre of the town leading to accidents and mishaps. The construction of a bypass road would not only lead to less chaos and traffic problems for the people of the town but also facilitate for smooth commuting of people coming from different districts. It is a huge demand of the people of Kesinga. I hope that the Minister will look into this and sanction a bypass for Keisnga town at the earliest.

(viii) Need to include Rajbanshi language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution

DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY (JALPAIGURI): The Rajbanshi language, also known as Kamtapuri, is spoken by around 2 crore people across North Bengal, Assam and Bihar as well as in Nepal and Bangladesh. It is the mother tongue of the Koch-Rajbongshi community, a culturally and historically significant group with deep roots in the region, particularly in the erstwhile Kamtapur Kingdom. Despite having a rich historical and cultural legacy dating back to the Kamtapur Kingdom, the Rajbanshi language continues to be denied official recognition. It is a distinct language with its own grammar, phonetics, vocabulary, and literary tradition. Linguists and academic bodies have recognized it as a separate language, not a dialect of Bengali or Assamese. The UNESCO Atlas of the

World's Languages in Danger classifies it as a vulnerable language, underscoring the urgent need for its protection and promotion. Inclusion of this language in the Eighth Schedule will ensure preservation and promotion of the language along with educational and institutional support and representation in official and competitive platforms. I therefore urge the Government of India to take proactive steps to examine the case of Rajbanshi language and initiate the process for its inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, ensuring linguistic diversity, cultural preservation, and greater inclusivity in our national framework.

(ix) Need to draft a comprehensive National Policy on Agri-tourism

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (KURUKSHETRA): Agri-tourism is a commercial enterprise that offers a vital alternative income to our farmers, stabilizing their finances against uncertain crop yields. It creates diverse local jobs for artisans, guides, and cooks, especially empowering rural women and youth. It preserves our invaluable heritage from traditional farming methods and indigenous crafts like pottery and weaving to our unique regional cuisines along with creating jobs for artisans, guides, cooks, and transport providers, offering rural women and youth new employment opportunities. The global agri-tourism market, valued at over $42 billion in 2019,is projected to exceed $62billion by 2027, growing at over 13% annually. The Agri-tourism market in India is also experiencing significant growth, driven by increasing demand for unique travel experiences and a desire to connect with rural life. There is an urgent need for promoting agri-tourism through educational and recreational activities such as farm tours, farm-stays,

planting fruits, flowers, and vegetables and rural games. Majority of the populace in India is either directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture, so agri-tourism warrants greater policy attention in India. A dedicated policy would streamline development, promote organic farming, and ensure quality standards through skill development, such as training youth as 'atithi mitras'. Therefore, I strongly urge the Government to constitute a high-level committee, involving all stakeholders, to draft a comprehensive National Policy on Agri-tourism which will empower our farmers and boost the rural economy.

(x) Need for extension of platform of Utran Railway Station in Gujarat to facilitate halting of express trains

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL (SURAT): Surat is very well known as diamond and textile hub of the country and has population of over 70 lakh coming from almost all states across the country. Over 1 crore people from South Gujarat come to Surat through railway. Hence, daily 1.60 lakh people get up and down from Surat railway station. Utran is an adjoining very small railway station falling under jurisdiction of Baroda Railway Division. At present hardly few trains halt at Utran. Utran railway station was renovated thoroughly under 100 Amrit Railway station scheme launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister. But it is still lacking many facilities. One of them is short length of Utran railway platform because of which it is not possible for stoppage of express trains here which has many coaches. My demand is that one new long railway platform be built at Utran in such a way that few express trains could be stopped there. It will not only lessen burden at Surat railway station and traffic near Surat railway station but

also benefit lakhs of people coming from Saurashtra and North India region because most of them inhabit near it. I also demand that till new Utran railway platform is constructed, two or three trains going to or towards Saurashtra and North Gujarat be given stoppages here so that it would become more convenient to the passengers.

(xi) Need to restore operation of train service on Kathana–Borsad-Vadodara route

श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई) (आणंद) : हाल ही में, आनंद और वडोदरा को जोड़ने वाला गंभीरा ब्रिज क्षतिग्रस्त होकर टूट गया है। यह ब्रिज आनंद जिले के अनेक नागरिकों के लिए रोजगार और शिक्षा के उद्देश्य से वडोदरा आवागमन का प्रमुख मार्ग था। ब्रिज के टूटने के कारण, लोगों को अब लगभग 35 किलोमीटर का अतिरिक्त चक्कर लगाना पड़ रहा है, जिससे उनके समय और धन की हानि हो रही है, साथ ही, जिले में बस सुविधाएँ सीमित हैं और उपलब्ध सेवाएँ अत्यधिक महँगी हैं, जिससे आम जनता को और अधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, मैं सरकार से विनम्र अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कोविड-19 महामारी के दौरान बंद की गई कठाना-बोरसद-वडोदरा रेल सेवा को यथाशीघ्र पुनःप्रारंभ करने का कष्ट करें। सरकार के सकारात्मक और त्वरित सहयोग से जनता को दैनिक जीवन से जुड़े इस समस्या से जल्दी निजात मिलेगा।

(xii) Regarding amendment of Section 35(3) of Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY (KHAMMAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to Section 35(3) of the Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, which mandates that police must issue a pre-arrest notice in all cognizable offences punishable up to 7 years, including serious non-bailable cases like Section 498A under IPC. This provision, though intended to

prevent misuse, is resulting in injustice to genuine victims, especially women and children. It allows the accused time to threaten victims, destroy evidence, and evade arrest. Even after the 14-day preliminary inquiry under Section 173(3), no immediate action is taken, denying timely protection to victims of domestic violence, dowry harassment, and cyber crimes. The Supreme Court in Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar cautioned against automatic arrests, but never intended blanket immunity for offenders. I urge the Government to amend Section 35(3) to: 1. Exclude cases involving women, children, and public safety. 2. Allow police to produce the accused before a Magistrate without delay. 3. Permit notice to be served immediately upon complaint in such cases. Justice delayed is justice denied. This amendment is vital to protect victims and uphold rule of law.

(xiii) Regarding payment of pending dues under MGNREGS

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल (बाड़मेर) : राजस्थान में मनरेगा के आज दिनांक तक मटेरियल सप्लायरों एवं मेट कारीगरों का राज्य में लगभग 3800 करोड़ और बाड़मेर जिले का 725 करोड़ रुपए भुगतान लंबित है। वर्ष 2022-23 के कुछ ग्राम पंचायतों में बिल जांच लंबित होने के कारण भुगतान अटका है, जबकि वर्ष 2023-24 के कार्यों के बिल पोर्टल पर फीड किए जा चुके हैं,उसमें मात्र 20% भुगतान ही हो पाया है। सबसे चिंताजनक स्थिति यह है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में किसी प्रकार का भुगतान आरंभ ही नहीं हुआ है। जिससे ग्रामीण विकास कार्यों में बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है। इन स्थितियों ने श्रमिकों, कारीगरों और मटेरियल आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को भारी वित्तीय संकट में डाल दिया है,जिससे पंचायतों में कार्य पूरी तरह ठप पड़े हैं।कई लोगों ने निजी ऋण लेकर निर्माण सामग्री की आपूर्ति की, जो अब डिफॉल्ट की स्थिति में पहुँच गए हैं। यह देरी व स्थिति न केवल ग्रामीण विकास, आजीविका, सामाजिक संतुलन बल्कि अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रभावित व घातक सिद्ध कर रही है, योजना की विश्वसनीयता पर भी प्रश्नचिन्ह खड़ा कर रही है। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि विषय पर संज्ञान लेते

हुए लंबित भुगतानों को शीघ्र करवाए और सिस्टम में व्याप्त तकनीकी, प्रशासनिक अवरोधों को दूर करने के साथ भुगतान प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता व समयबद्धता सुनिश्चित की जाए।

(xiv) Need to ban online gaming

प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ (मुम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : आज देश के लाखों युवा ऑनलाइन गेमिंग की लत के शिकार हो रहे हैं। ये गेम वास्तव में ऑनलाइन जुआ हैं, जिन्हें "Game of Skill" कहकर वैधता दी जा रही है। जीतने की संभावना मात्र 0.00006% होने के बावजूद युवा जल्दी अमीर बनने की चाह में इसमें फँस रहे हैं, जिससे उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, पढ़ाई और पारिवारिक जीवन पर गहरा असर हो रहा है। कई मामलों में तनाव, कर्ज और आत्महत्या जैसी घटनाएँ भी सामने आ रही हैं। ऑनलाइन गेमिंग से कंपनियाँ अरबों कमा रही हैं। एक कंपनी ने 6384 करोड़ रुपये GST चुकाया है, तो सोचने की बात है कि कमाई कितनी हुई होगी। वहीं 71 कंपनियाँ मिलकर 1.12 लाख करोड़ रुपये की टैक्स चोरी कर चुकी हैं। इसके बावजूद सरकार की ओर से कोई ठोस कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही। मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि ऑनलाइन गेमिंग प्लेटफॉर्म्स पर तुरंत प्रतिबंध लगाया जाए, टैक्स चोरी में लिप्त कंपनियों पर कार्रवाई की जाए और देश के युवाओं को इस घातक लत से बचाने केलिए ठोस कदम उठाए जाएँ।

(xv) Need to connect Hisar Airport in Haryana with prominent cities under UDAN Scheme

श्री जय प्रकाश (हिसार) : मैं माननीय नागर विमानन मंत्री जी का ध्यान हरियाणा राज्य के महत्वाकांक्षी हिसार हवाई अड्डे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह हवाई अड्डा उत्तर भारत के लिए एक महत्त्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रीय हवाई केंद्र के रूप में विकसित किया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना से हरियाणा के नागरिकों को बेहतर हवाई संपर्क सुविधा मिलेगी और राज्य के औद्योगिक, शैक्षिक एवं चिकित्सा विकास को भी बल मिलेगा। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस हवाई अड्डे पर यथाशीघ्र नियमित यात्री विमान सेवाएं प्रारंभ की जाएँ तथा इसे UDAN योजना के अंतर्गत प्रमुख शहरों जैसे दिल्ली, मुंबई, जयपुर, चंडीगढ़, वाराणसी व हैदराबाद से जोड़ा जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त, हवाई अड्डे पर

सुविधाओं का शीघ्र विस्तार कर इसे पूर्ण रूप से कार्यात्मक डोमेस्टिक टर्मिनल के रूप में विकसित किया जाए। हिसार हवाई अड्डे के पूर्ण संचालन से न केवल क्षेत्रीय यात्रियों को लाभ होगा, बल्कि रोजगार, व्यापार और निवेश के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे। इस दिशा में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र निर्णय एवं कार्यवाही अपेक्षित है।

(xvi) Need to review the decision to exclude Madurai, Tamil Nadu from the list of 'Points of Call' under the ASEAN Open Sky Policy

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to reconsider its decision to exclude Madurai, one of India's oldest and most culturally significant cities, from the list of points of call under the ASEAN Open Sky Policy. Given its rich heritage and importance, I humbly request the Hon'ble Minister to consider making an exception for Madurai. As a city steeped in history and spirituality, Madurai's Meenakshi Amman Temple attracts millions of pilgrims and tourists every year. Its cultural significance extends beyond India's borders, sharing deep civilizational ties with ASEAN countries like Thailand, Singapore, and Malaysia. However, the lack of direct international connectivity hampers tourism and regional development. Including Madurai under the ASEAN policy would not only boost tourism but also enhance economic viability and promote cultural diplomacy. I urge the Government to treat Madurai as a special case and include it as a designated point of call. This policy change would have a significant national impact, promoting tourism, trade, and cultural exchange.

(xvii) Need to construct embankment from Sharda bridge to Sharda Barrage in Lakhimpur Kheri district, Uttar Pradesh

श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुर (खीरी) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय "उत्तर प्रदेश के लखीमपुर जनपद के विकासखंड नकहा में शारदा नदी पर शारदा पुल से शारदा बैराज के तटबंध" की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। शारदा नदी पर शारदा पुल से शारदा बैराज का उत्तरी तटबंध बना हुआ है, लेकिन दक्षिणी तटबंध ना बना होने के कारण हमेशा शारदा नदी के दक्षिण गांवों की फसलें शारदा नदी के बाढ़ से नष्ट हो जाती है। जानमाल का काफी नुकसान होता है। कृषि योग्य भूमि नष्ट हो जाती है। लोग पलायन को मजबूर हो जाते हैं। अतः मेरा जल शक्ति मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि जनहित में शारदा पुल से शारदा बैराज तक का दक्षिणी तटबंध बनवाने की यथाशीघ्र कृपा करें। जिससे कि क्षेत्रवासियों के संकट का स्थाई समाधान हो सके।

(xviii) Need to include certain castes of eastern Uttar Pradesh in the list of scheduled castes

श्री छोटेलाल (राबर्ट्सगंज) : उत्तर प्रदेश पूर्वांचल में कोल, मुसहर, चेरो, अगरिया, पनिका, कमकर-कहार, मांझी, कोहार, धुनिया, नुनिया (चौहान), सुपर बाल्मीकि, नाई, पाल, बिंद, मल्लाह, निषाद, केवट, कोटि, माली विश्वकर्मा, धागर, धनगर, चौरसिया, खरवार, राजभर इत्यादि छोटी-छोटी जनसंख्या वाली जातियों को अनुसूचित जनजाति में डाल देना चाहिए और जाति गणना कराकर व आर्थिक गणना कराकर इन सभी जातियों का उत्थान करना चाहिए। विशेष बालू, मछली पालन, ठेकेदारी इत्यादि में आरक्षण देकर इनका विकास करना चाहिए। इन सभी जातियों को 5% जनप्रतिनिधित्व में आरक्षण दिया जाए एवं नौकरी में 10% आरक्षण दिया जाए तथा इस आरक्षण को 9वी अनुसूची में शामिल कर देना चाहिए। सरकार के इस कदम से उपरोक्त सभी जातियों को लाभ मिलेगा एवं उनका सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास होगा। इसे उत्तर प्रदेश के हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र रॉबर्ट्सगंज सोनभद्र में एवं पूरे पूर्वांचल सहित पूरे देश में लागू करना चाहिए।

(xix) Need to formulate a long term action plan along with financial assistance for desilting and modernization of Mukutmanipur dam in West Bengal

SHRI ARUP CHAKRABORTY (BANKURA): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for comprehensive cleaning, depth augmentation, and holistic development of the Mukutmanipur Dam located in Bankura district, West Bengal. The dam, situated at the confluence of the Kangsabati and Kumari rivers, is one of the largest earthen dams in India and serves as a lifeline for irrigation, drinking water, and local livelihoods across Bankura, Purulia, and Paschim Medinipur districts. Over the years, significant siltation, unchecked growth of aquatic weeds, and inadequate maintenance have led to a marked reduction in the dam's effective water storage capacity. Restoration of the dam's original depth through systematic desilting and removal of accumulated debris is essential to increase its water retention capacity. Regular cleaning and monitoring will also improve water quality, reduce the risk of waterborne diseases, and promote healthier agricultural practices, improving canal networks, and enhancing eco-tourism facilities—will generate employment. I urge the Government to prioritise the desilting, cleaning, modernisation of the Mukutmanipur Dam, formulate a long-term action plan for development. For this Rs. 1000 crore should be allocated so that this work can be completed on time and effectively. This investment will attract tourists and generate revenue for the locals and the government.

(xx) Need to conduct a feasibility study along with financial assistance for construction of an ROB at Avvaivali Road in Tamil Nadu

SHRI A. MANI (DHARMAPURI): Avvaivali Road is one of the busiest local roads connecting to the District Magistrate's Court and other key administrative offices. Due to increased vehicular traffic, frequent bottlenecks, and safety risks, the commuters, government employees, students, and the public are facing daily hardship. Despite repeated representations at the local level, the absence of a proper overpass or flyover is causing traffic jams, delays in court access, and serious road safety concerns. I urge the Hon'ble Minister for Road Transport and Highways to take immediate steps to initiate a feasibility study and sanction funds for an ROB at Avvaivali Road under CRIF or Bharatmala schemes, in coordination with the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(xxi) Regarding establishment of a 100-bedded ESI hospital in Narasaraopet, Palnadu district, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for establishing a 100-bedded ESI hospital in Narasaraopet, Palnadu district, Andhra Pradesh. The ESIC scheme currently insures over 13 lakh employees in the state, covering workers across 17 districts, but there are only 12 functional ESI hospitals, leading to a glaring gap in access to affordable healthcare for our working population. As per ESIC norms, a 100-bedded hospital can be established if the Insured Population (IP) exceeds 50,000 within a 25 km radius and no other ESI hospital exists within 50 km. Narasaraopet meets this requirement. We appreciate the Government of

India's recent efforts to strengthen ESI healthcare infrastructure by expanding bed capacity, introducing super specialty services, and establishing medical colleges and nursing training institutes in key regions. Building on this momentum, Narasaraopet, with its growing IP population, also deserves timely medical infrastructure under ESIC. I urge the Hon'ble Minister to consider the projected growth of the IP population over the next five years and approve the establishment of a 100-bedded ESI hospital in Narasaraopet, ensuring accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare to our workers and safeguarding their livelihood and well-being.

(xxii) Need to expedite construction of NH-133E between Bhagalpur and Dhakamore into a four-lane road

श्री गिरिधारी यादव (बांका) : बिहार राज्य के अन्तर्गत भागलपुर-ढाका मोड़ तक NH-133E फोरलेन परियोजना की स्वीकृति मिल गई है, जिस पर लगभग 765 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। इस परियोजना के तहत भागलपुर से हंसडीहा तक फोरलेन सड़क का निर्माण किया जाएगा, जिससे शहर के बाजारों में जाम की समस्या से निजात मिलेगा। भागलपुर से ढाका मोड़ तक फोरलेन सड़क का निर्माण किया जाएगा, जिससे यातायात की सुविधा बढ़ेगी। इस परियोजना के लिए 25 गांवों की जमीन अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया पूर्ण कर ली गयी है, जिसमें रजौन प्रखंड के जीवनचक, मुनियाचक, मोसिनचक जैसे गांव शामिल हैं। इस परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य करने हेतु इंजीनियरिंग, प्रोक्योरमेंट और कंस्ट्रक्शन को शामिल किया गया है। इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 765 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें से 11 अरब 22 करोड़ रुपये भागलपुर-ढाका मोड़-हंसडीहा फोर लेन पथ के लिए आवंटित किए गए हैं। अब तक जमीन अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया लगभग में पूरी हो चुकी है। अतः मैं माननीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मंत्रालय से मांग करता हूँ कि यह निर्माण कार्य जल्द से जल्द शुरू करवाने का कष्ट करें, जिससे भागलपुर और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में विकास और आर्थिक गतिविधियों

को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

(xxiii) Regarding uniform norms for construction of houses in urban and rural areas under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव (परभणी) : प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में घरों की कीमतों में अंतर एक प्रमुख मुद्दा बन चुका है। जैसा कि सर्वविदित है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में भूमि की कीमतें तो अधिक होती हैं, लेकिन निर्माण सामग्री, जैसे सीमेंट और लोहे की कीमतें लगभग समान ही होती हैं। इसके विपरीत, शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह सामग्री सस्ती और आसानी से उपलब्ध होती है, जिससे निर्माण लागत कम होती है।

इस अंतर को दूर करने के लिए नीति में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है, ताकि शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में समान अवसर मिल सकें। यदि दोनों क्षेत्रों में निर्माण के लिए समान मानक और आवश्यकताएं निर्धारित की जाएं, तो न केवल निर्माण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार होगा, बल्कि योजना की सफलता भी बढ़ेगी।

मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि सरकार इस विषय पर ध्यान दे और सुनिश्चित करे कि योजना का लाभ सभी वर्गों को समान रूप से मिले। चाहे वह शहरी हो या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का हो इससे न केवल आवास समस्या का समाधान होगा, बल्कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक समानता भी बढ़ेगी।

(xxiv) Regarding proper implementation of PM Fasal Bima Yojna in Marathwada region of Maharashtra

श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे (बीड) : प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदा में सुरक्षा देना था, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में यह योजना पूरी तरह से असफल साबित हो रही है। राज्य में फसल नुकसानी के पंचनामे गलत तरीके से किए जा रहे हैं, जिससे किसानों को उचित मुआवजा नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसके साथ ही, निकृष्ट गुणवत्ता के बीज, अनियमित वर्षा और समय पर सहायता न मिलने के कारण किसानों को दुबारा बुवाई करनी पड़ रही है, जिससे उन पर आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ रहा है। किसानों को कोई भरोसा नहीं रह गया है कि उन्हें न्याय

मिलेगा । इस गंभीर परिस्थिति के चलते मराठवाडा के किसानों में भारी असंतोष फैला है और आत्महत्या की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं । ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि राज्य सरकार बीमा कंपनियों के पक्ष में काम कर रही है और किसानों की पीड़ा की अनदेखी कर रही है । मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस संकट को गंभीरता से लेते हुए प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन, पारदर्शी पंचनामा प्रक्रिया, बीज गुणवत्ता की जांच और बीमा कंपनियों पर कड़ी कार्रवाई हेतु ठोस कदम उठाएं ।

(xxv) Need to restart recording and broadcasting of Urdu Service Programmes by Akashwani

SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH (KARAKAT): Concerns over the abrupt closure of the Urdu Service programmes by Akashwani, has had a detrimental impact within India and abroad. Urdu, being one of the 22 languages recognized in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, holds immense cultural and historical significance in our country. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs, began this vital service in 1965 to connect people, particularly between India and Pakistan, and to provide information to diverse communities in their mother tongue.

The abrupt discontinuation of these broadcasts in April 2023 driven by personal bias against the Urdu language, is an unjustifiable attack on our linguistic diversity. This move has deeply disturbed listeners, who continue to demand the restoration of these programmes. I strongly urge the government to immediately reinstate the recording and broadcasting of Urdu Service programmes, ensuring that this crucial service continues, as it serves as a source of proliferation of knowledge, and cultural preservation.

(xxvi) Regarding correction in the spelling of 'DHANGAR' caste erroneously spelt as 'DHANGAD' in the official records

श्री चंदन चौहान (बिजनौर) : राष्ट्रपति अध्यादेश 1950, 1956 एवं 1976 में गडरिया समुदाय की 'धनगर जाति 27 वे क्रमांक पर अंग्रेजी वर्तनी में DHANGAR एवं हिंदी में धनगर नाम से अंकित रही है। इसी संदर्भ में एससी, एसटी संशोधन बिल-1976 द्वारा हिंदी वर्तनी धनगर' को 'धंगड़ कर दिया गया है। माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद के हस्तक्षेप के बाद 15.11.2012 में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति जनजाति आयोग ने 'धनगर' जाति को ही मान्यता दी गयी। इसके पश्चात 15.09. 2017 में इसी आयोग ने पुनः इसे धगड़ कर दिया। जिससे फिर वहीं भम्र पुनः बन गया जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में धनगर जाति ही निवास करती है।

सर्वप्रथम काका कालेलकर आयोग ने सन 1956 में धनगर जाति को गडरिया जाति के रूप में अंकित कर दिया। जबकि वह पूर्व में 1950 में ही 'धनगर जाति' के रूप में अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में 27वे क्रमांक पर अंकित हो चुकी थी। यही से लगातार भम्र की स्थिति बनी हुई है। सन 1956 की काका कालेलकर समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर पिछड़े वर्ग की जाति सूची में से गडरिया समुदाय जाति के रूप में त्रुटिवश अंकित है, उसे हटाया जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश शासन द्वारा 16 जून 2025 को जारी पत्र में हिंदी वर्तनी में अंकित धंगड़ के स्थान पर पुनः 'धनगर' किया जाए।

सन 1956 से इस जाति के जिन लोगो को त्रुटिवश पिछड़े वर्ग के जाति प्रमाण पत्र जारी किए गए है उन सभी को अनुसूचित जाति 'धनगर' के प्रमाण पत्र निर्गत किये जायें जिससे उन्हें उनका संवैधानिक अधिकार प्राप्त हो सके।

(xxvii) Need to open CGHS Wellness Centre at Kollam

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): CGHS beneficiaries of three districts Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram and Pathanamthitta are facing difficulties due to the lack of sufficient facilities. The beneficiaries are facing crisis due to the overcrowd at Thiruvananthapuram dispensary. The beneficiaries from these

three districts are availing CGHS facility from Thiruvananthapuram. Due to the overcrowd the doctors and staff in the Thiruvananthapuram dispensary are not able to provide service to the beneficiaries in time. The only solution is to open a CGHS wellness center at Kollam.

The request for opening CGHS wellness centre at Kollam was recommended and approved in principle. But the wellness centre is not open till this date. Kollam is an eligible and suitable place to open CGHS wellness center. But the opening of CGHS wellness center is delaying.

Hence I urge upon the Government to appreciate the situation, expedite the process and open the CGHS wellness center at the earliest.

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12.06 hrs (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप एक मिनट रुकिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह सदन है। आप तरीका रखिए। यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, सदन में मांग करने से या किसी विषय पर चर्चा करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। यहां जो भी विषय लिया जाता है, वह बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में चर्चा के द्वारा लिया जाता है। अगर आप सदन के वेल में आकर मांग करेंगे तो कुछ नहीं होगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आपको 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर चर्चा नहीं करनी है? आपको चर्चा करनी है या नहीं करनी है? अगर आपको चर्चा करनी है तो आप अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए और अगर नहीं करनी तो बताइए? आप मेरे सवाल का जवाब दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सभी मेरे पास आए थे और सभी दलों के नेताओं ने सर्वसम्मति से कहा था कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर चर्चा होगी। आप मेरे चैम्बर में चर्चा करते हैं और फिर यहां वेल में आ जाते हैं, क्या यह उचित है?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : राजनीति में नेताओं के कमिटमेंट की भी कुछ बात होती है। आप चर्चा करना चाहते हैं या नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं आप से फिर कह रहा हूँ कि आप 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं या नहीं चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अगर आप चर्चा करना चाहते हैं तो अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या मैं सदन को स्थगित कर दूं? क्या आप चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं? क्या आप 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वेल में किसी भी मुद्दे को उठाने से उस पर चर्चा नहीं होगी। संसद में नियम-प्रक्रिया है। नियम-प्रक्रिया के तहत बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में चर्चा होती है। उसके बाद मुद्दों पर चर्चा होती है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नो, क्या आप चर्चा करना नहीं चाहते हैं? मैं फिर से आपसे अंतिम बार आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही आज एक बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

12.09 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirteen of the Clock.

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13.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirteen of the Clock

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने आपसे पूर्व में आग्रह किया है और मैं आपसे फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सभी दलों के नेताओं से मेरी वार्ता हुई थी और सभी दलों के नेताओं ने कहा था कि ऑपरेशन सिंदूर पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। मैंने सहमति दी थी, सरकार ने सहमति दी थी। अब, मैं फिर आपसे आग्रह कर रहा हूं कि आप लोग ऑपरेशन सिंदूर पर चर्चा होने दें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अन्य सभी विषयों पर सदन में बताने से चर्चा नहीं होगी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं फिर आपसे आग्रह करता हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सर्वदलीय बैठक में इस बात की चर्चा करते कि पहले एसआईआर पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, तब हम सदन चलने देंगे।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप पहले कमिटमेंट करते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अखिलेश जी, आप सदन के नेताओं को भेजा करें तो थोड़ा समझा कर भेजा करें। अगर निर्णय करने की क्षमता हो तो सर्वदलीय बैठक में आया करें। अगर निर्णय कोई पीछे से कर रहा है और उनकी क्षमता नहीं है तो मत आने दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन चलेगा तो ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की चर्चा पर चलेगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

13.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

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14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री किरेन रिजिजू जी, क्या आप कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम सब लोग यहां पर चर्चा करने के लिए आए हैं। मैं एक चीज स्पष्ट रूप से कह देना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी नोटिसेज आए हैं, कई दिनों से नोटिसेज आ रहे हैं, कई मुद्दे दोनों सदनों की ओर से आए हैं। विपक्ष और पक्ष हर पार्टी की तरफ से किसी न किसी मुद्दे के लिए नोटिस सर्व किए गए हैं। हम सरकार की तरफ से नियम और माननीय अध्यक्ष जी की परमिशन के बाद किसी भी चीज के लिए पीछे नहीं हटते हैं। बीएसी में तय किया गया है कि हम पहले ऑपरेशन सिंदूर पर चर्चा करेंगे। अगर कोई और मुद्दा आता है तो उसको बीएसी में तय करेंगे। मेरा अपने विपक्ष के साथियों से अनुरोध है, चूंकि आज सदन दो बार स्थगित हो चुका है, जैसे हमने तय किया है, ऑपरेशन सिंदूर पर 16 घंटे चर्चा करने के बाद अगर कोई भी विषय बीएसी में आएगा और बीएसी में रूल तथा परम्परा के तहत अध्यक्ष जी की परमिशन से जो मुद्दे एक्सैप्ट किये जाएंगे, सरकार उसके लिए तैयार है। किसी विषय को लेकर, यहां कंडीशन लगाकर आज के महत्वपूर्ण ऑपरेशन सिंदूर डिबेट को डिस्टर्ब करने की कोशिश न करें, मेरा आप सभी से यह आग्रह है। … (व्यवधान) मैंने सभी मुद्दों के बारे में कहा है। हर मुद्दा इम्पॉर्टेंट होता है। … (व्यवधान)

14.03 hrs

SPECIAL DISCUSSION ON INDIA'S STRONG, SUCCESSFUL AND DECISIVE 'OPERATION SINDOOR' IN RESPONSE TO TERRORIST ATTACK IN PAHALGAM

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, हम आज आइटम नम्बर-14, पहलगाम में आतंकवादी हमले के जवाब में भारत के मजबूत, सफल एवं निर्णायक 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर विशेष चर्चा के लिए यहां उपस्थित हुए हैं। मेरा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि यह विषय अत्यंत गंभीर एवं संवेदनशील है। ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के माध्यम से भारत की सेना द्वारा आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध निर्णायक कार्रवाई को पूरी दुनिया ने देखा है। हम सबको, हमारी सेना के अदम्य साहस, शौर्य और पराक्रम पर गर्व है। यह सदन साक्षी रहा है, जब भी देश के अंदर गंभीर चुनौती हो, गंभीर मुद्दे हो, हमने राष्ट्रीय मुद्दे पर सदैव एकजुटता दिखाई है। आतंकवाद एक वैश्विक चुनौती है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आज राष्ट्रहित और मानवता के भाव को सर्वोपरि रखते हुए हम इस प्रकार से सारगर्भित और मर्यादित चर्चा करें कि हमारी सेना और अन्य रक्षा बलों का गौरव बढ़े। भारत की संसद से दुनिया में आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध सामूहिक संघर्ष का एक मजबूत संदेश जाए।

माननीय रक्षा मंत्री, श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री राज नाथ सिंह): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सभी दलों के, जितने भी हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य हैं, उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की जो शानदार कामयाबी हासिल हुई है, उस पर चर्चा करने के लिए आज सदन पूरी तरह से तैयार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से देश के उन वीर सपूतों को, उन बहादुर सैनिकों को नमन करता हूं, जिन्होंने राष्ट्र की सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए जब भी आवश्यकता पड़ी है, तब अपना बलिदान देने में वे पीछे नहीं रहे हैं। आज भी वे तैयार हैं और आज भी वे तत्पर हैं। साथ ही, मैं उन सैनिकों की वृत्ति को भी नमन करता हूं, जिन्होंने भारत की एकता और अखंडता

सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपना सर्वस्व बलिदान कर दिया। मैं पूरे देश की तरफ से सेनाओं के सभी जवानों के प्रति कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करता हूं।

आज मैं आपकी अनुमति से 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' से जुड़े कुछ महत्वपूर्ण तथ्यों और विषयों को सदन के समक्ष रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। 6/7 मई, 2025 को भारतीय सेनाओं ने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के नाम से एक ऐतिहासिक सैन्य कार्रवाई को अंजाम दिया। यह केवल एक सैन्य कार्रवाई नहीं थी, बल्कि भारत की संप्रभुता, अस्मिता, देश के नागरिकों के प्रति जिम्मेदारी और आतंकवाद के खिलाफ हमारी नीति का एक इफेक्टिव और डिसाइसिव डिमांस्ट्रेशन था।

जैसा कि इस सदन को जानकारी है कि 22 अप्रैल, 2025 को जम्मू-कश्मीर के पहलगाम क्षेत्र में एक अमानवीय और कायराना आतंकी हमला हुआ था। इस हमले में हमारे 25 निर्दोष नागरिकों सहित एक नेपाली नागरिक की जान भी गई थी। उन निर्दोष लोगों की जान उनका धर्म पूछकर ली गई और यह अपने आप में अमानवीयता का सबसे कुत्सित और घृणित उदाहरण था। यह घटना भारत की सहनशक्ति की सीमा की परीक्षा थी।

इस हमले के तुरंत बाद हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने तीनों सेनाओं के प्रमुखों की एक उच्च स्तरीय बैठक की और उन्हें छूट दी गई कि वे अपने विवेक, स्ट्रेटजिक की अंडरस्टैंडिंग और रीजनल सिक्योरिटी सिचुएशन को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्णायक कार्रवाई करें। इसके बाद हमारे सैन्य नेतृत्व ने न केवल अपनी मेच्योरिटी दिखाई बल्कि उस स्ट्रेटजिक विसडम का परिचय दिया, जिसकी उम्मीद भारत जैसी एक रिस्पांसिबल पावर से की जाती है।

'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' को अंजाम देने से पहले हमारी सेनाओं ने हर पहलू का बहुत ही गहराई के साथ अध्ययन किया। हमारे पास कई विकल्प थे, लेकिन हमने उस विकल्प को चुना, जिसमें आतंकवादियों और उनके ठिकानों को अधिकतम नुकसान पहुंचे और पाकिस्तान के आम नागरिकों को कोई क्षति न होने पाए। हम लोगों ने इस बात की भी चिंता की। हमारी सेनाओं द्वारा की गई वैल कोऑर्डिनेटेड स्ट्राइक्स ने नौ टेररिस्ट इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर टार्गेट को प्रिसिजन के साथ, सटीकता के साथ हिट किया। इस सैन्य कार्रवाई में एक अनुमान के अनुसार 100 से अधिक आतंकवादी, मैं बहुत

संभलकर बोल रहा हूं, हमारी फिगर गलत न होने पाए, जबकि फिगर इससे बहुत अधिक है, 100 से अधिक आतंकवादी, उनके ट्रेनर, उनके शिक्षक, उनके हैंडलर, जो लश्कर-ए-तैयबा और हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन जैसे आतंकवादी संगठनों से संबंधित हैं, ये वही आतंकी संगठन हैं, जिन्हें पाकिस्तान की सेना और आईएसआई का खुला समर्थन प्राप्त है। 7 मई, 2025 को रात्रि 1 बजकर 5 मिनट पर भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों ने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' प्रारंभ किया, जिसमें पाकिस्तान और पाक ऑक्युपाइड कश्मीर में भारत के खिलाफ आतंकी गतिविधियों से जुड़े नौ स्थानों को निशाना बनाया। इसमें पीओके के मुजफ्फराबाद में सवाई नाला और सैयदना बिलाल कैम्प, कोटली में मस्जिद अब्बास, मसकर रहील शाहिद कैम्प, कोटली में बिलपुर कैम्प, भिम्बर में बरनाला कैम्प, कोटली में अब्बास कैम्प, पाकिस्तान के पंजाब प्रांत में बहावलपुर, मुरिदके, सरजाल और मेहमूना जोया शामिल थे। इनमें से सात आतंकी शिविरों को भारतीय सेना ने पूरी तरह से नष्ट कर दिया। जबकि भारतीय वायु सेना ने मुरीदके और बहावलपुर को नेस्तनाबूद कर दिया, जो लश्कर-ए-तौयबा और जैश-ए-मोहम्मद के केन्द्र हैं। यह जानकार पूरे सदन को प्रसन्नता होगी कि केवल 22 मिनट के अन्दर पूरा ऑपरेशन समाप्त हो गया। हमने आतंकवादियों को उनके घर में घुसकर मारा। सशस्त्र बलों ने हमारी माताओं और बहनों की सिन्दूर का बदला लिया। प्रत्येक भारतीय इस भावना से ओत-प्रोत हो गया, मैं चाहूँगा कि एक बार पूरा सदन हमारी सेनाओं, हमारे बहादुर जवानों के शौर्य और पराक्रम के लिए उनका अभिनन्दन करे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सिन्दूर की लाली शौर्य की कहानी है, यह भारत के मस्तक पर वीरता की निशानी है।

सेनाओं ने अंधेरी रात होने के बावजूद, हमले की सफलता के स्पष्ट एविडेंस भी जुटाए हैं। हमारे पास साक्ष्य हैं। हमले के कुछ ही घंटों के भीतर एक प्रेस रिलीज और मीडिया ब्रिफिंग के माध्यम से, इन्हें जनता की जानकारी के लिए जारी कर दिया गया था।

मुझे इसकी पुष्टि करते हुए गौरव की अनुभूति हो रही है कि सशस्त्र बल अपने सभी मिशन के ऑब्जेक्टिव्स को पूरा करने में पूरी तरह से सक्षम रहे और साथ ही कामयाब भी रहे।

महोदय, 7 मई, 2025 को, एक बजकर पैंतीस मिनट पर यानी हमले के तुरंत बाद भारतीय डीजीएमओ ने हॉटलाइन संदेश के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान के डीजीएमओ यानी डायरेक्टर जनरल ऑफ मिलिट्री ऑपरेशंस से सम्पर्क किया और 13 इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर्स के खिलाफ, हमारे हमले के रेशनल और मेथोडोलॉजी के बारे में पूरी जानकारी दी और यह तथ्य भी बताया कि ये हमले एस्केलेटरी नेचर वाले नहीं थे। इसको हम आगे नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

"जिन्ह मोहि मारा, तिन्ह मैं मारे।"

जिस प्रकार से, प्रभु हनुमान जी ने लंका में अपनी रणनीति बनायी थी, उसी प्रकार से हमने भी उन्हीं को निशाना बनाया, जिन्होंने हमें नुकसान पहुँचाया था। हालांकि, पाकिस्तान ने इस रेशनल को समझने से इन्कार कर दिया और उसने अगले कुछ दिनों तक सिविलियन और सैन्य ठिकानों पर गोलीबारी करके, बड़े पैमाने पर सीज़फायर वायलेशन करके स्थिति को एस्केलेट करने की कोशिश की।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, 7 और 8 मई, 2025 की रात को, क्लियरली आइडेंटिफाइड आतंकवाद संबंधी ठिकानों पर हमारे सफल हमले के बाद पाकिस्तान ने स्थिति को एस्केलेट कर दिया और अनमैन्ड एरियल सिस्टम और अन्य साधनों का उपयोग करके भारतीय वायु सेना के बेसेस, भारतीय वायु सेना सेंसर नेटवर्क्स और सेना के फॉरमेशन हेडक्वार्टर से लेकर ब्रिगेडों तक पर भी उसने हमला कर दिया।

हालांकि, हमारी इंटिग्रेटेड डिफेन्स ग्रिड और काउंटर यूएएस ग्रिड ने इन हमलों को सफलतापूर्वक विफल कर दिया।

S-400, MRSAM, आकाश मिसाइल सिस्टम और एयर डिफेन्स गन्स बहुत ही प्रभावी साबित हुई हैं। इस एस्केलेशन पर हमारा जवाबी हमला स्विफ्ट, प्रोपोर्शनेट और नपातुला था। इसमें 8 मई, 2025 को केवल चुनिन्दा पाकिस्तानी एयर डिफेन्स सिस्टम और सेंसर नेटवर्क को प्रिसीजन गाइडेड मिसाइल एम्युनिशन्स के द्वारा टारगेट किया गया।

महोदय, हमारी कार्रवाई पूरी तरह से सेल्फ डिफेन्स में थी, न तो वह प्रोवोकेटिव थी और न

तो एक्सपैंशनिस्ट था। पाक द्वारा ये हमले 7 मई, 2025 से लगातार चले और 10 मई, 2025 को रात के लगभग 1 बजकर तीस मिनट तक बड़े पैमाने पर भारत के ऊपर मिसाइल, रॉकेट, ड्रोन्स व अन्य लांग रेंज के वेपन्स का इस्तेमाल किया।

इसके साथ-साथ, उन्होंने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वारफेयर से जुड़ी टेक्नोलॉजीज का भी सहारा लिया। उनके निशाने पर भारतीय वायु सेना के अड्डे, थल सेना के एम्युनिशन डिपोज, हवाई अड्डे और मिलिट्री कैंट थे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहते हुए मुझे गौरव की अनुभूति हो रही है कि हमारे एयर डिफेन्स सिस्टम, काउंटर ड्रोन सिस्टम और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इक्विप्मेंट्स ने पाकिस्तान के हमले को पूरी तरह से नाकाम कर दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान हमारे किसी भी टारगेट को हिट नहीं कर पाया और हमारे किसी भी इम्पॉर्टेंट असेट्स को नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। हमारी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था चाक-चौबंद थी और हम लोगों ने हर हमले को रोका है। मैं इस चीज के लिए भारतीय सेना के बहादुर सैनिकों की जमकर सराहना करता हूं, जिन्होंने दुश्मन के हर मंसूबे पर पानी फेर दिया था। मैं अपने प्रतिपक्ष के मित्रों से भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बार फिर से भारत की सेनाओं के जवानों का कम से कम मेज थप-थपाकर अभिनंदन करिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान के इस हमले के जवाब में हमारी कार्रवाई साहसिक थी, ठोस और प्रभावी थी। भारतीय वायु सेना ने वेस्टर्न फ्रंट पर पाकिस्तान के हवाई अड्डों, कमांड एंड कंट्रोल सिस्टम्स, मिलिट्री इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर्स और एयर डिफेंस सिस्टम को निशाना बनाया था। हमारी सेनाओं ने इस मिशन को सफलतापूर्वक अंजाम देने में कामयाबी हासिल की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सेनाओं ने चकलाला, सरगोधा, रफीकी, रहीम यार खान, जैकबाबाद, सुक्कुर और भलारी जैसे बड़े एयरबेसेज़ पर प्रहार किया था और पूरी दुनिया ने भारतीय वायु सेना के शौर्य और पराक्रम की तस्वीर देखी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' ट्राई सर्विसेज़ कोऑर्डिनेशन का एक बेमिसाल उदाहरण

था। जब भारतीय वायु सेना ने आसमान से हमले किए थे, तब हमारी थल सेना ने जमीन पर मोर्चा संभाल लिया था। हमारे जवान नियंत्रण रेखा पर पूरी ताकत से डटे रहे और पाकिस्तान की हर हरकत का करारा जवाब दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोग पूछते हैं कि भारतीय नौसेना का क्या रोल था। भारतीय नौसेना ने भी उत्तरी अरब सागर में अपनी तैनाती मजबूत कर दी। भारतीय नौसैनिकों ने पाकिस्तान को यह साफ संदेश दिया कि हम समुद्र से लेकर जमीन तक पाकिस्तान के हर महत्वपूर्ण ठिकानों पर प्रहार करने में न केवल सक्षम हैं, बल्कि हम तैयार हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस ऑपरेशन का मकसद टेररिस्ट कैंप्स और उनके सपोर्टर्स को टारगेट करना, उन्हें नेस्तनाबूद करना था और उन्हें एक साफ संदेश देना था कि भारत आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध जीरो टॉलरेंस रखता है। भारत ने कार्रवाई इसलिए रोकी, क्योंकि कॉन्फ्लिक्ट के पहले और उसके दौरान जो भी पॉलिटिकल और मिलिट्री ऑब्जेक्टिव्स तय किए गए थे, उसे हम पूरी तरह से हासिल कर चुके थे। इसलिए यह कहना, यह मानना कि यह ऑपरेशन किसी दबाव में रोका गया था, यह बेबुनियाद है और सरासर गलत है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं इस सदन को फिर से आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि मैंने अपने राजनैतिक जीवन में ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि अपने राजनैतिक जीवन में जान-बूझकर कभी भी असत्य न बोलूं, मैंने इसकी भरपूर कोशिश की है, चाहे वह सदन हो अथवा सदन के बाहर हो। ... (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को यह भी अवगत कराना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। आप क्यों खड़े हो गए?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राज नाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को यह भी अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि सीमा पार करना या वहां की टेरिटरी कैप्चर करना, इस ऑपरेशन का उद्देश्य नहीं था। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' प्रारंभ करने का मकसद उन टेरर नर्सरीज़ को खत्म कर देना था, जिन्हें पाकिस्तान ने वर्षों से

पाला-पोसा हुआ था।

यह ऑपरेशन उन मासूम परिवारों को न्याय दिलाने के लिए लॉन्च किया गया था, जिन्होंने पाक स्पॉन्सर्ड टेररिस्ट अटैक्स में अपने प्रियजनों को खोया था। हमारी सेनाओं ने सिर्फ उनको टारगेट किया था, जो इन आतंकियों को सपोर्ट करते हुए भारत पर हमला करने की कोशिश में लगातार शामिल थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' का ओवरऑल पॉलिटिको-मिलिट्री ऑब्जेक्टिव यह था कि आतंकवाद के रूप में प्रॉक्सी-वॉर लड़ रहे पाकिस्तान को सजा दी जाए। इसी वजह से आर्म्ड फोर्सेज़ को पूरी आजादी दी गई थी कि वे अपने टार्गेट खुद चुनें और करारा जवाब दें। ... (व्यवधान) इस ऑपरेशन का उद्देश्य कोई भी युद्ध छेड़ना नहीं था, बल्कि फोर्स के डिमॉन्सट्रेटिव यूज़ से एडवर्सरी को झुकने के लिए मजबूर करना था। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 10 मई की सुबह, जब भारतीय वायु सेना ने पाकिस्तान की मल्टिपल एयरफील्ड्स पर करारा प्रहार किया, तो पाकिस्तान ने हार मान ली और हॉस्टैलिटीज़ रोकने की कोशिश की। ... (व्यवधान) अब रोक दीजिए, महाराज। ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने यह कोशिश की, हमारे डीजीएमओ से बात की कि महाराज, अब रोक दीजिए, बहुत हो गया। ... (व्यवधान) यह पेशकश इस 'कैविएट' के साथ स्वीकार की गई थी कि ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राहुल गांधी (रायबरेली) : तो आपने क्यों रोकी? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राज नाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्यों रुका, इसका पहले ही मैं पूरी तरह से वर्णन कर चुका हूं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं नेता, प्रतिपक्ष से बहुत सम्मान से कहना चाहता हूं कि कृपया एक बार मेरा पूरा भाषण सुन लें। आपको प्रश्न पूछने की पूरी आजादी है, आप प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं, मैं उनका उत्तर दूंगा। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 10 मई की सुबह, जब भारतीय वायु सेना ने पाकिस्तान की मल्टिपल

एयरफील्ड्स पर करारा प्रहार किया, तो पाकिस्तान ने हार मान ली और उन्होंने हॉस्टैलिटीज़ रोकने की पेशकश की। ... (व्यवधान) हम लोगों के द्वारा यह पेशकश इस 'कैविएट' के साथ स्वीकार की गई कि यह ऑपरेशन केवल पॉज़ किया गया है, स्थगित किया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ऑपरेशन समाप्त नहीं हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) अगर पाकिस्तान की ओर से भविष्य में कोई भी मिसएडवेंचर हुआ, तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि यह ऑपरेशन दोबारा प्रारंभ होगा। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय वायु सेना के जबरदस्त हमलों, नियंत्रण रेखा पर थल सेना की मजबूत जवाबी कार्रवाई और नौसेना के हमलों के डर ने पाकिस्तान को झुकने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान की हार उनकी एक सामान्य विफलता नहीं थी, बल्कि यह उसके सैन्य बल और मनोबल, दोनों की एक हार थी। ... (व्यवधान) 10 मई को पाकिस्तान के डीजीएमओ ने भारत के डीजीएमओ से संपर्क किया और सैन्य कार्रवाईयों को रोकने की अपील की। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन में यह बात फिर से दोहराना चाहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान के डीजीएमओ ने भारत के डीजीएमओ से संपर्क किया और सैन्य कार्रवाईयों को रोकने की अपील की। ... (व्यवधान) 12 मई को दोनों देशों के डीजीएमओ के बीच औपचारिक संवाद हुआ और दोनों पक्षों ने सैन्य कार्रवाईयों पर विराम लगाने का निर्णय लिया। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सैनिकों का जो मनोबल है, मातृभूमि की रक्षा करने का जो उनका समर्पण है, 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के दौरान उसका दर्शन 140 करोड़ से अधिक भारतवासियों ने देखा। ... (व्यवधान) मुझे खुद भी और प्रधानमंत्री जी को भी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जाकर हमारे जवानों से मुलाकात करने का अवसर मिला है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीनगर के मिलिट्री बेस पर, भुज के एयर बेस पर, उधमपुर के कॉमन सेंटर पर, हर जगह मैंने प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अपनी आंखों से देखा कि हमारे सैनिकों का मनोबल अपनी पूरी

बुलंदी पर था। ... (व्यवधान) उनकी आंखों में विश्वास है और उनका संकल्प अडिग है। ... (व्यवधान) वे न केवल भारत की सीमाओं की रक्षा कर रहे हैं, बल्कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान की भी रक्षा कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी देश में जनता सत्तापक्ष को और विपक्ष को अलग-अलग दायित्व सौंपती है और हैल्दी डेमोक्रेसी में तो यह स्वाभाविक ही है। ... (व्यवधान) सत्तापक्ष का काम होता है जनता के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कार्य करना और विपक्ष का काम होता है सरकार से जनता के मुद्दों से संबंधित जरूरी प्रश्न पूछना। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' क्यों शुरू किया गया, इसकी जानकारी पहले भी दी गई है और आज भी मैंने यह जानकारी सदन को दी है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कभी-कभी हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के लोग यह पूछते रहे हैं कि हमारे कितने विमान गिरे? मुझे लगता है कि उनका यह प्रश्न हमारी राष्ट्रीय जन-भावनाओं का सही से प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं कर रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ऐसा मुझे लगता है। ... (व्यवधान)

उन्होंने एक बार भी हमसे यह नहीं पूछा है कि हमारी सेनाओं ने दुश्मन के कितने विमान मार गिराए। यदि उन्हें प्रश्न पूछना ही है, तो उनका प्रश्न यह होना चाहिए कि क्या भारत ने आतंकवादी ठिकानों को तबाह किया, तो उसका उत्तर है - हां। मैं विपक्ष के सम्मानित साथियों से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपको प्रश्न पूछना है, तो यह प्रश्न पूछिए कि क्या 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' सफल रहा, तो इसका उत्तर है - हां। अगर आपको प्रश्न पूछना है, तो यह प्रश्न पूछिए कि जिन आतंकियों ने हमारी बहनों, हमारी बेटियों का सिंदूर मिटाया, क्या हमारी सेनाओं ने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' में उन आतंकियों के आकाओं को मिटाया, तो इसका उत्तर है - हां। अगर आपको प्रश्न पूछना है, तो यह पूछिए कि इस ऑपरेशन में क्या हमारे जांबाज सैनिकों को कोई क्षति हुई, तो उसका उत्तर है - नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब लक्ष्य बड़े हों, तो अपेक्षाकृत छोटे मुद्दों पर हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाना चाहिए। लक्ष्य बड़े हों, तो अपेक्षाकृत जो छोटे मुद्दे होते हैं, कम्पैरेटिवली उन पर ध्यान नहीं जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि छोटे मुद्दों पर ही ध्यान देते रहने से देश की सुरक्षा और सैनिकों के सम्मान व उत्साह

जैसे बड़े मुद्दों से ध्यान हट सकता है, जैसा कि विपक्ष के हमारे कुछ साथियों के साथ हो रहा है। चूंकि, विपक्ष के मित्र 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' को लेकर उचित प्रश्न नहीं पूछ पा रहे हैं, तो मैं उन्हें क्या बताऊं? मैं लगभग चार डिकेड्स से अधिक समय से राजनीति में हूं। सत्ता पक्ष हो या विपक्ष हो, अपनी पार्टी हो या दूसरी पार्टी, कभी भी किसी के साथ दलगत राजनीति को मैंने शत्रुतापूर्ण तरीके से जिंदगी में नहीं देखा है। आज अगर विपक्ष प्रश्न पूछने में असफल है, तो मैं विपक्ष को इस काम में उसकी मदद करना चाहता हूं। मैं विपक्ष के अपने सम्मानित साथियों से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आज हम लोग सत्ता पक्ष में हैं, तो ऐसा नहीं है कि हमेशा सत्ता पक्ष में ही रहें। यह आवश्यक नहीं है और किसी के लिए आवश्यक नहीं है। एक लंबे समय तक हमने विपक्ष का काम किया है, एक लंबा समय हमने सरकारों से सवाल पूछने में लगाया है। जनता ने जब हमें विपक्ष में रहने का दायित्व सौंपा था, तो हमने विपक्ष में रहकर विपक्ष की भूमिका को बड़े ही सकारात्मक तरीके से निभाया है। विपक्ष में रहकर हमने कैसे प्रश्न पूछे, इसके कुछ उदाहरण मैं यहां रखना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्ष 1962 में चीन के साथ हुए युद्ध में जब दुखद परिणाम आया, तो हमने उस समय की सरकार से प्रश्न पूछे थे। वह प्रश्न यह था कि हमारे देश की धरती पर दूसरे देश का कब्जा कैसे हुआ? हमने यह प्रश्न पूछा था कि हमारी सेना और हमारी जनता अपमानित क्यों हुई? हमने यह प्रश्न पूछा था कि बड़ी संख्या में हमारे सैनिक हताहत कैसे हुए? हमने यह प्रश्न नहीं पूछा था कि हमारे टैंक, हमारी मशीनें, हमारी बंदूकें क्यों ध्वस्त हो गईं? यह प्रश्न हमने नहीं पूछा था। मशीनों और तोपों की चिंता न करके, हमने देश की टेरिटरी की चिंता की, हमने देश के सैनिकों की चिंता की। इसी तरह वर्ष 1971 के युद्ध में हमने पाकिस्तान को सबक सिखाया था। मैं उस समय की सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। हमने अपने राजनीतिक और सैन्य नेतृत्व की प्रशंसा की। हमने यह नहीं देखा कि किस दल की सरकार है, किस विचारधारा की सरकार है। हमने इसकी चिंता नहीं की थी। हमारे नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने संसद में खड़े होकर उस समय के नेतृत्व की प्रशंसा की थी। हमने इस बात की खुशी जाहिर की कि हमने अपने शत्रु को सबक सिखाया। हमने उस दौरान यह प्रश्न नहीं पूछा कि सबक सिखाने के दौरान भारत के कितने प्लेन्स गिरे? भारत के कितने

इक्वीपमेंट्स बर्बाद हुए? उस समय हम लोगों ने यह प्रश्न नहीं पूछा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि मैं इसे और भी प्रेक्टिकल तरीके से समझाऊं, तो किसी भी परीक्षा के परिणाम में रिजल्ट मैटर करता है। अगर किसी परीक्षा में कोई बच्चा अच्छे मार्क्स लेकर आ रहा है तो हमारे लिए उसके मार्क्स मैटर करने चाहिए। हमें इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखना चाहिए कि एग्जाम के दौरान उसकी पैंसिल टूट गई थी या उसका पैन खो गया था। अल्टीमेटली रिजल्ट मैटर करता है और रिजल्ट यह है कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के दौरान हमारी सेनाओं ने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था, उन लक्ष्यों को पूर्ण रूप से प्राप्त करने में हमने कामयाबी हासिल की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत हमेशा से पाकिस्तान सहित अपने पड़ोसी देशों से मित्रता और सहयोगपूर्ण संबंध का सदैव इच्छुक रहा है। इसके लिए भारत की सभी सरकारों ने ईमानदारी से प्रयास भी किए। वे चाहे आदरणीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी हों या अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी हों या स्वर्गीय मनमोहन सिंह जी हों या प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हों, सभी ने हमेशा चाहा है कि इस इलाके में शांति और समृद्धि बनी रहे। ... (व्यवधान) सभी ने यह चाहा है। यह बात हमारी सिविलाइजेशनल वैल्यूज़ के साथ मेल खाती है, इसलिए ऐसा हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरा विश्व जानता है कि पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने शांति का संदेश लेकर वर्ष 1999 में लाहौर बस यात्रा की थी। वह सिर्फ एक यात्रा नहीं थी। वह यात्रा भारत की संस्कृति और शांति की प्रतीक थी। यह हमारे भारत की प्रकृति थी। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने लाहौर पहुंच कर मीनार-ए-पाकिस्तान पर विजिटर्स बुक में जो लिखा था, आज भी लोग जिसका जिक्र करते हैं। उन्होंने लिखा था कि मैं चर्चा करता हूं। उन्होंने लिखा था कि "मीनार-ए-पाकिस्तान से मैं पाकिस्तान की जनता को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि भारत स्थायी शांति और मित्रता का आकांक्षी है।" मैंने पहले भी कहा है और फिर भी कहता हूं कि एक स्थिर और समृद्ध पाकिस्तान भारत के हित में है। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं होना चाहिए। यह हमारी सोच थी। यह हमारी शांति की पहल थी। हमारी यह पहल हजारों साल पुरानी सांस्कृतिक चेतना, नैतिक शक्ति और सभ्यता के उन मूल्यों से निकली थी, जो शांति को शक्ति मानते हैं। लेकिन हमारे शांति के प्रयास को

हमारी उदारता या सरलता समझ लिया गया। जब हम शांति के लिए कदम बढ़ा रहे थे तो उसी वक्त पाकिस्तान कारगिल में घुसपैठ की साजिश रच रहा था। हम दोस्ती की राह पर थे, तो वह षड्यंत्र की राह पर था। जब मामला खुलकर सामने आया तो हमारे वीर सैनिकों ने घुसपैठ के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करना प्रारम्भ किया। जब भारत की जीत सामने दिखाई दे रही थी तो पाकिस्तान ने परमाणु युद्ध की धमकी दे डाली। तब हमारे तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था– "पाक सेना के परमाणु हमले से भारत का तो कुछ नहीं बिगड़ेगा, लेकिन पाकिस्तान दूसरे दिन का सूरज नहीं देख पाएगा।" यानी अटल जी शांति का जो पैग़ाम लेकर गए थे, वही अटल जी शक्ति का भी परिचय देने में तनिक भी नहीं हिचके। यही भारत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सामर्थ्य का उद्घोष था। यह एक स्पष्ट संदेश था कि भारत शांति चाहता है, लेकिन अगर कोई हमारी संप्रभुता को चुनौती देगा तो उसका जवाब भी उतनी ही दृढ़ता से दिया जाएगा। जब वर्ष 2015 में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने लाहौर जाकर नवाज शरीफ से मुलाकात की तो भारत ने फिर से दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया। … (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वाकई में हम शांति की राह पर चलना चाहते हैं।…(व्यवधान) क्योंकि हमारी मूल प्रकृति बुद्ध की है, युद्ध की नहीं है। हमारी सरकार ने भी पाकिस्तान के साथ शांति स्थापित करने के अनेक प्रयत्न किए लेकिन बाद में हमने वर्ष 2016 में सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक से, वर्ष 2019 में बालाकोट में एयर स्ट्राइक से और वर्ष 2025 के ऑपरेशन सिंदूर से शांति स्थापित करने का दूसरा रास्ता अपनाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और हमारी सरकार का स्टैंड बिल्कुल क्लियर है कि टेररिज्म एंड टॉक्स, ये दोनों साथ नहीं चल सकते। सभ्य मुल्कों के बीच बातचीत होती है, लोकतांत्रिक देशों में बातचीत होती है, पर, एक ऐसा देश जिसके वजूद में लोकतंत्र का एक कतरा भी न हो और सिर्फ रिलिजियस फैनेटिसिज्म, टेररिज्म और हेट्रेड अगेनस्ट इंडिया हो, उसके साथ संवाद किसी भी सूरत में नहीं किया जा सकता। अध्यक्ष महोदय, टेररिज्म की जो भाषा होती है, वह खून, डर और नफरत है, संवाद नहीं। गोलियों की आवाज में संवाद की आवाज

दब जाती है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां पर खून बहता है, वहां पर बातचीत की गुंजाइश नहीं बचती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब पाकिस्तान की वर्तमान स्थिति जगजाहिर है। जिस देश ने आतंक को अपनी विदेश नीति का औजार बना लिया है, वह अंतत: अपने ही जाल में फंस जाता है। पाकिस्तान की नीति और चरित्र को लेकर कोई भ्रम नहीं रहना चाहिए। यह एक ऐसा देश है जो वैश्विक आतंकवाद की नर्सरी है और उन्होंने इसको अपनी स्टेट पॉलिसी का भी एक आधार बनाया हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के दौरान पूरी दुनिया ने देखा है कि पाकिस्तान में सरकार आतंकवादियों के लिए स्टेट फ्यूनरल का इंतजाम कर रही है और सैन्य अधिकारी भी आतंकवादियों के जनाजे में भाग लेते हैं। यह वही देश है, जो सीमा पर सैनिकों से लड़ने का साहस नहीं जुटा पाता, इसलिए निर्दोष नागरिकों, बच्चों और तीर्थयात्रियों को आतंकवाद का निशाना बनाता है। पाकिस्तान की सेना और आईएसआई आतंकवाद को एक प्रॉक्सी वार के रूप में इस्तेमाल करती हैं और उसके सहारे वे भारत को डिस्टैब्लाइज करने का सपना देखती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लोकतंत्र के मंदिर में खड़े होकर यह बात कह रहा हूं कि भारत को थाउजैंड कट्स देने का सपना पालने वालों को नींद से जग जाना चाहिए। यह मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाला नया भारत है, जो आतंकवाद के खिलाफ किसी हद तक जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भारत का इतिहास जानते हैं। देखिए, हमने कभी भी किसी की एक इंच जमीन पर आज तक कब्जा नहीं किया। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि युद्ध अपनी बराबरी वालों से करना चाहिए। ऐसा गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी ने लिखा है। गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी कहते हैं कि नीति ऐसी ही होनी चाहिए। प्रीति और वैर बराबरी वाले से ही करनी चाहिए। यदि शेर मेढकों को मारे तो उसका बहुत अच्छा संदेश नहीं जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश की सेना शेर है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान जैसा देश जो साइज, सामर्थ्य, शक्ति और समृद्धि में हमारे आस-पास भी नहीं है, उस मुल्क से कैसा मुकाबला। जो मुल्क अपने अस्तित्व के लिए दूसरों पर आश्रित हो उसके मुकाबले का मतलब है, अपना स्तर कम करना। हमारी नीति है - आतंकवाद के खिलाफ प्रभावी कार्रवाई करना। हमारा पाकिस्तान विरोध

उनकी आतंकवाद की नीति के कारण है। इसलिए पाकिस्तान से हमारा विरोध है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हम शांति की आशा के लिए हाथ बढ़ाना जानते हैं, तो अशांति फैलाने वाले हाथों को उखाड़ना भी जानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हम शांति के प्रयास करना जानते हैं, तो दुष्टों को जो भाषा समझ में आए, उसी भाषा में समझाना भी जानते हैं। 'शठे शाठ्यं समाचरेत' अर्थात् दुष्ट के साथ दुष्टता का व्यवहार करना पड़ता है। हमने भगवान कृष्ण से सीखा है, शिशुपाल की सौ गलतियां माफ की जा सकती हैं, किन्तु अंत में धर्म की रक्षा के लिए सुदर्शन चक्र उठाना ही पड़ता है। हमने पार्लियामेंट पर अटैक सहा है, 2008 में मुंबई का अटैक सहा है, अटैक झेला है। लेकिन अब हमने कह दिया है कि “enough is enough”. अब हमने सुदर्शन चक्र उठा लिया है। हमारी प्रवृत्ति भगवान राम और भगवान कृष्ण से प्रेरित है, जो हमें शौर्य भी सिखाता है और धैर्य भी सिखाता है। इस सीख को हम प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व विदेश और रक्षा नीति में सीधा प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। आज भारत पहले दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाता है लेकिन अगर कोई देश धोखा दे तो हम उसकी कलाई भी मरोड़ना जानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी नीति एकदम स्पष्ट है। हमने पाकिस्तान से एक समय लाहौर बस यात्रा की भाषा में बात की थी, लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने हमारी उस भाषा को नहीं समझा, अब हम उन्हें बालाकोट एयर स्ट्राइक की भाषा में जवाब दे रहे हैं। भारत के लिए शांति हमारी प्राथमिकता है और हमारी शक्ति उसका आधार है। यह शक्ति हमारे सामर्थ्य से पैदा हुई है और यह शक्ति ग्यारह साल में कई गुना बढ़ गई है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि पहले नहीं था लेकिन पहले से कई गुना बढ़ गया है। आज भारत विश्व की चौथी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है, अभी मॉर्गन स्टेनली की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्ष 2028 तक विश्व की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की ओर भारत चल पड़ा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आर्थिक उन्नति के साथ-साथ भारत रक्षा के क्षेत्र में वर्ष 2014 से उल्लेखनीय परिवर्तन हुआ है, रिमार्केबल चेंज आया है । आज का भारत डिफेंस सेक्टर में आत्मनिर्भरता, सेल्फ रिलाएंट और स्वदेशी उत्पादन की दिशा में तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है। आज

हम हर दृष्टि से सामर्थ्य और सक्षम हैं। मैं सदन को जानकारी देना चाहता हूं, जब सारे चीफ और सीडीएस से प्रश्न पूछा गया कि क्या आप ऑपरेशन के लिए तैयार हैं? सभी ने क्षण भर की देर नहीं लगायी, उन्होंने कहा, "Yes, Sir".

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऑपरेशन सिंदूर हमारी सामर्थ्य का ही प्रतीक है, जिसमें हमने दिखा दिया कि अगर कोई हमारे नागरिकों को मारेगा तो भारत चुप नहीं बैठेगा। भारत की आत्मरक्षा के लिए हमारा राजनीतिक तंत्र और नेतृत्व बिना किसी दबाव के काम करेगा। हमारी मिसाइल्स फिजिकल सीमाएं लांघेंगी, हमारे वीर सैनिक दुश्मन की मकर तोडेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आतंकवाद को उसके हर रूप और स्वरूप में पूरी तरह से समाप्त करने के लिए पूरी तरह से प्रतिबद्ध हैं। इस संदर्भ में हमें एक महत्वपूर्ण बात समझनी होगी, Pakistan sponsored terrorism is not random madness. There is a method in this madness. यह एक सुनियोजित रणनीति है, यह एक फंडामेंटल रेज है।

प्रसिद्ध लेखक वी.एस.नॉयपाल ने सही कहा था, पाकिस्तान में होना एक ऐसी अल्टरनेट और कंट्रास्टिक रियलिटी है, where war is peace; freedom is slavery; and ignorance is strength. यानी यहां युद्ध ही शांति है, गुलामी ही स्वतंत्रता है और जहालत, अज्ञानता ही ताकत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्रायोजित आतंकवाद पागलपन नहीं है, यह सोची-समझी साजिश का हिस्सा है। यह एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है, जो आतंकवाद को एक पॉलीटिकल टूल की तरह इस्तेमाल करता है। यह सिर्फ आतंकवाद नहीं है, यह एक टूलकिट है, एक ऐसा टूलकिट, जिसे पाकिस्तान की सेना और उसकी एजेंसियां एक नीति के तहत अपनाये हुए है। This toolkit is in opposition to civilised code of conduct that the rest of the world prefers to abide by.

यानी यह टूल किट उस सिविलाइज्ड कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट के खिलाफ है, जिसे दुनिया का हर जिम्मेदार देश मानता है। यह एक ऐसी कट्टरपंथी सोच की उपज है, जिसमें सहिष्णुता के लिए

कोई जगह नहीं है। हमारा पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई सीमा का संघर्ष नहीं है, बल्कि सभ्यता बनाम बर्बरता का संघर्ष है। पाकिस्तान के हुक्मरान जानते हैं कि उनके सैनिक युद्ध के मैदान में भारत से नहीं जीत सकते हैं इसलिए वे आतंक को पालते हैं। वे केवल आतंकवाद को पालते ही नहीं है, बल्कि प्रशिक्षण भी देते हैं और फिर दुनिया के सामने खड़े होकर निर्दोष बनने की कोशिश करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान दोहरे मापदंड और झूठ की बुनियाद पर खड़ा हुआ एक ऐसा देश है, जो अब फेल्ड स्टेज के तौर पर देखा जा रहा है। भारत ने ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के जरिए पूरी दुनिया को दिखा दिया है कि हम इस आतंकवाद के गंदे खेल को जड़ से समाप्त करने का संकल्प ले चुके हैं। जब अटल जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब पाकिस्तान के साथ कम्पोजिट डायलॉग के लिए भारत की शर्त थी कि पाकिस्तान अपनी जमीन का उपयोग भारत के खिलाफ आतंकवाद फैलाने के लिए नहीं करेगा। पाकिस्तान के साथ कम्पोजिट डायलॉग के लिए भारत की यह शर्त थी। इसे पाकिस्तान ने भी मान लिया लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वर्ष 2009 में शर्म अल शेख में तत्कालीन सरकार ने एक बड़ी भूल की। जब कम्पोजिट डायलॉग प्रोसेस से पाकिस्तान प्रायोजित आतंकवाद को डिलिंक कर दिया गया, यानी बातचीत जारी रखने के लिए पाकिस्तान द्वारा अपनी जमीन को आतंकवाद के लिए प्रयोग न करने की शर्त को ही डायल्यूट कर दिया। मैं मानता हूं कि यह भारत की स्ट्रेटेजिक पोजिशनिंग को कमजोर करने वाला एक कदम था।

अध्यक्ष जी, ऐसी ही एक और गंभीर चूक तत्कालीन सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2006 में हवाना में हुई थी, जब पाकिस्तान को आतंकवाद का विक्टिम माना गया था और एक जाइंट एंटी टेरेर मैकेनिज्म बनाने पर सहमति भी हुई थी। यह सोचने वाली बात है कि जो देश आतंक को पैदा करता है, आतंकवाद को पालता है, उस देश को ही आतंक से पीड़ित मान लेना कितना बड़ा स्ट्रेटेजिक ब्लंडर है। आतंकवाद के खिलाफ हमारी लड़ाई केवल सीमा पर ही नहीं बल्कि वैचारिक मार्चों पर भी लड़ी जा रही है। इसी उद्देश्य से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कई हाईलेवल डेलिगेशन्स का गठन किया था, जिसमें हमारे लगभग सभी अधिकांश दलों के सम्मानित सदस्य शामिल थे। उनमें विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स शामिल थे और सचमुच इन डेलिगेशन्स ने वैश्विक मंचों पर जाकर भारत की बात

बहुत ही प्रभावी तरीके से रखी और आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध वैश्विक समर्थन को उन्होंने मजबूत किया।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं उन सभी डेलिगेशन्स के सम्मानित सदस्यों के प्रति शीश झुकाकर आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने भारत का आतंकवाद के खिलाफ स्टैंड तथा जीरो टालरेंस की पालिसी और ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के बारे में दुनिया के देशों को सही तरीके से अवगत कराया, प्रभावी तरीके से अवगत कराया। ऑपरेशन सिंदूर को लेकर सर्वदलीय बैठक भी हुई। I am very happy to tell the House that during Operation Sindoor, all the political parties of the country kept aside all ideologies and differences and showed solidarity with the nation, with the soldiers and with the Government. मैं एक बार फिर इसके लिए आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। मुझे लगता है कि यही इस देश के लोकतंत्र की खूबसूरती है। जैसा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने भी कहा है कि ऑपरेशन सिंदूर अभी रुका है, समाप्त नहीं हुआ है। यदि आवश्यकता पड़ी, यदि पाकिस्तान फिर किसी नापाक हरकत की कोशिश करता है, तब हम और भी कठोर तथा निर्णायक कार्यवाही करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान के मन में भारत को लेकर जो बहुत बड़ी गलतफहमी थी, वह हमने दूर कर दी है। यदि थोड़ी-बहुत गलतफहमी बची भी होगी, तो उसे भी हम दूर कर देंगे। मुझे राष्ट्र कवि रामधारी सिंह दिनकर जी की कुछ पंक्तियां याद आती हैं-

“क्षमाशील हो रिपु-समक्ष तुम हुए विनत जितना ही,
दुष्ट कौरवों ने तुमको कायर समझा उतना ही॥”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत ने न केवल अपनी सैन्य क्षमता का प्रदर्शन किया, बल्कि अपनी राष्ट्रीय दृढ़ता, नैतिकता और राजनीतिक कुशलता का भी परिचय दिया। भारत अब किसी भी आतंकी हमले का निर्णायक और स्पष्ट उत्तर देगा। हमने एक नई लक्ष्मण रेखा खींच ली है। अब आतंकवाद को आश्रय और समर्थन देने वालों को कोई शरण नहीं मिलेगी। भारत किसी भी तरीके से, किसी भी तरह के न्यूक्लियर ब्लैक-मेलिंग या अन्य दबावों के आगे अब झुकने वाला नहीं है। ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के माध्यम से हमने जो किया और उससे पहले सर्जिकल व एयर स्ट्राइक के जरिए

जो संदेश दिया, वह बहुत पहले ही हो जाना चाहिए था, परन्तु जो होता है, समय पर ही होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने आतंकवाद के खिलाफ जीरो टॉलरेंस की नीति को दुनिया के मंच पर पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट कर दिया है और हम उस पर कोई समझौता किसी भी सूरत में नहीं करेंगे। अभी कुछ हफ्ते पहले मुझे शंघाई को-ऑपरेशन ऑर्गेनाइजेशन की रक्षा मंत्रियों की मीटिंग में जाने का अवसर मिला। वहां जो डिक्लेरेशन तैयार किया जा रहा था, उसमें आतंकवाद पर भारत का स्टैंड डायल्यूट हो रहा था। हमने साफ कह दिया कि जब तक आतंकवाद के मुद्दे पर भारत का स्टैंड नहीं रखा जाएगा, हम किसी ज्वाइंट स्टेटमेंट पर साइन नहीं करेंगे। इस वजह से वहां कोई ज्वाइंट स्टेटमेंट नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका परिणाम भी आया। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ब्रिक्स की बैठक में ब्राज़ील गए और उन्होंने करिश्मा किया। चीन की मौजूदगी में जो ज्वाइंट डिक्लेरेशन आया, उसमें जम्मू-कश्मीर में हुए आतंकी हमले को कंडेम भी किया गया। यह प्रधान मंत्री जी का करिश्मा था, यानी भारत की बात अंतत: मानी गई और ब्रिक्स सम्मेलन के इतिहास में यह पहली बार हुआ जब जम्मू-कश्मीर में हुई किसी आतंकी हमला को खुलकर कंडेम किया गया। मैं इस सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2008 में मुंबई में इतनी बड़ी आतंकी घटना हुई, परन्तु उस समय की सरकार को कोई प्रभावी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए थी, जो नहीं हो पाई। उसमें सबसे दुखद और आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि कई वर्ल्ड व इंटरनेशनल फोरम पर इसका जो कंडेम्नेशन होना चाहिए था, वह भी जितना होना चाहिए, नहीं हो सका। यदि आप उस घटना के बाद हुए ब्रिक्स सम्मेलन के दस्तावेज उठाकर देखें, तो मुंबई आतंकी हमले का कहीं जिक्र भी नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब केंद्र में प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी, तब जाकर हालात कुछ बदलने शुरू हुए। वर्ष 2017 में हुए ब्रिक्स सम्मेलन में पहली बार आतंकवाद से लश्कर और जैश जैसे आतंकवादी संगठनों को जोड़ा गया। यह भी अपने-आप में करिश्माई काम है। यह परिस्थिति इसलिए बनी, क्योंकि इसके ठीक एक साल पहले 'उरी' की घटना के कारण भारतीय सेनाओं ने सीमा पर जाकर सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की थी। हमने दुनिया को बताया कि आतंकवाद के

खिलाफ हम सरहद के इस पार भी मारेंगे और जरूरत पड़ी तो आतंकियों के घर में घुसकर भी मारेंगे। यह बदलाव प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह वही नीति है, जो पहले की सरकारों को भी अपनानी चाहिए थी। उन सरकारों को, जिनके शासनकाल में भारत ने सबसे भीषण आतंकी हमलों का सामना किया। इनमें वर्ष 2008 का मुंबई हमला आज भी हर हिंदुस्तानी के ज़ेहन में बैठा हुआ है। वह हमला एक न भूलने वाली त्रासदी के रूप में अभी भी जिंदा है। श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी जी ने अपनी किताब *The Coalition Years* में लिखा है : "India had evidence that the terrorists came from Karachi Port." पाकिस्तान के नॉन-स्टेट एक्टर्स के बहाने को पूरी दुनिया में कोई मान नहीं रहा था। प्रणब दा ने लिखा है और मैं कोट करता हूँ : 'In a heated debate within the Cabinet, there was a demand for military intervention which I rejected.' यह उन्होंने लिखा है, मैंने नहीं लिखा है।

महोदय, भारतीय विदेश सेवा के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने भी अपनी किताब में इस बात की पुष्टि की, जिनका नाम अजय बिसारिया है, वे शायद फॉरेन सेक्रेटरी थे, कि मुम्बई हमले के तुरन्त बाद एक उच्च स्तरीय बैठक हुई थी, जिसमें तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री प्रणब दा ने पूछा : What should be done? विदेश सचिव शिवशंकर मेनन जी ने सुझाव दिया कि भारत मुरीदके में लश्कर-ए-तैयबा के मुख्यालय पर क्रूज मिसाइल से हमला कर सकता है। यह सुनकर प्रणब दा ने चश्मा उतारकर साफ किया और सभी अधिकारियों को धन्यवाद देकर बैठक समाप्त कर दी।

महोदय, उस समय की सरकार ने जो सही समझा, वह किया, लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि अगर तब की सरकार ने भी वर्ष 2016 की सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक, वर्ष 2019 की एयर स्ट्राइक जैसे निर्णायक और कठोर कदम उठाये होते तो पाकिस्तान की स्ट्रेटेजिक कैलकुलस बदल सकती थी।... (व्यवधान) एक पावरफुल और डिसाइसिव एक्शन पाकिस्तान और उनकी सेना के द्वारा स्पॉन्सर्ड टेररिस्ट आर्गेनाइजेशंस के लिए बड़ा डिसइंसेंटिव साबित हो सकता था।

महोदय, वर्ष 2008 में मुम्बई हमलों के बाद उस समय की सरकार ने सिर्फ बातचीत का मार्ग

चुना। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, यह कोई आलोचना नहीं है, न उस सरकार की, न उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री की और न ही उन नेताओं की, उस समय की लीडरशिप को जो सही लगा, उन्होंने वह निर्णय लिया।

महोदय, मैं बस इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज का भारत अलग सोचता है और अलग तरीके से काम करता है। हमारा मानना है कि यदि आपका प्रतिद्वंदी आतंक को रणनीति बना चुका हो और बातचीत की भाषा नहीं समझता हो, तो standing firm and being decisive के अलावा कोई विकल्प नहीं बचता है।

महोदय, आज हमारे प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत वह देश नहीं रहा, जो पहले था। Today, dossier has been replaced by decisive action, आज भारत सहता नहीं है, भारत जवाब देता है। आज भारत आतंक की जड़ तक जाता है और उसे उखाड़ फेंकने का सामर्थ्य रखता है।

महोदय, मैं इस सदन और देश की जनता को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार, हमारी सेनाएँ और हमारी लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाएँ, सब मिलकर, हम और ये, सारे लोग, सभी मिलकर देश की एकता, अखंडता और सुरक्षा के लिए जो भी कदम उठाना आवश्यक होगा, वह कदम उठाएंगे और उसके प्रति हम पूरी तरह कमिटेड हैं।

महोदय, अंत में, मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह समय एकजुट होकर अपनी सुरक्षा, संप्रभुता और आत्म सम्मान की रक्षा के संकल्प को और अधिक मजबूत करने का है। हमें यह याद रखना होगा कि हमारी सामाजिक और राजनैतिक एकता ही हमारी सबसे बड़ी ताकत है।

महोदय, आतंकवाद को समर्थन देने वालों को यह स्पष्ट संदेश चला गया है कि भारत अपनी मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिए पूरी तरह से संकल्पबद्ध है। आइए हम सभी दलगत भाव से ऊपर उठकर 'संगच्छध्वं संवदध्वं' के मंत्र से प्रेरणा लेकर एक साथ खड़े हो जाएं और हम इस राष्ट्रीय संकल्प को मजबूत करें। यही हम सबका राष्ट्रीय दायित्व है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, महोदय, आपने मुझे अपने विचार रखने का अवसर दिया, मैं आपके

प्रति आभार व्यक्त करते हुए और अपने सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों के प्रति धन्यवाद व्यक्त करते हुए अपना निवेदन समाप्त करता हूँ। सबने शांतिपूर्वक मेरी बात सुनी है। धन्यवाद।

श्री गौरव गोगोई (जोरहाट) : महोदय, धन्यवाद। आज हम इस विशेष चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए खड़े हुए हैं और यह चर्चा इसलिए हो रही है, क्योंकि हाल ही में जो युद्ध हुआ, वह एक सूचना का युद्ध था। एक प्रकार से हम पड़ोसी देश और दुनिया भर को सच्चाई की सूचना देना चाहते थे।

15.00 hrs

कुछ ऐसी ताकतें थीं, ऐसी शक्तियां थीं, जो भ्रम की सूचना सारे देश में, सारी दुनिया में फैला रही थीं और इस चर्चा की विशेष मांग इसलिए है कि आज सच्चाई सदन में आनी चाहिए। पहलगाम हमले की सच्चाई आनी चाहिए, ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की सच्चाई आनी चाहिए, विदेश नीति की सच्चाई आनी चाहिए। आज यहां हम जो सूचना के युद्ध की बात कर रहे हैं, वह आज हमने आदरणीय राज नाथ सिंह जी के भाषण में सुनी। उन्होंने बहुत-सी सूचनाएं दीं, बहुत-सी जानकारियां दीं, लेकिन रक्षा मंत्री होने के नाते यह नहीं कहा कि पहलगाम में दहशतगर्द कैसे आए, यह नहीं कहा कि बैसरन में जहां पर हजारों लोग जाते हैं, खुशियां मनाते हैं, कैसे पांच दहशतगर्द वहां जाकर 26 लोगों को गोलियों से छलनी करते हैं? यह सूचना रक्षा मंत्री जी ने नहीं दी है। यही है सूचना का युद्ध कि इतनी जानकारी देते हैं कि कभी-कभी सवाल पूछना भी भूल जाते हैं। आज हमारे विपक्ष का यह कर्तव्य है कि हम देशहित और राष्ट्रहित में सवाल पूछेंगे। आज देश यह जानना चाहता है कि वे पांच दहशतगर्द कैसे घुसे? उन दहशतगर्दों का भी कुछ मकसद था। पाकिस्तान से आए हुए उन दहशतगर्दों का क्या मकसद था? उनका मकसद जम्मू-कश्मीर की अर्थव्यवस्था को तबाह करना, उसका विनाश करना था। उनका मकसद भारत देश में एक सांप्रदायिक वातावरण को जन्म देना था। उनका मकसद यह था कि भारत और पाकिस्तान का एक हाइफेनेशन हो। यह था उनका मकसद, लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि आज राज नाथ सिंह जी ने सैनिकों की बात तो की, लेकिन हमारे भारत की जो आवाम है, जो जनता है, पाकिस्तान के दहशतगर्दों की जो पूरी मंशा है, उसको उन्होंने पूरा नकारा। हम एकजुट रहे और मुझे भारतीय होने पर गर्व है। हमने बैसरन में देखा कि किस प्रकार से जम्मू और कश्मीर के

लोगों ने पूरे देश से आए हुए पर्यटकों की मदद की। हमने यह देखा कि किस प्रकार से देश भर के जो पर्यटक जम्मू-कश्मीर में थे, उन्होंने जम्मू-कश्मीर के अपने भाइयों को धन्यवाद दिया। हमने यह भी देखा कि कैसे एक विधवा हिमांशी नरवाल ने कहा कि मैं नहीं चाहती कि मेरे पति को लेकर आज जो राजनीति हो रही है, उसके शव पर देश में हिंदू-मुसलमान की राजनीति हो। यह हमारे देश की संस्कृति है और यह पाकिस्तान की मंशा थी। मैं यह भी गर्व महसूस करता हूं कि हम सारे विपक्षी राजनीतिक दल, हम सब एकजुट होकर, जैसा कि राहुल गांधी जी ने साफ-साफ कहा कि हम सरकार के साथ हैं और सरकार को पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ एक ठोस, मजबूत कदम उठाना ही पड़ेगा, लेकिन देश यह भी जानना चाहता है कि वे 26 लोग, जिनके परिवारों में आज कोई गुजर गया, वे यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि 100 दिन गुजर गए और उन पांच दहशतगर्दों को सरकार पकड़ नहीं पायी। … (व्यवधान) वे लोग यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि ये जो पांच दहशतगर्द आए, उनको निश्चय ही किसी ने पनाह दी, उनको निश्चय ही किसी ने जानकारी दी, उन्होंने पूरे एक घंटे जो गोलीबारी की और उसके बाद ये फरार हो गए, तो उनके फरार होने में भी निश्चय ही किसी ने उनकी मदद की है। इस घटना को 100 दिन हो गए हैं और आज भी सरकार के पास कोई जवाब नहीं है।

आज आपके पास ड्रोन है, आपके पास पेगासस है, आपके पास सैटेलाइट है। वहां पर सी.आर.पी.एफ. है, वहां पर बी.एस.एफ. है, वहां पर सी.आई.एस.एफ. है। वहां कुछ दिन पहले ही आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी पूरा रिव्यू लेने के लिए गए थे और आप किसी को पकड़ नहीं पाए, यह कैसा बन्दोबस्त है?

आपने कहा कि आर्टिकल-370 के चले जाने के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर सेफ है, जम्मू-कश्मीर में आइए। लोग आए, लोगों ने अपने आपको सुरक्षित महसूस किया, लेकिन बैसरन में देखा कि वे कितने निहत्थे थे, कितने असहाय थे कि एक एम्बुलैंस को उनके पास पहुंचने में लगभग एक घंटा लगा। अगर आर्मी भी आई तो चलकर आई।

सर, मैं वह नज़ारा भूल नही सकता कि एक माँ और एक बेटी चलकर नीचे आ रही थी। उन्होंने भारत के एक सिपाही को देखा और सिपाही को देख कर वे रो पड़ीं, खुशी से नहीं, डर से रो

पड़ीं, क्योंकि उन्हें लगा कि वे दहशतगर्द, जिन्होंने सिपाहियों का यूनिफॉर्म पहन कर वहां पर लोगों को मारा, आज वे ही दहशतगर्द पहाड़ से नीचे उनका इंतज़ार कर रहा है। भारत के उस सिपाही को उनसे यह कहना पड़ा कि 'मैं भारतीय हूं, तुम डरो मत', 'मैं भारतीय हूं, तुम सेफ हो, सुरक्षित हो।' ऐसी दहशत उन्होंने महसूस कीया। आदरणीय राज नाथ सिंह जी, इस दहशत के ऊपर, इस डर के ऊपर आप एक शब्द तो कहते! राज नाथ जी, यह आपकी भी जिम्मेदारी है, रक्षा मंत्रालय की भी जिम्मेदारी है।

सर, हम यह बार-बार देख रहे हैं कि आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि बहुत अच्छा बन्दोबस्त हो गया है, टेररिज्म की हमने 'रीढ़ की हड्डी' तोड़ दी है, लेकिन तब भी 'उरी' होता है, तब भी 'पुलवामा' होता है, तब भी 'पहलगाम' होता है। अन्त में इसकी जिम्मेदारी कौन लेता है - जम्मू-कश्मीर के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर। नहीं, अगर किसी को इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेनी पड़ेगी तो आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी, आपको लेनी पड़ेगी। इसकी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी आपको लेनी पड़ेगी। आप लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर के पीछे नहीं छिप सकते, लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर के पीछे यह केन्द्र सरकार नहीं छिप सकती, क्योंकि उसके कुछ ही हफ्ते पहले गृह मंत्री खुद वहां पर थे, उन्होंने खुद वहां की सिक्योरिटी रिव्यू की थी। क्या आपके पास जानकारी नहीं थी?

सर, यह सरकार इतनी कमजोर है, यह सरकार इतनी … * है कि आज उन्होंने इसका दोष अगर किसी को दिया तो टूर ऑपरेटर्स को इसका दोष दिया कि टूर ऑपरेटर्स बिना अनुमति के, बिना लाइसेंसेज़ के, लोगों को बैसरन ले जा रहे थे, हमें तो यह पता ही नहीं था – यह है इसका कारण, ये यह बताना चाहते हैं। यही तो दु:ख की बात है कि कहीं न कहीं सरकार में एक अहंकार आ चुका है। इंटेलिजेंस और सिक्योरिटी का जो फ्रेमवर्क है, एस्टैब्लिशमेंट है, जो लोग इंटेलिजेंस और सिक्योरिटी के बारे में निर्णय लेते हैं, आज उनमें एक अहंकार आ गया है कि चाहे जितनी भी बड़ी गलती हो, उन पर कोई सवाल नहीं उठा सकता है। लेकिन, आज हम सवाल उठा रहे हैं। आज

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

हम सवाल उठाएंगे।

प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी, आप सऊदी अरब में थे। आप जब वापस आए, तो आपका पहला नैतिक कर्तव्य था कि आप पहले पहलगाम जाते, लेकिन आप पहलगाम नहीं गए, बल्कि एक सरकारी कार्यवाही के लिए आप बिहार गए और आपने चुनावी भाषण दिए।... (व्यवधान) देश के मुखिया सऊदी अरब में थे। सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम उन्होंने पूरा किया, वापस आए और वे पहलगाम भी नहीं जा पाए और बिहार में जाकर चुनावी भाषण दे रहे थे।... (व्यवधान) अगर पहलगाम में कोई गया तो हमारे नेता राहुल गांधी गये। पहलगाम में लोगों की जो मृत्यु हुई, उनके लिए शहादत की मांग अगर कोई कर रहा है तो हमारे दल के नेता राहुल गांधी कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

Sir, the House is not in order. ... (*Interruptions*) हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: हाउस ऑर्डर में रहेगा, लेकिन आप तथ्यों पर बोलें। आप सदन में गलत सूचनाएं नहीं दें।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : सर, आप हाउस ऑर्डर में लाइए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सदन में आप गलत तथ्य नहीं रख सकते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गौरव गोगोई : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब बात 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की आती है, आज मैं राज नाथ सिंह जी का भाषण सुन रहा था।... (व्यवधान) मुझे पता नहीं चल रहा था कि राज नाथ सिंह जी जो भाषण दे रहे थे, वे किस समय का उजागर कर रहे थे।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2016 के बाद क्या उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा था कि हम घुस कर मारेंगे और पाकिस्तान में उनका जो भी टेररिस्ट इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, उसको खत्म कर देंगे। वही बातें उन्होंने तब कही थीं। वही बातें पुलवामा के बाद कहीं। पुलवामा के बाद हमारे लड़ाकू जहाज गए थे। अब पाकिस्तान कभी भी भारत पर अंगुली नहीं उठा सकता है। उसके बाद भी आज वह दोबारा यही बातें कह रहे हैं कि हम घुस कर मार रहे हैं।

वह अब भी कह रहे हैं कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' कंप्लीट नहीं हुआ है। यह अभी अधूरा है। क्योंकि, कल पाकिस्तान ऐसा दोबारा कर सकता है। वह खुद ऐसा कह रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) वह खुद कह रहे हैं कि कल फिर से पाकिस्तान ऐसा कर सकता है। तब यह ऑपरेशन सफल कैसे हुआ? आज वह खुद कह रहे हैं कि हमारा मकसद युद्ध का नहीं था। हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्यों नहीं उनका ऐसा मकसद था? ऐसा मकसद होना चाहिए था। आज उन्होंने खुद कहा कि हमारा मकसद जमीन लेने का नहीं था। ऐसा मकसद क्यों नहीं था? पाकिस्तान ऑक्यूपाइड कश्मीर अगर आज नहीं लेंगे तो कब लेंगे? ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने खुद कहा कि हमारा मकसद टेररिस्ट के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर आक्रमण करना था। क्या हमने उरी के समय नहीं किया, क्या हमने पुलवामा के समय नहीं किया? लेकिन, उसके पश्चात भी पाकिस्तान का इतना साहस कि आज उन्होंने पहलगाम में हमला किया। पिछले 20 वर्षों के दौरान हमारे भारत के नागरिकों पर अगर सबसे दर्दनाक हमला हुआ है तो वह आपके समय में हुआ है। आपके समय में उरी हुआ, आपके समय में पुलवामा हुआ और आपके समय में आज पहलगाम हुआ है। मैंने कुछ बातों को उजागर किया है और कुछ किताबों का भी उजागर किया है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, यह एक नई प्रक्रिया है। हर चर्चा में भाजपा के आदरणीय नेता एक किताब उठा लेते हैं, फिर कुछ पंक्तियां वहां से पढ़ते हैं। मैं इतिहास की पंक्तियों को नहीं पढ़ना चाहूंगा। आज हमारे भारतीय सेना के जो बड़े ऑफिसर्स हैं, मैं उनकी बात पढ़ना चाहूंगा।

सर, दुख की बात तो यह है कि ये वैसी बातें हैं, जिन्हें हमें भारत के अंदर सुनना चाहिए था। अगर हमने पहली बार सीडीएस को सुना तो शांगरी-ला डायलॉग सिंगापुर में सुना। वह हमें जानकारी नहीं दे रहे थे, बल्कि ब्लूमबर्ग को जानकारी दे रहे थे। उन्होंने क्या जानकारी दी? मैं बिना एडिट के पूरा पढ़ देता हूं- "What is important?" मैं हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने की कोशिश भी करता हूं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप मत कीजिए।

श्री गौरव गोगोई : "क्या यह जरूरी नहीं कि जेट गिरे, पर क्यों गिरे, क्या गलतियाँ हुईं, वह महत्वपूर्ण

है, संख्या महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है।''

सर, देश में 37 ही राफेल हैं। अगर उनमें से कुछ गिरें भी तो मुझे लगता है कि बहुत बड़ी क्षति हुई। 35 राफेल में से कुछ गिरें तो मुझे लगता है कि कुछ क्षति हुई। आपको लगता है कि 35 राफेल काफी हैं। अगर कुछ गिरें तो वह भी जरूरी है। उसके बाद उन्होंने यह कहा कि ये बातें अच्छी हैं कि हमने अपनी गलतियों को समझा, उसको सुधारा और दो दिन बाद अपने जेट को उड़ाया। हमने दूर से आक्रमण किया।

सर, मैं थोड़ी जानकारी चाहूंगा। हमें संदेश मिलता है कि दुनिया के सबसे बढ़िया और बेहतरीन लड़ाकू जहाज हमारे पास हैं, सबसे बेहतरीन पायलट हमारे पास हैं, तो सीडीएस को ऐसा क्यों कहना पड़ा? ऐसी क्या परिस्थितियां आईं कि हमारे लड़ाकू जहाज क्लोज़ रेंज में नहीं जा सकते? उनको दूर से ही फायर करना पड़ता है, ये क्या बात है? ऐसी क्या पाबंदी है कि सीडीएस यह कह रहे हैं कि हमारे लड़ाकू जहाज ने पहले दिन गलतियां कीं, गलतियां हमने सुधारीं और दूर से हमने आक्रमण किया। क्या हम पास से आक्रमण नहीं कर सकते, ये जानकारी हमें दें। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल राहुल आर सिंह ने सदन के अंदर नहीं, सांसदों को नहीं, राजनीतिक दलों के फ्लोर लीडर्स को नहीं, सिक्किम में जाकर कहा। क्या कहा, उसका भी मैं हिन्दी में अनुवाद करता हूं कि पाकिस्तान तो सिर्फ फ्रंट पर था। पाकिस्तान के पीछे चाइना उसे पूरी तरीके से समर्थन कर रहा था। ऐसी कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि पिछले पांच वर्षों में लगभग 80 प्रतिशत मिलिट्री हार्डवेयर पाकिस्तान को सिर्फ चाइना से मिल रहा है।

सर, मैं आज आदरणीय राजनाथ सिंह जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो सरकार चीन को लाल आंख दिखाने की बात करती है, लेकिन एक बार भी आपने चीन का उल्लेख अपने भाषण में क्यों नहीं किया? आर्मी कहती है कि आज सिर्फ चीन और पाकिस्तान का यह टू फ्रंट नहीं, अब चीन, पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश को लेकर तीन फ्रंट भी हो सकता है, कन्वर्जन्स हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं सरकार का याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जो टू फ्रंट की बात थी, इस बात की शुरुआत किसने की थी? इस बात की चेतावनी किसने दी थी? इस बात की चेतावनी इसी सदन में हमारे दल के नेता राहुल

गांधी जी ने दी थी। यही हम जानना चाहते हैं कि आज जो युद्ध हुआ, इसमें पाकिस्तान को चीन से कितना समर्थन मिल रहा है? हम सेना से नहीं, आज हम आदरणीय राजनाथ सिंह जी और प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी से जानना चाहते हैं।

सर, इंडोनेशिया में जो डिफेंस एटैशे है, उसने तो ताज्जुब की बात कह दी। उसने क्या कहा? इंडिया डिफेंस एटैशे ग्रुप कैप्टन शिव कुमार ने जो कहा, उसका हिन्दी में दोबारा अनुवाद करता हूं कि "भारत ने लड़ाकू जहाज खोये, तो खोये इसीलिए क्योंकि कुछ मिलिट्री टारगेट्स पर आक्रमण करने पर पाबंदी थी। क्यों और क्या पाबंदी थी? ऐसे क्या राजनैतिक कन्सट्रैंट्स थे? आपने कहा कि नौ टारगेट्स पर हमने आक्रमण किया। लेकिन हमें यह जानकारी भी सूत्रों से मिली और मीडिया में भी आया है। लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल राहुल सिंह ने खुद कहा कि पहले 21 टारगेट्स चुने गए थे और 21 से फिर नौ हुए। क्यों हुए? आज मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले बीस वर्ष में सबसे घातक आक्रमण हमारी महिलाओं पर हुआ, हमारे बच्चों पर हुआ, भारत की आत्मा पर हुआ। हम सबने उस दहशत को अनुभव किया, हम सब एकजुट हुए। हमने पूरी तरीके से समर्थन प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी को दिया कि आप जाइएगा। एक ऐसा माहौल बन चुका था कि देश कोई भी कीमत चुकाने के लिए तैयार था। पूरा देश प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के साथ था। विपक्ष प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के साथ था और अचानक 10 मई को हमारे राष्ट्रदूत कहते हैं कि हम पाकिस्तान पर हमला करेंगे और 10 मई की शाम को सूचना आती है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए युद्ध को हम विराम दे रहे हैं। सीजफायर हो गया। क्यों हुआ? हम आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी से जानना चाहते थे कि अगर पाकिस्तान वाकई में अपने घुटने टेकने के लिए तैयार था, तो आपने क्यों रोका? आप क्यों रुके और किसके सामने आप झुके? किसके सामने आपने सरेंडर किया?

अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति, जो आज तक 26 बार कह चुके हैं कि व्यापार को ले कर उन्होंने भारत और पाकिस्तान को सतर्क किया और दोनों को मजबूर किया कि वे इस जंग को छोड़ें। आज राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप खुद कहते हैं कि पांच-छह जेट गिरे हैं। एक-एक जेट करोड़ों-करोड़ों, अरबों-अरबों रुपये का है, मिलियंस एण्ड मिलियंस का है। इसलिए हम जानना चाहते हैं। आदरणीय राज नाथ सिंह जी आज

हमें स्पष्ट रूप से बताएं। देश पर विश्वास करें। देश में सच्चाई सुनने का साहस है। आज आप बताएं कि कितने लड़ाकू जहाज़ गिरे थे? हममें वह साहस है, क्योंकि यह सूचना, यह सच्चाई सिर्फ देश के नागरिकों के लिए नहीं है, यह सूचना और यह सच्चाई हमें देश के जवानों को भी देनी है। आज उनसे भी झूठ कहा जा रहा है। उनके बीच में भी भ्रम फैलाया जा रहा है। हम उनकी सच्चाई को आज हम सदन के अंदर लाना चाहते हैं।

सर, बात की जाती है, विदेश नीति की और किस मुँह से हम कहें कि हमारी विदेश नीति सफल हुई है। आदरणीय राजनाथ सिंह जी, किस मुहँ से कहें कि शांगरी-ला में जो डायलॉग हुआ, उस डायलॉग में जो ड्रॉफ्ट आया, जिसको भारत सरकार ने नकारा, उस ड्रॉफ्ट को बनाने में हमारे ही कुछ सहयोगी देश थे, जिनका नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहूंगा। लेकिन ऐसे देश, जिनको हम परंपरागत दोस्त मानते हैं, ट्रेडिशनल एलाइज़ मानते हैं, आज उन्होंने भी इंडिया और पाकिस्तान को हाइफनेट कर दिया है और आप इन शब्दों के खेल से खुश हैं कि ब्राज़ील के डॉक्यूमेंट में, जम्मू-कश्मीर का, पकिस्तान का भी नहीं, ब्राज़ील के डॉक्यूमेंट में, जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो दहशतगर्दी हुई, उसी की निंदा हुई, पाकिस्तान की निंदा नहीं हुई। पर आप उससे खुश हैं। अगर आप उससे खुश हो तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो एक बिलियन डॉलर की आर्थिक सहायता आईएमएफ ने पाकिस्तान को दी, उस पर आपको क्या कहना है? हम जानना चाहेंगे कि एडीबी - एशियन डेवलमेंट बैंक से जो आठ सौ मिलियन की आर्थिक सहायता पाकिस्तान को मिलेगी, आज भारत का उस पर क्या रवैया है? वर्ल्ड बैंक से चार मिलियन डॉलर्स आ रहे हैं। सर, यह पैसा किसको जाएगा? पाकिस्तान का नेतृत्व उनकी जनता या उनकी चुनी हुई सरकार नहीं करती है, पाकिस्तान की सरकार का जो रिमोट कंट्रोल है, वह पाकिस्तान की सेना के पास है और यह सारा पैसा वहीं जाएगा, जहां पर हमने मिसाइल गिराए हैं। क्या इतना भी हम नहीं कर पाए? क्या इतनी भी ताकत नहीं है? क्या इतना भी विश्वास लोगों का विश्व गुरू में नहीं है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नेताओं का विश्वास नहीं है कि आईएमएफ की ऐड पाकिस्तान के पास न जाए, वर्ल्ड बैंक की ऐड न जाए। पाकिस्तान के पास, एडीबी की ऐड न जाए। आप में इतनी भी ताकत नहीं कि एक भी देश ने पाकिस्तान को टेररिस्ट स्टेट का दर्जा नहीं दिया। एक देश ने भी

एफएटीएफ – फाइनेंशियल एक्शन टास्क फोर्स में पाकिस्तान का विरोध नहीं किया, जिससे बहुत नियंत्रण पाकिस्तान पर पड़ता था। आज उससे वर्ष 2022 में पाकिस्तान ग्रे-लिस्ट से बाहर निकल आया। क्या वह दोबारा पाकिस्तान को ग्रे-लिस्ट में डालेंगे? इसीलिए आज हम यह मांग करते हैं कि सरकार, आप डरिए मत। सच्चाई से डरिए मत। उस दिन भी देश सरकार के साथ दहशतगर्दी के खिलाफ खड़ा था, विपक्षी दल सरकार के साथ खड़े थे और आज भी दहशतगर्दी के खिलाफ, सच्चाई के पक्ष में देश और विपक्ष आज सरकार के साथ हैं। आप हमें अपना दुश्मन न समझें। हम सरकार के दुश्मन नहीं है। हम अपने देश के पक्ष में बोल रहे हैं, जवानों के पक्ष में बोल रहे हैं। पर आप हमें कृपया सच्चाई बताने का सम्मान दीजिए। सच्चाई सुनने का हमारा अधिकार है। जितनी बार आप झूठ और भ्रम फैलाएंगे, हम उतनी बार आपसे पूछते जाएंगे कि आपने क्या किया है।

इसीलिए, मैं आज बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैंने बहुत अपेक्षा की थी कि आज पहलगाम का विषय उजागर होगा। आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी अपनी नैतिक जिम्मेवारी लेंगे। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार अपनी नैतिक जिम्मेवारी लेंगे और प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी बताएंगे कि उन्होंने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' बीच में क्यों खत्म किया? हमें तो मीडिया में सुनते हुए ऐसा लगा कि हम कराची में उठेंगे। हमारे देश की मीडिया, जिनको आपसे ही सूचना मिलती है, उनको सुनने में लगा कि आज तो हम फतेह करके ही रहेंगे, लेकिन पता चला कि नहीं, कहीं न कहीं हमारे पैर डगमगा गए और हम अंतिम परिणाम से पीछे हट गए। हमें पीछे नहीं हटना है। हमें सच्चाई के साथ, लोकतंत्र के पक्ष में आगे बढ़ना है।

मैं इन्हीं बातों के साथ अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री रमाशंकर विद्यार्थी राजभर (सलेमपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। देश और उत्तर प्रदेश में पीड़ितों की आवाज की बदौलत, पीडीए के नेता, हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी की बदौलत और हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र सलेमपुर की जनता की बदौलत मुझे यहां पर इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का आज अवसर मिला है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सबसे पहले उन बहनों से माफी मांगता हूँ, जिन बहनों के सुहाग उजड़े और पहलगाम में हम उनको बचा नहीं पाए। मैं अपनी सेना के पराक्रम पर गौरव और घमंड करता हूँ। इस घटना में जो निर्दोष पर्यटक मारे गए हैं, उनको मैं नमन करता हूँ। हमारी सेना के जो जवान शहीद हुए हैं, उनको भी मैं नमन करता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे पूर्वांचल में एक कहावत है:-

"आकाश बांधो, पाताल बांधो,

लेकिन पहले कम से कम अपनी टाटी तो बांध लो।"

यह सरकार आकाश बांध रही है, पाताल बांध रही है, लेकिन अपनी टाटी नहीं बांध रही है। यह सब साबित करता है कि अगर टाटी बंधी होती तो सैकड़ों मीलों दूर से आतंकवादी हमारे घर में नहीं आता, पर्यटकों को नहीं मारता और यहां से भाग भी नहीं जाता। हमारे नेता एवं पूर्व रक्षा मंत्री स्वर्गीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी थे और सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बाद देश में किसी एक नेता को 'नेताजी' कहा गया तो वे स्वर्गीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी ही थे।

15.27 hrs (Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair)*

सभापति महोदया, उन्होंने कहा था कि भारत को किसी के दबाव में नहीं, बल्कि अपने स्वाभिमान के बल पर चलना चाहिए। चाहे अमेरिका हो, चीन हो या पाकिस्तान हो, भारत को झुकना नहीं चाहिए। अमेरिका के साथ हमारे रणनीतिक रिश्ते हैं, लेकिन हमें यह ध्यान रखना होगा कि सहयोग की कोई बात, सहयोग की कोई भी शर्त, बराबरी, आत्मसम्मान और पारदर्शिता के आधार पर ही होनी चाहिए।

यह जो कुछ हुआ है, उन्हीं सवालों पर मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी घरेलू नीति और विदेश नीति कैसी होनी चाहिए? जवान की सीमा सुरक्षित हो, किसान का खेत सुरक्षित हो और गरीब का पेट सुरक्षित हो, ये हमारी नीतियां होनी चाहिए, लेकिन हुआ क्या? हमारे सामने जो सवाल आएं, उन पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने इसी सदन में कहा है कि हमने 100 आतंकवादियों को मारा है। इस बात का स्वागत है, लेकिन उन 100 आतंकवादियों में से वे चार

आतंकवादी मारे गए या नहीं मारे गए, जिन्होंने पहलगाम की घटना को अंजाम दिया था? यह सवाल यहां पर नहीं आया है। उनका नाम कब तक आएगा, देश यह जानना चाहता है।

सभापति महोदया, पहलगाम की घटना 22 अप्रैल को होती है और ऑपरेशन सिंदूर 17 दिन बाद होता है। शायद कोई परिस्थिति रही होगी। देश क्या चाहता था, आतंकवादियों की मंशा कितनी खराब थी? उनकी मंशा यह थी कि हम धर्म पूछ कर मारेंगे और भारत में दंगा भड़केगा। पूरे देश के लोगों को मैं बधाई देता हूं कि आतंकवादियों के मंसूबों को नाकाम किया और हिन्दू-मुस्लिम सब लोगों ने मिल कर आतंकवादियों के इस नापाक इरादे पर लगाम लगाया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज आतंकवादियों ने जिस तरह की घटना की, उस घटना के सवाल पर सरकार का जो पक्ष आया, जिसका जिक्र अभी हमारे दूसरे वक्ता भी कर रहे थे। हमारे नेता स्वर्गीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी ने दुनिया के सामने समर्पण की कोई बात कभी नहीं की थी। 22 अप्रैल को हमला होता है और 17 दिन बाद 7 मई को ऑपरेशन सिंदूर किया जाता है। देश की मंशा क्या थी? देश में इतना गुस्सा था कि वह तीसरे दिन से ही यह चाह रहा था कि ऑपरेशन सिंदूर नहीं, बल्कि ऑपरेशन तंदूर चलाया जाए और जो आंतकवादी घटना में शामिल थे, उनको लाकर उसी तंदूर में डाल दिया जाए। लेकिन 17 दिन बाद शुरू हुआ ऑपरेशन सिंदूर का हमला तीन दिन में ही बंद हो गया। 7 मई को ऑपरेशन शुरू हुआ और 10 मई को समाप्त हो गया। किस भारतीय को इस बात पर घमंड नहीं होगा कि हमारे देश के प्रधानमंत्री विश्वगुरु हों, लेकिन उस घमंड का क्या हुआ? हम लोग जिसे विश्वगुरु समझ रहे थे, पता चला वह विश्वगुरु तो व्हाइट हाउस में बैठा है। विश्वगुरु ने जो कहा, वह मैं कहना चाहता हूं। अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प ने सार्वजनिक रूप से और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर 26 बार कहा कि उन्होंने भारत-पाकिस्तान का युद्ध-विराम कराया है। उन्होंने कई बार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर कहा कि उन्होंने भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच एक बड़े न्यूक्लियर युद्ध को टालने के लिए व्यापार समझौता ऑफर किया है। हाल ही में ट्रम्प ने यह भी दावा किया कि पांच फाइटर जेट गिराये गए थे, जिसमें सीडीएस के बयान की ओर भी इशारा किया गया। ट्रम्प ने यह भी कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री मोदी शुरु में असहयोगी थे और संकट को कम करने के लिए अमेरिका की मध्यस्थता जरूरी थी। ये सभी

दावे गंभीर और वैश्विक सुर्खियां बटोर चुकी हैं, लेकिन भारत सरकार इस पर चुप है।

महोदया, प्रधानमंत्री मोदी और ट्रम्प की घनिष्ठता और मित्रता के बावजूद अमेरिका ने पाकिस्तान को आईएमएफ से ऋण दिलाने के पक्ष में मतदान किया। आखिर इसका क्या मतलब था? पहलगाम हमले के कुछ ही हफ्तों बाद राष्ट्रपति ट्रम्प द्वारा पाकिस्तान के सेना प्रमुख असीम मुनीर को आमंत्रित करना, एक आतंक समर्थक संस्था को वैश्विक वैधता देने जैसा था, जबकि भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय शोक के समय भी पाकिस्तान को अलग-थलग करने में विफल रही।

महोदया, पहलगाम में धर्म के आधार पर हुई हत्याओं के बावजूद भारत न तो इस्लामिक देशों के संगठन और ओआईसी में झूठे नैरेटिव को चुनौती दे सका और न ही मुस्लिम दुनिया से एकजुटता हासिल कर सका, जबकि ये देश भारत के करीबी सहयोगी थे। पूरे विश्व की सुर्खियां ट्रम्प के दावे और संस्करण से भरी रहीं, जबकि भारत एक सुसंगत और मुखर अधिकारिक पक्ष अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मीडिया में पेश करने में विफल रहा।

महोदया, क्वाड जैसे मंचों पर अहम भागीदार होने और रणनीतिक साझेदारी के बावजूद भारत, अमेरिका को पाकिस्तान की सैन्य लीडरशिप को वैश्विक वैधता देने से नहीं रोक सका। अंत में मेरे कुछ सवाल हैं।

अंत में, अब मेरे कुछ सवाल हैं। पहलगाम एक संवेदनशील इलाका माना जाता है और बैसरण में प्रतिदिन सैंकड़ों पर्यटक आते हैं। इसके बावजूद आतंकवादी वहां खुलेआम घूमते रहे। धार्मिक पहचान के आधार पर लोगों को चिन्हित किया गया और दिनदहाड़े निर्मम हत्याएं की गयीं। घटनास्थल पर किसी भी प्रकार की पुलिस व सुरक्षाबलों की मौजूदगी नहीं थी। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि वहां के महामहिम ने तीन महीने बाद अपने बयान में कहा कि इसमें चूक हो गयी, सुरक्षा में चूक हो गयी।

महोदया, जो आतंकवादी इस हमले के जिम्मेदार हैं, उन्हें अब तक क्यों गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया? जब सरकार बहु-एजेंसी ऑपरेशन, ड्रोन निगरानी और हवाई नियंत्रण का दावा कर रही है तो फिर ये आतंकवादी जिलों में लगातार कैसे घूम रहे हैं? क्या सरकार जमीनी स्तर पर लोकेशन नेटवर्क

और स्लीपर सेल्स को रोकने में नाकाम रही?

महोदया, भारत ने हमेशा यह स्पष्ट किया है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे मसले द्विपक्षीय हैं और किसी तीसरे की मध्यस्थता स्वीकार नहीं की जा सकती। ट्रंप का दावा यह दर्शाता है कि मोदी सरकार ने अमेरिका को हस्तक्षेप की अनुमति दी जो वर्ष 1972 के शिमला समझौते के बाद से भारत की स्थायी नीति के खिलाफ है।

महोदया, अगर ट्रंप की बात सही है तो इसका मतलब भारत ने अपने सैन्य और कूटनीतिक फैसलों की स्वतंत्रता खो दी है। क्या भारत ने अमेरिका के कहने पर युद्धविराम स्वीकार किया?

महोदया, मैं अंत में कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या युद्ध विराम में अमेरिका की कोई भूमिका थी? क्या वास्तव में फाइटर जेट गिराए गए थे? भारतीयों को ये बातें अपने प्रधान मंत्री से क्यों सुनने को नहीं मिलीं, ट्रंप से सुनने को क्यों मिलीं?

महोदया, ट्रंप ने कहा कि हालात युद्ध के कगार पर पहुंच गए थे, जबकि सरकार कहती है कि यह सामान्य सैन्य बातचीत थी। दोनों बातें एक साथ सही नहीं हो सकती हैं। या तो ट्रंप झूठ बोल रहे हैं या यह सरकार सच्चाई छुपा रही है?

महोदया, ट्रंप की टिप्पणियां हमारी सेना की पेशेवर योग्यता को कम करके आंकती हैं। ऑपरेशन सिंदूर को गलत रूप से पेश करती है। अगर वास्तव में कोई जेट गिराए गए तो जनता को बताया जाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ है तो सरकार रिकॉर्ड ठीक क्यों नहीं कर रही है?

महोदया, ट्रंप की भाषा और बयानबाजी ने भारत और पाकिस्तान को एक बार फिर से एक सथ जोड़ दिया। इसलिए, मैं अंत में कहना चाहता हूं कि सब कुछ हो जाने के बाद अगर हमारा हमला सही था तो फिर दुनिया के 32 देशों में 59 प्रतिनिधिमंडल क्यों भेजे गए? अगर हमारा ऑपरेशन सही था तो हम दुनिया में क्यों गए थे? अगर गए थे तो उससे क्या लाभ हुआ? यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपने समय दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): *Honourable Chairperson Madam, On behalf of my party- All India Trinamool Congress, I would like to first pay my respect and salute to all our armed forces personnel, soldiers from the Army, Air Force, and Navy. From May 7 to May 10, we pay our respect and bow to all BSF, CISF, and other soldiers who were martyred during Operation Sindoor. Indian missile attacks aimed at destroying the terrorist infrastructure of the Jaish-e-Mohammed and Lashkar-e-Taiba groups in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK). Madam, I also pay my respect to Hawaldar Jhantu Ali Sheikh, whose home is in Krishnanagar, who died in a terrorist encounter in Udhampur on April 23. If our soldiers had not fought with all their might for those four days, Operation Sindoor would never have been successful. All the credit for this operation goes to our three brave armed forces. This credit cannot be shared with anyone else.*

The credit goes to the soldiers of our country. The credit cannot be divided. No one can take away the credit except for the soldiers.

*If we go back a little, we will see that on April 22nd, 26 Indians were killed in an attack by four terrorists, armed extremists in Pahalgram, Jammu and Kashmir. It has deeply saddened all their families, local residents, and the entire nation. Out of those 26, 3 were from our state-Bitan Adhikari from Patuli, Kolkata, Sameer Guha, Behala, Kolkata, Manush Ranjan Mishra from Jhalda, Purulia. The surprising thing is-how did these terrorists manage to enter that day? How

* .....* English translation of this part of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

did four terrorists kill 26 people and then escaped? Then what was our BSF doing, what was our CISF doing? Don't we have them? What was our Hon'ble Home Minister Amit Shah doing? The entire department was stunned. Today, 26 people have lost their lives due to their negligence and the negligence of BSF and CISF. And 4 terrorists walked back to Pakistan, and our BSF, KSF jawans sat and watched in silence. Amit Shahji has left, Nityanandaji is still sitting. ... *

Madam, who will take responsibility for the absence of the soldiers? The Prime Minister and the Home Minister will have to take responsibility for this. Please apologize to the 140 crore people of India with folded hands, and acknowledge that 26 people died due to your negligence. You cannot even catch one terrorist, yet you claim to have killed 100 terrorists. Where did those four terrorists go? Tell me their names. You think, only delivering speeches is enough? What was our Intelligence Department doing during those days?

What are we doing? What logic is that?

You have practically branded them. What was the intelligence department doing? It was certainly a failure. Why is that person still retained? He has failed as an intelligence officer. ...* The Indian Army carried out air strikes on nine militant hideouts in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir late at night on May 6, conducting operations in various places including Balakot, Muzaffarabad, and Sialkot. No Pakistani military personnel or civilians, or people in general, were harmed in these attacks by India.

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** .....** English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

I accept this statement which has been made by our hon. Defence Minister. I take it at its face value.

**No civilian was targeted during the attack and no civilian was injured. Pakistan did not report any civilian deaths. Our best wishes and respect go to the Indian Army. India's actions in Operation Sindoor were very precise and restrained.. However, Pakistan also inflicted damage on our civilian areas in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab. People have seen that damage. Incidentally, a few days later, I went to Jammu. Even 100–150km away from Jammu, people were still in the grip of terror. This cannot be denied. What is truth, should be accepted. Pakistan claims that during the military standoff, they shot down six Indian Air Force fighter jets, but I have not seen any proof of this yet. Let me be very clear. We, the All India Trinamool Congress, have always supported the India government's foreign policy decisions. However, if you have shortcomings or make mistakes, we will definitely point them out. 140 crore Indians were waiting from May 7 to May 10. We are getting one news after another. It is heard that they are blowing them up. And 140 crore Indians of the whole India are saying, "come on. do it. blow them up. This is the best chance. Beat Pakistan." On the 10th, I was at the Calcutta High Court for some cases and was busy all day. Occasionally, I would check the news. I was excited, thinking, 'Go on, strike back at Pakistan. This is the time.' We are all with the Prime Minister. Everyone is eagerly waiting that we will snatch Pakistan occupied Kashmir from Pakistan

** .....** English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

by today. Suddenly, at 3:30, I heard there was a ceasefire. What is this! It is like someone scoring 90 runs, standing on the verge of a century, declaring the innings, and saying, 'I won't play anymore". He is retreating.**

कभी सुना है, सेंचुरी के नाम पर एक्सट्रा रन? 90 रन हो गए, कोई बोलेगा कि इनिंग्स डिक्लेयर हो गई? आपने कभी सुना है? एक मोदी जी ही कर सकते हैं और कोई नहीं कर सकता है? मोदी जी आप कृपा करके कभी क्रिकेट के मैच में मत घुसियेगा, तब तो देश का पूरा चला जाएगा। 100 रन होने की बात थी, 90 रन हो गए।

*Our heads bowed in shame. We still don't know what was going on. At 3:30 PM, Donald Trump posted on X:

> "After a long night of talks mediated by the United States, I am pleased to announce that India and Pakistan have agreed to a full and immediate ceasefire. Congratulations to both countries on using common sense and great intelligence. Thank you for your attention to this matter."

*Can there be anything more shameful than this? The President of America is deciding for us? Where I, as an opposition member, am saying, we are with you. You have full support. We will fight by your side. 140 crore Indians are saying that you should fight. Did you stop the war after listening to the President of America? Later, statements were made here and there. That, it was not done on the advice of the President of America. We did it after a mutual discussion and agreement. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister Sir, why didn't you

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* .....*English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

post on X once?*

Why even once have you not posted on your ‘X’ handle saying that, ‘No, you are incorrect, Mr. American President. What you have said is incorrect.’? You could not show your courage to do that to that extent.

*Tell me, what happens to you? ... **

When all the people of India are with you, we consider the sudden declaration of ceasefire a grave mistake. We wanted to see a decisive result against terrorism. All 140 crore Indians mourned the sudden loss of those 26 lives.

"What have you done to my favourites? you have destroyed my home. Can I ever forget that in this life or after my death?
If I were someone from primitive violent humanity, I would raise your pyre in the same crematorium."

You should have had this spirit. But you have stifled the desire of everyone. History will never forgive you.

"My voice is shut today, the flute has lost its music,
Who has destroyed my world under the nightmare of the new moon,
That is why I cleanse you with tears,
Those who poisoned your air, extinguished your light,
Have you forgiven them, have you loved them right?"

Today you need to answer us all. I am Bengali. I will speak in Bengali.

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* .....*English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

You arrest me outside, I don't care, but Rabindranath, Nazrul is in my heart. You started not only a symbol but also a political narrative by naming it Operation Sindoor. Before this, no organizational branding was seen during Uri in 2016 or Balakot in 2019. ...*

It is nothing but that. We have seen a perfect example of the branding of the Prime Minister in the war with Pakistan.

After gaining independence in 1947, India has successfully overcome many critical military attacks including the wars of 1965, 1971, 1999. Even after the Mumbai attacks in 2008, the then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh-led team kept Pakistan under pressure at the international level. During the rule of Indira Gandhi, and under the military leadership of Field Marshal Manekshaw, India achieved complete dominance over Pakistan in 1971 and divided Pakistan into two. ...* From 1979 to 2024, there were 66,872 record-breaking terrorist attacks worldwide. Where the number of deaths was 249,941. In the last 78 years since India became independent, there have been 12,813 terrorist attacks in this country where 20,909 people were killed and 31,452 injured. Only from July 2014 to July 2025, that is, during Narendra Modi's tenure, there have been 4,276 terrorist attacks and the number of deaths was 8,163. In these 6 months of this year, 68 people have died in 22 incidents in Jammu and Kashmir. And in the last 10 years, 2,850 people have been killed in 1,392 attacks, of which ,632 were Indian soldiers. The Indian government's own statistics show that retaliatory

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

surgical strikes can never create lasting resistance. When Modiji was the Chief Minister of Gujarat during the UPA government, he demanded accountability from the then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh after the terrorist attacks. Didn't you demand accountability then? You did. So how do terrorists keep entering Indian territory despite the presence of border forces, intelligence, and tight central control? This was the question of the then Chief Minister Narendra Modi. Today, we have that question for Prime Minister Narendra Modi.*

How can the terrorists enter into the territory of India while there is Border Security Force, while there is CISF, while there is intelligence? This question was raised by Shri Narendra Modi, the then hon. Chief Minister, to the then Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. I am raising the same question today to Shri Narendra Modi during his regime as the hon. Prime Minister. Give the answer. You have to give the answer.

Just playing to the gallery while delivering speeches will not suffice. You have to work. Why were we 15 days late in going on this campaign? Another MP has already raised a question about this, so I don't want to talk much about it. The interesting thing is that on April 22, apart from the incident across India, there were 9 more extremist/terrorist attacks across Punjab, Manipur and Telangana on that day. Even during the 4 days of the war, extremist attacks took place in 34 places in Assam, Manipur, South India, Rajasthan and Punjab. What steps did you take?

* .....* English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

What steps have you taken? You have not taken any steps.

*However, long before government aid arrived in Pahalgam on April 22, the actions of Kashmiri Muslims were a remarkable example of humanity. It was Muslim residents who rescued and sheltered the victims that day. Those who shout 'Jai Shri Ram' did not help, but those who cried 'Allahu Akbar' did. They carried tourists to the hospital on their shoulders. A section of the country's media and Sangh-supported cells were busy blaming those Kashmiri Muslims. Under this pretext, harassment and threats against Kashmiris increased across the country. Even BJP leaders forbade people from going to Kashmir. The opposition leader of our state, and your leader, said that none of you should go to Kashmir. I asked him to tell Modiji this first. Forbid Naddaji from going to Kashmir. What is the use of telling us? This is the culture of BJP. The biggest question is that there is a shadow of international pressure behind this operation. Modern warfare is no longer just about weapons, but also about information, stories and public opinion. In 2016, you gave one of the reasons for demonetisation as counter-terrorism. What was the benefit? One of the reasons you gave when you abrogated Article 370 in 2019 was to take final steps to counter terrorism. What was the benefit? What benefit did you bring? Demonetisation is for counter-terrorism, Article 370 was abrogated to counter-terrorism. What was the benefit, terrorism still remains? Do you know why it remains? Your failure. The failure was not due to Article 370, the failure is

* .....* English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

entirely yours. You cannot provide security, so the failure is yours. India closed the check posts while severing diplomatic relations with Pakistan as well.*

He raised five questions. I will repeat those questions. These questions were raised on 16th June. The first question is this. It has been over 55 days since the Pahalgam terror attack. It is deeply concerning in a democracy that neither the mainstream media, Members of the Opposition, nor the judiciary have stepped forward to raise these five crucial questions before the Government of India.

The first question is regarding border breach and civilian casualties.

16.00 hrs

How did four terrorists manage to infiltrate the border and launch an attack that killed 26 innocent civilians? Where is the accountability for this massive breach in national security?

My second question is regarding intelligence failure and the IB Chief … (*Interruptions*) If this was an intelligence failure, why was the Chief of Intelligence Bureau granted one-year extension? What is the status of the terrorists? Where are these four terrorists? You are making a gossip that a hundred terrorists have been killed. Where are these four terrorists? Give us the evidence. Ceasefire was compromised. Indians nicknamed Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir as PoJK. Why have the Government officials not responded to the US President's claim that he has persuaded India and Pakistan to agree to a ceasefire with the promise of trade? It is global diplomacy and hypocrisy. After reaching out to 33 countries post Pahalgam in the last one month, how many

extended explicit support to India? Give this answer. We need to hear this answer … (*Interruptions*)

We want to see you reclaiming back the Pakistan Occupied portion of Kashmir. We support you fully on this. As you had earlier wished, we have fully supported you since 22nd April. You fight, we are right behind you. 140 crore people are right behind you. In my speech, I didn't raise questions on how many fighter jets you have lost. My only demand is to fight and I want to know why you came to an understanding for the ceasefire? Why, why ceasefire? Go and fight, we all are with you.

"Tired of the great rebel war, I will be at peace on that day,

When the cries of the oppressed will no longer echo in the sky and air-"

I want to make it clear to Pakistan from this 'House', you can't hinder India's progress with terrorism. These terrorists can't stop the Indian citizens. India runs at its own pace. All our 140 crore citizens stand together with the country in this fight. You can't break their morale. In the words of Rabindranath Tagore, I would like to send this message to Pakistan,

"In the last rays of the approaching evening

Stand at the door of that disgraced woman;

Say 'forgive me' –

Amidst the violent delirium

Let that be the last virtuous message of your civilization."

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET): Thank you Madam for allowing me to speak on India's strong, successful and decisive

Operation Sindoor. I wish the Opposition has taken this spirit and expressed it. Before I start my speech, let me quote from *Kautilya's Arthashastra*-

"When a righteous king is attacked without a cause, he must retaliate with all his might to protect his people."

16.04 hrs (Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti *in the Chair*)

These are the words from the *Arthashastra*. These are not just ancient wisdom. They are our responsibility today; responsibility to act, to lead, and to defend.

On 22 April, 2025, in Pahalgam, Kashmir has seen what happened, India has seen what happened, and the world has seen what happened. Twenty-six civilians were killed and 20 others were injured. It was more than violence. It was an assault on the soul of India. Tourists were held at gunpoint and asked about their religion. Based on that, they were shot dead. They were shot dead in front of their children and wives. This is not war; it was slaughter. I was in Kashmir just 10 days before this incident happened. Kashmir was thriving and tourists were everywhere, and it took almost one-and-a-half-hours for me to travel 30 kms. When I asked a taxi driver, he told me that in the last four years or so the tourists were flocking to Kashmir and economy was thriving. But this Pahalgam attack has changed everything overnight.

India responded on 7th May, 2025. Operation Sindoor was not just a retaliation, but it was a statement of restraint, a statement of precision, and a statement of resolve. We did not act in anger. We acted in accuracy. We did not just act with emotion, but we acted with ethics. Our actions were grounded in

Article 51 of the UN Charter, which guarantees the inherent right of self-defence when a nation is attacked. When the terror crosses borders, self-defence is not just a right, but it becomes a duty.

India has sent a very strong message with Operation Sindoor. The message was very clear that India will wait, but India will never forget. This is not aggression. This is assertive deterrence, and behind it stood our armed forces -- men and women of unmatched courage. They fought with discipline, precision and honour. On behalf of a grateful nation, I salute our Army, Navy, Air Force, and Special Forces. Jai Hind to every uniform that stood between India and terror.

This clarity of action and this moral assertiveness was possible because of the bold leadership of Prime Minister, Narendra Modi ji. Under his leadership, India moved from reactive to resolute, and from strategic silence to strategic sovereignty. We have seen it with Uri surgical strikes and we have seen it with Balakot air strikes, and under the watch of Raksha Mantri Rajnath Singh ji, Operation Sindoor was executed with both tactical brilliance and moral clarity. Moral clarity is the need of the hour.

India’s defence now is not just strong, but it was swift, smart and it was surgical. But we did not stop at the battlefield. We took the truth to the world with seven delegations covering 32 nations. I had the honour of representing India in Qatar, Ethiopia, South Africa and Egypt. It was led by an hon. Member from the Opposition side, Supriya Sule ji. The Members in this delegation came from all political parties, but when we were overseas, we were all talking in one voice in

this delegation. What we witnessed there -- when we went there -- was not just diplomacy, but we saw solidarity. The world stood with India not in sympathy, but in shared conviction. They saw what we stand for and what Pakistan stands for. India has a thriving democracy whereas on the other side Pakistan is literally an Army-owned State. It has not had a Prime Minister who has completed a five-year term after its independence.

The world has also witnessed what India has given. India has given non-violence and Gandhi ji. Pakistan has given the world terrorist-training camps. We have given refuge to Dalai Lama and Pakistan has given refuge to Osama Bin Laden. We exported teachers, technology and trust whereas Pakistan exported terror. The world understands this and stands with us, and that solidarity was not accidental. It was earned by our External Affairs Minister, Jaishankar ji and our diplomats who worked tirelessly across the continents.

Our diplomats have positioned India as a voice of clarity, responsibility and of resolve for the divided world. But when we reflect on Pahalgam, on Operation Sindoor and the diplomacy that followed, three urgent truths emerge. The first action point is that it is time that the United Nations defines terrorism. For over 30 years India's proposed Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism has been ignored. Terrorism has taken so many lives. Let us not just debate about terror. Let us start defeating it. A terrorist is not a freedom fighter. He has no religion. He has no political ideology. A terrorist is a terrorist. We call upon the Government to lead a global campaign for this long overdue definition to give the world moral clarity and legal tools to act because I believe that only

India can lead this campaign.

The second action point is that we must work actively with like-minded nations to ensure Pakistan is re-listed on the Financial Action Task Force. India must ensure that sponsors of terror are held accountable. UN Security Council Resolution 1373 passed after 9/11 requires every nation to deny financing, sheltering and supporting terrorists. But across our borders, terrorists are not just shielded, they are celebrated. Their names are painted on the billboards, their hate is shouted in public squares.

Pakistan's impunity has cost Indian and global lives. We have gone across every country which has faced terror. Definitely in the terrorist activity, Pakistani fingerprint is very much visible and the world can no longer look away. We call upon the Government to use India's growing global influence to build a coalition for counter-terror finance and to ensure Pakistan's duplicity is exposed and punished.

The third action point is this. Sovereignty is no longer just about land. It is not just about geography. It does not stop at the border. It flows through every policy, every innovation, every byte. It is about future readiness, digital, economic, energy and more importantly, defence. We have seen the example with regard to what is happening in the Russia and Ukraine war. Both the countries are waging a war for a very long time, but none of them is able to move an inch forward because technology is advancing so fast that both the countries cannot really catch up.

India has been the largest importer of defence equipment in the world in

2014, but that has changed in the last 10 years. Now 60 per cent of weapons and equipment are indigenised and domestically manufactured. But it is high time India created a DARPA-style innovation agency, agile, autonomous and outcome driven to lead breakthroughs in defence technology mainly, because in this era, technology is the new territory. If you do not claim it, someone else will.

Sovereignty must be designed, coded and manufactured in India. I want to give you the example of Marut – it was designed by HAL – the first fighter jet, designed and built in Asia outside the Soviet Bloc in 1960s. It was here in India, a fighter jet which was designed, manufactured and delivered in India. It has seen the action in 1971 Indo-Pak war also. But when it was there in 1960s, it should have actually gone in the right direction wherein we should have had much better fighter jets. But somehow it has decreased and we are not able to deliver that. Unless we have a great vision, unless we have a strong leadership, it will not happen. So, I request the Government to actually look at it in such a way that this defence technology gets enough funding so that Indian manufacturing, Indian defence technology can be on par. Going forward, our sovereignty depends on how much and how well we can innovate, how much and how fast we can innovate in this country.

Operation Sindoor showed what India can do in critical hours. Now let us show what we can do in transformational decades. Sovereignty is not just about the LOC, it is in our labs, our codes, our skies, and our chips. Let us not just defend India, let us define the future not just by power of strength, but with force of foresight. This is India's moment. I believe that it is rooted in our Constitution,

aligned with the international laws, protected by our armed forces, led by our bold leadership in the form of our Prime Minister Narendra Modi and driven by the will of 1.4 billion Indians.

Thank you. Jai Hind!

पंचायती राज मंत्री; तथा मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री (श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, 22 अप्रैल को जम्मू और कश्मीर के पहलगाम में आतंकवादी घटना हुई, जिसमें 26 पर्यटक मारे गए। उस घटना के बाद आतंकवाद के खिलाफ इस देश में जो निर्णायक 'आपरेशन सिंदूर' चलाया गया, उस पर आज चर्चा हो रही है।

सभापति महोदय, हमने अभी मुख्य विपक्षी दल से श्री गौरव गोगोई जी का भाषण सुना। हमको लगा कि बहुत विस्तार से उन्होंने कुछ अध्ययन किया होगा और वे कुछ बोलेंगे। लेकिन, वे एक शब्द काम की बात नहीं बोले। ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने एक भी शब्द इस देश की सेना की वीरता पर, पराक्रम पर और उसके अदम्य साहस पर नहीं बोला। ... (व्यवधान)

आप देशभक्ति की बात करते हैं। इस देश की सेना पर पूरे देश के लोगों को गर्व है, लेकिन आप एक बार भी उसकी प्रशंसा नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप केवल यह बता रहे हैं कि कितने जहाज गिरे, कितनी मिसाइलें गिरीं और आप इसी पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इस देश के सैनिकों का आपकी नज़र में कोई महत्व नहीं है। आप इस देश में आतंकवादी घटनाओं की बात कर रहे थे। क्या आतंकवादी घटनाएं आज की हैं? आपके यूपीए सरकार के शासनकाल में वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2014 तक इस देश में आतंकवाद पनपा, उसको जगह मिली और उसको पनाह भी मिली थी। उस समय देश में आतंकवाद की कितनी घटनाएं हुईं, कहां हुईं, कितने नागरिक मारे गए, कितनी महिलाएं विधवा हुईं, कितने बच्चे मारे गए? क्या आपने इसके बारे में कभी सोचा है और कभी आपने देखा है? जब यूपीए की सरकार सत्तापक्ष में थी, तो मैं उस समय सदन का सदस्य था। मैंने देखा है और चर्चा भी हुई है, लेकिन आप क्या करते थे? वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2014 तक यूपीए के शासनकाल में आतंकवादी घटनाओं में इस देश के 615 लोग मारे गए थे। आप आतंकवाद की बात करते हैं। आतंकवाद तो

आपके शासनकाल में पनपा है। आपके समय में 615 लोग मारे गए और 2006 लोग घायल हुए। दिनांक 11.07.2006 को मुंबई ट्रेन हादसा हुआ था। उसमें कितने लोग मारे गए थे? उस हादसे में 209 लोग मारे गए और 800 लोग घायल हुए। यूपीए के शासनकाल में क्या किया और क्या कार्रवाई हुई? उस समय कुछ नहीं हुआ।

महोदय, दिनांक 26.11.2008 को पूरा मुंबई महानगर आतंकवादियों के कब्ज़े में था। उस समय आतंकवादी कैसे आए? आप आज सवाल पूछ रहे थे कि पहलगाम में आतंकवादी कैसे आए? आपको यह बताना चाहिए कि मुंबई महानगर में आतंकवादी कैसे घुसे? उस आतंकवादी घटना में महाराष्ट्र पुलिस के दो अधिकारी मारे गए थे। उस 26.11.2008 की घटना में 175 लोग मारे गए और 300 घायल हुए थे। आपने क्या किया? उनमें 29 विदेशी नागरिक भी थे, जो मारे गए थे। मुंबई पुलिस के दो अधिकारी, संयुक्त पुलिस आयुक्त भी मारे गए थे। आपने क्या किया था? आप घड़ियाली आंसू बहा रहे थे। आपने सदन में चर्चा करके घड़ियाली आंसू बहाकर, उस समय के गृह मंत्री को विदा करके नया गृह मंत्री बैठा दिया, मुख्यमंत्री को विदा कर दिया और आतंकवाद को पूरे देश में पनपने के लिए जगह देने का काम किया था। आप यही तो काम कर रहे थे। आप आतंकवाद की बात कर रहे हैं। यूपीए सरकार में आतंकवाद के ख़िलाफ लड़ाई लड़ने का न साहस था, और न दम था कि आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ते। आप खानापूर्ति करते थे और घड़ियाली आंसू बहाने का काम करते थे।

महोदय, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि मुंबई की घटना का जो मुख्य कर्णधार था, वह अमेरिका में छिपा हुआ था। आपके अंदर उसको लाने का साहस नहीं हुआ, लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने उसे इस देश में लाकर उस पर मुकदमा चलाने का काम किया। आज यह जरूर है कि भारत ने पहली बार आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने का जो संकल्प लिया और जो संकल्प दिखाया, वह वर्ष 2016 में शुरू हुआ था। इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि हम अपने देश की धरती पर आतंकवाद को पनपने नहीं देंगे। हम निर्णायक लड़ाई लड़ेंगे और आतंकवादियों को उनके घर में घुसकर मारने का काम करेंगे। यह संकल्प प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने दिखाया था।

वर्ष 2016 में उरी की घटना हुई, जिसमें 25 सैनिक मारे गए। उरी में 25 सैनिक मारे जाने के बाद देश के प्रधानमंत्री ने निर्णायक लड़ाई लड़ते हुए सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की और पाकिस्तान की सीमा में घुसकर पाक आतंकवादियों को समाप्त करने का काम किया। प्रधानमंत्री ने इस संकल्प के साथ काम किया। आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ने का काम किया। सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक में आतंकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र समाप्त हुए। सैकड़ों आतंकवादी मारे गए। आतंकवादियों ने दोबारा साहस किया और दिनांक 14 फरवरी, 2019 को पुलवामा में आतंकी घटना हुई। पुलवामा में सीआरपीएफ की गाड़ी पर आत्मघाती हमला हुआ और उस हमले के बाद आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार ने अपने संकल्प को फिर दोहराया और एयर स्ट्राइक करके पूरे प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को तबाह किया। जैश-ए-मोहम्मद और लश्कर-ए-तैयबा के सारे प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को तबाह करने का काम किया। आप मोदी जी को सिखा रहे हैं? आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ने के बारे में आप मोदी जी को सिखा रहे हैं? आप आतंकवाद के खिलाफ क्या लड़ाई लड़े थे? इतने दिन देश में शासन किया, आजादी के बाद से तो सबसे ज्यादा शासन आप ही लोगों ने किया है, तो आपको बताना चाहिए था कि हमने यह-यह काम किया था। आप तो कुछ नहीं किए। आप तो जीरो बट्टे सन्नाटा हैं, तो जीरो बट्टे सन्नाटा में क्या कहियेगा? अभी बोल रहे थे कि पहलगाम में आतंकवादी किन उद्देश्यों के साथ आए। उसका भी व्याख्यान आप ही कर रहे थे कि इन-इन उद्देश्यों के साथ आतंकवादी पहलगाम में घुसे थे। क्या वे लोग आपसे पूछकर घुसे थे? आपको कैसे जानकारी है कि वे लोग किस उद्देश्य के साथ घुसे थे। ऐसी बात मत कीजिए। कम से कम देश की एकता और अखंडता के साथ मजाक मत कीजिए। देश की सरकार के साथ खड़ा रहने का काम कीजिए, नहीं तो कोई नहीं, विश्वसनीयता तो प्रतिदिन समाप्त हो ही रही है। यह भी जान लीजिए कि आने वाले समय में कोई पूछेगा भी नहीं। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने एयर स्ट्राइक की। पुलवामा की घटना के बाद 26 अप्रैल को बालाकोट में घुसकर एयर स्ट्राइक करके आतंकवादियों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों को समाप्त करने का काम किया। यह प्रधानमंत्री जी का संकल्प था, यह मोदी जी का संकल्प था। यूपीए सरकार के किसी प्रधानमंत्री ने यह संकल्प नहीं लिया था। यह काम मोदी जी ही कर सकते हैं, दूसरा कोई नहीं कर

सकता है। अब 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर आइये। दिनांक- 22 अप्रैल को पहलगाम में जब घटना हुई, तो... (व्यवधान) अरे जाओ न यार, वहां बड़ा जाली वोटर बनवाए हो, उधर जाकर देखो... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप बैठे-बैठे बात मत कीजिये। उनको बोलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठिये। आप बैठिये। प्लीज आप बैठिये।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव रंजन उर्फ ललन सिंह : नस पकड़ी गई है। असली नस पकड़ी गई है। देखिए, आपको एक चीज बता देते हैं। अगर असली बीमारी पकड़ी जाती है, तो उसका इलाज भी परफेक्ट होता है। अगर डायग्नोसिस सही हुआ तो उसका ट्रीटमेंट भी सही होगा... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठियेगा। प्लीज, आप बैठियेगा।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव रंजन उर्फ ललन सिंह : अगर डायग्नोसिस सही हुआ है तो ट्रीटमेंट भी पक्का होगा। आपकी बीमारी समाप्त हो जाएगी, चिंता मत कीजिए ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : नहीं-नहीं। आप बैठियेगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठिये। जब हम आपको बोलने का मौका देंगे, तभी आप बोलिए। Please address the Chair directly.

श्री राजीव रंजन उर्फ ललन सिंह : सभापति महोदय, दिनांक- 22 अप्रैल को पहलगाम में घटना हुई। हमारे पूरे देश के पर्यटक परिवार के साथ वहां घूमने गए थे। छुट्टियां मना रहे थे। आतंकवादियों ने हमला किया और 26 लोग मारे गए। हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी की आत्मा, जो इस देश में बसती है, इसको महसूस करना चाहिए। उन्होंने विदेश की यात्रा स्थगित करके देश में तत्काल वापस आने का काम किया। इसलिए कि उनको इस बात का दर्द था। ... (व्यवधान) आप सुन लीजिए। आप बैठिये। आप प्रवचन मत दीजिए।... (व्यवधान) आप तमाशा कर रहे हो।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप बैठे-बैठे मत बोलिये। आप टिप्पणी मत कीजिए। आप बैठिये। उनको बोलने दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप जो भी बोल रहे हैं, वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। आप बैठ जाइये।

… (व्यवधान) …*

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह : सभापति महोदय, कश्मीर तो वे गए, जिनको तफरीह करनी था। इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक्ट करना था। जिनको कश्मीर तफरी करने जाना था, वे गए। इन्होंने एक्शन लिया और एक्ट किया। जो एक्ट किया, आपको वही बात बता रहे थे। लेकिन आपके दिमाग में बात नहीं घुसेगी और काम की बात ऊपर से निकल जाती है। 22 अप्रैल को घटना हुई और प्रधान मंत्री जी वापस आए। अभी गौरव गोगोई जी कह रहे थे कि चुनाव प्रचार में गए थे। वे चुनाव प्रचार में नहीं गए थे। आप अपने को करेक्ट कीजिए। आप बोलें तो करेक्ट करके बोलिये। उस दिन पंचायती राज दिवस था। प्रधान मंत्री जी हर साल पंचायती राज दिवस में किसी न किसी राज्य में जाकर पंचायत के प्रतिनिधियों को संबोधित करते हैं। 24 अप्रैल को भी प्रधान मंत्री जी बिहार के मधुबनी में पंचायती राज दिवस के दिन गए थे। लेकिन उन्होंने वहां जाकर पहलगाम की घटना पर पहली बार जो कहा, उन्होंने एक शब्द कहा कि मैं घटना से मर्माहात हूं और इसका जवाब कल्पना से परे पाकिस्तान को मिलेगा। यह एक लाइन में उनकी संकल्प शक्ति का दृष्टिगोचर हो रहा था कि उनके दिमाग में क्या है? मधुबनी में आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने का उनका जो संकल्प था, मैंने वर्ष 2014 से आज तक देखा कि प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कुछ देर अंग्रेजी में भाषण दिया। वह इसलिए दिया कि पूरी दुनिया को, विश्व को उन्होंने संदेश दिया कि हम आतंकवाद के आगे झुकने वाले नहीं हैं। हम आतंकवाद के खिलाफ निर्णायक लड़ाई लड़ेंगे। उन्होंने इसके माध्यम से विश्व को अपनी दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति का संदेश दिया और उन्होंने आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई का

* Not recorded.

संकल्प लिया।

अभी रक्षा मंत्री जी ने विस्तार से बताया। वह सब बात तो आपके दिमाग में घुसी नहीं होगी और ऊपर से निकल गई होगी। अभी रक्षा मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वहां से आने के बाद वे लगातार अपनी तीनों सेनाओं और चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टाफ के साथ बैठक करते रहे। उन्होंने सभी की पूरी बात और चर्चा सुनी। उन्होंने एक बात स्पष्ट तौर पर पूरे देश को बताई कि मैंने अपनी सेना को खुली छूट दी है। उसे डेट तय करने, समय तय करने और क्या एक्ट करना है, यह तय करने की पूरी छूट दी है। हमारे सैनिकों ने 6-7 मई की मध्य रात्रि को 9 आतंकवादी ठिकानों को ध्वस्त कर देने का काम किया और उसमें सैकड़ों आतंकवादी मारे गए। आप सब ने टीवी पर देखा होगा। बहुत से लोग, जो आतंकवादियों के आका थे, वे रो रहे थे। मसूद अज़हर, हाफिज सईद – ये रो रहे थे कि मेरा सारा परिवार मर गया। काश, मैं भी मर जाता। उन्होंने सारे आतंकवादियों को ध्वस्त करके संदेश दिया कि अब इस देश में और पाकिस्तान की धरती पर आतंकवाद को हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे।

उन्होंने यह संकल्प पूरा करने का काम किया। 100 से ज्यादा आतंकवादी मारे गए। सेना प्रमुख से लेकर पूरे पाकिस्तान के जितने बड़े अधिकारी थे, सब आतंकवादियों के जनाजे में गए। आपने पाकिस्तान की तो एक बार भी आलोचना नहीं की। गोगोई जी, आपने पाकिस्तान को एक बार भी कन्डेम नहीं किया कि पाकिस्तान के जो सेना प्रमुख थे, वे गए। आपने तो आलोचना नहीं की। आप नहीं करिएगा, वह मालूम है। आप वोट के लिए राजनीति करते हैं और मोदी जी देश के लिए राजनीति करते हैं। अंतर यहां है। लेकिन 6 और 7 मई को 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की जो घटना हुई, उससे पाकिस्तान हक्का-बक्का रह गया। पाकिस्तान को यह उम्मीद नहीं थी। जो सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि थी, वह यह थी कि जो 9 प्रशिक्षण शिविर ध्वस्त किए गए, उनमें एक भी नागरिक को खरोंच तक नहीं आई। पाकिस्तान के किसी नागरिक को खरोंच तक नहीं आई। हम लोगों ने सैटेलाइट इमेज पर देखा कि जो ध्वस्त प्रशिक्षण शिविर हैं, उनके बाहर पाकिस्तान के लोग वीडियो बना रहे हैं। वे पूरा वीडियो बना रहे थे और मजा ले रहे थे। यह मोदी जी का कमाल था। पाकिस्तानी सेना की किसी भी जगह पर हमारे सैनिकों ने हमला नहीं किया। हमारा संकल्प, मोदी जी का संकल्प

आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने का था। इसलिए उन्होंने आतंकवादी प्रशिक्षण शिविर को टारगेट बनाया। इसके बाद जवाब में क्या हुआ? उसके जवाब में पाकिस्तान ने हमारे सैनिक ठिकानों, हमारे एयरबेस, हमारे नागरिक स्थलों, हमारे जम्मू और कश्मीर की यूनिवर्सिटीज़, गुरुद्वारे और धार्मिक स्थलों पर हमला करने का प्रयास किया। उनकी जितनी मिसाइलें थीं, हमारे देश में निर्मित रक्षा प्रणाली ने उनका जवाब दिया। यह हम सब लोगों ने और पूरे देश ने टेलीविजन पर देखा। आप कितने ही भाषण दे दीजिए, उनका कोई असर नहीं होने वाला है।

सभापति महोदय, हम दिवाली में बोतल में रॉकेट बम डालते थे और उसमें नीचे से आग लगाते थे। जब वह ऊपर जाकर फटता था, तो फुलझड़ी की तरह सब गिरता था। इसी तरह पाकिस्तान की जितनी मिसाइलें थीं, वे हवा में फुलझड़ी की तरह ध्वस्त हो गईं। यह नजारा पूरे देश ने देखा। यदि आपको नहीं दिखता है, तो हम क्या करें? या तो आप चश्मा लगा लीजिए या फिर चश्मा बदल लीजिए। यह पूरे देश ने देखा, परंतु आपको नहीं दिखा। जब पूरे देश में वाह-वाही हो रही थी, तब आपको नहीं दिखा। सारी मिसाइलें फुलझड़ी की तरह उड़ गईं। कहीं कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ।

यह रक्षा मंत्री जी से पूछ रहे थे। यदि रक्षा मंत्री की पूरा भाषण आप पूरे ध्यान से सुनते, तो रक्षा मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हमारी कोई हानि नहीं हुई, हमारा कोई जहाज नहीं गिरा। इसके बाद भी आप पूछ रहे हैं कि कितने जहाज गिरे थे। उनकी सारी मिसाइलों को हवा में ध्वस्त कर दिया गया। उसके बाद जब भारत ने जवाब देना शुरू किया, तो हमारे देश की सेनाओं ने पाकिस्तान के पूरे रडार सिस्टम और रक्षा प्रणाली पर हमला करके लाहौर और गुजरांवाला में सारे सिस्टम को ध्वस्त कर दिया। पाकिस्तान की पूरी रडार और रक्षा प्रणाली ध्वस्त हो गई। हमने उनके कमांड और कंट्रोल को ध्वस्त कर देने का काम किया और हमारी वायु सेना ने उनके 11 एयरबेस को ध्वस्त कर देने का काम किया। यह हमारी उपलब्धि थी। क्या आपको 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की उपलब्धि नहीं दिखी? आपको दिखेगी भी नहीं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान भी चालाकी कर रहा था। यह आपने देखा होगा, यह पूरे देश ने देखा। जब 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' चल रहा था, तो पाकिस्तान अपने नागरिक विमान का भी

परिचालन कर रहा था। वह नागरिक विमान का परिचालन इसलिए कर रहा था कि अगर इंडिया ने एक भी नागरिक विमान को ध्वस्त किया तो उसमें विदेशी नागरिक भी पैंसेजर्स होंगे लेकिन हमारे देश की सेना ने और हमारे नेतृत्व ने उनकी इस चालाकी को समझा और एक भी नागरिक विमान पर खरोंच नहीं आई, फिर भी हमने उनके कमांड और कंट्रोल को समाप्त किया। हम लोगों ने उनके एयरबेस को समाप्त करने का काम किया। ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की हमारी यह उपलब्धि थी और आप बात कर रहे हैं कि क्यों रोक दिया गया? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पहले ही बता दिया कि हम युद्ध नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हमारी लड़ाई आतंकवाद के खिलाफ है और अगर आतंकवादियों और आतंकवाद का प्रश्रय पाकिस्तान की धरती पर मिलेगा तो हम वहां पर घुस कर हमला करेंगे और आतंकवाद को समाप्त करेंगे।

दोनों देशों के डायरैक्टर जनरल मिलिट्री ऑपरेशन ने बैठ कर यह तय किया और यह कहा कि हमें युद्ध रोकना है, युद्ध रोक दीजिए। पाकिस्तान घुटने के बल बैठ गया। उनके सारे एयरबेस, रडार सिस्टम और रक्षा प्रणाली ध्वस्त हो गये। उनको कुछ दिखाई ही नहीं पड़ रहा था कि भारत से कौन-सा जहाज किधर से आ रहा है और कहां हमला करके चला जा रहा है। अब उनके पास क्या चारा था? उन्होंने घुटना टेक दिया और घुटना टेकने के बाद सीजफायर।

सीजफायर होने के बाद इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने राष्ट्र के नाम सम्बोधन में यह कहा कि हम आतंकवाद को कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे, हमारा ऑपरेशन सिंदूर बंद नहीं हुआ है, स्थगित हुआ है। जब भी हमारे देश की तरफ आंख उठा कर देखोगे, तो हम घुस कर मारेंगे और आतंकवादियों को समाप्त करेंगे। हमारी लड़ाई आतंकवाद के खिलाफ है। हमारी लड़ाई किसी देश के खिलाफ नहीं है। ये सारे काम हुए हैं, लेकिन गोगोई जी को नहीं दिखा।

ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की सफलता, प्रधान मंत्री के कुशल नेतृत्व की क्षमता, सैनिकों के पराक्रम, वीरता, अदम्य साहस एवं आत्मनिर्भर भारत के तहत निर्मित रक्षा प्रणाली का परिणाम पूरी दुनिया ने देखा है और सिर्फ देखा ही नहीं बल्कि उसको सराहा भी है। पूरी दुनिया ने हमारे ऑपरेशन सिंदूर को सराहा और समर्थन करने का काम किया है। ऑपरेशन सिंदूर ने पूरे विश्व के सामने एक संदेश

दिया कि भारत एक सशक्त देश है जो अपनी रक्षा करने में सक्षम है और अपनी रक्षा करने के लिए वह पूरी तरह स्वतंत्र है। पूरी दुनिया ने भारत की ताकत को ऑपरेशन सिंदूर में देखा, लेकिन आपने नहीं देखा, आप नहीं देखना चाहते हैं, तो मत देखिए। पूरे देश ने देखा है, पूरी दुनिया ने देखा है, पूरी दुनिया ने उसको सराहने का काम किया है।

आप बार-बार अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति की बात कहते हैं। माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। इन्होंने प्रेस कॉफ्रेंस करके बता दिया कि कोई नहीं हुआ। पूरे देश ने देखा है कि ब्रिक्स सम्मेलन में आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी कनाडा गए थे। जब उन्होंने अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति से बात की, उसको उन्होंने क्लैरिफाई कर दिया, यह भी पूरे देश में छपा, उसके बाद भी आपको जानकारी नहीं है, तो आपका मामला दूसरा है। पूरे देश ने तो देखा लेकिन आपका दुर्भाग्य है। इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि इस देश की विपक्षी पार्टियों को प्रधान मंत्री और ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की सफलता दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है, जिसको पूरी दुनिया ने देखा है।

आप बार-बार कहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी बोलते नहीं हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी को बोलना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी बोलते नहीं हैं, प्रधान मंत्री एक्ट करते हैं और एक्ट करके अपनी ताकत दिखाते हैं। चाहे सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक हो, एयर स्ट्राइक हो या ऑपरेशन सिंदूर हो, उन्होंने एक्ट करके पूरी दुनिया को दिखाया कि हम एक्ट करते हैं, हम बोलते नहीं है। यह आपका काम है। जो विपक्षी पार्टियां हैं, खासकर जो मुख्य विपक्षी पार्टी है, उसका आदर्श गोएबल्स है। जर्मनी की एक कहावत है, मैं गोएबल्स का कहावत पढ़कर आपको सुना देता हूं। गोएवेल्स की एक थ्योरी है कि एक ही झूठ को बार-बार बोलने से वह सच हो जाता है, यह एक प्रसिद्ध कहावत है, लेकिन यह सच नहीं है। यह विचार, जिसे गोएबल्स की राजनीति है या बड़ा झूठ कहा जाता है कि प्रचार मंत्री उस पर विश्वास करें। यह ध्यान रखना महत्वपूर्ण है कि यह एक दुष्प्रचार रणनीति है न कि सच्चाई। झूठ चाहे कितनी ही बार दोहराई जाए, सच नहीं बन जाता। आप बार-बार दोहराते हैं कि अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति के दबाव में इन्होंने ऑपरेशन सिंदूर बंद किया, अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति के दबाव में बंद किया, क्यों बंद किया? यह बार-बार झूठ बोलने से सच नहीं होगा। सच यही है कि भारत किसी के दबाव में नहीं आता है। भारत

अपना निर्णय स्वयं करता है, भारत अपना निर्णय करने में सक्षम है।

सभापति महोदय, इनको ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की सफलता दिखायी नहीं पड़ती है, ऑपरेशन सिंदूर एक सफल ऑपरेशन था जो आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई का था। पूरी दुनिया और देश ने इसे सराहा है और इसे स्वीकार किया है। इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है, सारी विपक्षी पार्टियों को चाहिए कि इस घड़ी में सरकार का साथ दें, देश की एकता के साथ, देश की अखंडता के साथ, देश में फैल रहे आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई में सरकार के साथ रहते, नहीं रहे। ... (व्यवधान) हम आज भी कहेंगे, दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठिए, दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर राष्ट्र हित के सवाल पर नरेन्द्र मोदी के साथ खड़ा होइए और देश से आतंकवाद को समाप्त करने में उनके कंधा से कंधा मिलाकर चलने का काम कीजिए।

अंत में, देश के सैनिकों की वीरता, पराक्रम और अदम्य साहस के लिए उनको सलाम करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत (मुम्बई दक्षिण): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, हमारी सेना ने ऑपरेशन सिंदूर में जो पराक्रम और साहस दिखाया, आज उस पर चर्चा शुरू हुई है।

सभापति जी, मैं भारतीय सेना के पराक्रम, अनुशासन, अद्वितीय रणनीति क्षमता को नमन करता हूं। खास कर हमारे सत्ता पक्ष के जो बड़बोले लोग हैं, वे सुन लें कि सेना के प्रति गौरव गोगोई जी ने अपने भाषण के शुरू में कहा था और मैं भी अपने भाषण के शुरूआत में ही कह रहा हूं कि मैं सेना की शौर्यता, वीरता, पराक्रम और साहस को नमन करता हूं, प्रणाम करता हूं लेकिन ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की जब बात शुरू करते हैं, तो बात यहां से शुरू होती है कि ऑपरेशन सिंदूर क्यों करना पड़ा? ऑपरेशन सिंदूर इसलिए करना पड़ा क्योंकि पहलगाम हादसा हुआ।

सभापति जी, मैं कुछ समय के लिए मंत्री था और मैं जब कश्मीर में इलेक्ट्रिक बसों की लाँचिंग करने के लिए गया था, तब चप्पे-चप्पे पर पुलिस और जवान खड़े रहते थे। पचास-पचास गज की दूरी पर सशस्त्र जवान खड़े रहते थे। ऐसा क्यों हुआ कि उस दिन पहलगाम में कोई सशस्त्र जवान नहीं था या पुलिस नहीं थी। हमारे टूरिस्ट्स वहां आए हुए थे। किसने आदेश दिया था कि वहां जवान

तैनात नहीं रहेंगे, जांच यहां से शुरू होनी चाहिए। पहलगाम में बहुत बड़ा ग्राउंड है। हमारे बीच के भी बहुत लोग वहां गए होंगे, मैं भी सैलानी के तौर पर वहां गया हूं और मंत्री रहते हुए भी गया था। वहां बहुत ज्यादा पुलिस रहती थी, बड़ी तादाद में जवान तैनात रहते थे लेकिन उस दिन सारे जवान कहां थे? हमारी इंटेलिजेंस क्या कर रही थी? वहां से पाकिस्तान कितनी दूर है? क्या आतंकवादी नेपाल से वहां आए थे? यह मत भूलिए कि पहलगाम से पहले भी कुछ हादसे हुए हैं। हाल ही में मुम्बई में बम्ब हादसे के बारे में उच्च न्यायालय का आदेश आया है। पहले जिन लोगों को आतंकवादी समझकर पकड़ा गया था, नीचे की कोर्ट ने पांच लोगों को मृत्यु दंड दिया था, उन लोगों को उच्च न्यायालय ने रिहा कर दिया। यदि वे लोग बम्ब कांड में शरीक नहीं थे तो 19 साल उन्हें जेल में बंद क्यों किया गया? इसका मतलब यह भी निकलता है कि आज तक हम उन आतंकवादियों को पकड़ नहीं पाए हैं।

सभापति जी, कश्मीर के राज्यपाल श्री सत्यपाल मलिक थे। कश्मीर में पुलवामा की घटना हुई। उधर के लोग जो बात कह रहे हैं कि जवानों के बारे में उनके मन में बहुत आदर हैं और उनकी शौर्य वीरता के लिए प्रणाम करते हो, उन जवानों के लिए, उन सीआरपीएफ जवानों के लिए सत्यपाल जी ने बार-बार केंद्र सरकार को कहा कि कुछ गड़बड़ है, इसलिए इन जवानों के लिए हवाई जहाज दे दो लेकिन आपने हवाई जहाज नहीं दिया। वे बार-बार प्रधान मंत्री जी से बात करना चाहते थे, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी कार्बेट पार्क में थे। इतना बड़ा हादसा हुआ, लेकिन वे नहीं आए। वे वहां से दिल्ली आए और किसी दूसरे कार्यक्रम में गए। आप देखिए कि घड़ियाली आंसू कौन बहाता है? आप हमें कहते हैं, आप हमें पूछते हैं, आप याद करो पुलवामा की घटना के समय सत्यपाल मलिक जी आपकी पार्टी के थे, वे उस समय गवर्नर थे, उनका बयान याद करो। उनके बार-बार कहने पर भी आपने जवानों को रास्ते से भेजा। जैश-ए-मोहम्मद ने हमला किया और 40 जवान शहीद हुए। आज तक जांच चल रही है और वे आतंकवादी आज तक पकड़े नहीं गए हैं। आप ऑपरेशन सिंदूर नाम देते हैं और लोगों की भावना से खेलते हैं। किसका सिंदूर छीना गया, हमारी बहनों का सिंदूर छीना गया। जिन्होंने सिंदूर छीना, वे आतंकवादी आज तक नहीं पकड़े गए। आतंकवादियों को टार्गेट करके हमले

किए गए। हमने जनता को टार्गेट करके हमले नहीं किए, इसकी हम सराहना करते हैं और इसके बावजूद भी जब आतंकवादियों को पकड़ा नहीं जाता, तो आपके दिल में क्या कुछ नहीं आता है? आप ढोल बजाते हैं। आप अमरीका से आए। बिहार में जाकर राजनीतिक भाषण किया और वह भी अंग्रेजी में दिया क्योंकि दुनिया को समझाना था। आपको पता है कि आजकल टेलीप्रोम्टर से अंग्रेजी में भाषण दिया जाता है। वे पहलगाम नहीं गए लेकिन बिहार चले गए। आज तक मणिपुर में नहीं गए हैं। आपकी संवेदना इससे पता चलती है कि आप आज तक मणिपुर में नहीं गए हैं। क्या आपको दुख नहीं होता है, दर्द नहीं होता है, नहीं आती है, बुरा नहीं लगता है। हम अपनी सेना के लिए ढोल बजाएंगे, आपके लिए नहीं बजाएंगे।

आपकी उसमें क्या शूरवीरता थी? अगर आपने सेना को फ्रीडम दिया था और फ्रीडम देने के बाद पाकिस्तान के डिफेंस अधिकारी गिड़गिड़ा रहे थे, तो बिना शर्त युद्ध आपने क्यों समाप्त कर दिया? अमेरिका का प्रेसिडेंट तो …* करता ही है। उनकी तो …* आज भी चालू है। वे कहते हैं कि मैंने रुकवाया, मैंने रुकवाया। बिना शर्त आपने युद्ध क्यों बंद किया? अगर पाकिस्तान के अधिकारी गिड़गिड़ा रहे थे, तो वे शरणार्थी थे। अगर वे शरणार्थी थे, तो उन पर शर्तें लगानी चाहिए थीं। आपने क्या शर्तें लगाईं? उसके बाद भी युद्ध चलता रहा। हमारे जम्मू-कश्मीर पर हमले होते रहे। नागरिकों की बस्तियों पर हमले होते रहे। क्या हम देखते रहते?

सभापति जी, हमारी सबसे बुरी बात यह है कि सार्क, नेपाल व हमारे इर्द-गिर्द जो राष्ट्र हैं, एक भी राष्ट्र हमसे बात नहीं करता। हम तो विश्व गुरु हैं। हम विश्व गुरू हैं और हम पूरी दुनिया में घूमते हैं। वे दो सौ राष्ट्रों में गए हैं और पाकिस्तान के आतंकवाद के बारे में बात करते हैं तथा कहते हैं कि आतंकवाद के साथ हम कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ नहीं करेंगे। हां, हमें काम्प्रोमाइज़ नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को इसके लिए धन्यवाद भी देता हूं, लेकिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपके साथ तो पूरे विश्व का एक राष्ट्र भी नहीं खड़ा रहा। … (व्यवधान) हम यहां टीका-टिप्पणी के लिए यहां नहीं

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

खड़े हैं। एक भी राष्ट्र आपके साथ खड़ा नहीं रहा, क्या उस टाइम नेतन्याहू खड़े रहे? ईरान के खिलाफ हम खड़े रहे। जो ईरान आपको तेल देता है और पैसे बाद में दे दो, चलेगा, लेकिन तेल ले लो। ईरान के साथ भी हमारा रिश्ता बिगड़ गया। यह हमारी राष्ट्र नीति है।

सभापति जी, केवल पहलगाम की बात नहीं है, इससे पहले कारगिल में भी हमने ऑपरेशन विजय किया था। उसके बाद गलवान-गलवान होता रहा। सीमा पर घुसपैठ चालू है, चीन घुस रहा है। किसने-किसने इस युद्ध में पाकिस्तान को मदद की? चीन तो कर ही रहा था, तुर्की ड्रोन देकर मदद कर रहा था। तीनों राष्ट्र एक साथ मिलकर खड़े थे। हमें अंतर्मुख होकर आत्म-परीक्षण करने की आवश्यकता है कि आखिर एक भी राष्ट्र हमारे साथ क्यों नहीं खड़ा रहता? हमने क्या बुरा किया है? क्या हम गलत हैं? ऐसा नहीं कि इन्होंने प्रयास नहीं किया। मैं इनकी सराहना करता हूं। ये बार-बार कह रहे थे कि पाकिस्तान को पैसा मत देना, मदद न करना, क्योंकि वह पैसा आतंकवाद के लिए इस्तेमाल होगा। इतना कहने पर भी युद्ध के समय इंटरनेशनल मॉनेटरी फंड पाकिस्तान को पैसा देता है। कमाल हो गया। इससे पता चलता है कि भारत की विश्व में क्या स्थिति है, यूएन में क्या स्थिति है, सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल में क्या स्थिति है? पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ कोई नहीं बोलता। असीम मुनीर को ट्रंप ने बुला लिया। आपको कनाडा में भी नहीं बुलाया था, यह मत भूलना। जी-7 में भी आपको नहीं बुलाया, बाद में मेहमान के रूप में आपको बुलाया। ... (व्यवधान) कनाडा में मेहमान के रूप में जाने के बाद ट्रंप हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को फोन करके कहते हैं कि इधर आ जाओ, पाकिस्तान का हीरो हमसे मिलने आया है। अरे वाह, ट्रंप की जो आदत है, उसे पूरा विश्व देख रहा है, परन्तु हम आपके साथ हैं। पूरा राष्ट्र आपके साथ खड़ा रहा। आदरणीय उद्धव ठाकरे साहब, शिवसेना के पक्ष-प्रमुख ने हमें आदेश दिए कि यह वक्त बुरा है। यह राजनीति खेलने का वक्त नहीं है। हम प्रधान मंत्री के साथ डटकर खड़े रहेंगे। पूरा विपक्ष डटकर खड़ा रहा। आपने सभी के दल बना दिए और सात राष्ट्रों में टीमें भेज दीं। इसका परिणाम क्या हुआ? क्या उन राष्ट्रों में सम्मान हुआ? क्या एक भी ज्वाइंट प्रेंस कांफ्रेंस हुई? क्या उन्होंने सोचा कि भारतीय सदस्यों की टीम आई है और राष्ट्र के फॉरेन अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर भी बैठे हैं। क्या वे देश प्रेस कांफ्रेंस में कह रहे थे कि इनके

साथ हम भी आतंकवाद के खिलाफ हैं?

सर, हमारे साथ कोई नहीं आया, सब विफल है।... (व्यवधान) वहाँ कोई नहीं गया।... (व्यवधान) यह हमारा दुख है, यह हमारा दर्द है। हम आपके साथ हैं।... (व्यवधान) आप राष्ट्र की बात करते हो, हम साथ में रहेंगे। आज हैं, कल भी रहेंगे। आप यह मत भूलना। मैं दो-तीन चीजें आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जैसे कारगिल का युद्ध भूल नहीं सकते हैं, वैसे ही और भी कई चीजें हैं, उन्हें भूलना चाहिए। अमेरिका के राष्ट्र अध्यक्ष बार-बार बोलते हैं। ये अभी कह रहे थे कि वे बार-बार बोलते हैं। हाँ-हाँ, वे बार-बार बोलते हैं, लेकिन हमने कब उनको कहा कि हमने आपकी बात सुनकर युद्ध नहीं रोका है। हमने कब कहा कि पाकिस्तान हमारे सामने गिड़गिड़ा रहा था, तब जाकर हमने युद्ध रोका है। आप ऐसा कोई एक भी बयान मुझे बताइए।... (व्यवधान) मैं वह बयान पढ़कर खुश होऊँगा।... (व्यवधान) आपको ट्रंप के नाम से बयान देने की आवश्यकता है।... (व्यवधान)

Sir, you spoke very late, तभी तो कुछ नहीं हुआ।... (व्यवधान) हमारे सीडीएस, चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टॉफ क्या बोलते हैं? उन्होंने कहा कि हमें आत्मनिर्भर होने की आवश्यकता है। इस एक शब्द में सब कुछ आ गया। यह तो हमारा डायलॉग है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें आत्मनिर्भर होने की आवश्यकता है। इसका मतलब यह है कि आज भी हमारे साथ जो कुछ है, वह परिपूर्ण नहीं है। यह आत्म परीक्षण की बात है। यह आलोचना की बात नहीं है। यह टीका-टिप्पणी की बात नहीं है। राष्ट्र के रूप में हम सब एक हैं। राष्ट्र की एकता, अखंडता, संप्रभुता, सुरक्षा सबसे अहम है, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं आपको दो-तीन चीजों और याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, जब ये नवाज शरीफ को मिलने गए थे। किसने बुलाया था, ये बिन बुलाये गए थे, आपको याद है। बिन बुलाये गए थे, इनको याद नहीं होगा। जब अभी आदरणीय राजनाथ सिंह जी ने लाहौर की ट्रेन की बात की, वंदनीय हिन्दू हृदय सम्राट शिव सेना प्रमुख बालासाहेब ठाकरे जी ने उस वक्त कहा था कि यह समझौता एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन मत चलाइए। पाकिस्तान साँप जैसा है, उसे कितना भी दूध पिलाओ, लेकिन वह जहर ही उगलेगा। उनके शब्द आज खरे उतरकर आए हैं। उसके लिए कितना भी करो, पहलगाम का हमला होने के बाद उसने क्या कहा, उसने कहा कि यह तुम्हारा

अंदरूनी मामला है और इससे हमारा कोई संबंध नहीं है। आपने 200 लोगों को पकड़ा था, बाद में दो रखे। उन्होंने सबको खाना-पीना खिलाया, उसके लिए भी अच्छा कहो कि वक्त पर जो लोग दौड़कर आए, वे हिन्दुस्तान की बहनों के लिए आए। हमारी बहनों का सिंदूर पौंछने के बाद में जो लोग दौड़कर आए, वे भी तो हमारे हैं। आपको इसकी याद दिलाने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि ये जितने भी घोटालों की बात कर गए, आपने कहा कि शांति और शक्ति, अरे, आपकी बीजेपी के समय, हम भी उनके साथ थे। ये कहते थे कि पाकिस्तान ऑक्यूपाइड कश्मीर लेकर रहेंगे। भईया, यही तो वक्त था, पाकिस्तान ऑक्यूपाइड कश्मीर लेने का यही तो वक्त था। आपको किसने मना किया? हम युद्ध नहीं चाहते, बुद्ध, अरे वाह, युद्ध नहीं चाहते, बुद्ध। भईया, यह आपने कब सीख लिया? कल तक तो आप कहते थे कि हम पाकिस्तान ऑक्यूपाइड कश्मीर लेंगे। अब तो वक्त आया था, पाकिस्तान ऑक्यूपाइड कश्मीर लेने के लिए आपको किसने मना किया? किसी अननोन अड्डे पर हमला करके यह मत सोचो कि आपने बहुत बड़ा कुछ हासिल किया है। सेना को फ्रीडम दे दो, आपने कहा कि हमने दिया है, तो फिर रोका क्यों, रोकने के लिए आप क्यों बीच में पड़े? सीडीएस को कहना था कि हम रोकेंगे या नहीं रोकेंगे, उनको आगे जाने देना था। यह तो वक्त था, यही तो वक्त था, पाकिस्तान को एक बार सबक सिखाना था, जैसे इंदिरा गाँधी जी ने सबक सिखाया था, दोबारा से वही सबक सिखाने की आवश्यकता है।... (व्यवधान) यह उसे सबक सिखाने का वक्त था।... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने बांग्लादेश का निर्माण किया, उसी तरह से इस वक्त भी कर सकते थे। पूरा पाकिस्तान ऑक्यूपाइड कश्मीर कब्जे में ले सकते थे, प्रधानमंत्री जी को सर पर लेकर हम नाचते। हम कहते कि आपने पाकिस्तान ऑक्यूपाइड कश्मीर ले लिया, हम आपकी सराहना करके अभिनन्दन करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) मैं बस इतना ही कहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) जो घुसकर मारने वाली बात है, ओसामा बिन लादेन को कैसे मारा, वैसे घुसकर मारना होता है।... (व्यवधान)

17.00 hrs

सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं, एक वाक्य कहकर खत्म करता हूं। ओसामा बिन लादेन

को कैसे मारा गया? उसे कहते हैं - घुसकर मारना।

महोदय, अन्त में, मैं एक ही विनती करता हूं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ क्रिकेट खेलना बंद कीजिए। जो पाकिस्तान आपके साथ इस तरह का बर्ताव करता है, उस पाकिस्तान के साथ आप क्रिकेट खेलने जा रहे हैं। मैं विनती करता हूं कि ऐसे पाकिस्तान के साथ क्रिकेट मत खेलो। जो आपके मन में है, उसके लिए जवानों को ताकत देने का काम कीजिए।

धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

***SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE (WARDHA):** Hon'ble Chairman, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in a very important discussion.

At the outset, I would like to pay homage to those who have lost their lives in Pahalgam terrorist attack. I have heard many speakers but I would like to mention an important aspect which has been ignored by others. A tourist guide at Pahalgam named Sayyad Adil Hussain Shah has also lost his life while saving the lives of tourists there. So, I would also like to salute him for sacrificing his life. I also want to congratulate and salute our Armed Forces for a successful Operation Sindoor.

Sir, I have been listening to the speeches of Members of Parliament and it lacks the quality and depth unfortunately. It was such a fatal terrorist attack that resulted in 26 deaths. It was expected that serious and productive discussion would take place, but unfortunately it is a kind of a political debate without any seriousness and that is why it pains me.

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

BJP talks about the ‘Nation first Slogan’ but the reality is quite different. Every party commits mistakes whether it is BJP or Congress, but we need to correct them. Today, one honourable BJP Member was referring to the 26/11 terrorist attacks, and asking about the preparedness of the then UPA Government. But, I want to highlight that a terrorist called Ajmal Kasab was caught alive for the first time. His arrest helped us to prove the Pakistan sponsored terrorism in India. We, as a government, can commit mistakes, but it must be accepted.

During discussion, many MPs have expressed their feelings and opinions. So, I would also like to ask few questions to our Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Modiji. It was the biggest terrorist attack in the recent times and 26 innocent people were killed. It was a gang of five terrorists and they are still scot-free even after three months of this terrorist attack. It was a complete intelligence failure and we must take it seriously. During Kargil War, the communities called Gujar and Bakarwal of Jammu and Kashmir played a very important role as they helped our Army by providing valuable inputs about infiltrators. So, I would ask this BJP Government whether these communities helped us this time too. If not, have we hurt them? So, I expect a clarification regarding this in Hon’ble Minister’s reply.

Today, in this situation, I am compelled to compare this event with the 1971 war. Smt. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India and Pakistan dared to attack our airbases. But, Indira Gandhi gave a befitting reply to Pakistan. The 1971 war continued for 13 days and 94000 Pakistani soldiers

had to surrender. We secured victory in that war and Bangladesh was formed on 16th December.

It is pertinent to mention here that the then President of America Mr. Richard Nixon tried to pressurize India to stop that war, but she withstood the pressure and refused to withdraw her decision.

Today, when we refer our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi as a Vishwaguru, we have a lot of expectations from him. So, the people of this country want to ask him few questions. He has visited many countries many times since 2014. He visited America 9 times, China 5 times, Japan 8 times, Nepal 5 times, Australia and European countries 15-20 times. So, now I want to ask you what is wrong with our foreign policy? Why is it failed? You visited America 9 times and still America is supporting Pakistan. American President invited the Army Chief of Pakistan for dinner after Pahalgam attack. This is irony and unfortunate tragedy.

श्री अमर शरदराव काले : सभापति महोदय, मेरी पार्टी का समय 14 मिनट है। मैं अपनी पार्टी से अकेला बोलने वाला हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी पार्टी से बालने वाले एक और स्पीकर हैं। आप दोनों को मिला कर 14 मिनट का समय दिया गया है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आपको बोलने के लिए तीस सैकेंड का समय दे रहा हूँ। आप अपनी बात कनक्लूड कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमर शरदराव काले : सभापति महोदय, मेरी पार्टी के 14 मिनट हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब आप अपनी बात कनक्लूड करें। मैं आपको ऑलरेडी समय बता चुका हूँ।

*** SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE :** Our Prime Minister Modi ji visited China five times and still China's External Affairs Minister commented that we have a steel like strong bonding with Pakistan. So, our External Affairs Minister should clarify why and where our foreign policy has been failed.

Whether it is IMF, ADB or World Bank, Pakistan has received 44 billion dollars of financial aid from these institutions just after Pahalgam attack. Hence, I expect a clarification from our Hon'ble Prime Minister in this regard.*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय श्री बैजयंत पांडा जी।

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (KENDRAPARA): Sir, I rise to speak on the Pakistani-sponsored terror attack in Pahalgam, followed by Operation Sindoor. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : काले जी, आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है। आप बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA : Sir, I must say that this marks a new low even by Pakistan's standards despite its long-standing history of fostering terrorism and its infamy as the global epicentre of terror. The terrorists, as has been widely reported, identified the victims based on their religion before executing them. At the same time, this event also marks a new normal and a milestone in teaching Pakistan a lesson.

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*..... * English translation of this part of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

Sir, this saga has been going on for the past 78 years since Independence when Pakistan has been sending terrorists across the border. Over the decades, multiple efforts have been made. Many measures – some conciliatory in nature – have been tried: agreements over water sharing, the return of captured land, and even the repatriation of tens of thousands of prisoners of war.

These steps have seen many different aspects. We have seen the 'bus diplomacy'. We have seen many different efforts. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, from the very beginning of 2014, tried to have an understanding with Pakistan to fight against poverty together.

Right in the beginning, he invited his counterpart, the Prime Minister of Pakistan to his swearing-in ceremony. He even made an unannounced, unarmed visit to Lahore only with good intention and courage. But that was repaid with more terror attacks on our soil: more Indian lives were taken due to the training and sponsorship of terrorism by Pakistan.

सर, भारत ने हर बार शांति का हाथ बढ़ाया है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने हर बार आतंक का रास्ता अपनाया है । This is the hard reality of our experience with cross-border terrorism. But this time, we have responded and it is important to point out the new normal, which is now in place.

We responded first with the surgical strikes. They did not relent. The Pakistanis still kept sponsoring, training, financing and sending terrorists across. We then responded with the Balakot air strikes and the air strikes are a message which have continued till today. No one who kills an Indian will sleep peacefully, not across the border, not even in the safety of their homes. They will be tracked

down and they will be killed inside their own homes. But this time, in Pahalgam, it is a new low which was achieved and it required Operation Sindoor. They attacked tourists and we attacked terrorists. We did not target Pakistan's civilians. Our response through Operation Sindoor was precise. It was measured and it targeted terrorist sites and only when Pakistan escalated, did we hit back at many more sites. This is not a reaction, this is a doctrine. This is the Modi Doctrine, this is the new normal which Pakistan has now understood.

Let me say this clearly, Sir, that the India of today is not the India of 2008. This is very important because this turnaround, this new normal, is because of our changed policies. We must give full credit to our armed forces. The hon. Defence Minister has pointed out their bravery, their sacrifices for the nation. One question was asked: What about China? I have several things to say about China, but let me point out that when the hon. Defence Minister said that the Indian Air Force bypassed and jammed the air defence systems of Pakistan in 22 minutes, those were Chinese supplied air defence systems that were neutralized in just 22 minutes.

Sir, one thing which we must acknowledge is that the entire country stood united on Operation Sindoor. I am glad that even some friends across the aisle, across the other benches today, reiterated that. But sometimes, some hon. Members have been taking this issue into domestic politics. I will come to that. One of the aspects that did not get talked about is that in this Operation 11 air bases of a nuclear armed country were hit. This is perhaps a first that 11 armed bases of a nuclear armed country were hit by India and it destroyed 20 per cent

of Pakistan's air force assets. This is something that is worth remembering. The nine bases of terrorists, their camps which were neutralized involved those of the Jaish-e-Mohammed, those of the Lashkar-e-Taiba, those of the Hizbul Mujahideen, all proscribed terror organisations which have long targeted India with the support of Pakistan. They are Pakistan-based, they are Pakistani.

Sir, we have talked about more than 100 terrorists being eliminated in Operation Sindoor's hit on Pakistan. It is also important to point out that at least five of them were very infamous names known around the world - Mudassar Khadiyan Khas, senior operator of LeT was the person who was given a guard of honour by the Pakistani military; Khalid alias Abu Akasha, another Lashkar-e-Taiba commander; Mohammad Yousuf Azad, wanted in the IC814 hijack terror attack; Hafiz Mohammad Jameel, brother-in-law of Maulana Masood Azhar; and Mohammad Hasan Khan, Jaish-e-Mohammad commander. These are very significant names. These are very significant achievements in eliminating these terrorists. On the other hand, Pakistan's attempt to retaliate failed and it pains me that friends in the Opposition have questioned India, have questioned the successes achieved by the Indian armed forces, have not pointed out these failures of Pakistan nor have they asked these questions of Pakistan.

Pakistan attacked the Jammu University. It attacked the UN field station in Kashmir. These were neutralized, as the hon. Defence Minister pointed out, by the U.S. unmanned aerial system grid. India's actions were purely to counter terrorism and hit terrorists, decoupling the issue from any other disputes.

If we look at the 'new normal' that I have been talking about, it is important

to understand what the past was. In the past, on a regular basis, almost on a daily basis, Pakistani-sponsored terrorists were attacking India and killing Indians. If I give you a short list of the pervious terror attacks and our responses, you will understand – and I hope all our friends will understand – that the 'new normal' indeed is very dramatically different. In 2005, there were Delhi serial blasts. A dossier was sent to Pakistan. In 2006, were Varanasi bombings. India raised the issue in the Indo-Pak talks. There was Mumbai attack in 2008 when so many people were killed and the then Government decided not to retaliate. What is most shameful is that retaliation was considered, retaliation was planned by our Armed Forces, but the then Government did not permit retaliation. It is on record that the then senior-most officials of the Government, whether it was the Foreign Secretary, whether it was the then NSA, took a decision not to hit back at Pakistan. This is what is really shocking. There were 2006 Mumbai terror bombings. It is also important to point out that after the Mumbai attacks, seven months after that, the then Prime Minister met the Pakistani President on the sidelines of the SCO Summit in Russia and decided that India and Pakistan would continue dialogue. We kept appeasing them. Our Governments of the day, over decades, kept appeasing them putting no pressure on them to stop their terror funding, terror organizing. In 2006, two months after the Mumbai train bombings, the then Prime Minister met Pakistani President Musharraf on the sidelines of the NAM Summit in Havana and again agreed to maintain the peace process. The so-called peace process was no peace process at all. It was only peaceful for Pakistan. Indians in large numbers were sacrificed. India

was attacked repeatedly and a large number of Indians were harmed and killed. Worst of all, in 2009, within eight months of the Mumbai terror attack, the then Prime Minister met his Pakistani counterpart at Sharm el-Sheikh in Egypt and agreed to again continue the cooperation with Pakistan. For a country that for 78 years has been attacking India ceaselessly, our approach in the past was only to cooperate, only to talk, not to retaliate, not teach them a lesson. The worst part of this at Sharm el-Sheikh was a reference to Balochistan, which can be interpreted as if India and Pakistan are equated, as if India does similar things to Pakistan, whereas the issues are entirely different. There are no terror camps in India training terrorists and sending them to Balochistan. There is no equation at all. There is no comparison at all and yet our Government of the day had no compunction in granting such a hyphenation with Pakistan. This can go on and on. There are many, many different such examples and I will come to some of them.

One question has been raised as to whether there was pressure on India to conclude the hostilities. There was absolutely no pressure on India. This has been pointed out again and again.

Sir, any country can call and make suggestions. Anybody can do that. We, as Members of Parliament, can call up our counterparts when they are in the midst of hostilities, and we can give them suggestions. That is not how the hostilities ended. India has pointed out very, very clearly that this is a bilateral issue and we have no intention of escalating. We would stop hostilities if Pakistan requested, and until and unless Pakistan directly requested India, we

would not stop the hostilities. It had no relation and no connection to any request by anybody else until Pakistan directly requested India. I asked my friends in the Opposition. This has not been contradicted by anyone. Has anyone contradicted India's assertion that we insisted that it had to be a Pakistani request that we will respond to, and Pakistan finally came to its knees and requested and that is what we responded to. Now, it is shameful that many in our country keep questioning the Indian Armed Forces and keep questioning the Indian Government, and do not question what Pakistan stands for and what Pakistan says.

Sir, I want to point out what Pakistan has said. They have made absurd claims. Pakistan has made a claim to an international TV channel on 7th May. The Pakistan's I&B Minister Attaullah Tarar said that there are no terrorist camps in Pakistan. Has anyone of our friends in the Opposition questioned that? Many of them have been quoted repeatedly in international media. Has anyone of them questioned that? Pakistan, where the most infamous terrorist in memory, the Al-Qaeda Chief, was sheltered next to an Army base, is claiming that it does not have terror camps. And terror camps have been pointed out in satellite imaginary. Not only terror camps have been pointed out, because of the efforts of our Government, many terrorist organisations and many individual terrorists have been proscribed by a variety of multilateral organisations including the United Nations itself.

Sir, I would like to point out that when the hon. Congress Member from Assam talked about certain things, I think, it does deserve a response. I

compliment him and others who said that they stand with the Government of India. But the questions and the accusations against the Government cannot go unanswered. It was amusing when he asked when the PoK would be got back. It was amusing when he referred to the number of Rafales and the China question. I would like to point out that he used the point and he said that India bowed down. And his Leader, whom he cited today in relation to the China question, has often used the word 'surrender'. I think, it is important for this House to point out how many times, over the decades, the Congress has surrendered India's interest. Please have the patience to listen to this.

In 1948, Pakistan illegally occupied 78,000 square kilometres, the same PoK that my friend was referring to. When our Armed Forces wanted just a little bit more time to conclude the armed operations and take it back, the then Prime Minister took the matter to the UN. Surrender number one started from day one.

In 1949, the Congress ignored the Kabaw Valley, which was leased to Burma by the UK. Manipur had received rent until 1949. The Congress did nothing about it. It surrendered that. It was surrender number two.

In 1954, our then Prime Minister conceded India's rights in Tibet, accepting China's annexation without gain, withdrawing our military escorts and services. It was a very major surrender, which was number three.

In 1958, under the Noon-Nehru Pact, Berubari was transferred to East Pakistan despite severe opposition. It was another surrender.

Sir, I will lose count of the number of surrenders. But there are a quite a lot. Please allow me to point out a few more. If I list all the surrenders that the

Congress did of India's national interest, then, the 16 hours that the hon. Speaker has granted us will not be enough. But I will point out a few more.

Sir, in the 1950s, our then Prime Minister rejected the proposal for a UN Permanent Seat for India in the Security Council and surrendered to China. It was a surrender.

In 1960, India conceded the Sarja Marja, Rakh Hardit Singh, Pathanke, Suleimanke, Chak Ladheke from Punjab to Pakistan. It was another surrender.

Sir, our then Prime Minister played down the Valley of Aksai Chin in 1959 calling it barren and uninhabited when, in fact, it is full of mineral resources, dismissing conflicts with China. It was another surrender.

Sir, I can just go on and on and on. In 1963, Pakistan conceded more than 5,000 square kilometres in POK to China. India stayed silent. It was also a surrender.

I can just keep going on. In 1965, India returned Haji Pir Pass to Pakistan under the Tashkent Agreement. It was another surrender.

Sir, under the 1971 Simla Agreement, India returned 5,000 square miles to Pakistan while Pakistan retained 30,000 square miles, and 93,000 Pakistani soldiers were released while at the same time, 56 Indian soldiers died in Pakistani jails.

There are so many other surrenders, Sir. If I keep listing all the surrenders, then, as I said, the whole time will be taken up. I can tell you that there are many more surrenders that the Congress Party did of Indian interests. Since the issue of China was raised, I think it is important to point out one thing. Is it not the

Leader of the Opposition who on social media was seen praising China's capabilities and China's drones? Has he ever complimented the Indian Armed Forces and the Indian indigenous technologies? Has it happened?

Sir, let me point out what others are pointing this out. Others are saying that India has done very well on this front. International experts are pointing this out but our Opposition Members are refusing to take a stand on this. मज़ा कैसे आएगा? ये बहुत कठिन बातें हैं। There are many others if I start listing them. मज़ा तो तब आता जब आप भी फ्री हैंड देते। आपके कई ऐसे नेता हैं जो बहुत अच्छा बोल सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं तो सुन रहा था। ... (व्यवधान) मेरे मित्र माननीय शशि थरूर जी बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं, हालांकि यह अलग बात है कि अभी कुछ दिनों से उनकी पार्टी की तरफ से उनको बोलने नहीं देते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा कि उनको देश के हित में बोलने के लिए कोई रोक नहीं सका। ... (व्यवधान) मज़ा तो उसमें आता है। ... (व्यवधान)

Sir, I would request my friends on the other side that before they raise issues about China, as they talk about candour, they must speak with candour about any MoUs that they might have with the Chinese Ruling Party. Does the Indian public not have a right to know what is the understanding that the Congress Party has with the Chinese Communist Parties? Does it not raise questions when they keep raising points and rebuttals and issues which are constantly aimed against the Armed Forces, which are constantly against the Government of India? But as I said, in many appearances before the global media, I have not seen them raising questions about China but seen them praising China's technologies and drones. I have not seen them questioning Pakistan for all the absurd, and false claims that it makes.

Sir, I said earlier that globally, experts are recognizing India's indigenous capacities. I will just point out two experts, and then I will start coming to my conclusion. John Spencer, who is the Chair of the Modern War Institute in the US, said last year in 2024:

> “Make in India has transformed the country's defense landscape from meeting 32 per cent of the Army's ammunition needs domestically in 2014. In 2024, India meets 88 per cent of its ammunition needs domestically.”

Another expert, Tom Cooper, who is a military historian and an aviation analyst, says this right after Operation Sindoor's attack on Pakistan:

> “The world knew about India's capability, but it had not been demonstrated before, and all of a sudden, within 24 hours, India showed that it can hit Pakistan hard.”

Sir, the reality is, all the statistics that I have been citing about hitting Pakistani airbases, about hitting Pakistani terrorist sites, are backed up. They are backed up by satellite imagery, they are backed up by recordings, whereas the Pakistani claims against India are fake. They are fake news. They are propaganda. Sadly, some of our friends, while ostensibly standing with India, standing with the Government, standing with the people of India on Operation Sindoor, have fallen into supporting that narrative of Pakistan, the unsubstantiated claims against India. Ultimately, the objective of the Pakistan’s narrative is to demoralize our Forces. It is certainly not to encourage them for all these successes that they have had.

As I come to the close of my speech, I would like to point out a few other things. One of the allegations that some friends in the Opposition keep making is that our position is not supported around the world; that India does not have friends; and that India has not made its message clear. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Let me point this out. Sir, post-Pahalgam, post-Operation Sindoor, India has received 61 messages from Heads of State, Heads of Government, and Vice Presidents. India has received 35 messages from foreign ministers. These are all in support. India has received 38 messages from Members of various Parliaments, former Heads of State and Government, Leaders of Opposition from various countries, and 43 messages from heads of various diplomatic missions. I would like to cite just a few of them. The United States has made it very clear: “India has a sovereign right to combat terrorism.” This is all post-Operation Sindoor. France said: “Unwavering solidarity, and stands firmly with India.” Armenia said: “Terrorism cannot be condoned and must be condemned. Countries have the right to defend themselves against terrorism.” Russia said: “This brutal crime has no justification whatsoever, and its perpetrators will face a deserved punishment.” The United Kingdom said: “India has every right to be outraged by the Pahalgam killings.” Saudi Arabia said: “Strongly denounced the terrorist attacks in Pahalgam, reaffirmed firm stance against terrorism and extremism.” Sir, I can go on and on. I think, one of my friends in the Opposition mentioned that Iran, from whom we buy certain petro-products, has not condemned it. Sir, that is not true. The President of Iran directly called up our Prime Minister, Modi ji, and conveyed in the strongest words the

support to India. Sir, multilateral agencies like BRICS and QUAD, and even the FATF have all condemned the Pahalgam attack. Nobody has condemned India's right to defend itself. Nobody has opposed it. That used to be the case in the past. Nobody has said, “India should not be defending itself and implementing the decisions taken by the CCS”. The proof of the pudding remains in the final information that comes out.

Even as we were debating this issue today, some of us must have seen in the news that Operation Mahadev is being conducted in Jammu and Kashmir, targeted at terrorists, and it appears that, at least, one of those eliminated today was involved in the Pahalgam attack.

Now, one of the important developments that have taken place is that for two years now, India has been giving detailed information to the UN, to the US and other countries about this outfit called the TRF, The Resistance Front. The TRF is a front organization of the LeT, Lashkar-e-Taiba. Sir, as terrorist organizations get proscribed, have limitations and do not have as much freedom to move money and have training camps, they come up with all these new names and new structures. I think our friends, who for several weeks now have been going around saying that India has not been succeeding in taking its message around the world, should acknowledge that just a few days ago, the United States has proscribed the TRF as a terrorist organization, as a global terrorist threat. India has been succeeding. It is not enough to just stand with the people of India – of course, you must stand with the people of India because otherwise you get completely sidelined – it is also important to celebrate India's

successes. It is also important to boost the morale of our Armed Forces, to boost the morale of our scientists and technologists who have developed these indigenous equipment and indigenous armaments.

I would like to just point out two things. With your indulgence, I would like to paraphrase a line from a Hindi film of about four years ago. The film was 'Sardar Udham' and it had a dialogue – "दुश्मन को दर्द का अहसास हो, जवाब तभी पूरा होता है' । मैं इस संदर्भ में कहना चाहता हूं कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' वह जवाब था, जिसमें दर्द भी था और संदेश भी था ।"

Those who are still wanting to test Bharat's will, the willpower of the Indian Government and the Indian people will be in a very sorry situation. I must also point out that when we sent out seven delegations to different countries, I was part of one of them, and the experience that we had was very clear. All these nations unequivocally understood and supported India's stance. All these nations reiterated that India had the right to self-defence and to hit back against terror. Every one of them condemned the Pahalgam terror attack.

Many of these countries have given their highest honours to Prime Minister Modi. Of the countries that we visited, more than 11 have given their highest honours. What is important is that these are not just personal honours for our Prime Minister. Of course, we are all personally proud that the Prime Minister of India has been given the highest civilian and military honours in so many different countries. We went to four countries – Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Algeria. Three out of those four countries have given their highest honours. It is important for the nation. It is not just a personal recognition. When

we went, our group experienced the impact of India's foreign policy and of the Modi Government on all these nations. We perceived that strength and that support.

In conclusion, those who are still wanting to test India's will, let them know, we are a people of peace, but we are not prisoners of it. Let them know, we do not seek conflict, but we will not fear it. Let them know, we never start fights, but we never lose them either.

Jai Hind! Jai Bharat!

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, पहलगाम आतंकी हमले में शहीद हुए देश के 26 नागरिकों को श्रद्धांजलि देने के साथ सर्वप्रथम मैं हिंदुस्तान की फौज को नमन करना चाहूंगा। … (व्यवधान) देश की फौज के पराक्रम को कोटि-कोटि नमन करना चाहूंगा। मैं देश की फौज को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। दुनिया की सबसे बेहतरीन फौज अगर कहीं की है, तो वह भारतवर्ष की फौज है, जिसने हमेशा तिरंगे को ऊपर रखने का कार्य किया। … (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, देश की फौज का पराक्रम कोई चर्चा का विषय भी नहीं है। बार-बार सत्तापक्ष की तरफ से देश की फौज के पराक्रम को लेकर बात कही जा रही है। इसमें हम सब शामिल हैं। आप देश की फौज के पराक्रम को नमन करने का प्रस्ताव लाइए, हम सब आपका साथ देंगे। नहीं तो हम प्रस्ताव रखते हैं, आप हमारा साथ दीजिए। यह चर्चा का विषय नहीं है, चर्चा का विषय यह है कि फौज ने तो अपना काम किया, लेकिन सत्तापक्ष में बैठे हुए नेताओं ने अपना काम किया या नहीं किया, यह चर्चा का विषय है। … (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, चर्चा का विषय यह है कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के समय सत्तापक्ष की कार्य प्रणाली क्या रही? हमारा देश एक लोकतंत्र है, जिसमें विपक्ष की जिम्मेदारी है कि यदि सत्तापक्ष अपनी जिम्मेदारी में कहीं कमी छोड़ता है, तो विपक्ष की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह उस कमी को, उस खामी को देश की जनता के सामने रखे। इस प्रजातंत्र में यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। विपक्ष ने अपनी

जिम्मेदारी उस समय निभाई, जब पहलगाम पर आतंकी हमला हुआ। हमने कहा कि हम आपके साथ हैं। हमने कहा कि दुश्मन को मुंहतोड़ जवाब दो, पूरा देश आपके साथ है, विपक्ष आपके साथ है। लेकिन, आपने क्या किया? आपने सर्वदलीय बैठक रखी, लेकिन सर्वदलीय बैठकों में प्रधानमंत्री जी नहीं शामिल हो पाए। उनकी व्यस्तता दिखाई गई। अगर उन दिनों में उनकी व्यस्तता थी, तो दिन बदले जा सकते थे और अगर दिन में व्यस्तता थी, तो यदि आप रात के बारह बजे भी सर्वदलीय बैठक रखते, तो हमारे नेता, देश के विपक्ष के नेता, सब लोग आने को तैयार थे। इससे दुनिया में भारत के लोकतंत्र की एक शक्ति प्रदर्शित होती कि सब एक हैं, लेकिन आप वह मौका चूक गए।

बहरहाल, 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' में हमारी फौज ने अपना पराक्रम दिखाया, अपना लोहा मनवाया। 9 तारीख के बाद एक ऐसा समय आया, जब दुनिया यह मानने लगी कि हिंदुस्तान की फौज का अपर-हैन्ड है, हम एडवांटेजियस पोजीशन में हैं, हम दुशमन के गले के नजदीक हैं। लेकिन, दस तारीख को यकायक सीज़फायर? ... (व्यवधान) देश की भावना थी कि पाकिस्तान को मुंहतोड़ जवाब दिया जाए, निर्णायक जवाब दिया जाए, जैसा कि तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री इंदिरा जी के समय वर्ष 1971 में हमारे देश की फौज ने पाकिस्तान के दो टुकड़े करके दिखाया था। पाकिस्तान को ऐसा जवाब दिया जाए।

आप बार-बार पाकिस्तान ऑक्युपाइड कश्मीर की बात बोलते थे। अब आगे किस मुंह से आप देश के सामने पाकिस्तान ऑक्युपाइड कश्मीर की बात रखेंगे? आपके सभी वक्तव्यों में यह कहा गया है कि पाकिस्तान घुटनों पर था। आप ही यह कह रहे हैं। अगर पाकिस्तान घुटनों पर था, तो जिस सीज़फायर को आपने स्वीकृति दी, आप कह रहे हैं कि हमने सीज़फायर को माना, अगर पाकिस्तान घुटनों पर था, तो सीज़फायर का क्या जस्टिफिकेशन है? मगर, दुख तो तब हुआ, देश के दिल में दुख हुआ कि देश की जो भावनाएं थी, उन भावनाओं पर युद्ध विराम, पाकिस्तान की ईंट से ईंट बजाने की भावनाओं पर विराम अमेरिका के एक ट्वीट ने आपके युद्ध विराम की घोषणा से पहले की। ... (व्यवधान) मैं इस विषय पर भी आऊंगा, लेकिन इस सीज़फायर की क्या शर्तें थीं, उन्हें आपको देश के सामने रखना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

इन शर्तों के साथ-साथ युद्ध विराम से पहले भी एक रणनीतिक चूक हुई। आज श्री राज नाथ सिंह जी कह रहे थे कि कांग्रेस के समय पाकिस्तान को लेकर यह रणनीतिक चूक हुई। आदरणीय विदेश मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। सबसे बड़ी रणनीतिक भूल उस समय हुई, जब इन्होंने टेलीफोन करके कहा कि हम केवल आतंकी ठिकानों को निशाने पर ले रहे हैं, हम किसी मिलिट्री या सिविलियन ठिकानों को निशाने पर नहीं ले रहे हैं।

जब यह कहा गया और आपने स्वीकार किया, तो एक तरीके से पाकिस्तान की आर्मी और सरकार को क्लीन चिट दे दी। आपने अलग-अलग दृष्टि से देखा। आपके सारे स्पीकर्स कह रहे हैं, मान रहे हैं, देश मानता है और दुनिया को पता है कि पाकिस्तान की सरकार, पाकिस्तान की आर्मी और इन आतंकियों ने कोई भेद नहीं किया जा सकता है। ये एक हैं। आपने स्वयं टेलीफोन करके अलग-अलग दृष्टि से देखने का काम किया। यह रणनीतिक भूल हुई है। इतिहास में हमेशा यह बात रहेगी कि पाकिस्तान को आपने कहने के लिए मौका दिया। देश में विदेश मंत्रालय की क्या भूमिका रहती है? विदेश मंत्री का काम कोई स्कूल, कॉलेज या सड़क बनाना नहीं होता है। विदेश मंत्रालय का काम होता है - दुनिया में अपने दोस्त मुल्कों की संख्या बढ़ाना। विदेश मंत्रालय और विदेश नीति की 11 साल की सच्चाई तब सामने आई, जब ये टकराव की स्थिति पैदा हुई। आपके साथ आकर कितने देश खड़े हुए और कितने देशों ने खुलकर पाकिस्तान का साथ दिया? यह दुनिया ने देखा है। यह बात अलग-अलग देशों की तरफ आई और मेरे मित्र जय पांडा भी कह रहे थे तथा पढ़ रहे थे कि उस-उस देश ने आतंकी हमले की निंदा की है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि एक देश का नाम बताओ, जिसने आतंकी हमले की निंदा भी की हो और यह भी कहा हो कि पाकिस्तान इसके पीछे है तथा हम पाकिस्तान की भी निंदा करते हैं। एक देश ने भी पाकिस्तान की निंदा नहीं की।

महोदय, दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान का साथ देने वाले देशों में चीन, टर्की, अजरबैजान, मलेशिया जैसे देश हैं, लेकिन आपके साथ एक देश ने भी बयान नहीं दिया। यह बात आपको भी पता है कि 11 साल की आपकी विदेश नीति में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने दुनिया में भ्रमण किया, विदेश मंत्री जी ने भ्रमण किया, बाकी अधिकारियों ने किया, लेकिन उसका सच तब सामने आया, जब इस घटना

के बाद आपको सांसदों पर अपना विश्वास व्यक्त करते हुए सांसदों के प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजने पड़े। आप 11 साल से दुनिया में चप्पे-चप्पे में घूमकर क्या कर रहे थे कि आपको सांसदों पर आना पड़ा? इस बात का दुख है। आपकी विदेश नीति की दूसरी बड़ी कमी यह है कि बहुराष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं ने उस एक महीने में जिस तरीके से पाकिस्तान का साथ दिया, लेकिन आप उसको रोकने में असफल साबित हुए। जब टकराव चल रहा था, उस समय शायद दुनिया के इतिहास में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ होगा कि आईएमएफ ने एक बिलियन डॉलर का सैंक्शन किया। आपने उसका विरोध भी किया, लेकिन आपके विरोध को आईएमएफ ने नहीं सुना। वर्ल्ड बैंक ने 40 बिलियन डॉलर के निवेश का प्रस्ताव पारित किया और उसी महीने एडीबी ने मई के महीने में 800 मिलियन डॉलर का लोन पाकिस्तान के लिए स्वीकृत किया। दूसरी तरफ यूनाइटेड नेशंस सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल के अंदर पाकिस्तान को काउंटर टैरेरिज्म ग्रुप का को-चेयरमेन बनाया गया। डकैत के हाथ को थानेदार बनाया गया, लेकिन आप रोक नहीं पाए।

महोदय, एफएटीएफ (फाइनेंशियल ऐक्शन टास्क फोर्स) में वर्ष 2011 में पाकिस्तान को ब्लैक लिस्ट किया और ग्रे लिस्ट में डाला गया था। वर्ष 2022 में एफएटीएफ से ग्रे लिस्ट और ब्लैक से पाकिस्तान बाहर निकला, लेकिन आप उसको रोक नहीं पाए। आपकी विदेश नीति में दूसरी कमी वहां हैं, जब दुनिया के मुल्कों ने और अमेरिका तथा रूस जैसे मुल्कों ने हिंदुस्तान और पाकिस्तान को बराबर तौल दिया। यह कैसे संभव है? हम इसको कैसे मान सकते हैं? एक मुल्क आतंकवाद को पोषित करने वाला मुल्क है और दूसरा मुल्क आतंकवाद से पीड़ित मुल्क है। हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ऑर्डर की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन आपने देखा कि बार-बार सभी मुल्कों ने बराबर तौल दिया। आपकी विदेश नीति की तीसरी बड़ी असफलता अमेरिका को लेकर है।

महोदय, हमारे इतिहास में समय-समय पर जब अमेरिका को आंख दिखाने की बात आई, तो हमने आंख भी दिखाई और जब हाथ मिलाने तथा मधुर संबंधों की बात आई, तो पिछले दो दशकों में अमेरिका से संबंधों में सुधार भी हुआ। हमने अमेरिका से संबंधों में उतार-चढ़ाव देखा है। वर्ष 1971 में जब अमेरिका ने आंख दिखाई थी कि आप बांग्लादेश के अंदर अपनी फौज मत भेजिए, तो

इंदिरा जी ने मुंहतोड़ जवाब दिया था और बांग्लादेश के अंदर हमारी फौज गई थी। हमने आंख दिखाई थी। जब परमाणु परीक्षण की बात आई, तो वह चाहे इंदिरा जी के समय में परमाणु परीक्षण हुआ हो, चाहे अटल जी के समय में परमाणु परीक्षण हुआ हो, जब अमेरिका ने उसे रोकने की कोशिश की, तो हिंदुस्तान ने आंख दिखाई और अमेरिका के दबाव को नहीं माना। यह वही अमेरिका है। जब अमेरिका से हाथ मिलाने की बात आई और आप सपोर्ट की बात कर रहे थे, तो जय पांडा जी सपोर्ट का लैटर पढ़ रहे थे। जब मित्रता की बात आई और मुंबई में 26/11 हुआ था, तो राष्ट्रपति ओबामा वाशिंटन से दिल्ली आए थे। ज्वॉइंट संसदीय सेशन में मैं भी एक सांसद था और जय पांडा जी भी एक सांसद थे।

राष्ट्रपति ओबामा ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान के अंदर टेररिस्ट के सेफ-हैवन को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा। यह साथ देने और निभाने की बात है। हमने हाथ भी मिलाया और आंख भी मिलाई। आज आपको यही नहीं पता कि अमरीका के साथ आप हाथ मिलाना चाहते हो या उनको आंख दिखाना चाहते हो। अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति ने 28 बार कहा कि सीज-फायर हमने करवाया। उन्होंने उससे भी चिंतनीय बात कही। उन्होंने व्यापार की धौंस दिखाई। आतंकवाद पर वार की बात थी और व्यापार पर आ गई। अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति केवल व्यापार तक नहीं रुके। उन्होंने कहा कि 5-5 जहाज गिरे। वह केवल जहाज तक भी नहीं रुके। अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति जी ने कश्मीर का भी नाम लिया कि कश्मीर में अमरीका की बात हुई है।

दु:ख की बात यह है कि कश्मीर के मामले में और विदेशी हस्तक्षेप के मामले में, क्योंकि इस बात पर आरएसएस का भी एक स्टैंड रहा है। क्या आरएसएस की भी विदेश नीति बदल गई है? क्या आरएसएस को भी स्वीकार्य है कि अमरीका हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है? एक दु:ख की बात और है। दु:ख की बात यह है कि 28 बार अमरीका के मुखिया ने अपने मुंह से यह बात कही और लगातार कह रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश के मुखिया ने एक बार भी उसका खंडन नहीं किया कि अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति झूठ बोल रहे हैं, गलत बोल रहे हैं। अमरीका को भी चुनना होगा कि अमरीका को हिन्दुस्तान के साथ संबंध कैसे चाहिए? हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया की एक शक्ति है। अमरीका भारतवर्ष की पाकिस्तान से बराबरी

नहीं कर सकता है। अमरीका को भी चुनना होगा और मैं आपसे भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको भी रास्ता चुनना होगा या तो आंख दिखाओ या हाथ मिलाओ, या तो बातचीत करके अमरीका से संबंध सुधारो और डोनाल्ड ट्रंप को …* । डोनाल्ड ट्रंप का …*, नहीं तो हिन्दुस्तान में मैकडोनाल्ड को बंद कराओ। अमरीका को दोनों घोड़ों पर सवार होकर चलने का अधिकार नहीं है।

आपकी विदेशी नीति की तीसरी बड़ी असफलता चीन को लेकर है। मैं याद दिला दूं कि आसिम मुनीर अमरीका के अंदर लंच कर रहे थे। उनको भोजन दिया जा रहा था और वह कह रहे थे कि डोनाल्ड ट्रंप को नोबल पीस प्राइस दिया जाए। जब वह यह कह रहे थे तो उसी दिन इत्तेफाक से चीन के अंदर ट्राइलैटरल बातचीत चल रही थी। चीन, पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश की उस दिन ट्राइलैटरल बातचीत चल रही थी। हमारे नेता राहुल गांधी जी ने चीन को लेकर आपको बार-बार आगाह किया और इसी सदन में किया है, लेकिन उनकी बात को आपने हल्के में लिया। आज चीन को लेकर हमारी फौज आगाह कर रही है। हमारी फौज के डिप्टी चीफ ऑफ आर्मी स्टाफ राहुल सिंह जी हैं। उनका बयान आया कि यह जो युद्ध था, इसमें सर्वेलांस, सैटेलाइट, इक्वीपमेंट, फ्लेटफार्म और नेटवर्क में पूरे तरीके से पाकिस्तान का साथ चीन दे रहा था। पाकिस्तान के डीजीएमओ की बात आई। जब लड़ाई चल रही थी तो पाकिस्तान में जो चीन के एम्बेसडर हैं, वह एमओ रूम में बैठे थे। पाकिस्तान के आर्मी के हैडक्वार्टर्स में बैठे थे। यह पाकिस्तान के डीजीएमओ ने कहा है। लेकिन आपका क्या रिस्पोंस रहा? आपने चीन के एम्बेसडर को अभी तक दिल्ली में तलब करने की कार्रवाई नहीं की। जब टर्की ने पाकिस्तान का साथ देने के लिए अपना बेड़ा भेजा तो आपने टर्की के दुश्मन मुल्क साइप्रस में प्रधान मंत्री जी गए। यह अच्छा संदेश गया। मगर जो असली दुश्मन चीन था, अगर आपको संदेश देना था, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ताइवान जाते और चीन को संदेश देते। चीन को भूल गए। जब 6 जुलाई को जनरल राहुल सिंह जी ने कहा कि चीन इसके पीछे है तो आपका क्या जवाब रहा? विदेश मंत्री जी, आप 10 जुलाई को बीजिंग चले गए। आप ताइवान

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

नहीं गए, बल्कि बीजिंग चले गए। आपका ट्विट आया, आपका वक्तव्य आया कि चीन की जो एससीओ की अध्यक्षता है, उसका भारत समर्थन करता है और हमारे संबंधों में सुधार हो रहा है। किस बात का दबाव है? भारत एक स्वतंत्र देश है, जिसको आज हल्के में नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए।

रक्षा मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे। मैं डिफेंस प्रिपेयर्डनैस को लेकर भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। हमने देखा कि आर्मी वालों ने क्या कहा, एयर फोर्स वालों ने क्या कहा? आर्मी और एयर फोर्स ने क्या कहा, मैं उसे पढ़ना चाहता हूं। आपको सुनना पड़ेगा कि वह क्या कह रहे हैं? रक्षा मंत्री जी आपकी 11 साल की जो रक्षा नीति है, उसकी जो रिपोर्ट कार्ड है, हम जो बात कहें, आप उसे नहीं मानना।

18.00 hrs

मगर, डिप्टी चीफ ऑफ आर्मी स्टाफ, लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल राहुल सिंह जी ने कहा है। राहुल सिंह जी की स्टेटमेंट चीन को लेकर आई। उन्होंने कहा है कि

> "The equipment that was supposed to be received in January has not been delivered yet. We still depend on a lot of things from outside and if all that equipment were made available, the story may have been a little different. "

उन्होंने यह कहा है। एयर मार्शल अमर प्रीत सिंह जी पर हमें गर्व है, उन्होंने कहा है कि not a single project that I can think of has been completed on time. Why should we promise something which cannot be achieved?" … *Interruptions*) एयरफोर्स और आर्मी कह रही है।…(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हुड्डा जी, एक सेकेंड के लिए रुक जाइए। हुड्डा जी, आपकी पार्टी से आज की लिस्ट में बहुत सारे नाम आए हैं, इसलिए आप अपना भाषण जल्दी से खत्म कीजिए।

…(व्यवधान)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल) : माननीय सभापति जी, हाउस का समय बढ़ाना है।…(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हुड्डा जी, आप एक सेकेंड के लिए रुक जाइए।

…(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यदि सभा की सहमति हो तो सभा की कार्यवाही आज रात 12 बजे तक के लिए बढाई जाए।

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : जी हां।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद। आप अपना भाषण कनक्लूड कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : सबके लिए भोजन की भी व्यवस्था है।…(व्यवधान)

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा : आदरणीय रक्षा मंत्री जी, केवल उन्होंने ही नहीं कहा है, बल्कि आपकी सरकार संसदीय कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर भी ध्यान नहीं देती है। वर्ष 2018 की रिपोर्ट और वर्ष 2023 की रिपोर्ट आपको क्या कह रही थी? आप लगातार रक्षा बजट को घटा रहे हैं, जो सही नहीं है। आप रक्षा बजट को बढ़ाइए। एज ए जीडीपी, इन 11 वर्षों में आप रक्षा बजट को 2.5 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 1.9 प्रतिशत पर लेकर आए हैं। एज ए जीडीपी के प्रतिशत में आप रक्षा बजट को वर्ष 1962 के युद्ध के बाद सबसे नीचले स्तर पर लेकर आए हैं। आपको स्टैंडिंग कमेटी कह रही थी कि यह सही नहीं है। आपने रक्षा बजट कम किया है।

आप अग्निवीर जैसी योजना लेकर आए हैं। हमें फौज पर गर्व है, उसके लिए यह सही नहीं है। एक और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात यह है कि आपने रक्षा बजट में एयरफोर्स मॉडर्नाइजेशन के बजट में भी कटौती की है। हमारे नेता राहुल जी बार-बार इस बात को लेकर आगाह कर रहे हैं कि आज हमारे देश में 60 स्क्वाड्रन्स की जरूरत है, जिनके बारे में एयर मार्शल कह रहे हैं। वर्ष 2011 में 41.1 स्क्वाड्रन्स हमारे यूपीए के समय मंजूर हुए थे, लेकिन आज धरातल पर एयरफोर्स के मात्र 31 स्क्वाड्रन्स हैं। इन 31 स्क्वाड्रन्स में से भी कई स्क्वाड्रन्स ऐसे हैं, जिनमें जगुआर जैसे जहाज हैं।

…(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हुड्डा जी धन्यवाद।

माननीय श्रीमती शांभवी जी।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा : ये वही जगुआर जहाज हैं।... (व्यवधान) पिछले छ: महीनों में तीन जहाज क्रैश हुए हैं, जिनमें हमारे हरियाणा के दो पायलट्स थे।...(व्यवधान) उन्होंने जगुआर के साथ अपनी शहादत दी।...(व्यवधान)

श्रीमती शांभवी (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं।...(व्यवधान) मैं विशेष रूप से अपनी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष के प्रति आभार प्रकट करना चाहती हूं।...(व्यवधान)

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा : सभापति महोदय, हमारी यही मांग है कि आज आप मेरा सुझाव मानें कि हमारी फौज और एयरफोर्स को आधुनिकता से लैस किया जाए, बजट को बढ़ाया जाए।

आज टू फ्रंट्स-थ्री फ्रंट्स वार की बात चल रही है। आज पाकिस्तान 82 प्रतिशत हथियार चीन से ले रहा है, बांग्लादेश 71 प्रतिशत हथियार चीन से ले रहा है। ऐसे में नेटवर्क- प्लेटफॉर्म्स को आधुनिकता से लैस किया जाए। आप कह रहे हैं कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' जारी है। आप ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के साथ क्रिकेट जारी मत करें। आप देश की फौज को मजबूत करें, हम इसमें आपका साथ देंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती शांभवी (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' जैसे विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं। मैं विशेष रूप से अपनी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष चिराग पासवान जी के प्रति भी आभार व्यक्त करती हूं। आज मैं इस चर्चा में पहली महिला सांसद हूं, जो ऑपरेशन सिंदूर पर अपना पक्ष रख रही हूं, ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के फेवर में बोल रही हूं।

हमें गर्व होता है कि आज हमें ऑपरेशन सिंदूर पर बोलने का अवसर मिला क्योंकि इतिहास में 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' को स्वर्णिम अक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा। विश्व स्तर पर इसने भारत के लिए एक न्यू नार्मल को स्थापित किया है, न्यू नार्मल की जो नींव है, सदियों पहले रामचरित मानस में लिख दी गई थी।

बिनय न मानत जलधि जड़ गए तीनि दिन बीति।

बोले राम सकोप तब भय बिनु होइ न प्रीति॥

इसका अर्थ है कि विनय और धैर्य जरूर ही महत्वपूर्ण गुण है, लेकिन जब धैर्य का बांध टूट जाता है तो भय के बिना उसका कोई उपचार नहीं बचता। हमारी सरकार के दृढ़ संकल्प और सेनाओं के अदम्य शौर्य की वजह से आज एक नये भारत को विश्व स्तर पर स्थापित किया गया है। यह नया भारत क्या है? नया भारत वह है जो शांति के लिए गौतम बुद्ध और महावीर जी के दिखाये हुए पथ पर चलता है, किंतु अगर राष्ट्र सुरक्षा और राष्ट्र हित की बात हो तो प्रभु श्रीराम के धनुष को और श्रीकृष्ण के सुदर्शन चक्र को भी उठाना जानता है।

18.06 hrs (Kumari Selja *in the Chair*)

आज इस चर्चा के दो भाग हैं। पहला भाग है, पहलगाम पर अटैक और दूसरा 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर'। पहलगाम पर जिस तरह से आतंकवादियों ने अटैक किया, वह नागरिकों पर नहीं, बल्कि मानवता पर अटैक था। आतंकवादियों ने धर्म पूछकर उनकी पत्नी के सामने, माँ के सामने, परिवार के सामने, बहनों के सामने, उनको मार दिया। देश वह चित्र कैसे भूल सकता है जब एक नवविवाहित महिला लाल चूड़ी पहन कर अपने पति के शव के बगल में बैठी थी। इस दृश्य ने पूरे देश को झंझोर कर रख दिया। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज भी हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको पहलगाम से ज्यादा दुख फिलिस्तीन के लिए होता है क्योंकि यह उनकी राजनीति को फायदा नहीं देता।

जहां राजनीति के लिए कई लोग चुप्पी साध लिए, वहां यशस्वी प्रधनमंत्री ती ने राष्ट्र धर्म निभाया। उन्होंने महिलाओं के आंसुओं को ही नहीं पोंछा, महिलाओं के स्वाभिमान को पुर्नस्थापित किया। हम बता देना चाहते हैं कि यह एक नया भारत है। आतंकवादी हमले के बाद भारत मोमबतियां नहीं जलाता, दुश्मनों की चिता को जलाता है। वह शांति चाहता है लेकिन शांति अपनी शर्तों पर चाहता है। अगर शर्त को पूरा नहीं किया जाए तो वह डिप्लोमेसी से डिस्ट्रक्शन का भी रास्ता जानता है। इसी बात पर हम एक शेर कहना चाहते हैं।

खतों का दौर गया, फरमान भेजे जाते हैं,

जो करते हैं भारत की आत्मा पर वार,

वह सीधे कब्रिस्तान भेजे जाते हैं।

मैं अभी कांग्रेस के साथियों की बात सुन रही थी कि 1971 में इंदिरा गांधी ने ये किया, इंदिरा गांधी ने वो किया, किंतु वह कभी भी 1971 का क्रेडिट बिहार के बेटे जगजीवन राम जी को नहीं देते हैं, जो उस समय के रक्षा मंत्री थे। बांग्लादेश ने उनको 1971 का हीरो डिक्लेयर किया। रक्षा मंत्री रहते हुए जंग के बाद भी उन्होंने सैनिकों के रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए काम किया। कांग्रेस पार्टी कभी भी रिकोग्नाइस नहीं करेगी क्योंकि उनको दलित नेतृत्व से समस्या है। वह सिर्फ उनके साथ रहना चाहते हैं, जो बाबा साहब के चित्र को अपने पैर पर **र**खते हैं।

अगर हम 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की बात करें तो सिर्फ टेरर लांच पैड को ही धवस्त नहीं किया बल्कि पूरी तरह से पाकिस्तान के हौसले को भी ध्वस्त कर दिया। लेकिन एक आश्चर्य की बात है, आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि हमारे दुश्मन देश में युवा नेता हैं, एक युवा नेता हमारे विपक्ष में हैं। दुश्मन देश का सदन अलग है, हमारे देश का सदन अलग है, वहां के नेता अलग हैं, यहां के नेता अलग हैं। इनका सवाल एक ही है, विपक्ष का सवाल और दुश्मन देश के नेता का सवाल एक कैसे हो सकता है? मैं विपक्ष के साथियों को चुनौती देती हूं, कभी अपनी राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर राष्ट्र हित के लिए सोचना चाहिए, अगर सरहद पर सेना लड़ रही है तो उनसे सवाल नहीं पूछा जाता है, उनको सलामी दी जाती है।

सभापति महोदया, अगर सुबह से विपक्ष की बात को ध्यान से सुनें तो वे यही कहते जा रहे हैं कि सरकार ने सरेंडर कर दिया है। सरेंडर से इनका विशेष लगाव इसलिए भी है क्योंकि इतिहास गवाह है कि इन्होंने कितने साल विश्व के सामने भारत का सिर झुका दिया। वर्ष 1962 में नेहरू जी …* 14500 वर्ग मील जमीन पर चीन ने कब्जा कर लिया था। अमरीका के तब के राष्ट्रपति ने कहा था कि भारत हमसे भीख मांगते हुए आया था। वर्ष 1971 में वेस्टर्न मीडिया ने प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

जो भी कहा हो लेकिन हमारे देश भारत के बारे में कहा कि भारत एक धोखेबाज देश है और भारत के नागरिक धोखेबाज हैं। भारत की यह इमेज आपके शासनकाल में थी। वर्ष 1985 में सीआईए की क्लासिफाइड रिपोर्ट यह है कि विदेशी तंत्र भारत की सरकार चलाती थी, इनसे जवाब मांगिए। वर्ष 2001 विश्व के सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र के मंदिर पर हमला हुआ और ये लोग चुप बैठे रह गए। वर्ष 2008 में मुम्बई अटैक द्वारा बुरे तरीके से देश को झकझोर दिया गया लेकिन इन्होंने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। आज यदि हमारी सरकार ने आतंकवादियों को जवाब दिया है तो वह हमारे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने दिया है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष कहते हैं कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' एक छोटा-मोटा ऑपरेशन था। यह इनकी विचारधारा की समस्या है। इनको लगता है कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' एक छोटा-मोटा आपरेशन था लेकिन यह इनकी गलती नहीं है। इनकी विचारधारा यह कहती है कि अगर हिंदू धर्म को आगे लेकर जाओ या हिंदू धर्म के पक्ष में बोलो तो वह सैफरन टैरेराइजेशन है लेकिन इनकी राजनीति के लिए ये कहते हैं कि आतंकवाद का कोई धर्म नहीं होता है। इनका यह दोहरा चरित्र क्यों है? आतंकवादियों ने धर्म पूछकर मार दिया। हम उन्हें कहना चाहते हैं कि जिस सनातन को मुगल की तलवार खत्म नहीं कर पाई, जिस सनातन को अंग्रेजों की तोप खत्म नहीं कर पाई, उस सनातन को इनकी छोटी-मोटी राजनीति क्या खत्म करेगी। आतंकवादियों ने जब हमारे भाइयों को मारा तो उन्हें मारने से पहले बोला कि कलमा पढ़कर सुनाओ। उन नागरिकों की बहन होने के नाते, देश की बेटी होने के नाते मैं उन आतंकवादियों को महाभारत सुनाना चाहती हूं। महाभारत सत्य और धर्म की लड़ाई जरूर है लेकिन महाभारत द्रौपदी के प्रतिशोध का भी प्रतीक है। द्रौपदी का बदला महाभारत है और हमारी संस्कृति में है कि यदि हमारे नारी सम्मान में त्रुटि होगी तो फिर से महाभारत रची जाएगी। महाभारत में लिखा है कि 'धर्मो रक्षति रक्षित:।' जो धर्म की रक्षा करते हैं, धर्म भी उन्हीं की रक्षा करता है।

महोदया, विशेष रूप से हम अपने यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहते हैं जिन्होंने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' का नाम रखकर दुनिया को बता दिया है कि एक चुटकी सिंदूर की कीमत क्या होती है और जिसने इस देश की बेटियों और बहनों के सिंदूर को उजाड़ा है, उन्हें

हमारी सरकार और हमारी सेना ने मिट्टी में मिला दिया है। मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देने से पहले एक पंक्ति पढ़ना चाहती हूं।

"अगर उसूल पर आ जाए तो टकराना जरूरी है
अगर जिंदा हो तो जिंदा नज़र आना जरूरी है।"

भारत एक जिंदा देश है और उसकी रगों में अखंडता और एकता का खून दौड़ रहा है। जब-जब भारत की अखंडता और एकता पर प्रहार होगा, भारत एकजुट होकर मुहंतोड़ जवाब देगा। जय हिंद, जय बिहार, भारत माता की जय।

श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा (औरंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदया, मैं देश के सैनिकों के पराक्रम, साहस और शौर्य को सलाम करता हूं। पहलगाम में आतंकी हमले में मारे गए सभी पर्यटकों को मैं नमन करता हूं और ऑपरेशन में शहीद जवानों को सैल्यूट करता हूं। मैं पहली बार जीत कर आया हूं और सदन में हो रही चर्चा को जब मैं देखता हूं तो पाता हूं कि जिस तरह से कई बार टीका-टिप्पणी की जाती है, वह सदन की गरिमा के खिलाफ है। मैं टीका-टिप्पणी न करते हुए सरकार से एक-दो सवाल करना चाहता हूं कि यह हमला धार्मिक नफरत के आधार पर हुआ है। हमलावारों ने नाम पूछे, शरीर की तालाशी ली और निशाना सिर्फ हिंदू लोगों को बनाया गया, जैसा कि चश्मदीदों ने बताया।

महोदया, ऐसे समय में वहां के एक स्थानीय मुस्लिम समुदाय के घुड़सवार सैय्यद आदिल जी की शहादत हमें याद दिलाती है कि आतंकवाद का कोई धर्म नहीं होता है लेकिन उसका मकसद जरूर धार्मिक विभाजन पैदा करना होता है। मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कह सकता हूं कि देश में जो आतंकवाद होता है उसका उद्देश्य यही होता है कि इस देश में धार्मिक उन्माद बढ़े और इस चीज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हमारे देश के लोग भी उसी रूप में बह जाते हैं, यह मुझे ताज्जुब लगता है। जब यह घटना घटी, उस समय मैं और बहुत सारे लोग पहलगाम गए। वहां पुलिस-प्रशासन नहीं था। क्या इसकी जांच कराई गई कि वहां पर सुरक्षा व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं थी? जब यह घटना घटी, तो उस जगह पर सुरक्षा व्यवस्था किन वजहों से नहीं थी, क्या इसकी सरकार ने जांच कराई? इस घटना के दोषी कौन हैं, इस पर क्या सरकार ने अपना जवाब दिया? नहीं दिया। हम चाहेंगे कि पहलगाम में हुए हमले

और वहां सुरक्षा-व्यवस्था न होने की निश्चित तौर पर स्पष्ट जांच करके सरकार को जवाब देना चाहिए।

महोदया, नतीजा क्या हुआ? कश्मीर का पर्यटन उद्योग चौपट हो गया। 50 परसेंट पर्यटक यानी करीब 3 हजार 337 पर्यटक उसी दिन कश्मीर से निकलकर अपने घर चले गए। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी कहते रहे कि कश्मीर आइए, घूमिए, किसी प्रकार की कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। यहां स्थिति पूरी तरह से सामान्य है। देश को अपने संबोधन में गृह मंत्री जी ने बताने का काम किया, जिससे हमारे देश के पर्यटक वहां पर भारी संख्या में पहुंचे। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से सुरक्षा की यह बड़ी चूक है, बहुत बड़ी गलती है। जिस तरह से इन्होंने कुंभ मेले का आयोजन किया और उसका प्रचार-प्रसार किया, लेकिन कुंभ मेले में लोगों की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं की, जिस कारण कई श्रद्धालुओं को अपनी जान गंवानी पड़ी, उसी तरह से कश्मीर के बारे में सरकार ने देश के लोगों को बताया कि कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, आप कश्मीर आएं और घूमें। इस कारण लोग निर्भय होकर वहां गए और इतनी बड़ी घटना घट गई।

महोदया, मैं निश्चित तौर पर कहूंगा कि इस ओर सरकार को देखने की आवश्यकता है। इसमें मीडिया की भूमिका के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा। जिस तरह से यह घटना घटी और जिस तरह से 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' चला, तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हाशिम मूसा जैसे लोग, जो हमले के असली सूत्रधार हैं, वे आज भी जिंदा हैं। सरकार इस बात को स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश करे। … (व्यवधान) हम तो जाएंगे ही, लेकिन आने वाले समय में आप लोग भी जाएंगे। … (व्यवधान) देश की जनता सब समझ चुकी है कि किस तरह से आप लोग जुमला फैलाने का काम करते हैं।

महोदया, हम सरकार से एक आग्रह करना चाहेंगे कि क्या ऐसी परिस्थिति में सत्य और विवेक की बजाय मीडिया की टीआरपी की होड़ चलनी चाहिए। क्या मीडिया की स्वैच्छिक आचार संहिता नहीं होनी चाहिए? हम सरकार से एक माँग करना चाहते हैं कि संसद एक सर्वदलीय समिति गठित करे, जो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से जुड़े मुद्दों पर मीडिया के लिए स्वैच्छिक दिशा-निर्देश तैयार करे, न सेंसरशिप हो, न दमन हो। यह हमारी सरकार से माँग है। हम चाहते हैं कि एलओसी पर निगरानी

बढ़ायी जाए। पर्यटन स्थलों की सुरक्षा के लिए सीआईएसएफ का विशेष दस्ता बनाया जाए। पीड़ित परिवारों को सम्पूर्ण राहत, मृतकों के परिजनों को मुआवजा, नौकरी और मानसिक परामर्श दिया जाए।

महोदया, मैं एक आग्रह और करना चाहता हूँ कि सैयद आदिल हुसैन शाह जैसे नायकों को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सम्मान मिलना चाहिए। उनके परिवार को उचित सम्मान देने का प्रयास किया जाए, ताकि आने वाले समय में वहाँ के लोगों को लगे कि उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया, इसलिए देश ने भी उन्हें पुरस्कृत करने का काम किया है।

महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY (KADAPA): Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

The YSR Congress Party strongly reaffirms its commitment to India's national security. The Operation Sindoor, launched on 7th May, 2025, was a focussed, intelligence-led response to the horrific Pahalgam terror attack in which 26 innocent people lost their lives. The TRF, a known proxy of Lashkar-e-Taiba, claimed the responsibility for the attack, further confirming the continued threat of Pakistan-backed proxy warfare in Jammu and Kashmir.

India's response was one of necessary deterrence, not retaliation. With remarkable precision and restraint, the Armed Forces avoided civilian and military zones to strike nine identified terrorist facilities, reflecting India's adherence to international norms even under severe provocation from Pakistan. In a sharp contrast, Pakistan responded with indiscriminate shelling along the LoC leading to civilian deaths in Poonch and Rajouri.

Madam, we applaud the Indian Armed Forces for their precise execution of Operation Sindoor, made possible by the integration of cutting-edge

technology. The use of night vision drones, satellite tracking, and modern-guided weaponry ensured that every strike was swift, deliberate, and accurate. The entire mission was completed in less than half an hour, catching Pakistani air defence systems completely clueless. This Operation represents a defining moment in India's defence capabilities. While Pakistan relied on drone swarms, India responded with superior unmanned systems that delivered focussed strikes on strategic targets.

Madam, another alarming front of aggression has been the surge in cyberattacks originating from Pakistan. In the immediate aftermath of the Pahalgam attack, India faced coordinated digital offensive targeting critical infrastructure, municipal portals, and defence-linked portals. Over 1.5 million intrusion attempts were recorded with malicious actors attempting to breach sensitive networks, deploy malware, spoof GPS signals, and deface official websites. While the majority of these attacks were neutralised, a small number did succeed. So, these events serve as a stark reminder that cyber warfare is active and evolving, and hence, the Government of India must now invest not only in conventional defence but also in digital resilience.

Our YSR Congress Party extends its heartfelt solidarity to the citizens of Jammu and Kashmir. After years of instability, the region has shown promising signs of democratic revival. The April 2025 Pahalgam terror attack was a significant setback but the resilience of the Kashmiri people remains undeterred.

Notably, the newly launched Vande Bharat train service has had a remarkably positive impact. Also, the phased reopening of most parks and

tourist destinations that were closed following the attack signals not only restored confidence but also the region's collective determination to move forward.

Madam, finally, we must take note of an admission made by Pakistan's own leadership. In a televised interview with journalist Yalda Hakim, Pakistan's Defence Minister openly acknowledged that Pakistan for decades funded and supported terrorist groups.

Madam, this is not speculation. It is a public confession by the Government of Pakistan. Such a statement confirms what India has long maintained, that terrorism sponsored by Pakistan is not a rogue phenomenon but a State facilitated strategy. This should further strengthen international resolve to hold Pakistan accountable and reject any attempts to deflect blame or obscure the facts.

Thank you for this opportunity.

Jai Hind!

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR): Hon. Chairperson, I rise to apprise this august House of the foreign policy dimension of our response to the Pahalgam Terrorist Attack going into the preparations for Operation Sindoor and how foreign policy was handled during Operation Sindoor.

As all the hon. Members would appreciate, it was important to send a clear, strong and resolute message after the Pahalgam attack. Our red lines had been crossed and we had to make it very apparent that there would be serious

consequences. As a result, the first step which was taken was that a meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Security took place on the 23rd April and that meeting decided few things.

One, the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 will be held in abeyance with immediate effect until Pakistan credibly and irrevocably abjures its support for cross border terrorism.

Two, the integrated check post at Attari would be closed with immediate effect.

Three, Pakistani nationals who are travelling under SAARC visa exemption scheme will no longer be allowed to do that.

Four, the defence – naval and air - advisors of the Pakistani High Commission would be declared *persona non grata;* and five, the overall strength of the High Commission would be brought down to 30 from the number of 55.

18.28 hrs (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

It was very clear hon. Speaker Sir that after these first set of steps approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security that India's response to the Pahalgam attack will not stop there. Our task from a diplomatic perspective and from our foreign policy approach was to shape the global understanding of the Pahalgam attack. What we tried to do was to bring out to the international community Pakistan's long-standing use of cross-border terrorism. We highlighted the history of terrorism in Pakistan and how this particular attack was meant to target the economy of Jammu and Kashmir and to sow communal discord among the people of India.

Our messages were two. One, zero tolerance of terrorism and two, the right to defend our people against terrorism. So, in all the interactions with the diplomatic briefings, we called all the embassies for briefings. We interacted with the media. All of this was aimed at these two objectives – zero tolerance of terrorism and the right to defend ourselves, that is, right to defend our people of India against cross border terrorism.

Now, the focus for our diplomacy was understandably the UN Security Council. Hon. Speaker Sir, the challenge for us was that at this particular point, Pakistan is a Member of the Security Council. We are not. So, we had to achieve our objectives in a Security Council where Pakistan is a Member. Now, our goals in the Security Council were two – one, to get an endorsement from the Security Council of the need for accountability, and two, to bring to justice those who perpetrated this attack. I am glad to say, Speaker, Sir, and I hope that this is appreciated and recognized by the House. If you look at the Security Council's statement of 25th April, the Members of the Security Council condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack. They affirmed terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitute one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. And most important, the Council underlined the need to hold the perpetrators, organizers, financiers, and sponsors of this reprehensible act of terrorism accountable and bring them to justice.

I highlight this, Speaker Sir, because this statement of the UN Security Council resonated throughout the international community. So, when many honourable Members asked today where was the world on Pahalgam, I think,

the answer is there. The answer is there in a Security Council statement, which says hold them accountable, bring them to justice, and that is exactly what we did through Operation Sindoor.

Now, I also want, hon. Speaker Sir, through you, to bring to the attention of the House a very interesting development pertaining to the TRF, The Resistance Front. When the Security Council was debating this on the 25th of April, and TRF had twice claimed responsibility for the Pahalgam attack, Pakistan defended the TRF. Pakistan tried to get any mention of TRF excluded, and, in fact, the Pakistani Foreign Minister told his Parliament that this is a great diplomatic achievement. Now, I mention it because today, again, thanks to our diplomacy, the TRF has been designated as a global terrorist organization by the US Government, and the same Pakistani Foreign Minister, who took so much pride saying: “I defended the TRF”, says: “Well, now, if the US has done this, we accept it.” So, that is where the Security Council issue stood. If I could then, Sir, move on to the diplomacy, from 25th of April till the commencement of Operation Sindoor, during this period, there were obviously a number of phone calls, a number of conversations. At my level, there were 27 calls. At Prime Minister’s level, I think, almost 20 calls were there. About 35 to 40 letters of support came in. What we tried to do was to create a narrative, prepare the diplomacy for the launch of Operation Sindoor, and the result of that diplomacy – hon. Speaker, Sir, there are 193 members of the United Nations – is that only three, apart from Pakistan, opposed Operation Sindoor, only three. If you look through this period, and I would be very happy to share with the House the exact

positions of various Governments, overwhelmingly, there was recognition that terrorism is unacceptable, that a country which has been attacked has a right to defend itself, and that India was doing exactly that.

Now, when Operation Sindoor was launched, we spelled out our objectives. There was a statement. Hon. Raksha Mantri ji referred to it in his statement, where we put out for the benefit of our own people, for the international community, that Operation Sindoor was hitting the terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir, from where terrorist attacks had been planned and launched. We highlighted that nine sites had been targeted. We said that our actions are focused, measured, and non-escalatory in nature.

We were living up to the commitment that those responsible for this attack will be held accountable. This was a commitment which was endorsed by the UN Security Council, thanks to our diplomacy. It was a commitment made by the Prime Minister to the people of India that we would hit those symbols, those sites, and those planning places. Today, when I hear many questions from across the aisle, I want to say, which one of you imagined that Bahawalpur and Muridke would be brought down the way they were? Which one of you thought that? When did you even think of it during your tenure? Did it even cross your mind? In fact, on the contrary, you ruled it out after 26th November. So, I think our objectives are very clear. We wanted to send a message to the terrorists. We wanted to send a message to Pakistan 'do not continue this support for terrorism'. And I think on the morning of 7th May, that message went home loud

and clear.

Now, during this period, when the operations were on, when the conflict was on, and when the activities were on, the operation was still continuing, a number of countries, a number of their leaders, Ministers, and others called out. And they called out because people wanted to know what was happening. People wanted to know what was the thinking of India. People wanted to understand what we were doing. And I would like to share with the House, through you, that to everybody, we gave a common message. The common message was 'India is exercising its right to defend itself against terrorism'. Number two, the targets which were hit on the 7th of May are known terrorist headquarters and infrastructure. Number three, there will be no mediation. Anything between us and Pakistan is bilateral. Number four, we will never bow down to nuclear blackmail. Number five, we are responding to Pakistani military attacks because after Operation Sindoor was launched, they had started targeting our military facilities. And we will continue to hit the Pakistani military. If the fighting is to stop, Pakistan must request it. And that request must come through the designated channel of DGMO. This was a common message that we had given to many people who had called us during that period. Our position was very, very clear in how we were approaching the progress of Operation Sindoor.

Sir, many hon. Members asked, some out of genuine curiosity, some perhaps less, what was the international support? How much international understanding was there of India's position? I would like to share with you a

sample. So, let me start with countries which are known to be partners of India – QUAD. The QUAD gave a statement:

> "The QUAD unequivocally condemns all acts of terrorism and violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations including cross-border terrorism. We condemn in strongest terms the terrorist attacks in Pahalgam on 22nd April and call for perpetrators, organizers and financiers of this reprehensible act to be brought to justice without any delay."

This is the QUAD. Now, let us look at a different grouping – BRICS. Now, BRICS has China as a member, and also Russia, Iran, Brazil, South Africa, and Egypt. BRICS also condemned the 22nd April attack. It reaffirmed its commitment to combating terrorism, again, including cross-border terrorism.

Now, I would like the hon. Members of this House to understand, if there is a terrorist attack on India and a country says we condemn cross-border terrorism, I think it is obvious to everybody what that cross-border terrorism is.

I then move on to the Central Asia. The Central Asian countries opposed providing safe haven, using terrorist proxies for cross-border terrorism and for terror financing. I can cite statements from the Indian Ocean Rim Association. For example, President Putin wrote to our President and said:

> "This brutal crime has no justification whatsoever, and its perpetrators will face a deserved punishment." … (*Interruptions*)

The President of Paraguay has said that he expresses solidarity and recognized India's legitimate right to self-defence. So, the common thread which

I would like to bring out is that the cross-border terrorism across the board has been recognized in all its forms and manifestations, opposition to condemnation of Pahalgam Terrorist Attack, and the right of India to bring people to justice.

Sir, in addition to that, I would particularly like to mention two or three other developments. One is the American designation of TRF. On the 17th of July, the Department of State designated TRF as a Foreign Terrorist Organization and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist. Now, this comes in the wake of the extradition of Tahawwur Rana, who was involved in the 26/11 attack. When people ask today, how successful our foreign policy is, where our diplomacy is, I want to say that Tahawwur Rana, which many of you tried for so long to get, is finally here because of us. I want to say that TRF was designated as a Global Terrorist Organization not because somebody out there made a remark, but because our diplomacy persuaded another country to do that. Now, our strong stance has resonated across the world.

Some time ago, I was in Germany, and standing next to me, the German Foreign Minister said, 'India has every right to defend itself against terrorism and Germany will support this fight against terrorism.' Similar position has been taken by France and also by the European Union. So, what I would like to highlight is this. Today, as far as 'Operation Sindoor' is concerned, the world sees what it is about. The world realizes that this is a fight against terrorism. It is felt that India has acted responsibly but firmly.

Now, I would like to address one particular aspect because some Members have brought it up, and this is regarding the US activity during this

period. I would like to inform the House that on the 9th of May, the Vice President of US, Mr. J.D. Vance called the hon. Prime Minister, warning him of a massive Pakistani attack in the next few hours. Hon. Prime Minister, in his response, made it very clear that if such an attack happens, it would meet with an appropriate response from our side. … (*Interruptions*) That attack took place and was foiled by our Armed Forces. I think, the House should collectively appreciate the performance of the Armed Forces in foiling what was a massive attack on the 9th and 10th of May. Now, our response, which the hon. Prime Minister promised, was delivered, and delivered with devastating effect. I do not have to say anything. Every Member must have seen satellite pictures of Pakistani airfields. You can see from the state of those airfields, which is shown by the pictures, what our answer was. Now, on the 10th of May, we received phone calls sharing the impression of other countries that Pakistan was ready to cease the fighting. Our position was, if Pakistan was ready, we needed to get this as a request from the Pakistani side through the DGMO channel. That is exactly how that request came.

Now, I want to make two things very clear. One, at no stage in any conversation with the United States was there any linkage with trade and what was going on. *....(Interruptions)* Two, there was no call between the Prime Minister and President Trump from the 22nd of April, when President Trump called up to convey his sympathy and the 17th of June, when he called up Prime Minister in Canada to explain why he could not meet. मैं इसको दोहराता हूं। … (व्यवधान) 22 अप्रैल से 17 जून तक … (व्यवधान)

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी एक बात पर आपत्ति है … (व्यवधान) मेरी इस बात पर आपत्ति है कि भारत सरकार में शपथ लिया हुआ विदेश मंत्री यहां स्टेटमेंट कर रहा है, उस पर उनको भरोसा नहीं है। उनको किसी और देश पर भरोसा है। मैं समझ सकता हूं कि उनकी पार्टी में विदेश का महत्व क्या है? मगर इसका मतलब यह तो नहीं है कि पार्टी की सारी चीजें यहां, सदन में, आकर थोपें! भारत के विदेश मंत्री पर भरोसा नहीं करेंगे! यहां पर ओथ लिया हुआ व्यक्ति बोल रहा है। He is a responsible person. माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, इसीलिए ये लोग वहां बैठे हैं और, और 20 साल तक वहां बैठने वाले हैं। … (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Hon. Speaker, Sir, in the course of the debate today, some points were made by the Members of the Opposition. I would like to respond to some of them. We were asked, “Why did you stop at this time? Why did you not go further?” Please see who is asking this question. This question is being asked by people who, after 26/11, felt that the best action was inaction. Now, I would like to read it out because one hon. Member said that nowadays BJP Members like reading from books. You get the truth in books. Sometimes you do not like what we read in books. So, let me read out two excerpts from a book called *Choices: Inside the Making of India's Foreign Policy* by the National Security Advisor of the UPA Government. There is a Chapter on the 26/11 attack and India’s decision thereafter. He says,

> “On sober reflection and in hindsight, I now believe the decision not to retaliate militarily but to concentrate on diplomatic, covert, and other means was the right one for that time and place.”

This is what he says. But did he even do that? The terrorist attack of 26/11 happened in November of 2008. What was the reaction? The reaction was

Sharm El-Sheikh. Was that diplomatic? Was it covert? Was it military?

Now, what did Sharm El-Sheikh do? In Sharm El Sheikh, the then Government and the Pakistani Prime Minister agreed that terrorism is a main threat to both countries. *....(Interruptions)* Now, today, people are saying that America is hyphenating you, Russia is hyphenating you. That is what I heard Deepender Hooda ji says. Hello, you are hyphenating yourself. *....(Interruptions)* I mean, you did not need a foreign country to say, please link India to Pakistan. Your own Government was saying that terrorism is a main threat to both countries, and then they said that terrorism should not be linked to the composite dialogue. And, worst of all, they accepted a reference to Balochistan in that. Now, here is a country reeling after 26/11, and you are equating Balochistan and what happened in Mumbai on 26/11? You are saying that the perpetrator and the victim both have got a problem. Now, you are asking me, “Why did you not go further?” People who did nothing are asking a Government which did so much, “Why did you not do more?”

Sir, you might think that this is a one-off. But this is a habit because this is the thinking in that part of the House. If you remember, there was the Mumbai train bombing some years back. The Mumbai train bombing happened in July of 2006. In September of 2006, three months after the Mumbai train bombing, at Havana the UPA Government with its Pakistani counterpart condemns all acts of terrorism, as though we are both again equal, and agrees that it is a scourge that we need to effectively deal with together. Then, they again directed resumption of dialogue. … (*Interruptions*) So, what I want to highlight is that for

people who did nothing, to have the temerity and the gumption today to ask a Government -- which did so much, which brought down Bahawalpur and Muridke -- why did you not do more? I think it is extraordinary. … (*Interruptions*)

Now, we also heard from one of the early speakers saying that we are now facing a two-front and that the Leader of Opposition has been warning us about two-front. Now, all I can is that the person who said it and may be the Leader of Opposition must have missed their history lessons in school. I will tell you why. It is because I would like to walk you through the history of this two-front. … (*Interruptions*) The two-front started because of something called POK. POK was created in 1948-1949 by the Government of this country by not completing the job of what was to be done. … (*Interruptions*)

Now, the House should note these dates. The two-front started in 1963 when the Shaksgam Valley was ceded by Pakistan to China as a result of an agreement. Then, in 1966, the Karakoram Highway was agreed upon, which took 20 years and was completed in 1986.

References were also made to China-Pakistan military collaboration. When did this collaboration start? I will give you the year. It was in 1966. In 1966, the first Chinese military supplies went to Pakistan. When did nuclear collaboration start? It was in 1976 when Bhutto arranged for China-Pakistan to get together on this. In 1980s, when Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was visiting China and Pakistan, was when the nuclear collaboration was at its height. … (*Interruptions*)

Now, let me go further. You will say: “Why am I talking history?”. So, let

me bring this further up. … (*Interruptions*) In 2005, Pakistan-China Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation; in 2006, Pakistan-China Free Trade Agreement; in 2013, handing over of Gwadar Port to China; and in May, 2013, announcement of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor happened. So, we were getting warnings of a Pakistan-China collaboration when this collaboration has been going on for 60 years.

Let me also address two other points. … (*Interruptions*) There was a reference made to IMF that 'why did you not stop?' … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, यदि आपने सवाल उठाया है, तो आपको जवाब भी सुनना पड़ेगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपके उपनेता ने सवाल उठाया है। अब आप जवाब सुनिए। आप जैसे सवाल करेंगे, आपको वैसे जवाब सुनने पड़ेंगे।

… (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Sir, the IMF loan which was given was approved in September, 2024. … (*Interruptions*) It was an extended fund facility of $7 billion.

Now, the House should know that Pakistan is a serial borrower from the IMF. I think it is 16 or 17 times that they have taken IMF loan. … (*Interruptions*) There is a very interesting comparison. In 2008, Pakistan got a standby arrangement of $9.70 billion. In 2013, it got another one of $5.9 billion. So, the very people who are concerned today at a $7 billion package should remember that a $15 billion package went through for Pakistan during their tenure. …

(*Interruptions*)

Now, a reference was made to FATF. … (*Interruptions*) I want to say that the longest period that Pakistan has been under FATF grey list has been under the tenure of the Modi Government. During the Modi Government from 2018 to 2022, for 1,576 days, Pakistan was in the Grey List. Yes, they were in the Grey List earlier also. I am not denying that. It was for a shorter period. But I again want the House to appreciate that the FATF meeting in May 2025 has kept Pakistan in the enhanced follow-up category, recognizing that the compliance of Pakistan is only partial.

Now, Sir, I have spoken so much for Pakistan. Some Members also raised issues pertaining to China. So, I would like to spend a few minutes on that. I would first like the House to appreciate this fact because today we are getting these lectures saying “China is a great danger, China-Pakistan are together, we are warning you.” So, what does the Congress Party really think about China? Do not go by what they say. Let us see what they did.

In 2005, China was designated as a “Strategic Partner” during Prime Minister Wen Jiabao's visit to India. There is a concept, a very famous concept called “Chindia”, a belief that China and India have common interests, and the main proponent of “Chindia” is the Party Spokesman of the people opposite. Now, some mention was made about visits, including my visit. Yes, I went to China. I went to China to make our position very clear about de-escalation, about trade restrictions and about terrorism. … (*Interruptions*) I did not go to China for the Olympics. … (*Interruptions*) I did not go to China for secret agreements. …

(*Interruptions*) Sir, the House should know that people were watching Olympics when China was issuing stapled visas for the people from Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. … (*Interruptions*) This is the reality of China. … (*Interruptions*) Let me really tell you, Sir, how the relationship with China is. … (*Interruptions*)

श्री अमित शाह : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आपको मंत्री जी को संरक्षण देना चाहिए। जब उनके स्पीकर बोल रहे थे तो हम पूरे धैर्य से सुन रहे थे। मैं बताउंगा कि कितनी असत्य बातें बोली गईं फिर भी असत्य को हम हलाहल समझकर पी गए। अब ये सत्य भी नहीं सुन पा रहे हैं?

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे लगता है कि आपको प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिए। सबको बैठे-बैठे टोकाटाकी करनी आती है, ऐसा नहीं है कि हमें नहीं आता है, मगर इतने गंभीर विषय पर जब चर्चा हो रही है तो क्या विपक्ष को सरकार के प्रमुख विभाग के मंत्री को बोलते हुए बैठे-बैठे टोकना शोभा देता है**?**

मान्यवर, आपको उनको बिल्कुल आग्रह से कहना चाहिए वरना हम भी अपने मैम्बर्स को बाद में समझा नहीं पाएंगे।… (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Sir, we heard today a lot about what was supposed to be the thinking…… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप बैठिए। आपको इज़ाजत नहीं दी गई है।

… (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Sir, we heard about warnings about China, cautions about China, China is planning this, China is planning that. But Sir, I want to remind this House that Doklam crisis was on and the Leader of Opposition decided to get a briefing from whom? It was not from the Government, not from the MEA, but from the Chinese Ambassador. …

(*Interruptions*) He took his briefing from the Chinese Ambassador when our military was confronting the Chinese military in Doklam. … (*Interruptions*) This is a political thing. Let me tell you the economic thing.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, आप बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी मत कीजिए। यह गलत है।

… (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Sir, I want to illustrate my points with facts. I spoke about political facts. I spoke about border facts. Let me give you an economic fact.

19.00 hrs

What is the economic thinking of the Congress Party regarding China? In 2006, the Congress Party agreed to do a regional trade arrangement with China. This was finalised during President Hu Jintao's visit. A task force was set up, and it gave a positive recommendation. However, due to the efforts of various people, this agreement ultimately did not materialise.

Let me now speak about the technology side. The very individuals who today warn us about China are the same ones who allowed 3G and 4G technologies to come from China. It is this Government that ensured 5G was made in India.

Finally, we keep speaking about the border whether it is the border with Pakistan or China or any other border. Our military today is able to hold its ground. The massive deployments we witnessed on the China border post-2020 became possible because our border infrastructure budget has gone up four times. Our capabilities in tunnelling, road construction, and bridge building have

doubled or tripled. This is a far cry from the period when the thinking was not to develop the border because then the Chinese cannot come. We had 60 years of neglect of the border. Today, in the last 10 years, that neglect has been reversed. There is still much to be done.

I think people need to understand this. It is not just India. We have just returned from the Maldives. I hear comments about foreign policy. Day before yesterday, our Prime Minister was the guest of honour at the Independence Day of Maldives. This is the same country which, during their time, forced an Indian company out of an airport project. That very country has now invited India to build a new airport. Take Sri Lanka as another example. The Hambantota Port, built between 2005 and 2008, was then justified as having no impact on Indian interests.

So, I urge the House to recognise that those who are now portraying themselves as guardians of national security and giving us warnings should be judged by their own track record while in office.

Now, allow me to return to Operation Sindoor. I want to conclude by saying that the threat of cross-border terrorism continues. But Operation Sindoor marks a turning point. We have now a new normal. This new normal rests on five key principles: One, terrorists will no longer be treated as proxies. Two, Cross-border terrorism will get an appropriate response. Three, terror and talks cannot go hand in hand and we will only engage in talks on terror. Four, we will not bow to nuclear blackmail. Five, terrorism and good neighbourliness cannot coexist. Blood and water cannot flow together. This is our position.

Let me conclude by acknowledging the important role this House and the Upper House have played during this period in explaining our national position and our national interests on Operation Sindoor. We sent seven parliamentary delegations to 33 countries. Some remarks have been made about those delegations.

I must tell the hon. Member, Arvind Sawant ji that he is entirely misinformed. These delegations were received with great respect. In many nations, the Foreign Ministers personally welcomed them. Please look at the tweets of people sitting next to you. That itself will tell you the whole thing.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ये अपने बगल वालों से जानकारी ले लें।

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: These seven delegations led by Ravi Shankar Prasad ji, Shashi Tharoor ji, Baijayant Panda ji, Sanjay Kumar Jha ji, Kanimozhi ji, Supriya Sule ji, and Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde ji made the nation proud. Every hon. Member – Members from Opposition side, Members from Government side, public-spirited citizens, retired diplomats – all of them were able to explain to the whole world our posture of zero tolerance against terrorism.

I would like to end my remarks with the hope that on an issue as important as the struggle against terrorism, we can only succeed in ensuring zero tolerance against terrorism if we have a united voice in this country against terrorism. There must not be any division of opinion on this matter. The way the parliamentary delegations behaved abroad, I hope the same solidarity will permeate the proceedings of the House. Thank you.

श्री मियां अल्ताफ अहमद (अनन्तनाग-राजौरी) : महोदय, मैं उस पार्लियामानी हलके से हूं, जहां

पर यह पहलगाम का वाकया हुआ है। बदकिस्मती की बात है कि 26 बेगुनाह लोग उस हमले में मारे गए हैं। मेरे पास अल्फाज़ ही नहीं हैं कि मैं इस बुजदिलाना, अहमकाना और क्रूर अटैक का बयान कर सकूं। इसकी जितनी भी मज़म्मत की जाए, वह कम है और इसके लिए अल्फाज़ ही नहीं हैं। पूरी दुनिया इस वाक़िया से परेशान है। पूरी दुनिया में इस वाक़िया के बाद खौफ तारी हो गया है। पूरा जम्मू-कश्मीर भी बगैर किसी कॉल और प्रोग्राम के इस वाक़िया के खिलाफ खड़ा हुआ और उसकी मज़म्मत की है।

कई घर ऐसे भी हैं, बल्कि बहुत से घर ऐसे हैं, जहां उस दिन लोगों ने खाना भी नहीं खाया था और जहां उस दिन लोग सोए भी नहीं थे। यह जो वाक़िया हुआ है, उनके परिवारजन हमें टेलीविजन पर देख रहे होंगे, आज उनके ज़ख्म फिर ताजा हो रहे होंगे। हमें उन्हें यह भरोसा दिलाना है, हमें उन्हें यह बताना है कि हम उनके साथ हैं। यहां पर गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। मुझे यकीन है कि उन कातिलों को जरूर सजा मिलेगी, जिन्होंने यह काम किया है। हमारा आपसे यही मुतालबा है कि उन लोगों को सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जाए, ताकि पूरी दुनिया के साथ-साथ उनके खानदान के लोग भी यह देख सकें।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तस्वीर का दूसरा रुख़ भी है। जब दो मुल्कों के दरमियान लड़ाई हुई थी, जब यह ऑपरेशन शुरू हुआ था, तो राजौरी और पुंछ भी मेरे संसदीय हलके में आता है, बदकिस्मती की बात थी कि राजौरी और पुंछ की सीमाओं पर दूसरी तरफ से गोलाबारी की गई, बाद में पाकिस्तान की तरफ से अटैक भी किया गया था, तो उस अटैक में 17 कीमती जानें चली गई थीं। उनमें बच्चे भी शामिल थे, उनमें बूढ़े भी शामिल थे और उनमें नौजवान भी शामिल थे।

पुंछ का शहर एक तारीख़ी शहर था और एक तारीख़ी शहर भी है। एक जमाने में वह एक रियासत थी। वहां पर सन् 1947 में भी जंग हुई थी, 1965 में भी जंग हुई थी और 1971 में भी जंग हुई थी, लेकिन आज पहली बार उस पुंछ के शहर पर बम के गोले गिरे थे। पुंछ के सारे शहर की पूरी आबादी वहां से चली गई। जब कोई आदमी वहां पर जाता था, तो वहां पर बहुत खौफ था। मैं उस अटैक के बाद वहां गया था, तब मैंने वहां देखा कि लोग अपनी जान बचाने के लिए अपने घरों में

सामान और घरों को छोड़कर भाग गए थे।

इसी तरह राजौरी शहर में अटैक हुआ था, जिसमें 3 बेगुनाह लोग मारे गए। एडीशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर मिस्टर थापा, जो कि बेहतरीन और ऑनेस्ट ऑफिसर थे, जिन्होंने इस 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' में सबसे अच्छा काम किया था, बदकिस्मती की बात थी कि उनके सरकारी मकान पर भी मिसाइल गिरी और उनकी जान भी चली गई। राजौरी शहर में कई मकानें, दुकानें, कारोबारी-इज़ारे और माल-मवेशी भी तबाह हुए। जब पुंछ में अटैक हुआ, तब होम मिनिस्टर साहब वहां गए थे। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब वे पुंछ गए तो उन्होंने खुद वहां की हालत देखी। वहां गुरुद्वारों पर भी अटैक हुआ, मस्ज़िदों पर भी अटैक हुआ और मकानों पर भी अटैक हुआ। वहां कितनी तबाही थी, कितना खौफ था और कितनी दहशत थी। हम अल्लाह-ताला से सिर्फ यही दुआ कर सकते हैं कि दोबारा से इन बॉर्डर एरियाज़ में ऐसी आफ़त न आए। बॉर्डर के लोगों ने हमेशा मुसीबतें देखी हैं, हमेशा प्रॉब्लम्स देखी हैं और हमेशा तकलीफ़ें देखी हैं। जिनका बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है, उनको मुआवज़ा तो सरकार ने दिया है, लेकिन उन लोगों को और भी मुआवज़ा देने की जरूरत है, जिनको जानी नुकसान हुआ है। इनमें खासतौर से मकान वालों, दुकानदारों और बिज़नेसदारों को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, तीन दिन पहले जम्मू में एक 20 साल का परवेज़ नाम का लड़का पुलिस की फायरिंग में मारा गया। वह गुर्जर कम्युनिटी का लड़का था। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की जो भी इनोसेंट किलिंग्स हो रही हैं, होम मिनिस्टर साहब उनका नोटिस लें। उन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए, जो दिन-दहाड़े 20 साल के एक बच्चे को गोली मार देते हैं। अगर कानून उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं करेगा, तो लोगों का कानून से ऐतबार उठ जाएगा। यह वाक़या भी मैं आपके सामने इसलिए बयान करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि कश्मीर में ऐसे वाक़यात होते हैं और फिर उन पर कार्रवाई नहीं होती है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि पहलगाम अटैक के बाद, 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के बाद जो इनोसेंट लोग पकड़े गए हैं और यदि वे जेलों में हैं, तो उनके मामलों को दोबारा देखा जाना चाहिए। यह बहुत जरूरी बात है। जो लोग बेगुनाह हैं, वे बंद नहीं रहने चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही साथ, जो बॉर्डर के एरियाज़ हैं, जहां पहले भी जंग ने नुकसान किया है और आज भी बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है, वहां बुलेटप्रूफ एंबुलेंसेज़ होनी चाहिए और बंकर्स बनने चाहिए। यह सबसे बड़ी डिमांड थी। जो कोई भी वहां गया था, उसने इस बात की डिमांड की थी।

रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर मौजूद हैं। आज ट्रेन कटरा तक चल रही है। वह ट्रेन कटरा से कश्मीर तक भी चल रही है। नेशनल इंट्रेस्ट में यह होना चाहिए कि राजौरी और पुंछ में भी रेल लाइन बने, क्योंकि राजौरी और पुंछ में हजारों की तादाद में फौज के नौजवान रहते हैं, बीएसएफ के लोग रहते हैं, सीआरपीएफ के लोग रहते हैं। इससे वहां के रहने वाले मुकामी लोगों को एक सहूलियत मिल सकती है। इसके साथ ही साथ मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि उन इलाकों में, जहां ये वाक़यात हुए हैं, वहां पर कुछ न कुछ ऐसे इंतजामात किए जाएं, जिससे आइंदा अगर ऐसे वाक़यात हों, तो जो मुकामी आबादी है, जो निहत्थे लोग हैं, जो शरीफ लोग हैं और जो बेगुनाह लोग हैं, वे इसकी ज़द में न आ जाएं।

बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री छोटेलाल (राबर्ट्सगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद।

मैं समाजवादी पार्टी की ओर से हमारे नेता, पीडीए के मसीहा, देश-प्रदेश के करोड़ों युवाओं के प्रेरणास्रोत और देश के भविष्य माननीय श्री अखिलेश यादव जी के आदेश से आज एक बेहद गंभीर विषय 'पहलगाम आतंकी हमला' पर बोलने के लिए सदन में खड़ा हुआ हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहलगाम में हमारे पर्यटकों पर आतंकी हमला हुआ, जो सिर्फ एक आतंकी हमला नहीं था, अपितु यह हमारे राष्ट्रीय सम्मान पर एक घिनौना प्रहार था। परंतु, इससे भी अधिक दुखद घड़ी वह थी, जब देश के सम्माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी इस घटना पर बिना कुछ बोले दूसरे ही दिन बिहार में सभा को संबोधित करने चले गए। जब देश जल रहा हो, जब राष्ट्रीय ध्वज तिरंगे के सम्मान पर आंच आई हो, तब देश के प्रधानमंत्री जी बिना कुछ बोले शांत रह जाते हैं। यह दुर्भाग्य नहीं, बल्कि देश के मुंह पर तमाचा है।

सेना के शहीदों पर चुनावी भाषण देने वाले प्रधानमंत्री जी अब इस दुर्भाग्यूपूर्ण घटना पर मौन

क्यों बैठे हैं? इस घटना में मारे गए पर्यटकों के परिवारजन पूछ रहे हैं कि जब कैमरे होते हैं, तब आंसू बहाते हैं, लेकिन, जब जवान शहीद होते हैं, तब सत्ता में बैठे लोग ईवेंट मैनेजमेंट में लगे रहते हैं और फोटो खिंचवाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह वही सरकार है, जिसने पुलवामा के नाम पर चुपचाप शूटिंग जारी रखी और यह वही सरकार है, जब मणिपुर जलता रहा, तब भी यह मौन धारण किए रही। प्रयागराज में कुंभ मेले के दौरान हुई भगदड़ की घटना में मारे गए लोगों और घायलों का कोई आंकड़ा प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया। न ही रेलवे स्टेशन पर हुई घटना के पूर्ण आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए गए। वैसे ही पाकिस्तान के चारों आतंकियों का आंकड़ा पेश नहीं किया गया, जो आतंकी आए थे और पर्यटकों को मारकर चले गए, वे मारे गए या नहीं मारे गए, इसका कोई आंकड़ा पेश नहीं किया गया।

19.16 hrs (Kumari Selja *in the Chair*)

सभापति महोदया, आज मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यही न्यू इंडिया है, जहां प्रधानमंत्री जी शोक पर भी राजनीति करेंगे, सभा करेंगे? क्या यही है अमृतकाल, जहां देश के मुखिया सदन से भाग रहे हैं और विदेश जा रहे हैं? क्या प्रधानमंत्री जी सिर्फ 'मन की बात' करेंगे? क्या वे देश की बात नहीं करेंगे, किसानों की बात नहीं करेंगे?

सभापति महोदया, जब वे सदन में नहीं रहेंगे, सदन में माननीय सदस्यों की बात नहीं सुनेंगे, तो कैसे जवाब दे पाएंगे? आप 11 सालों में विदेशों में घूमे हैं, लेकिन जब भारत को सपोर्ट करने का समय आया, तो किसी देश ने आपका साथ नहीं दिया। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए, आपको कमजोर प्रधानमंत्री माना गया। 200-300 किलोमीटर दूर बहुत ही खतरनाक हथियार एके-47 और एम-4 कारबाइन साथ लेकर चार आतंकी बॉर्डर पार करके भारत चले आए और हमला करके चले गए। आम नागरिकों, पर्यटकों की क्रूरतापूर्वक हत्या करके आसानी से चले गए।

महोदया, पाकिस्तान बॉर्डर से भारत के बीच के बहुत ही बड़े शहर जैसे अमृतशहर, गुरदासपुर, पठानकोट, कठुआ, जम्मू, उधमपुर, पटनी टॉप, रामबन, बनीहाल, अनंतनाग हैं। इन जगहों को पार करके आतंकी पर्यटक स्थल पहलगाम तक कैसे पहुंचे? सारी सुरक्षा एजेंसियां क्या

कर रही थीं? यह भारतीय सुरक्षा के संदर्भ में बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमें युद्ध नहीं चाहिए, बुद्ध चाहिए। इसी कारण पाकिस्तान, चीन इत्यादि देश इन्हें कमजोर प्रधानमंत्री समझकर बराबर हमारे देश पर आतंकी हमला करते रहते हैं। भाजपा की सरकार के दौरान ही अधिकतर हमले चुनाव के आसपास होते रहते हैं।

मित्रों, आपसे मैं सवाल करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी चुप क्यों बैठते हैं? वे सदन में क्यों नहीं आते हैं? याद करनी चाहिए वर्ष 1965 की लड़ाई, याद करनी चाहिए वर्ष 1971 की लड़ाई और वर्ष 1857 को भी याद करना चाहिए, जब देश गुलाम था और गुलामी की जंजीरों में जकड़ी हुई भारत मां कराह रही थी। हमारे देश के क्रांतिकारी, रण बांकुरे, जाबांज सिपाहियों ने इस वतन की बल वेदी पर आत्म आहुति देकर इस देश को आजाद करवाया था। वहीं पश्चिम बंगाल की धरती से नेता सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने ललकारा था – ऐ हिंदुस्तानियों, तुम मुझे खून दो, मैं तुम्हें आजादी दूंगा। झारखंड और बिहार की धरती से नीलांबर, पीतांबर, खरवार की धरती से तलवार चमक रही थी कि ऐ अंग्रेजों, भारत छोड़ो, वर्ना पिस्तौल की ये गोलियों तुम्हारे जबड़े में उतार दी जाएंगी। 'हिंदू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई, आपस में हैं सब भाई-भाई', इस तरह इन सबने मिलकर देश को आजाद करवाया, तो क्या ऐसे आतंकी हमले होने के लिए देश को आजाद करवाया?

जब हमारे देश के जवान पाकिस्तान में घुसकर मार रहे थे, तो क्या कारण था कि ट्रंप ने सीज़फायर करवा दिया? इसलिए, मित्रों, आपसे मेरा कहना है कि –

यह कसम है जवानी की, जागो जवानों,
जरा गर्व से सिर उठाना तो सीखो,
जो तीर तुम पर चलाया है जालिम,
वही तीर उस पर चलाना तो सीखो।

अब पहलगाम के संदर्भ में भी वही चुप्पी साधे हैं। हमारे पीडीए के नेता माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी, विपक्ष के नेता माननीय राहुल गांधी जी, अन्य सभी विपक्षी पार्टियों के नेताओं द्वारा संसद के मुख्य मार्ग पर लगातार धरना-प्रदर्शन दिए जाने के बाद अब सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। अब स्वीकार

किया गया कि सदन में चर्चा होगी, अन्यथा लोग चर्चा भी नहीं करते हैं। ये देश के प्रति और मारे गए लोगों के परिवारों के प्रति कितने संवेदनशील हैं? मेरा आपसे कहना है कि क्या माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी सिर्फ चुनाव जीतने के लिए कार्य करते हैं? क्या प्रधानमंत्री जी की संसद के प्रति कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है? क्या शहीदों के प्रति उनकी संवेदना नहीं है? भाजपा को सत्ता चाहिए, लेकिन जवाबदेही नहीं है। इसलिए भारतीय जनता पार्टी से मेरा आग्रह है कि आप जवाबदेह बनें और सदन में आकर जवाब दें। उन्होंने राष्ट्रवाद का चोला ओढ़कर सेना की शहादत को भी प्रचार को जरिया बना डाला। धन्यवाद। नमस्कर। प्रणाम। जय भीम, जय समाजवाद।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मुझे एक अनाउंसमेंट करना है। माननीय मंत्री और संसद सदस्यों के लिए रात्रि भोज की व्यवस्था एमपी डाइनिंग रूम फर्स्ट फ्लोर पर संसद भवन में की गई है। कृपया, माननीय सदस्यगण सुविधा के अनुसार आज सांय 8 बजे के बाद सुरुचि भोज का आनंद लें।

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या (बंगलौर दक्षिण) : मैडम, थैंक्यू। आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में बात करने का मौका दिया। मैं सबसे पहले पहलगाम अटैक में जितने भी लोगों की शहादत हुई है, उन सबके प्रति संवेदना व्यक्त करता हूं। उनमें तीन लोग कर्नाटक से थे और मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र से दो लोग थे। उन सभी परिवारों के प्रति अपनी संवेदना व्यक्त करता हूं।

Madam Chairperson, the Operation Sindoor led by the Indian Army showed the world that no terrorist is safe anywhere in Pakistan. वे जहां भी हों, भारत उनको ढूंढेगा और न्यूट्रलाइज करेगा। This was the resolve that Bharat Sarkar under the leadership of Narendra Modi displayed during Operation Sindoor. 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' का जो मिलिट्री एक्शन था, वह इससे पहले के सभी मिलिट्री एक्शन से बहुत अलग था। इसमें और उन सब मिलिट्री एक्शन में बहुत फर्क था। This action was a new-generation warfare unlike all earlier warfare, which were more conventional. In this, we had foreign-supplied drones, unmanned aerial vehicles, precision-guided missiles,

electronic warfare, a deceptive information warfare. ये सब चल रहा था। And the strength of the Indian Armed Forces was proved to be second to none in the world because 80 per cent of Pakistani weapons are imported from China and it was India's air defence systems that had the ability to pierce through these Chinese defence systems and we could reach our intended targets in a precise manner.

The world today has accepted that India's military action through Operation Sindoor is a comprehensive and a total military success. It was precise. It was non-escalatory. But at the same time, it had devastating effects on the enemy.

All of these years, no cost was paid by Pakistan for their misadventures. But since 2014, the new normal has changed, and if Pakistan dares to attack India, they will have to not bear the brunt of one eye for both the eyes, not one tooth for another tooth; but both the eyes for one eye, the whole jaw for one tooth. This is the new normal that Bharat has established.

इससे पहले जब भी भारत ने मिलिट्री एफर्ट के माध्यम से अचीवमेंट हासिल किए थे। Diplomatically on the discussion table, हमने उसको गंवा दिया। इतिहास में कई उदाहरण हैं, जिनका उल्लेख वर्ष 1948 में कई बार आया है। Our armed forces had breached the LoC and all of what is known today as Pakistan Occupied Kashmir was in our control. It was this Congress Party and its leadership of that time that surrendered all of Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, and what military achievement we had gained, we squandered on the diplomatic table. वर्ष 1965 में भी वही हुआ, 1971 में भी वही हुआ, but the difference this time is the military achievement that

we achieved in “Operation Sindoor” was crystalized and strengthened through our diplomatic onslaught that was led by the multi-party delegations and effectively led by the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister. मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। आज यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स ऑफ अमेरिका ने टीआरएफ को designated terrorist organization के रूप में प्रिसक्राइब कर दिया है। शशि जी के नेतृत्व में मैं उस डेलिगेशन का हिस्सा था, जिसमें शशांक जी भी मेरे साथ थे। हम कोलंबिया में थे। Colombia had given a statement in support of Pakistan. After our intervention, Colombia withdrew its statement and gave a statement in favour of India. Every country in the world which matters has stood with India, this is the diplomatic strength that has been gained. मुझे परशुराम जी की एक युक्ति याद आ रही है। उन्होंने कहा था –

‘अग्रतुष चतुर्वेदा: पृष्ठत: सशरं धनु:।
इदं ब्राह्मं इदं क्षात्रं शापादपि शरादपि।’

उसी प्रकार से आज भारत डिप्लोमेटिक्ली और मिलिट्रली, दोनों युद्ध में तैयार है, and we are ready to win at the diplomatic front and we are ready to win at the military front. आज हमने कांग्रेस के जितने भी साथियों के भाषण सुने हैं। मुझे बहुत अजीब लग रहा था, क्योंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता बदलते हैं, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी की नीति वही है। वर्ष 1947 से लेकर आज तक कांग्रेस पार्टी की जो कंसिस्टेंट पॉलिसी है वह भारत और भारत के सशस्त्र बल को सिस्टमेटिक्ली और डेलिबरेटली कमजोर करने की एक पॉलिसी है। मैं इसका उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। At the very beginning of our independence, at the dawn of this nation as an independent country, पंडित नेहरू जी की एक स्प्लिटेड पॉलिसी थी कि भारत को आर्मी की जरूरत ही नहीं है। जनरल लॉकहार्ट के पास बैठकर कहते हैं कि “Rubbish, total rubbish. No plan of modernization of Army is required. India’s policy is *Ahinsa,* we do not need the Army. Police will do its job.” यह नेहरू जी की सरकार की स्प्लिटेड पॉलिसी थी

and this did not remain isolated in 1947. When Shri A K Antony was the Defence Minister, it was the stated policy.

Madam, my party has allotted me 15-20 minutes time, please give me the time given by my party. Madam, they had a deliberate policy of not building border infrastructure और देश की आर्मी में जाति की गणना का काम भी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया था। मैं बेंगलुरू से आता हूं और बेंगलुरू की एचएएल हो, डीआरडीओ हो, ऐसे कई सारे इंस्टीट्यूशंस को इन लोगों ने डेलिबरेट्ली कमजोर किया है। दस साल पहले एचएएल के पास ऑर्डर बुक्स नहीं थीं। आज एचएएल के पास एक लाख करोड़ रूपये से ज्यादा ऑर्डर बुक मेक इन इंडिया, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के मेड इन इंडिया की वजह से है। It was a deliberate, consistent strategy to weaken the Armed Forces. राफेल की बात हो रही थी। The country remembers how the Leader of the Opposition in an extremely irresponsible fashion tried to derail the acquisition of the all important Rafale and they also tried to derail the acquisition of Tejas into the Armed Forces. If it was not our Defence Minister Shri Manohar Parrikar, today LCA Tejas would not have been a reality in this country. They had tried to kill all of these 'Made in India' defence projects.

मैडम, तीन साल पहले जनरल विपिन रावत जी ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम में देश को बताया था that India should be ready to face the 2.5 front war. मैं आज इस देश को इस महत्वपूर्ण सदन से बताना चाहता हूं कि जो द जीरो पॉइंट फाइव फ्रंट है, वह कांग्रेस पार्टी और इसके इको-सिस्टम है, जो भारत के अंदर से भारत को खोखला करने के लिए काम कर रहा है। मैं बहुत जिम्मेदारी से यह बात कह रहा हूं। मैं तथ्य के साथ इसको प्रूव करूंगा।

मैडम, आज कांग्रेस पार्टी टेररिज्म की बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कह रही थीं। But what has been the consistent policy of Congress Party towards terrorism? मैं एक ही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। वर्ष 2004 में जब इनकी सरकार सत्ता में आई तो what was the first step that they

took? It was to repeal the POTA Act. वर्ष 2001 में पार्लियामेंट अटैक के बाद भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व वाली एनडीए सरकार ने अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के नेतृत्व में देश को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए, टेररिज्म को खत्म करने के लिए for the first time in this country, we introduced a legislative framework. ...*

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Now, I am in the Chair.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA: Madam, I want to remind you. … (*Interruptions*) Madam, when Rajiv Gandhi … (*Interruptions*) राजीव गांधी जी की डेथ का ट्रायल चल रहा था। … (व्यवधान) राजीव गांधी जी की टेररिस्ट से हुई डेथ का ट्रायल चल रहा था। The trial court said that 'we do not have exclusive terror legislations to prosecute'. This was the state of affairs in this country. वर्ष 2001 के बाद हमने पोटा कानून लागू किया, लेकिन आपने सरकार में आते ही सबसे पहले पोटा को रद्द किया। You removed POTA. आपने क्यों किया? आपने वोट बैंक के कारण पोटा को बंद किया और उसके बाद 10 साल तक देश में हर दिन टेररिस्ट अटैक रूटीन बन गया था। मैं आपको एक लिस्ट बताना चाहता हूं। आप देखिये। पोटा को खत्म करने की वजह से इस देश में किस प्रकार से नुकसान हुआ? 05 जुलाई, 2005 को अयोध्या में राम जन्म भूमि में टेररिस्ट अटैक हुआ। आपने क्या किया, निंदा की। 28 जुलाई, 2005 को जौनपुर में श्रमजीवी एक्सप्रेस पर अटैक हुआ। 15 से अधिक लोगों की मृत्यु हुई। आपने क्या किया, निंदा की। 29 अक्टूबर को दिल्ली में अटैक हुआ, दिसंबर, 2005 में बेंगुलरु के आईआईएससी में अटैक हुआ, फरवरी, 2006 में गुजरात के अहमदाबाद स्टेशन पर अटैक हुआ। मार्च, 2006 में वारणसी के कंटोनमेंट स्टेशन पर अटैक हुआ। 11 जुलाई, 2006 को मुम्बई महाराष्ट्र ट्रेन पर अटैक हुआ। 300 से अधिक लोगों की मृत्यु हुई। मालेगांव, महाराष्ट्र में 2006 में अटैक, पानीपत, हरियाणा

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

में 2007 में अटैक, वर्ष 2007 में हैदराबाद में मक्का मस्जिद में अटैक, अगस्त, 2007 में हैदराबाद में फिर से लुम्बिनी गार्डन के गोकुल चाट पर अटैक हुआ। लखनऊ में अटैक हुआ। वर्ष 2008 में रामपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में अटैक हुआ। 27 सितंबर, 2008 को दिल्ली के करोल बाग में अटैक हुआ। इस प्रकार से लिस्ट बहुत लम्बी है। In just ten years of the UPA Government between 2004 and 2014, more than 8,000 civilians were killed because of terrorist attacks in this country. आपने एनआईए को वीक किया। जो कानून था, आपने उस कानून को ध्वस्त किया। आप सुनिये। … (व्यवधान) मैं आपको बताता हूं कि हमने कैसे एनआईए को मजबूत किया?

Madam, it was this deliberate ploy of weakening this country from within, by deliberately weakening the institutions of this country, that led to 8,000 innocent civilians being killed because of terrorist attacks and this was also the position in Kashmir. Every Friday, there were incidents of stone-pelting. Every Friday, there was a plan for the next calendar of terrorist attacks. It was only after Amit Shah ji introduced the Constitution Amendment Bill to remove Article 370 that, I have seen a great decline of terrorist attacks in Jammu and Kashmir. It happened in our Government.

Madam, in 2004, when Congress repealed POTA, what were Governments of the world doing? वर्ष 2001 में 9/11 के अटैक्स हुए थे। 9/11 के अटैक्स के बाद विश्व में हर देश अपने लेजिस्लेटिव फ्रेमवर्क को टेररिज्म के खिलाफ अपने फाइट को और ताकत दे रहा था। But, here, we had a Government in India, unfortunately, that deliberately chose a State policy to weaken the fight against terrorism. There is only one political party in the whole world which chose deliberately and very thoughtfully to repeal an anti-terror legislation, and the infamy of that happens to the Congress party. The history of the country will remember it.

मैडम, आज सरेंडर के बारे में बात हो रही है। एक-दो दिन पहले मैं देख रहा था कि कांग्रेस के पूर्व गृह मंत्री एक इंटरव्यू में बोले हैं। वर्ष 1965 में, जब शास्त्री की सरकार थी, तब सोवियत यूनियन के इंटरवेंशन के साथ हमने सीजफायर किया था। उन्होंने बोला कि हम एक्सेप्ट कर रहे हैं। He said that 'we are accepting that the Soviet Union had actually created the ceasefire. Why are you not doing it?' I want to remind the Congress Party that the Bharatiya Janata Party and the leadership under Narendra Modi is not habituated like you to perform actions for the country on the behest of foreign forces.

In 2008, there was a very interesting speech of Arun Shourie ji. … (*Interruptions*) Madam, I will conclude in three minutes. There is a very interesting speech of Arun Shourie ji. आजकल अरुण शौरी जी के कई सारे स्टेटमेंट्स ये लोग क्वोट कर रहे हैं। अरुण शौरी जी जब राज्य सभा में बात कर रहे थे, तब उन्होंने बताया था that the Government should stop running to mummy. By mummy, he meant the United States. I want to remind again today, that the Congress Party, especially under its present leadership, should stop running to mummy क्योंकि मम्मी तक जाना, मम्मी पर निर्भर होना इस पार्टी के नेताओं की परंपरा बन गई है। This is a country that will stand on its own feet and respond in its own right.

मैडम, मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी की विदेश नीति के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न आज विपक्ष ने उठाया है। In a very ...* manner, in a very irresponsible manner, the Leader of the Opposition is using and coining the word 'surrender and surrender'. Madam, I want to tell you, Narendra Modi ji is the defender of India,

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

and they are the surrendering forces of the country.

मैडम, आप 30 सेकेण्ड्स दीजिए, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूं। जब उरी अटैक हुआ था या जब बालाकोट अटैक हुआ, तब हमने पाकिस्तान को घर के अंदर घुसकर मारा। Narendra Modi showed, he is the defender of India. वर्ष 1965 में, जब आपने सोवियत यूनियन के दवाब में सीजफायर घोषित किया था, you had surrendered. That is surrender, and this is defender. ये फर्क है। पीएम मोदी ने राफेल खरीदे।

माननीय सभापति : दो मिनट्स हो चुके हैं।

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या : मैडम, प्लीज 30 सेकेण्ड्स दीजिए।

माननीय सभापति : आपको दो मिनट ज्यादा मिल चुके हैं। आप अपनी बात खत्म करिए।

श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या : मैडम, हमने तेजस को इंडक्ट किया। This is defender. आपने विदेशी शक्तियों के सामने भारत को सरेंडर किया। This is your history.

Madam, PM defended India's interest by providing indigenous strength to India's defence sector through Make in India. You surrendered it to China and other adversaries, including important emerging technologies like 3G and 4G. This is the surrender of the Congress Party.

मैं कनक्लूड कर रहा हूं।... (व्यवधान) The Congress Party's thinking has not changed. वर्ष 2001 में पार्लियामेंट में टेररिस्ट अटैक होने के बाद, कांग्रेस पार्टी के पूर्व गृह मंत्री पी. चिदम्बरम जी ने कहा था। ...(व्यवधान) I will give a benefit of doubt to Afzal Guru and I doubt if he was involved in the terrorist attack.... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रणिती जी, आप बोलिए।

सुश्री प्रणिती सुशीलकुमार शिंदे (शोलापुर) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आज इस सदन में क्रोध, वेदना और अपमान की भावना लेकर खड़ी हूं। अपमान उन सिपाहियों का जिनको सीजफायर की ऑर्डर अपने देश के प्रधान मंत्री से नहीं बल्कि एक विदेशी से मिला। वेदना उन परिवारों की जिन्होंने

पहलगाम के आतंकी हमले में अपने परिजनों को खो दिया और क्रोध इस सरकार पर जो आज पहलगाम के आतंकी हमलावरों को न पकड़ पाई है और न ही उनके कुछ सुराग ढूंढ पाई है। ऑपरेशन सिंदूर नाम सुनने में देश भक्ति का लगता है, लेकिन असल में यह सिर्फ मीडिया पर किया सरकार का एक ...* था। कोई नहीं बता रहा है कि इस ऑपरेशन में हासिल क्या हुआ? कितने आतंकी पकड़े गए? हमारे कितने फाइटर जेट्स गिराए गए? इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, किसकी गलती है? इसका हिसाब देने का दायित्व इस सरकार का है। मगर देश में सवाल पूछने पर ही पाबंदी है, क्योंकि यह सरकार सवाल सुनना ही नहीं चाहती है, बल्कि यह सरकार जवाबदेही से ही भागती है।

सभापति महोदया, आज की परिस्थितियों को देखकर मुझे रोम में बनी कोलोसियम की याद आती है। विश्व की सबसे अविस्मरणीय और पुरानी इमारतों में एक है। रोम में बनी कोलोसियम मध्य एशिया की कलाकृति और निर्माण क्षमता एक अभूतपूर्व मिशाल है। पर, इसके अलावा वह एक गंदी और घिनौनी राजनीति का भी प्रतीक है। कहा जाता है कि इसका निर्माण उस समय की जनता को खेल और मनोरंजन में उलझाए रखने के लिए किया गया था ताकि जनता का मूल मुद्दों पर से ध्यान भटक जाए। कुछ ऐसा ही आज हमारे देश की सरकार करती प्रतीत हो रही है। पर, अब खेल और मनोरंजन ही काफी नहीं है - किसी महत्वपूर्ण इलेक्शन के पहले आतंकी हमला और फिर सरकार की जवाबी कार्रवाई। आतंकी कहां से आए, कहां गए, यह सरकार को कुछ नहीं पता और हमें पड़ोसी देश पर आक्रमण करना है और उसके आधार पर वोट बटोरना है।

पहलगाम के आतंकी हमले मारे गए बेगुनाहों की अभी चिता भी ठंडी नहीं हुई थी कि देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी बिहार में चुनावी रैली सम्बोधित करने गए। कोई जिए, कोई मरे, इनको कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। ये 24/7 चुनावी मोड में रहते हैं। फिर साहब की मार्केटिंग की तरकश से नया तीर आया – ऑपरेशन सिंदूर। मुझे हमारी सेना की बहादुरी और वीरता पर बिल्कुल संदेह नहीं है। पर, इस सरकार की दुर्जनता की सीमा देखिए कि सेना के जवानों को लड़ने जरूर भेजती है, पर हमला होने

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

के पहले दुश्मनों को अगाह भी कर देती है। हां, ये हमारे परराष्ट्र मंत्री जी का ब्यान था। क्या यही कारण था कि हमारे जेट्स दुश्मन के द्वारा गिराए गए? क्या यह हमारी सेना के जवानों के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं थी? खैर, जो इंसान मानता हो कि इस सेना की जवान की तुलना में एक व्यापारी ज्यादा खतरा मोल लेता है, उससे हम और क्या अपेक्षा करें?

यह मूर्खता है या देशवासियों को मूर्ख बनाया जा रहा है। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' से देश को क्या हासिल हुआ? अमेरिका के दबाव में किया गया एक शर्मनाक सीजफायर। फॉरेन पॉलिसी ऐसी कि मित्र देशों ने आतंकवाद की निंदा तो की, पर पाकिस्तान की नहीं।

सभापति महोदया, प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' का जश्न मनाने का पर्व है। प्रधान मंत्री जी किस बात का जश्न मनाएं? हमले के पहले आपके विदेश मंत्री दुश्मन को हमले की पूर्व सूचना देते हैं, उसका जश्न मनाएं? इसी का असर यह था कि हमारे जेट्स गिराए गए, क्या इसका जश्न मनाएं या फाइटर जेट्स जो क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं, उनके पायलट्स का क्या हुआ?

इस देश को अभी तक उसकी जानकारी नहीं है, क्या हम उसका जश्न मनाएं, सीज फॉयर का ऐलान इनके कथित मित्र ट्रम्प करते हैं। इससे हमारी देश की तीनों सेनाओं का मानसिक खच्चीकरण हुआ, क्या उसका जश्न मनाएं। पहलगाम के आतंकवादियों का अभी तक कोई सुराग नहीं मिला, क्या इसका जश्न मनाएं? इंटरनेशनल कम्युनिटी में भारत की इतनी कमजोर स्थिति अब तक कभी नहीं हुई थी।

मोदी जी, हर चीज को इवेंट मत बनाइए, अपने मन की बात छोड़कर देशवासियों के सवाल का जवाब देने की भी हिम्मत दिखाइए। याद आती है, जब इंदिरा गांधी के सामने पाकिस्तान ने सरेंडर किया था, हार्ड लाइनर रिचर्ड निक्सन जैसे राष्ट्रपति को भी इंदिरा गांधी जी की बात सुननी पड़ी थी। विदेश नीति की हालत तो और भी शर्मनाक है। हमारे पड़ोसी देश नेपाल, बांग्लादेश और श्रीलंका जो कभी भारत के सबसे करीबी थे, आज हमारी पीठ पीछे चीन से हाथ मिला रहे हैं। एक समय था, जब भारत के पास नेबरहुड फर्स्ट की नीति थी, लेकिन आज हमारे पड़ोसी हमें लास्ट प्रायोरिटी मानते हैं।

चेयरपर्सन मैडम, विदेश जाकर इंडियन डायसपोरा के साथ तस्वीर खिंचवाना ही विदेश नीति बन गई है। सरकार प्रश्नपत्र भी खुद बनाती है और उत्तर भी खुद तय करती है। जनता से कोई संवाद नहीं, पार्लियामेंट में कोई ट्रांसपरेंसी नहीं, यह सरकार केवल प्रचार की मशीन बन कर रह गई है, पहलगाम के शहीदों के परिवारों को जवाब कौन देगा? सरकार की कूटनीतिक असफलता का जवाब कौन देगा? चीन की बढ़ती घुसपैठ और पड़ोसी देशों की बेरुखी का जवाब कौन देगा? अगर सरकार जवाब नहीं देती है तो सरकार को सत्ता में बने रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। विपक्ष का हर सांसद लोगों के सवालों को उठाता रहेगा। अगर सरकार सवालों से डरती है तो कुर्सी छोड़ो, यह कुर्सी और पद जवाबदेही का है, सिर्फ इवेंट सेलिब्रेशन का नहीं है।

अंत में, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगी,

आवाज न सुनी हमारी कुछ गम नहीं,

मजलूमों की चीखें तो सुन लीजिए,

मन की बातें बहुत कर ली साहब,

वक्त मिले दो देशवासियों की गुहार भी सुनी लीजिए।

थैंक्यू स्पीकर मैडम, जय हिन्द।

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE (RAIGAD): *Hon'ble Chairperson, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the special discussion on Operation Sindoor through which we have given a befitting and direct reply to Pakistan. I also take this opportunity to thank this government and Prime Minister Modiji for the inclusion of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's Raigad Fort in Unesco World Heritage sites list. We celebrated Kargil Vijay Divas too days ago and we have been discussing Operation Sindoor today.

..... English translation of this part of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

I have heard the speechs of opposition leaders and also came to know about the hatred and malice they are holding against Prime Minister Modiji and Shri Amit Shah. In the year 1993, when there was a serial bombblast in Mumbai a very tragic incident took place and, our then Home Minister did not visit the site. But, after the Pehalgam attack of 22 April in which 26 people were killed, our Home Minister Shri Amit Shahji visited Pehalgam. Hon'ble Sharad Pawarji once visited this kind of site after the Mumbai Stock Exchange Building was demolished. No other Home Minister has ever visited the Bomb attack site.

While criticizing each others, we should keep in our minds that already many terrorist attacks have taken place in our country, In the year 1993, 2006, and on 26/11, the terrorists attacked Mumbai city which is the financial capital of India.

Our Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Home Minister Amit Shah and Defence Minister Rajnath Singhji and our Military leadership demonstrated maturity and strategic wisdom through Operation Sindoor and destroyed the terror camps in Pakistan territory. I have no words to express my feelings.

The earlier government were completely failed to counter and control terrorist attacks but our Prime Minister Narendra Modiji's strong leadership has made it clear that this new India can go to any extent against Terrorism. We have emerged as a new military power. Earlier, we used to import military equipments and weapons, but today we are not only manufacturing it in our country but also exporting it to other countries. While discussing Operation Sindoor, we must also keep all these things in our minds.

One more thing, I would like to mention here. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji once appreciated Indira Gandhiji for 1971 war victory. But today, the opposition leaders are not ready to recognize the contribution of our Prime Minister. We must consider the importance of sovereignty and integrity of our country and also the constitution of India written by Dr. Babasaheb Ambekarji. We are growing stronger day by day and we all should come together to give impetus to it.

The Union Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Modiji has highlighted and showcased the military action taken under Operation Sindoor worldwide through the All-Party delegation led by our two dynamic women leaders Smt. Kanimozhi and Smt. Supriya Sule. Under PM Modi's leadership, we have given a clear message to Pakistan that India will not tolerate, but respond. Our neighboring countries would not dare to take any action as we have destroyed the terrorists camps.*

आतंकी को एक बार कामयाब होना है और सुरक्षा बलों को हर बार कामयाब होना है। कई बार हम बहुत आसानी से सुरक्षा बलों के ऊपर उंगली उठाते हैं और इंटेलीजेंस को सवाल करते हैं। भारत की धरती पर कोई आतंकी हमला हो तो हमारा खून खोलना स्वाभाविक है लेकिन हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिए कि सीमा पार से आने वाले आतंकी को सिर्फ एक बार कामयाब होना है और हमारे जवानों को हर बार कामयाब होना है।

* Our military leadership is very strong and capable to face any kind of threat and challenge.*

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* .....* English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Marathi.

झूठ के बल पर कोई कितना उछल ले, उसकी उड़ान बहुत छोटी होती है। ऑपरेशन सिंदूर को लेकर बहुत झूठ फैलाया गया, दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े चैनलों और अखबारों से फैलाया गया, लेकिन सबूत मांगने पर सिट्टी-पिट्टी गुम हो गई।

*I am also proud of being NDA ally and Shri Narendra Modi ji for becoming second longest-serving PM in consecutive terms. We are ready to confront with the foreign powers but at the same time, we should be careful about the internal challenges. During Lok Sabha Elections, the opposition parties tried to misguide the people of India and started preaching that our constitution would be amended if NDA came to power. But, this Government is trying to strengthen our democratic setup through the powers enshrined in our constitution. Modi Government and our military leadership has done a commendable job and we have to stand with them while forgetting our all the differences The opposition parties are not ready to understand it and this is very unfortunate. I am sure, in the coming years, we will be more strong and no country in the world dare to harm us. We are going to become the third largest economy very soon.

Lastly, I would like to thank Hon'ble Prime Minister, Home Minister, Chief of Army Staff and External Affairs Minister for conducting Operation Sindoor successfully.

Jai Hind. Jai Maharashtra.*

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* .....* English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Marathi.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Thank you very much, Madam. I would like to start my speech by complimenting and saluting the achievements of the Indian Forces, the J&K Police, and the Security Forces, whoever were present in this entire time of crisis that we have all been in the last 90 days.

Before I speak about Pahalgam attacks, I would like to add the names of Rajouri and Poonch districts also because they have also had huge setbacks during these last few days.

Unfortunately, Tejasvi Surya ji is not here. I cannot see him in the House. But I would like to tell him and put it on record because I have this document which I can table. He said in his opening speech that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, never encouraged the Defence Forces, and we have never done anything. This is the first time that India has done extraordinarily well in terms of action by the Armed Forces. He has insulted thousands and lakhs of Indian Army personnels and their families who have stood so that you and I can be safe. I object to the statement that he has made. *....(Interruptions)*

I would like to read out what he said in his speech. He said, "Oh, Indo-Pak War, the first war, was a failure." उनके लिए फेलियर होगा। आप हमें इतिहास पढ़ने के लिए बोल रहे थे, आप खुद इतिहास पढ़ें। आपने शायद इतिहास नहीं पढ़ा होगा, यह मैं बता देती हूं।

Indo-Pak War, the first time we won. Operation Polo, September 1948, annexation of Hyderabad into Indian Union, was a success of the Indian Army; Operation Vijay, December 1961, was a military action to liberate the Portuguese enclaves of Goa, Daman, and Diu, completing India's territorial integration; Indo-Pakistan War, August-September 1965, successfully defended

Indian borders, preventing Pakistan from achieving its strategic objectives; Bangladesh Liberation and Indo-Pakistan War, 1971, a decisive victory of Indian Army along with Mukti Bahini, liberated Bangladesh in 13 days, leading to surrender of 90,000 Pakistani troops. तेजस्वी सूर्या जी, आपने यदि इतिहास नहीं पढ़ा है, तो मुझसे लेकर पढ़ लीजिए।

We may have political differences, like what Sunil Tatkare ji said. He is absolutely right about this. जब देश का सवाल आता है, तो सबसे पहले देश, उसके बाद राज्य, उसके बाद पार्टी और उसके बाद फैमिली। सबसे पहले देश आता है। कनीमोझी जी यहां हैं और मैं भी यहां हूं।

20.00 hrs

जब हमें किरेन रिजिजू जी का फोन आया था, किरेन जी ने मुझे सिर्फ फोन पर कहा कि सुप्रिया तुमको देश के लिए 10 दिन देने पड़ेंगे। मैंने सोचा कि मैं देश के लिए क्या कर सकती हूँ, किरेन जी आप दस दिन क्या बोल रहे हैं, यह माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का बड़प्पन था कि हम सारे अपोजिशंस को उन्होंने लीड करने का जो विश्वास दिखाया है, यही एक सशक्त लोकतंत्र है। यह जो तेजस्वी सूर्या की छोटी सोच है, वह छोटी सोच हम नहीं रखते हैं। जो अच्छा है, वह अच्छा ही है और जब देश की बात आती है, शैलजा जी आप नहीं थीं, लेकिन ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में जब हम गए थे तो पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी ही बोली थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि यह वक्त तू-तू, मैं-मैं का नहीं है, कांग्रेस पार्टी और सारा अपोजिशन नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार के साथ पूरी ताकत से खड़ा रहेगा, हम आपके साथ हैं, आप जो भी निर्णय लें, युद्ध करें, कुछ भी करें, हम आपके साथ खड़े रहेंगे। तेजस्वी सूर्या को यह पता नहीं है। ये जो नए लोग आकर पता नहीं क्या-क्या हमें सुनाकर जाते हैं और गलत इतिहास बनाते हैं, रिकॉर्ड पर गलत लाते हैं, उसके लिए मुझे उनका भाषण सुनकर दुख हुआ। इन्हीं लोगों के लिए अंधभक्त शब्द कहा जाता है। वे एनआईए के बारे में बोल रहे थे। एनआईए किसने शुरू किया? यह तू-तू, मैं-मैं का वक्त नहीं है। अभी इस देश की सुरक्षा की चर्चा हो रही है। मैं नहीं कहूँगी कि हमने

किया, अच्छा ठीक है, हमने किया, आपने आगे किया, यह अच्छी बात है, बट उन्होंने एनआईए में भी गलती निकाली। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह बीजेपी की लाइन नहीं होगी, यह तेजस्वी सूर्या जी की लाइन होगी, क्योंकि जब से हम सबको उन्होंने बुलाया था और जो अभी मंत्री जी, डॉ. जयशंकर जी बोले, मैं उनकी तहे दिल से हम सबकी तरफ से आभारी हूँ कि हम सबको उन्होंने चुना और विश्वास के नाते हमें परदेस में भेजा। मैं सिर्फ जयशंकर जी से दो-तीन छोटे सवाल करना चाहती हूँ। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा भाषण दिया। मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन सवाल बड़ी विनम्रता से उनसे पूछना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि ये सवाल देश के बारे में हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि दुनिया ने हमें सपोर्ट किया। आतंकवाद में तो सब सपोर्ट करते हैं और करना ही चाहिए। मैं एक चीज बड़ी विनम्रता से उनसे कहना चाहती हूँ, जहाँ हम भी गए, आप दुनिया का रिकॉर्ड भी देखिए, हम लड़े इसलिए किसी ने हमारी तारीफ नहीं की, लेकिन जब हमने डी-एस्केलेशन किया तो सबने हमारी बहुत प्रशंसा की। सारी दुनिया ने डी-एस्केलेशन के बारे में भारत के लिए बहुत अच्छा भी बोला। जब इनके बाकी के सांसद कहते हैं कि अभी घुसकर मारेंगे और वह सब भाषा का उपयोग करते हैं, वह सब ठीक है, वह कहने में बहुत अच्छा भी लगता है, लेकिन इस दुनिया में जब लड़ाई होती है, आप भी एक महिला हैं, मैं जानती हूँ, आप संवेदनशील महिला हैं, आप मुझे बताइए कि जब हल्ला होता है तब क्या होता है। सिर्फ विधवा महिलाएँ रहती हैं और बच्चे रहते हैं। किसी को क्या मिलता है, तो मेरे ख्याल से डायलॉग, स्टॉक्स, ये सब बातें हम कहकर आये हैं कि टेरेरिज्म, ब्लड एंड वाटर कैन नॉट फ्लो टूगेदर।

20.03 hrs (Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

अनुराग जी, यहाँ हैं। वे रोज बोलते थे, हम 10 दिन घूम रहे थे कि अक्रॉस बॉर्डर टेरेरिज्म, टेरर एंड टॉक्स कैन नॉट टूगेदर। हम उस समय साथ में थे। मेरे ख्याल से किसी ने और जब ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में हम गए थे तब हमने कहा था कि अगर आप युद्ध करेंगे तो हम भारत के साथ रहेंगे, जो भी आप करेंगे। जिस तरह से उन्होंने बोला है और बीजेपी के एक अन्य वक्ता ने कहा कि हमने अटैक किया और पहले वाली सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आपका ऑब्जेक्टिव था? तेजस्वी सूर्या जी कह रहे थे कि इतने साल कांग्रेस ने कुछ नहीं किया, वे तो इतिहास

को भूल गए कि क्या-क्या किया, लेकिन मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से उनसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि डी-एस्केलेशन तो एक-डेढ़ दिन में ही हो गया, तो व्हाट वाज दी ऑब्जेक्टिव ऑफ दी वार व्हेन ही सेड, क्योंकि बहुत सारे लोग मुम्बई के अटैक के बारे में बोले। वे बोले कि कांग्रेस ने कुछ नहीं किया। मैं बोलना चाहती हूँ कि आपको पता नहीं है कि दुख क्या होता है, 26/11 के मुम्बई के अटैक में 10 पुलिस वाले शहीद हुए हैं। ओम्बले जी पुलिस में थे। उन्होंने कसाब को जिन्दा पकड़ा था।... (व्यवधान) तब उन्हें पेट में गोली लगी थी।... (व्यवधान) उनके पेट में गोली लगी थी।... (व्यवधान) आतंकवादी को तब जिन्दा पकड़ा था।... (व्यवधान) मैं नहीं कहती, उसे पकड़ने के लिए हमारी सरकार नहीं गई थी, वहाँ इस देश की पुलिस थी। मैं नहीं कहूँगी कि कांग्रेस ने किया, मैं कभी नहीं कहूँगी कि वहाँ एनसीपी-कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, हमने उसे पकड़ा, हम नहीं पकड़ने गए थे, वह जो पुलिस वाला था, ओम्बले जी ने अपनी जान दी थी, उन्होंने उसे पकड़ा है। मैं कभी इस मामले में क्रेडिट नहीं लूँगी। इतनी तो इंसानियत रखो। नवम्बर 2021 में उसको फाँसी हुई थी। मैं आपको हिसाब देती हूँ। पहले वर्ष 2010 में कन्विक्ट हुए, उसके बाद मुम्बई हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट, मर्सी पिटीशन, एग्जीक्यूशन कैरीडआउट और नवम्बर 2021 में पूना में कसाब को फाँसी हुई थी।

क्या यह काम हमने किया है? यह हमने नहीं किया है, सभी ने मिलकर किया है। तब इन्होंने भी साथ दिया था। जो सच है, वह सच है। अब मैं पहलगाम, पुंछ और राजौरी पर भी आऊंगी। किसी ने यहां नहीं बोला, लेकिन मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में जरूर बोलना चाहती हूं कि उमर अब्दुल्ला जी ने तुरंत असेंबली में सभी विधायकों, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, उनको बुलाया। मैं उनकी तहेदिल से आभारी हूं कि सभी ने सर्वसम्मति से निंदा की कि यह अटैक नहीं होना चाहिए था। यह सब के लिए मैं आभारी हूं कि वहां कभी पार्टी के तू-तू मैं-मैं में नहीं गिरे। मैं इस सरकार से कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहती हूं। आप सबके बारे में बहुत लोगों ने कहा है, लेकिन आपने इस वक्त का हिसाब-किताब किया। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि 11 सितंबर, 2016 को पुंछ अटैक हुआ, 18 सितंबर, 2016 को उरी अटैक हुआ, 14 फरवरी, 2019 को पुलवामा अटैक हुआ और 22 अप्रैल, 2025 को पहलगाम अटैक हुआ। अब जब अटैक हुआ तो पुंछ और राजौरी में

भी 16 लोग शहीद हुए हैं और 60 लोगों को अस्पताल लेकर गए हैं। जैसे पहलगाम में अटैक हुआ, उसके बाद भी 16 लोग इस देश के लिए शहीद हुए हैं। इसके बारे में भी हमें सबको सोचना चाहिए और रिकॉर्ड में उन्हें भी श्रद्धांजलि देनी चाहिए। यह सब जो हो रहा है, मैं उसके बारे में आज आरोप लगाने के लिए खड़ी नहीं हुई हूं, बल्कि मैं सिर्फ उन 26 लोगों की वेदना के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं। जैसे तेजस्वी सूर्य जी ने कहा, उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से कई लोग हैं, तो मेरे भी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से कई लोग हैं। मैं पुणे राज्य से आती हूं, वहां के दो परिवारों की एक छोटी सी स्टोरी मैं आपको बताऊंगी। वहां के संतोष जगदाले और कौस्तुभ गणबोटे, संतोष जगदाले की बेटी आशावरी, उनकी बीवी प्रगति और संगीता गणबोटे, ये तीनों साथ में थे। उस लड़की से जब भी मैं मिलती हूं तो वह एक ही सवाल पूछती है, ताई, मराठी में बड़ी बहन को 'ताई' कहते हैं, ये आशावरी मुझसे बस एक सवाल करती रहती है कि ताई ये सब ठीक हुआ, 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' हुआ, आप गए, अटैक हुआ, आप लोग परदेस गए, सब ठीक हुआ, लेकिन मेरे बाबा को न्याय कब मिलेगा? मेरे बाबा का मेरी आंखों के सामने जिन्होंने खून किया, उनको न्याय कब मिलेगा? अभी पता नहीं कि वे चार थे, पांच थे या छह लोग थे। पहले फोटो भी आई, उसके बाद एनआईए की न्यूज आई कि ये चार लोग वे नहीं हैं, कोई और ही हैं, तो कौन हैं, वे चार लोग? कैसे आए, कहां गए? किसी को पता नहीं है। मैं दो मिनट में सिर्फ उनकी वेदना आपको बताना चाहती हूं। उनका सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि वे कब आए और कैसे गए? उनकी मां का एक इंटरव्यू है, उसे आपको देखना चाहिए। मैं उसे सदन के पटल पर रखूंगी। सब को यह देखना चाहिए। उनकी बीवी उनके साथ खड़ी थी। वह बोलती है कि अभी तीन महीने हुए हैं, यानी 90 दिन, लेकिन आज भी जब आंख बंद करती हूं तो वही घिनौना चेहरा उनके सामने आता है और खोलती हूं तो लगता है, फिर वही आएगा और खून करके जाएगा। उनकी क्या गलती थी, मुझे बताइए। आपको पता है, उसके फादर क्या कह रहे थे। पहलगाम के लिए पहली बार प्लेन में फैमिली बैठी थी और उसको चिढ़ा रहे थे कि देखो, अभी तुम्हारा ग्रैजुएशन हो गया, अभी तुम्हारी शादी करेंगे, अगली बार मैं तुम्हें कश्मीर नहीं लाऊंगा, अपने पति के साथ आना। वह लड़की कहती है कि ताई, मैं सोच रही थी कि कश्मीर स्वर्ग है, लेकिन मेरे लिए और मेरी मां के लिए वह नरक बन गया है। कोई इसका

जवाब दे। मैं उस बेटी को क्या जवाब दूं? आप बताइए। सरकार ने 50 लाख रुपये दे दिए और महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने वायदा भी किया था कि आशावरी को नौकरी मिलेगी, लेकिन आज तक नौकरी नहीं मिली। बस कागज पर कागज, फाइल पर फाइल भरे जा रहे हैं, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। दुख की बात यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बीजेपी के एक एमएलए ने कर्नल सोफिया कुरैशी के खिलाफ बोला। विक्रम मिश्री की बेटी को ट्रोल किया। बेचारी हेमंत जी की विडो को ट्रोल किया गया और जहां-जहां देश में जम्मू-कश्मीर के बच्चे पढ़ रहे थे, उनको भी पीटा गया ऐसे कैसे चलेगा? हम यहां किसी पर टीका-टिप्पणी करने के लिए नहीं आए हैं, क्योंकि मुझे बहुत सारी उम्मीदें थीं और मुझे अमित शाह जी से बहुत सारी अपेक्षाए हैं। हम उनको एक असर्टिव नेता के रूप में एक असर्टिव होम मिनिस्टर के रूप में देखते हैं। हमारी उनसे बहुत सारी अपेक्षाएं हैं। मुझे होम मिनिस्ट्री पर विश्वास है। इन चारों को न्याय कब मिलेगा? Operation Sindoor is not complete or Operation Sindoor is not a success till you find those terrorists. हमने एक-दूसरे की पीठ थपथपा दी कि सब अच्छा चल रहा है, परंतु अच्छा नहीं चल रहा है, हम जब तक उन आतंकवादियों को नहीं पकड़ेगे, तब तक न्याय नहीं होगा। We cannot celebrate. I think we owe it to those families.

मैं एक छोटा-सा लास्ट प्वायंट बोल कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगी कि एक चीज सबको पता होनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत बड़ी बात है। अभी तेजस्वी सूर्या एक आँख, दो आँख और पता नहीं क्या-क्या तोड़ने की बातें हो रही थीं। इसी सरकार का बड़प्पन है कि मुझे चार देशों में भेजा था। हम सब मिलकर गए थे। अनुराग भैया भी उस टीम में थे। उन्होंने भी यह सुना है। चार लोगों के बारे में हर देश ने हमसे पूछा। जहां-जहां हम गए, सब हमसे एक ही बात कह रहे थे कि आप महात्मा गांधी के देश से आते हैं, आप पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी के देश से आते हैं, आप इन्दिरा जी के देश से आते हैं, आप मोदी जी के देश से आते हैं। यह जो हमारी सबकी विरासत है, इसी विरासत के कारण बहुत सारी अपेक्षाओं के साथ आज लोग भारत की तरफ देख रहे हैं। मेरी सरकार से विनम्र विनती है। ये जो लोग हमें नहीं मिल रहे हैं, तो हमारा जो विपक्ष है, वह अपनी सारी

लड़ाई बंद कर देगा और अगर आपको 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' को सही मायने में लेकर जाना है तो उन चार-पाँच जितने भी आतंकवादी हैं, वे मिलने चाहिए। जैसे करगिल में अटल जी ने एक रिपोर्ट बनायी थी, वैसे ही इस सरकार से मैं विनम्र विनती करती हूं कि 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' की एक रिपोर्ट बनायी जाए। जैसे करगिल में अटल जी ने किया था, वह पार्लियामेंट में टेबल किया था। इसलिए जो किया है, वह सबको पता चलना चाहिए।

धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर (हमीरपुर) : आदरणीय सभापति जी, आज मैं राष्ट्र हित, राष्ट्र सुरक्षा और राष्ट्र स्वाभिमान के एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने के लिए उपस्थित हुआ हूं। मैं अपनी पार्टी के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

मैं जो कहने जा रहा हूं, वे केवल मेरे व्यक्तिगत विचार नहीं हैं, मेरी पार्टी या मेरी सरकार के ही केवल विचार नहीं हैं, बल्कि 140 करोड़ भारतीयों की, जनमानस की यह भावना है। सबसे पहले तो हम पूरे सदन की ओर से भारतीय सेना के वीर सैनिकों की वीरता, पराक्रम और उनके अदम्य साहस को सैल्यूट करते हैं। यही नहीं, भारत ने लगातार, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने, हर बार शांति का प्रयास और शांति का हाथ बढ़ाया, लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने हर बार आतंक का रास्ता अपनाया। वर्ष 2014 में शपथ लेते समय पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री को भी निमंत्रण दिया था। उसके बाद भी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी लाहौर गए, बगैर किसी सुरक्षा के गए। वे साहस और सही इरादों के साथ शांति के लिए गए थे, लेकिन बदले में क्या मिला - बार-बार आतंकी हमले।

22 अप्रैल, 2025 को पहलगाम में जो हुआ, उसका उल्लेख करते हुए, विपक्ष की तरफ से अभी तक जितने भी सांसदों ने यहां बोला है, उनमें से किसी भी एक सांसद ने खड़े होकर यह नहीं कहा कि इस आतंकवादी हमले में धर्म पूछा गया, कलमा पढ़ने के लिए बोला गया, पैंट उतार कर देखा गया, फिर मौत के घाट उतारा गया। इतना बोलने में विपक्ष के सांसदों को क्या दर्द था? जब रक्षा मंत्री जी भारतीय सेना की उपलब्धियों की चर्चा कर रहे थे, तब कोई मेज नहीं थपथपा रहे थे। आज भी अगर मैं कहूं कि निहत्थे और निर्दोष नागरिकों को धर्म पूछ कर मारने का, अगर पहली बार

ऐसा काम हुआ है, तो वहां हुआ है। वे धर्म के नाम पर देश को बांटने, देश में दंगे फैलाने की सोच को लेकर चले, लेकिन नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में 140 करोड़ भारतीय एकजुट होकर खड़े रहे, पूरा भारत एक साथ खड़ा रहा। उस शाम भारत के घरों में दीये नहीं जले। यहां तक कि रात में घरों के चूल्हे भी ठंडे पड़े रहे। लश्कर के उन आतंकियों ने हमारी बहनों के सिन्दूर को मिटाया है, हमारे देश, हमारे लोकतंत्र, 140 करोड़ भारतीयों को चुनौती दी, और हमारी सशक्त सरकार, हमारी सशक्त सेना को एक तरह से चुनौती देने का दुस्साहस किया। प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने कहा था कि भारत पहलगाम के साजिशकर्ताओं को उनकी कल्पना से परे सजा देगा। 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' में हमने देखा कि भारतीय सेना की जो शक्ति है, जिसमें एकता और संकल्प एक प्रतीक बन चुका है, यह शक्ति आतंक के साये को कुचल कर भारत के गौरव को विश्व पटल पर उजागर कर रही है।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा-

कुछ बात है कि हस्ती, मिटती नहीं हमारी।
सदियों रहा है दुश्मन, दौर-ए-ज़माँ हमारा।।

7 मई को हमने इन दुश्मनों को जवाब दिया। भारतीय सेना ने पाकिस्तान के अंदर आतंकी ठिकानों पर अचूक और निर्णायक प्रहार किया। भारतीय सेना ने ऐसा प्रहार किया, जिसका दर्द आज तक पाकिस्तान को हो रहा है। 25 मिनट में नौ आतंकी ठिकानों पर प्रहार करके हमारी सेना ने 100 से अधिक आतंकी ठिकानों को ध्वस्त करने का काम किया। हमारी सेना ने एक ही झटके में उन्हें जमींदोज करने का काम किया। यह भारत की त्रि-शक्ति जल, थल और नभ का एक संगम था। हमने विश्व को साफ शब्दों में बता दिया कि भारत के विरूद्ध अगर कोई आतंकवाद की किसी घटना को अंजाम देगा तो वह भारत पर हमला माना जाएगा। वह भारत के खिलाफ युद्ध माना जाएगा और इसे भारत अपने तरीके से निबटेगा। हमारे देश ने इसका करारा जवाब भी दिया। हमारे देश के ऊपर जो आंख उठा कर देखेगा, उसको ऐसा दर्द दिया जाएगा, जिससे उसकी आने वाली पीढ़ियों को भी दर्द महसूस होता रहेगा। यह भारत का आतंकवाद के विरूद्ध शंखनाद था। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि अब भारत डोजियर नहीं, बल्कि डोज देगा। अब भारत सबूत नहीं, बल्कि आतंकी आकाओं को

ताबूत भेजेगा। यह नया भारत है। This is the new normal of new India. This is PM Modi's zero tolerance policy towards terrorism.

जब पाकिस्तान ने दूसरे दिन भारतीय सेना और हमारे सिविलियन ठिकानों पर हमला करने का प्रयास किया तो हमारी भारतीय सेना ने एक बार फिर पाकिस्तान के 11 एयरबेसेज पर हमला करते हुए उनको नेस्तनाबूद कर दिया। This was a strike on 11 Pakistani airbases and it made a graveyard of military of Pakistan. अगर आपको मौका मिले तो आप अपने पड़ोसी मुल्क पाकिस्तान से पूछ लें कि भारतीय मिसाइलों ने कैसा कहर ढाया था। ढाई महीने बाद भी रहीम यार खान एयरबेस बैलगाड़ी चलाने लायक नहीं बचा है। आपने भी सुना होगा कि वे कहते थे कि भारत से हजारों साल तक हम जंग लड़ते रहेंगे। वे गजवा ए हिंद के मंसूबे पाले बैठे थे। वे लोग ब्लिड इंडिया विद थाउजेंड कट्स के मंसूबे पाले बैठे थे। ऐसे मंसूबे पालने वाले 48 घंटे भी भारतीय सेना का मुकाबला नहीं कर पाए। भारतीय सेना ने उनको ऐसा दर्द देने का काम किया है।

मैं विपक्ष के लोगों को कहना चाहता हूं। आप राहुल जी तक यह संदेश जरूर पहुंचा देना। भारतीय सेना वहां पर मारती है, जहां सबसे ज्यादा दर्द होता है। The Indian Army strikes the enemy where it hurts the most, in mind, in might and on their map. उधर पाकिस्तान के जनरल जेहादी बंकर में छिप गये थे। उन्होंने यहां तक कह दिया था कि पाकिस्तान में भूकंप आ गया है। अगर आपको शक हो तो आप अपने प्रिय पाकिस्तान से पूछ कर देख लेना, जिसके कसीदे आप दिन-रात पढ़ते रहते हैं। अगर मुझ पर विश्वास नहीं तो आप उनके उप प्रधानमंत्री के बयान देख लेना। उनके उप प्रधानमंत्री मुहम्मद इशाक डार ने क्या बोला था, उसका मैं यहां पर कोट करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा था कि 'भारत की सेना हमें मार रही थी। हम बेवश थे। हमारे सामने सीजफायर की भीख मांगने के अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं था।' यह किसी और का नहीं, बल्कि पाकिस्तान के उप प्रधानमंत्री का कोट है। We launched precision missile attacks on their safe houses, bunkers and training camps. They targeted our tourists, but we attacked terrorists. We did not strike civilians, we struck the very heart of terror

military nexus. We did not escalate, we have neutralized with precision, purpose and power. This is not a reaction; this is the doctrine and this is the new normal.

मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि भारत के प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की टेररिज्म के खिलाफ जीरो टॉलरेंस पॉलिसी आज पूरी दुनिया भर के लिए कड़ा संदेश है। भारतीय सेना के हमलों में लश्कर-ए-तैयबा हो, जैश-ए-मोहम्मद हो, हिजबुल मुजाहिद्दीन हो, इनके ट्रेनिंग सेंटर पर कड़ा प्रहार किया गया। यहां तक कि पाकिस्तान की जो हवाई सुरक्षा है, लाहौर, पसरूर, चुनिया, अफरीवाला के एचक्यूएम मिसाइल सर्विलांस रडार स्टेशन नष्ट कर दिए गए। वायु सेना अड्डे चकलाला में हों, सरगौदा, रहीमयार खान, कराची के वायु सेना अड्डों का नुकसान किया गया। लड़ाकू और अवाक्स विमान नष्ट कर दिए गए। सीटू प्रणाली का नुकसान किया गया। वायु रक्षा समन्वय को पंगु बनाया गया। नौ आतंकी, जिनमें जैश-ए-मोहम्मद से ले कर लश्कर के ठिकानों को तबाह किया गया। 26/11 के हमलों के बाद जब कांग्रेस इंतज़ार करती रही कि शायद दुनिया की कोई और ताकत आपको परमिशन देगी। We will not wait for the permission. We will strike with precision. हमने किसी का इंतज़ार नहीं किया। हमने आतंकवादियों को उनके घर में घुस कर मारा है। चाहे वह एयर स्ट्राइक की बात हो, सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की बात हो या ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की बात हो। यही नहीं, इन अटैक्स में हमने पाकिस्तान एयरफोर्स का लगभग 20 प्रतिशत इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर ध्वस्त कर दिया है। 11 एयरफोर्स कैंप्स को हमने मात्र तीन घंटों में नेस्तनाबूद कर दिया। पहली बार है कि दुनिया की किसी न्यूक्लियर कंट्री के एयरफोर्स कैंप्स को नष्ट करने का काम किया तो भारतीय सेना ने वह भी कर के दिखाया है।

यही नहीं, 26/11 के हमले के समय जिस स्थान से उन आतंकवादियों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती थी, उन ठिकानों को भी हमने ध्वस्त किया। मोस्ट वांटेड टैररिस्ट्स को भी हमने मारा और उनके आकाओं को भी मौंत के घाट उतारने का किया तो भारतीय सेना ने किया। केवल आतंकियों को ही नहीं, पाक फौलारी एयरबेस में 50 से ज्यादा लोग मारे गए, जिनमें पाकिस्तान स्कवाड्रन लीडर उस्मान यूसुफ और चार एयरमेन को भी मौत के घाट उतारने काम भारतीय सेना ने किया।

यही नहीं, आपने तो उदार दिल दिखा कर इंडस वॉटर ट्रीटी कर ली थी, जो पाकिस्तान की चार लाख एकड़ ज़मीन को सींचता है और भारत का 80 प्रतिशत पानी वहां पर चला जाता है। 23 करोड़ पाकिस्तानियों को पीने की पानी की व्यवस्था वहां से मिलती है। लेकिन मोदी जी ने कहा कि water and blood cannot flow together. Terror and talk cannot go together. हमने इंड्स वॉटर ट्रीटी को सस्पेंड कर दिया है। जो आप इतने सालों तक नहीं कर पाए, उसको नरेंद्र मोदी जी सरकार और नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने कर के दिखाया है। यही नहीं ऑपरेशन सिंदूर में विश्व ने भारतीय सेना का शौर्य देखा और हथियारों की मारक क्षमता को भी देखा है। Made in India weapons have won the battlefield validation and India has displayed its cutting-edge defence technology to the world. हमारी मारक क्षमता और टैक्नोलॉजिकल सुपिरियोरिटी ने पाकिस्तान और चीन सहित अन्य देशों को भी चौंका दिया। आपमें से विपक्ष के कुछ सांसदों ने भी कहा कि दूसरी तरफ चीन भी था, तुर्किए भी था, पाकिस्तान भी था। अरे! यह स्पष्ट उदाहरण आप सबके लिए है कि चाहे चीन था, तुर्किए था या पाकिस्तान था, अकेला भारत और भारतीय सेना तीनों पर भारी पड़ी है। यह दिखता है कि मेक इन इंडिया प्रोडक्ट्स भी कैसे भारी पड़े हैं।

इतना ही नहीं, मैं कहूंगा कि India's operations during Operation Sindoor reflects 21st century evolution of aerial decoys and physiological dominance. This is just not warcraft. It is mind craft. India has displayed a textbook case of aerial combat.

इस कार्यवाही को सैन्य इतिहास में टेक्स्टबुक प्रिसीशन वारफेयर कह रही है। थाइलैंड एयरफोर्स यूनिवर्सिटी इसे सैन्य रणनीति की टेक्स्टबुक में शामिल करने की बात कह रही है। दुनिया इसे टेक्स्टबुक सेंटर टेक्स्टबुक काउंटर टेरेरिज्म डॉक्ट्रिन के रूप में देख रही है। एक ऑपरेशन सिंदूर से आज दुनिया भर में पता चल गया कि भारत की ताकत क्या है? आज के वारफेयर में भारत की नई टेक्नोलोजी ने कैसे काम किया है? आप पूछ रहे थे पिछले दस सालों में क्या हुआ? दीपेन्दर

हुड्डा जी कह रहे थे कि भारतीय सेना के डिफेंस के बजट को क्या हुआ? माननीय निर्मला सीतारमण जी यहां पर हैं, रक्षा मंत्री जी हैं, पूर्व रक्षा मंत्री भी हैं, आज वित्त मंत्री हैं। राजनाथ सिंह जी हैं, रक्षा मंत्री हैं। आपके समय में वर्ष 2013-14 में ढाई लाख करोड़ रुपये बजट था, जो मोदी सरकार में ढाई लाख करोड़ से बढ़ाकर छ: लाख इक्यासी हजार करोड़ कर दिया है।

हमारी सरकार ने छह लाख 81 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये का बजट कर दिया है। दोगुने से ज्यादा कर दिया है, तीन गुना कर दिया है और आप अपने गिरेबान में झांक कर देखिए। आपने दस सालों तक सेना को बुलेटप्रूफ जैकेट्स तक नहीं दी। नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने मात्र तीन सालों में दो लाख बुलेटप्रूफ जैकेट मेक इन इंडिया के माध्यम से बना कर दी हैं। आपने 30 सालों में वन रैंक - वन पेंशन नहीं दिया। नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने वन रैंक – वन पेंशन की मांग को भी पूरा किया है। यही नहीं, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अटल जी की सरकार में देखिए क्या था। आपकी सरकार के समय सन् 1948 की, 1962 की, 1965 की और 1971 की लड़ाइयां हुईं, लेकिन सेना के जवानों का पार्थिव शरीर उनके घरों तक नहीं जाता था। जब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार बनी तब जा कर पार्थिव शरीरों को उनके घरों तक पहुंचाने का काम किया गया। अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की सरकार ने, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने किया।

मैं तो हिमाचल प्रदेश से आता हूँ। हिमाचल प्रदेश छोटा राज्य है, लेकिन सेना में उसका बड़ा योगदान है। अगर देश को पहला परमवीर चक्र विजेता किसी ने दिया तो हिमाचल प्रदेश से मेजर सोमनाथ शर्मा को दिया है। कारगिल युद्ध में अगर 52 शहादत सबसे ज्यादा हुईं तो हिमाचल प्रदेश से हुईं। चार परमवीर चक्र विजेता हुए तो उसमें से दो कैप्टन विक्रम बत्रा और राइफलमैन संजय कुमार हिमाचल प्रदेश से हुए हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार में हमने अपना एक्सपोर्ट 34 गुना बढ़ा दिया है। जो 686 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर लगभग 24 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। हमारी डिफेंस मैनुफैक्चरिंग, डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन एक लाख करोड़ रुपये एक साल की पार कर गई है। हमने 193 नए कॉन्ट्रेक्ट्स, 2 लाख, 9 हज़ार, 50 करोड़ रुपये के एक साल में

कर के दिखाए और सौ देशों को डिफेंस प्रोडक्ट्स भारत देने का काम करने जा रहा है।

यही नहीं, लेकिन आपको दर्द तो होगा ही, क्योंकि जब मैं आपके सामने सवाल खड़ा कर रहा हूँ तो आपके पास उसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। मैं आपसे इतना जरूर पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिरकार जब सेना की और सैन्य क्षेत्र में हमारी उपलब्धि की बात आती है तो आपके होंठ उनकी तारीफ करते हुए सिल क्यों जाते हैं? देश ने कितने युद्ध देखे, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस लड़ाई में भारत ने न एक सैनिक खोया, न एक सैनिक शहीद हुआ, न युद्ध हुआ, लेकिन फिर भी हमारी विजय हुई। शोर भी नहीं हुआ, सिंहनाद की गूंज उठी है, यह भारत ने कर के दिखाया है। मोदी जी की नीति और सेना की रणनीति काम आई है। प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के बारे में एक बात कहूंगा कि वे मुख्य मंत्री नहीं थे, उस समय हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रभारी थे। करगिल के युद्ध में वे उस समय भी सेना के जवानों का हाल पूछने करगिल गए थे। जब से वे प्रधान मंत्री बने हैं, हर दिवाली सेना के जवानों के साथ मनाने का काम प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने किया है। सेना को सशक्त भी किया। मैं एक बात कहूंगा कि एक ओर भारत और भारत की सेना पाकिस्तान को कड़ा जवाब दे रही थी, लेकिन दूसरी ओर आप लोग क्या कर रहे थे? राहुल गांधी जी क्या कर रहे थे? सबूत मांग रहे थे और साथ ही साथ कवर फायर भी दे रहे थे। कवर फायर किसको दे रहे थे? यह आपको पूछना पड़ेगा। आपने कहा कि हमने सरेंडर कर दिया। हमने स्पष्ट किया है कि जब तक हमने ऑपरेशनल और मिलिट्री ऑब्जेक्टिव पूरा नहीं किया, तब तक हमने सीज़फायर नहीं किया था। तीसरे पक्ष की मध्यस्थता को हमने पहले ही नकार दिया था। यही नहीं, एक बात तो मैं आपको स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत का दूसरा सबसे लंबे समय तक प्रधान मंत्री के पद पर रहने वाला कोई व्यक्ति है तो उनका नाम नरेंद्र मोदी जी है। वर्ष 2001 से ले कर 2025 तक मुख्य मंत्री से ले कर प्रधान मंत्री तक 25 सालों में एक दिन की भी छुट्टी लिए बिना देश के लिए हर पल जीने का काम करने वाले नरेंद्र मोदी हैं। आपने भारत की सेना पर प्रश्न चिन्ह खड़ा किया है। मैं इतना कहूंगा कि हमारा दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है। हम दुनिया की चौथी बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था हैं। दुनिया के सबसे लोकप्रिय प्रधान मंत्री नेता हमारे पास हैं। भारत को झुकाने वाला कोई 'माई का लाल' पैदा

नहीं हुआ है।

भारत को कोई झुका सके, इतना किसी में दम नहीं,

भारत से विश्व है, हम किसी से कम नहीं, हम किसी से कम नहीं।

सभापति महोदया, भारत ढाई मोर्चे पर लड़ाई लड़ रहा था। दो मोर्चों के बारे में सबको पता है, लेकिन यह जो आधा मोर्चा है, उस आधे मोर्चे में ... * भी है। ...* क्या है, उसके बारे में मैं बताऊँगा। ... (व्यवधान) आप पिछले ढाई महीने से सोशल मीडिया में देख रहे होंगे कि बड़े संयोजित तरीके से ...* ने भारतीय सेना और भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जी के खिलाफ घृणा से भरे अपमानजनक कार्टून्स बनाए। इसी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने, ...* कहने का काम किया। ... (व्यवधान) ये अभी भी हंसते हैं। राहुल गांधी जी को सदन में खड़े होकर शर्म से पूरे देश से और भारतीय सेना से माफी मांगनी चाहिए। आप ...* कहते हैं। आप बाटला हाउस कांड में शहीद होने वाले इंस्पेक्टर मोहन चन्द शर्मा को श्रद्धांजली तक नहीं दे पाते हैं, लेकिन आपकी पूर्व राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष आतंकवादियों के मरने पर वहां पर आंसू बहाने चली जाती है।

यह कांग्रेस है, जो भारतीय सेना के साथ नहीं है, बल्कि उसके खिलाफ हथियार उठाने वाले आतंकवादियों के लिए आंसू बहाती है। देश ने आपका असली चेहरा देखा है। इससे बड़ा पाप और क्या हो सकता है कि आपने भारत को अपमानित और पराजित करने वाला राष्ट्र साबित करने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी। आपने देश की जनता का मनोबल तोड़ने का कार्य किया। आपने इसमें कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी। ... (व्यवधान)

मणिक्कम टैगोर जी, आप सुनिए। इतिहास नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को उनके धैर्य और धीरता के लिए याद रखेगा और ...* को उनके धोखे और धूर्ता के लिए धिक्कारेगा। मैं आपको आपके अपने नेता की बात बताता हूँ। उनको देश की जनता ने दो बार लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन बनने के लायक भी नहीं समझा। एक बार तो अमेठी की जनता ने हरा दिया और अगर रो-धोकर लीडर ऑफ

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

अपोजिशन बन भी गए तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब वे एलओपी से …* बन गए हैं। … (व्यवधान)

किरेन जी पूछ रहे हैं कि …* क्या है तो मुझे पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर को बताना पड़ेगा। एलओपी, लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन से एलओबी, …* हैं। उनके एजेंडे पर केवल भारत का विरोध है, भारतीय सेना का विरोध है और भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जी का विरोध करना ही लिखा हुआ है। इसलिए आज से उनको एलओबी कहना शुरू करना पड़ेगा।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पता नहीं, वे कांग्रेस के पोस्टर बॉय बन पाए या नहीं बन पाए, लेकिन …* बन गए हैं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति महोदया, आज सदन को 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर चर्चा करनी थी, लेकिन कांग्रेस के नेताओं में होड़ लगी थी कि कौन पाकिस्तान का सबसे सगा, सबसे प्रिय उभरकर सामने आएगा और एक पूर्व गृह मंत्री ने कल जो इंटरव्यू दिया है, उस इंटरव्यू में साफ देखने को मिलता है और वे कहते हैं कि अगर इसमें पाकिस्तान का हाथ नहीं दिखता है तो आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि पाकिस्तान से टेररिस्ट आए थे?

ये लोग कभी हिंदू आतंकवाद कहते हैं, कभी पाकिस्तान को बचाने के लिए आते हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी में पाकिस्तान के इतने बड़े-बड़े एडवोकेट हैं कि पाकिस्तान अपनी पैरवी बाद में करता है, कांग्रेस के नेता उनकी पैरवी करने के लिए पहले खड़े हो जाते हैं। मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान सेना और पाकिस्तान सरकार लश्कर-ए-राहुल के बयानों को अपने पक्ष में इस्तेमाल कर रही है।

यही नहीं पाकिस्तान सेना के प्रोपेगेंडा विडियो में कांग्रेस पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष के बयान को लेकर पूरी दुनिया भर में दिखाया जा रहा है। मुझे पहले लगता था कि इनको मोदी जी से दिक्कत है, लेकिन अब मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि इनकी दिक्कत मातृभूमि से भी है। कहने को तो आईएनसी है, लेकिन अब इनके बयानों और इनके तरीकों से यही लगता है कि ये अब…* बन गई है। क्योंकि पाकिस्तान द्वारा फैलाये गए झूठे नैरेटिव और हार के पीछे आप छुप रहे हैं। कांग्रेस आइडिया ऑफ डिप्लोमेसी

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

यही रहा है। माननीय सभापति जी, मैं जो भी कह रहा हूं, उसको ऑथेंटिकेट करने के लिए तैयार हूं। कांग्रेस आइडिया ऑफ डिप्लोमेसी क्या था? इनका डिप्लोमेसी सिर्फ डोजियर तैयार करने और डिनर खिलाने का था। डिसीजन करने का नहीं था, नहीं तो 26/11 के हमले के बाद ये शायद कुछ कार्रवाई करते, परंतु इन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया। ये पाकिस्तान को उनकी भाषा में जबाव देते, पर इन्होंने नहीं दिया। राहुल गांधी जी क्या करते रहें, यह मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं? पूरे ऑपरेशन सिंदूर में श्रीमान राहुल गांधी जी की सबसे ज्यादा रुचि यह जानने में थी कि भारत के कितने विमान मार गिराये गए। उनका एक बयान भी ऐसा नहीं है, जहां उन्होंने कभी यह जानने की कोशिश की हो कि हमारी सेना ने, हमारी वायु सेना ने पाकिस्तान में कितनी तबाही मचाई है? पाकिस्तान के कितने आतंकवादियों को मारा है? पाकिस्तान के कितने आतंकवादी ठिकानों को तबाह किया है? उनके कितने डिफेंस सिस्टम को खत्म किया है? उनके कितने एयरबेस उड़ाये हैं? पाकिस्तान को कितनी हानि पहुंचाई है? इसमें राहुल जी का कोई इंट्रेस्ट नहीं था। उनका मात्र इंट्रेस्ट था कि भारत के कितने विमान गिराये गए। आखिर वे यह जानकारी किसके साथ साझा करना चाहते थे? जिनके हाथ रक्षा दलाली में रंगे रहे हों, मुझे पता नहीं आप किसके लिए दलाली करना चाहते हैं। मैं तो इतना ही कहूंगा :

“जुबां पर पाकिस्तान, दिलों में साजिश पलती है,
ऐसे लोगों की वजह से ही तो चिताएं जलती हैं।
देश को लूट कर जो अपने महल बनाते हैं,
वे इतिहास में गद्दार कहलाते हैं।”

ऑपरेशन सिंदूर पर मैं कहूंगा कि हमारी सेना ने जो किया, वह दुनिया ने देखा। लेकिन उसके ठीक बाद प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी आदमपुर एयरबेस पर गए और अपनी सेना का मनोबल बढ़ाने का काम भी किया। फेक प्रोपेगेंडा चलाया जा रहा था कि आदमपुर एयरबेस खत्म कर दिया गया है। अगर खत्म हो गया होता, तो वहां प्रधान मंत्री जी कैसे उतरते? एस-400 पीछे खड़ी दिखती थी। आपकी आंखों में, आपके चश्में में नहीं दिख रही होगी, लेकिन दुनिया ने देखा है। यही नहीं मैं आपसे

यह कहना चाहता हूं कि न्यू रूल ऑफ इंगेजमेंट में हमने तय कर दिया है कि कोई भी आतंकवादी घटना को ऐन एक्ट ऑफ वार माना जाएगा।

मैडम, मुझे जो टाइम पार्टी ने दिया है उसमें से पांच-सात मिनट और लूंगा। किरण जी भी यहां पर हैं। न्युक्लियर ब्लैकमेल की जब बात चलती है, उसमें अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी ने भी स्पष्ट कर दिया था और नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने तो कह ही दिया है कि हमने एस्केलेशन नहीं की, हमने सिर्फ आतंकवादी ठिकानों पर प्रहार किया, लेकिन जब पाकिस्तान ने हमारे सेना या सिविलियन ठिकानों पर प्रहार करने का प्रयास किया, तो हमने ऐसा जवाब दिया है कि पाकिस्तान सदा याद रखेगा।

जहां तक सिंधु डैम की बात है, इंडस वाटर ट्रीटी को हमने सस्पेंड किया है। आपके कुछ नेताओं ने, जो आपके गठबंधन की सरकार में थे। उन्होंने कहा कि पाकिस्तान को पानी दे देना चाहिए, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने कहा कि सिंधु नदी का पानी और खून एक साथ नहीं बह सकते। तुम हमारा खून बहाओगे, तो हम तुम्हें पानी नहीं पिलायेंगे। मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान जितना चाहे सिर पटक ले, नाक रगड़ ले, सिंधु डैम के गेट नहीं खुलेंगे।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने दुनिया भर में भेजे, उन सात प्रतिनिधिमंडल में से एक में मुझे भी जाने का मौका मिला। सुप्रिया जी हमारा नेतृत्व कर रही थीं। मैं सदन में एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल थे, ये किसी दल या किसी विचारधारा का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं कर रहे थे। हम राष्ट्र का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे थे। हमारे मत अलग हो सकते हैं। हम में मत-मतांतर हो सकता है। हम में मत भिन्नता हो सकती है। मन का भेद हो सकता है, लेकिन जब राष्ट्र का प्रश्न हो तब हम एक हैं। हम एक मत हैं। हम भारत के पक्ष में हैं। हम सभी के लिए राष्ट्र सर्वोपरि है। मैं कह सकता हूं कि सातों के सातों प्रतिनिधि मंडलों में किसी भी दल का कोई भी सांसद होगा, उसने दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर देश की बात की। मैं आज पूरे सदन की ओर से मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूं। उनको नमन करता हूं।

मैडम, मैं पांच मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा।

माननीय सभापति : आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : महोदया, मेरे दो पॉइंट इम्पोर्टेंट हैं और इनको लेना जरूरी है। एक है कि हमने क्या हासिल किया और दूसरा सरेंडर का विषय है।

हम अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंच पर किसी का साथ लेने नहीं गए थे। भारत यह बताने गया था कि भारत अपने दम पर आतंकवादी के आकाओं को मुंहतोड़ जवाब दे सकता है और हमने मुंहतोड़ जवाब दे दिया है। हम फर्स्ट हेण्ड इनफोर्मेशन देने गए थे, किसी का सहयोग मांगने नहीं गए थे। 193 देशों में से 190 देशों ने एक साथ इन आतंकवादी हमलों की निंदा की है। यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की छवि को दिखाता है। यही नहीं मुस्लिम देशों ने भी पाकिस्तान को अलग-थलग करने का काम किया। आतंकवाद के खिलाफ एक वैश्विक माहौल बनाया।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समय में कांग्रेस का जो रवैया रहा है, वह सबसे ज्यादा निराशाजनक, अपमानजनक और आपत्तिजनक था। सेना और सरकार पर हमला करने में कांग्रेस कहीं पीछे नहीं रही। लेकिन, भारत में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार में हम लगातार आगे बढ़े हैं, वहीं एक फेक नरेटिव कांग्रेस के नेता द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है – सरेंडर, सरेंडर।

माननीय सभापति जी, अगर पिछले 78 साल का हिसाब लिया जाए तो कांग्रेस ने कितने ब्लंडर और सरेंडर किए हैं, यह देश को मैं आज बताना चाहता हूं। मैं दो मिनट में यह बताऊंगा।

वर्ष 1948 में कश्मीर जैसे विषय को संयुक्त राष्ट्र में ले जाकर सरेंडर किसने किया!

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस ने!

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : वर्ष 1950 से 60 के दशक में अक्साई चिन को बंजर जमीन कहकर चीन की झोली में डालने का ब्लंडर किसने किया!

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस ने!

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : वर्ष 1954 में तिब्बत के अधिकार को छोड़कर चीन के कब्जा करने को स्वीकार किसने किया!

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस ने!

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : वर्ष 1958 में मून-नेहरू समझौते के तहत बेरूबारी को पूर्व पाकिस्तान में स्थांतरित करने को सरेंडर किसने किया!

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस ने!

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : वर्ष 1950 में पंजाब के सरजा माजरा, रख हरजीत सिंह और पठानके, सुलेमानके, चक लोदी को पाकिस्तान को सौंपकर सरेंडर किसने किया!

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस ने!

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : वर्ष 1960 में सिंधु जल संधि के तहत पाकिस्तान को 174 मिलियन डॉलर, आज के 14 हजार करोड़ रुपये के बराबर, यह सरेंडर किसने किया!

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस ने!

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज़ अपना भाषण कम्प्लीट कीजिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : पाकिस्तान ने पीओके में 5180 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र चीन को सौंपने का काम किसने किया और चुप रहा!

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस ने!

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : वर्ष 1974 में इंदिरा गांधी ने एक समझौते के तहत कच्चातिवू द्वीप श्रीलंका को सौंप दिया। यह सरेंडर किसने किया!

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस ने!

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल की सीट चीन को सरेंडर किसने की!

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस ने!

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : भारत के हितों को किसने बेचा!

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस ने!

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री एस. वेंकटेशन जी।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : वर्ष 1962 के युद्ध में अमेरिका से एयरफोर्स सपोर्ट की मांग कर सरेंडर

किसने किया!

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस ने!

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : वर्ष 1965 में पाकिस्तान से जंग जीतकर वर्ष 1968 में 828 स्कवेयर वर्ग किलोमीटर पाकिस्तान को किसने सरेंडर किया!

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस ने!

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : वर्ष 1970 की जंग में पाकिस्तान के 93 हजार सैनिक भारत के 56 सैनिक लिए बिना।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री एस. वेंकटेशन जी।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय सभापति जी, अभी कांग्रेस का सरेंडर पूरा नहीं हुआ है। कांग्रेस ने बहुत सरेंडर किया है और ब्लेंडर भी बहुत किए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर : पाकिस्तान के 93 हजार सैनिकों को भारतीय सेना ने नील डाउन करवाया था। मुर्गा बनाया था, लेकिन इंदिरा गांधी ने सरेंडर किया। अपने 54 भारतीय सैनिकों को लिए बिना पाकिस्तान के आगे सरेंडर किसने किया? कांग्रेस ने किया। ... (व्यवधान) ताशकंद समझौते में हाजी पीर दरगाह जैसे अति महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक क्षेत्र को पाकिस्तान को वापस देकर किसने सरेंडर किया? कांग्रेस ने किया। पाकिस्तान को न्यूक्लियर टेक्नोलॉजी ऑफर कर दुश्मन से हाथ मिलाकर सरेंडर किसने किया? कांग्रेस ने किया। वर्ष 1984 में इंदिरा गांधी ने पाकिस्तान के क्वेटा परमाणु संयंत्र पर हमला करने से इन्कार कर दिया। उस समय सरेंडर किसने किया? कांग्रेस ने किया। रोनाल्ड रीगन अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री सु. वेंकटेशन जी।

... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI S. VENKATESAN (MADURAI):** Hon. Chairperson Madam, *Vanakkam*.

The entire nation is against the Pahalgam attack. Every life that was lost resulted in pain and suffering in our minds. We the Opposition parties have been trying so hard with a great sense of responsibility for having a discussion in this august House on the retaliation executed by this Government after this Pahalgam attack. This effort did not start today or yesterday. The Opposition parties have been doing this for the last two months or so with a sense of utmost responsibility. But the Government has been displaying irresponsibility to the core. I wish to register that such an act has taken place in this august House some time ago.

Hon. Union Minister of Defence initiated this Discussion. The Government has repeated what it said during the Uri attack in the year 2016 and Balakot attack in the year 2019. After you spoke in length about all these issues, how this attack could take place in Pahalgam? Only after 1 hour and thirty minutes of the attack, the Government could receive information or extend any possible help. What a shameful incident is this? Three tier security system has completely failed. Army has failed; CRPF has failed and the Jammu & Kashmir State police has even failed. It is the failure of all these three Forces. Who will take responsibility for this? Whether it is the Official or the Minister concerned? Who will be held responsible? You often say that, from Pandit Nehru to Dr. Manmohan Singh, all should be held responsible for all that happened before you came to

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

power. We want to ask that now whom you will make responsible for this serious lapse?

At the time of Pahalgam attack our Prime Minister was in Saudi Arabia, he after cutting short his travel plan, immediately returned to India. The entire nation thought that Prime Minister would go to Pahalgam where the cowardly attack took place. But as expected, he went directly to Bihar for addressing an election rally. We have our 'nation and its interest' in our hearts. But the nation is continuously witnessing that you have only 'election' in your hearts. Not only that, since then we had been asking for convening a Special Session of Parliament. But what Prime Minister said? He called this Parliament as the temple of democracy. We are just asking you to enter this temple. We are having a Prime Minister who is afraid of entering a temple. Is it right? Is it justifiable? We wanted you to come for a special darshan, the Special Session of Parliament, time and again. But Prime Minister goes to Bihar to address the election rally there. He said that the retaliation will be unimaginable. We were expecting that an unimaginable attack would be there. It happened. But it was the US President Trump who stole the show. He executed an unimaginable attack.

We the Opposition parties are having discussion in this House on whether it is the Union Home Ministry or the External Affairs Ministry which has failed completely on this issue. India could not stop IMF from giving loans to Pakistan. There are 25 countries in the managing board of IMF. Not even one country has voted in favour of India. We have to say that you have isolated India in the world

arena.

Similarly, you were non-committal on the issue of Palestine; you did not sign on the joint declaration of SCO on the issue of condemning the attack on Iran; and you did not react on what Trump said about India. We are duty-bound to criticize here that all these measures taken by you have portrayed India as a coward nation in front of the world countries.

Shri Anurag Thakur who spoke before me in this House said that all-Party delegations were sent to the countries of the world to explain India's viewpoint. Hon. MPs from the Opposition parties were also part of this Delegation. The beauty of this is, whoever you called them as anti-nationals in the past, were also part of this Delegation of all Parties. Because for us, the nation is of prime importance. Even one or two Muslim MPs took place in every delegation. After BJP came to power, this was the first instance where Muslim MPs were given prominent representation. Even that was provided by our Opposition parties.

Our respected Hon. Prime Minister came to Tamil Nadu yesterday and recalled the glory of Chola Dynasty and compared Operation Sindoor with that of war waged by the Cholas. I am a student of History. I am a writer who knows History. In that background I say that Chola Dynasty has the distinction of the only dynasty led by King Rajaraja the great and King Rajendra Chola who were victorious beyond seas. Do you know the reason behind their victory? Whether it was Rajaraja the great or the Rajendra Chola, they ended the wars that were started by them. No other king or the king of a neighbouring nation was allowed to end those wars initiated by these Chola Kings. But 'Operation Sindoor' started

by Shri Modi was ended by US President Trump. This was stated by the US President himself 25 times. If a king of a neighbouring country stated that he had ended the war initiated by King Rajaraja the great or the Rajendra Chola, then they would have killed that king of the neighbouring country for his false claims.

Even today when our Hon. Minister of Defence while initiating this Discussion referred this Operation Sindoor to Ram's invasion to Sri Lanka which led to the killing of Ravana. Another Minister compares this Operation Sindoor by Prime Minister with that of Lord Krishna using his Sudarshan Chakra to cut the head of Sishupal. You are using Lords like Krishna and Rama to conceal your failures. Can there be a stooping to such low levels? Whether this will not affect the sentiments of the believers of God? Will that not be affecting the sentiments of Hindus? We are asking these questions with pain in heart.

Hon. Defence Minister, not even once in his speech, even by default, did not mention about Colonel Sophia Quereshi and the ill-treatment faced by her. You have not condemned what was said by your party MP, Vijay Shah about Colonel Sophia. A horseman named Adil Shah sacrificed his life in saving the tourists during the Pahalgam attack. You did not utter a single word about the valour displayed by Adil Shah. Why is it so? Not only this one Adil Shah. There are hundreds and thousands of Adil Shahs in the Kashmir Valley. The people of Kashmir have time and again proved this to you. But you did not utter a single word about the unity of the people of Kashmir. We are pained to say that in the name of terrorism, you cannot aggravate the issue of communal differences. This is the message that India want to say loud and clear. This is India. You

cannot disintegrate or create hatred in this India. We will definitely win over you.

Thank you, *Vanakkam*.

श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत (सुपौल) : माननीय सभापति जी, 22 अप्रैल 2025 का दिन भारत के इतिहास में एक दर्दनाक अध्याय के रूप में दर्ज हो चुका है। जम्मू-कश्मीर के पहलगाम स्थित बैसारन वैली में आतंकवादियों द्वारा की गई हिंसा ने पूरे राष्ट्र की आत्मा को झकझोर दिया। उस दिन 26 निर्दोष नागरिक की निर्मम हत्या हुई। यह हमला केवल निर्दोष नागरिकों की जान लेने तक सीमित नहीं था बल्कि यह हमला उन परिवारों पर भी था जिनके सपने एक ही पल में उजड़ गए। उन परिवारों की महिलाओं के सुहाग का सिंदूर छीन लिया गया। इसी पीड़ा और आक्रोश के बीच यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इस आतंकी हमले का मुंहतोड़ जवाब देने का निर्णय लिया और इस सैन्य कार्रवाई को नाम दिया - 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर'। यह नाम केवल एक सैन्य कोड नहीं था बल्कि उन शहीद परिवारों के प्रति हमारी गहरी संवेदना और आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध राष्ट्र के दृढ़ संकल्प का प्रतीक है।

'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' 7 मई 2025 की रात ठीक 1 बजकर 5 मिनट से 1 बजकर 30 मिनट तक मात्र 25 मिनट में पूर्ण हो गया। भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों ने पाकिस्तान और पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर के अंदर मौजूद आतंकवादी संगठनों के नौ ठिकानों पर सटीक और निर्णायक हवाई हमले किए। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' में हमारी सेना की रणनीतिक सूझबूझ, सटीकता और आधुनिक सैन्य क्षमताओं का अद्भुत प्रदर्शन हुआ। इस कार्रवाई में राफेल जेट विमानों ने फ्रांस निर्मित स्कैल्प मिसाइलों के माध्यम से दुश्मन के प्रशिक्षण शिविरों को निशाना बनाया। इसके अतिरिक्त स्वदेश निर्मित ब्रह्मोस क्रूज मिसाइलों ने आतंकवाद ठिकानों को ध्वस्त किया। पहली बार हमारी सेना ने सीमा पार ऑपरेशन स्काई स्ट्राइकर कामिकेज़ ड्रोन्स का सफलतापूर्वक इस्तेमाल किया। हमारे स्वदेशी आकाश एयर डिफेंस सिस्टम ने हवाई सुरक्षा में अभेद्य कवच बनकर देश की रक्षा की। यह ऑपरेशन भारत के रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन की आत्मनिर्भरता और तकनीकी उत्कृष्टता का शानदार प्रमाण है।

'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के लक्ष्य अत्यंत सावधानी से चुने गए थे जिनमें सात ठिकाने पीओके के

अंदर और दो पाकिस्तान की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के भीतर थे। इन ठिकानों में आतंकी प्रशिक्षण शिविर, हथियारों के गोदाम और आतंकवादियों के कम्युनिकेशन हब शामिल थे। प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस ऑपरेशन में 48 आतंकवादी मारे गए जिनमें जैश-ए-मोहम्मद और लश्कर-ए-तैयबा के 12 प्रमुख आतंकी कमांडर शामिल थे। यह कार्रवाई इतनी सुनियोजित और सटीक थी कि इसमें किसी भी आम नागरिक को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा।

विपक्ष द्वारा इस ऑपरेशन को लेकर कुछ सवाल उठाए गए। लोकतंत्र में यह आवश्यक है कि विपक्ष की चिंताओं का सम्मानपूर्वक जवाब दिया जाए। पहला आरोप सुरक्षा चूक का था। गृह मंत्रालय ने इस पर तत्काल कार्यवाही करते हुए एक व्यापक आंतरिक सुरक्षा समीक्षा शुरू की। डीआरडीओ के साथ मिलकर एआई आधारित निगरानी प्रणाली और स्मार्ट फैंसिंग के विकास हेतु 500 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त बजट भी आबंटित किया।

दूसरा आरोप पाकिस्तान की भूमिका के संबंध में था। मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि एनआईए, रॉ और फाइनेंशियल इंटेलीजेंस यूनिट द्वारा एकत्रित सबूतों ने पाकिस्तान स्थित आतंकी संगठनों की भूमिका स्पष्ट रूप से प्रमाणित कर दी है। फाइनेंशियल एक्शन टास्क फोर्स और संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद की समितियों ने भी इन तथ्यों की पुष्टि की है। तीसरा आरोप नुकसान छुपाने का था। मैं पूरे सम्मान के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' में हमारे दो बहादुर सैनिक हवलदार रमेश सिंह और नायक विक्रम ठाकुर ने अपना सर्वोच्च बलिदान दिया। सरकार ने उनके परिवारों को तत्काल 50 लाख रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता दी और जीवन भर की पेंशन प्रदान की।

'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारत की प्रतिष्ठा और आत्मसम्मान को मजबूत किया है। अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस और इजरायल जैसे मित्र देशों ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर के अनुच्छेद 51 के अंतर्गत आत्मरक्षा के अधिकार के तहत की गई हमारी कार्रवाई का खुलकर समर्थन किया है।

21.00 hrs

एफएटीएफ ने भी पाकिस्तान पर आतंकवादी वित्तपोषण को रोकने हेतु दबाव बढ़ाया है।

राष्ट्र के अन्दर भी इस ऑपरेशन ने एकता और दृढ़ता की भावना को बढ़ाया है। सरकार ने युवाओं के लिए इंफॉर्मेशन वॉरियर्स प्रोग्राम प्रारंभ किया है, जिसके अंतर्गत 10 हजार युवा साइबर मिसइंफॉर्मेशन के विरुद्ध प्रशिक्षित हो रहे हैं। पंजाब के फिरोजपुर जिले के 14 वर्षीय बालक शिवन सिंह, जिन्होंने आतंकवादी हमले के दौरान तीन लोगों की जान बचाई, को शौर्य चक्र से सम्मानित किया गया है। शहीद परिवारों के बच्चों को मुफ्त शिक्षा, कौशल प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किये जा रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, अक्तूबर, 2024 में सरकार के कैबिनेट सुरक्षा समिति ने वर्ष 2029 तक 52 विशेष रक्षा-सैटेलाइट लांच करने की योजना को स्वीकृति दी है। इसके साथ ही, एक व्यापक सैन्य अंतरिक्ष सिद्धांत को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टाफ ने अप्रैल, 2025 में सार्वजनिक रूप से यह भी स्पष्ट किया था कि सेना अब युद्ध के मैदान में आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस संचालित ड्रोन और रियल-टाइम निगरानी प्रणाली के उपयोग पर विशेष जोर दे रही है। इसके अलावा, संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यवेक्षकों के साथ मिलकर सीज़फायर निगरानी तंत्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिए भी सरकार द्वारा प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

महोदया, ऑपरेशन सिंदूर भारत की संकल्प शक्ति, वीरता और संयम की ऐतिहासिक गाथा है। आइए, हम एकजुट होकर आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध इस लड़ाई में दृढ़ता से खड़े रहें और मानवता तथा शांति के आदर्शों का भी सम्मान करें।

मैं भारतीय सैनिकों के प्रति आभार प्रकट और उनको नमन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

SHRI M. MALLESH BABU (KOLAR): Thank you, hon. Chairperson, for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important topic. Operation Sindoor was

a pivotal moment showcasing India's resolve against terrorism and the bravery of its Armed Forces. This operation was a response to the horrific Pahalgam terrorist attack which claimed innocent lives and aimed to disturb the nation's unity.

Under the hon. Prime Minister Modi ji's leadership and dedication shown by the hon. Home Minister Amit Shah ji and the hon. Defence Minister Raj Nath Singh ji, the Government of India made it clear that terrorism and its sponsors would be treated alike. India would no longer differentiate between non-State actors and the State that shelters them. The hon. Prime Minister Modi ji emphasized that there would be no safe havens for terrorists targeting India. The Government outlined a firm policy that any terrorist attack on India would be met with a fitting reply. India will not tolerate nuclear blackmail and will respond with precision strikes against terrorist hideouts. India's position is clear. Terror and talks cannot coexist, nor can terror and trade. Water and blood cannot flow together.

As the hon. Prime Minister emphasized, this operation was not only strategically successful but was also powered by weapons designed and produced in India. The destruction of terrorist hideouts was executed with precision using this home-grown system. It underlines the fact that our defence manufacturing ecosystem is now world-class and fully capable of safeguarding the nation. Let us not forget that when our jawans are in the line of fire, India speaks with one voice. I urge the Opposition, let us debate, let us differ, but let us not divide the spirit of national unity.

Operation Sindoor has reignited a spark in the hearts of our youth, our farmers, our scientists and our border villages that India will protect its own, come what may. The morale of the Indian Armed Forces is at an all-time high. Our global image is more robust than ever before. Our hon. External Affairs Ministers worked round-the-clock to ensure that global partners were kept informed, support was garnered, and misinformation was countered effectively. We did not act in haste, we acted with strategic foresight and political maturity. In the world of international relations, perception is power, and today the world sees India as a nation that is peace-loving, but not passive, firm, but not fragile, and resolute, but not reckless. I urge the Opposition to join us in displaying political maturity, debate our policies, critique our methods, but never undermine the spirit of national unity and sovereignty.

As I conclude, I stand here not just as a Member of this august House, but as a proud son of *Bharat Mata*, echoing the sentiments of 140 crore Indians who saw in Operation Sindoor a reflection of their aspirations, their concerns, and their faith in this Government. On behalf of Janta Dal (Secular) Party and our leader Shri H. D. Devegowda ji and Shri H. D. Kumaraswamy ji, we always stand with the Government's decision. Jai Hind!

श्री राजा राम सिंह (काराकाट) : सभापति महोदया, पहलगाम के आतंकवादी हमले में मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के एक नौजवान की भी हत्या हुई थी, मैं उस समय उनके घर गया था। मैं उन सबके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं और उनको नमन करता हूं। इसके साथ ही साथ पुंछ और राजौरी में जो नागरिक मारे गए थे, मैं उनके प्रति भी सम्मान जाहिर करता हूं।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इस दौरान कश्मीरियों ने जो भाव दिखाए

हैं, उन्होंने पहले भी कई घटनाओं में ऐसे भाव दिखाए हैं। एक बस का ड्राइवर आतंकवादियों के हमले से यात्रियों को बचाकर ले जा रहा था। देश ने तमाम घटनाओं के बावजूद भी शांति और भाईचारा बनाकर रखा है। आतंकवादियों की कुछ मंशा थी, कुछ गैर-जिम्मेवार पत्रकार और कुछ नेताओं ने पूरे देश में इस अवसर का इस्तेमाल किया और ध्रुवीकरण करने की भी कोशिश की थी।

मैं इंडिया गठबंधन के उन तमाम लोगों को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, जिनकी वजह से देश में भाईचारा और एकता बनी रही, बची रही और शांति भी बनी रही। मैं साथ ही साथ बाबा साहेब डॉक्टर भीमराव अंबेडकर जी को याद करता हूं, जिन्होंने संविधान में लिखा था कि हमें न्यू कॉमन सेंस का निर्माण करना होगा। यह देश में धर्म, जाति, भाषा और लिंग के आधार पर नागरिकों के बीच भेदभाव नहीं करता है। वह जो कॉमन सेंस पैदा हुआ है, जिसने भी इस दौरान जितना उत्पात मचाने की कोशिश की है, मैं इस मंच और सदन के माध्यम से देश की इस भावना और गंगा-जमुना तहज़ीब को सैल्यूट करना चाहता हूं।

जब पहलगाम हमला हुआ था, तब आतंकवादी कहां से आए और फिर कहां चले गए? मुंबई हमले की बात हो रही है, लेकिन मुंबई हमले के दौरान कुछ शहादतें हुई थीं। पुलिस वालों ने गोलियां भी चलाई थीं, लेकिन वहां 2,000 पर्यटक एकदम बेसहारा थे। आप ज़रा उनके मन में झांककर देखिए कि उस वक्त उनको कैसा महसूस हो रहा होगा। ये कहते हैं कि कश्मीर में विभिन्न तरह की मिलिट्री और पैरामिलिट्री फोर्सेज़ तैनात हैं। उनकी संख्या लगभग 7,00,000 है।

वे लोग एक घंटे तक पर्यटकों को मारते रहे और लोग बिल्कुल बेसहारा थे। इस देश में क्या हो रहा है? आज जम्मू-कश्मीर एक केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि अगर इस तर्क के आधार पर जम्मू-कश्मीर का राज्य का दर्जा छीना गया था, तो अब वह केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश है, इसलिए इस तर्क के आधार पर उसका केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश का दर्जा भी खत्म होना चाहिए। जम्मू-कश्मीर का राज्य का दर्जा बहाल किया जाना चाहिए।

मनोज सिन्हा जी इतने दिनों के बाद कुर्सी पर बैठे-बैठे जवाबदेही ले रहे हैं। वे कह रहे हैं कि हां, हमारी जवाबदेही है। आप कुर्सी पर बैठे-बैठे जवाबदेही मत लीजिए। कायदे से वह जवाबदेही गृह

मंत्रालय की है। अगर आप नैतिकता कुबूल करते हैं, आपके अंदर यह भाव जाग रहा है कि हम इस घटना के नैतिक रूप से जवाबदेह हैं, तो आप पद से हटिए। चाहे गृह मंत्री जी हों, चाहे जम्मू-कश्मीर के एलजी साहब हों या अन्य कोई हो। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करता हूं।

महोदया, आज हमारे सामने एक बात आई कि विदेश नीति के मामले में दुनिया के देशों से अलगाव है। आप पड़ोसी देशों के साथ मैत्री कायम रखिए, मेरा सवाल उससे संबंधित नहीं है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि गांधी जी, भगत सिंह और अंबेडकर जी के इस देश में जो राष्ट्रवाद खड़ा हुआ था, तो पूरे ब्रिटिश शासन के खिलाफ वह साम्राज्यवाद विरोध के आधार खड़ा हुआ था। अभी एक ट्रेड डील पर बात हो रही थी, तब यह बात उभरकर सामने आई है कि अमेरिका धीरे-धीरे ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की जगह ले रहा है। वह कभी हमें टैरिफ के लिए धमकाता है, कभी हमारे प्रवासी मजदूरों को हथकड़ी-बेड़ी में भेज देता है। वह कभी कहता है कि युद्ध उसने रुकवाया। किसी भी विषय पर सरकार का पब्लिकली कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं आया है। इसलिए, यहां तो आप सफाई दे रहे हैं, लेकिन, देश इससे संतुष्ट नहीं है। देश को सच बात चाहिए। सच बात यह है कि आज उस अमेरिकन इम्पीरियलिज्म के सामने आपका एक शब्द नहीं चल रहा है, एक बात भी नहीं बोल रहे हैं, एक अवसर पर भी आप मुंह नहीं खोल रहे हैं।

सारी चीजों को एकदम सरेंडर कर दिया गया है। फिलीस्तीन की बात ऐसे ही नहीं उठ रही है। भारत को अमेरिका या ब्रिटिश के खिलाफ लड़ने की ताकत कहां से मिलती थी? दुनिया के बहुत सारे छोटे-छोटे उत्पीड़ित राष्ट्र, उनकी भावनाओं के साथ हम खड़े होते थे। आज फिलीस्तीन में लाखों की संख्या में इज़रायल द्वारा मौतें हो रही हैं। यदि हम इस पर नहीं खड़े होंगे, तो दुनिया के अन्य देश भी इसको देखते हैं और महसूस करते हैं कि भारत आज न्याय के साथ नहीं खड़ा है, उत्पीड़ित के साथ नहीं खड़ा है। इसलिए, अगर हमें निश्चित रूप से साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों के खिलाफ, इस हिंसा और नफरत के खिलाफ, आतंकवाद के खिलाफ खड़ा होना है, तो हमें भी दुनिया में अपना सपोर्ट बढ़ाना पड़ेगा।

जो देश कल तक हमारे साथ होते थे, आज वे हमें आंख दिखाते हैं। कोई देश हमारे साथ

नहीं खड़ा है। दुनिया में भी यही स्थिति बन रही है। 'ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, मर्ज बढ़ता गया'। आप विश्व गुरू बनने चले हैं और दुनिया में कोई देश हमारे साथ नहीं है। वह बात आई है, ठीक है, हमले के समय साथ दिया, लेकिन युद्ध के समय साथ नहीं दिया। दुनिया के किसी भी देश ने साथ नहीं दिया। यह बात भी समझिए कि टेरिरिस्ट अटैक के समय हमारे साथ उसकी सहानुभूति रही। यह बिलकुल ठीक है। लेकिन, जब युद्ध की तरफ चीजें बढ़ने लगीं, तो दुनिया ने अपने आप को विदड्रॉ कर लिया। अत: इस बात को भी समझना जरूरी है।

आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत) : सभापति महोदया, धन्यवाद। आपने मुझे 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर हो रही चर्चा में बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

सभापति महोदया, मैं आज इस सदन के माध्यम से 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर बोलते हुए गर्व और सम्मान का अनुभव कर रहा हूं। यह केवल एक सैन्य ऑपरेशन नहीं था। यह भारत की संप्रभुता, सुरक्षा और संकल्प का प्रतीक है। यह उन निर्दोष 26 नागरिकों को श्रंद्धाजलि देने का संकल्प था, जो 22 अप्रैल, 2025 को पहलगाम में हुए आतंकी हमले में मारे गए। यह ऑपरेशन जम्मू और कश्मीर में सक्रिय आतंकी नेटवर्क के खिलाफ एक सुनियोजित, सटीक और निर्णायक कार्रवाई थी।

सभापति महोदया, इस ऑपरेशन में सेना, एनआईए, आईबी और जम्मू कश्मीर पुलिस के बीच अभूतपूर्व समन्वय देखा गया। 72 घंटों के भीतर 40 से अधिक संदिग्ध गिरफ्तार हुए और 18 से अधिक आतंकियों को निष्क्रिय किया गया। ऑपरेशन के दौरान स्थानीय नागरिकों को सुरक्षित रखते हुए आतंकियों के गढ़ में घुसकर कार्रवाई की गई। सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति, आतंकवाद पर जीरो टॉलरेंस, प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार ने शुरू से ही साफ कर दिया है कि आतंकवाद और उसके समर्थकों को बख्शा नहीं जाएगा।

सभापति महोदया, अनुच्छेद-370 हटाने के बाद आतंकियों की काफी अधिक संरचना टूट चुकी है। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' इसी नीति का विस्तार है जहां कूटनीति, खुफिया तंत्र और सैन्य कौशल का एक साथ उपयोग हुआ है। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' से बौखलाए पाक की गोलाबारी में जिन वीर जवानों

ने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी, उन्हें यह सदन नमन करता है। यह ऑपरेशन दिखाता है कि भारत आज सिर्फ जवाब नहीं देता, बल्कि पलटकर निर्णायक कार्रवाई भी करता है।

'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' केवल एक नाम नहीं, यह कश्मीर की वादियों के साथ देश में गूंजती हुई राष्ट्रभक्ति की पुकार है। यह आतंक को चीरते हुए भारत की हुंकार है। हम इस सदन में यह संकल्प दोहराते हैं कि हर नागरिक सुरक्षित होगा, हर आतंकी भयभीत होगा और हर भारतवासी गौरवांवित होगा।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, जब हम 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की चर्चा करते हैं, तो यह केवल एक सैन्य प्रतिक्रिया की बात नहीं, यह भारत की स्वदेशी सैन्य ताकत और 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' की रक्षा नीति की सबसे बड़ी सफलताओं में से एक है।

मैं आज इस सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इस ऑपरेशन में हमारी भारतीय सेना ने जिन हथियारों को प्रयोग किया, उनमें से अधिकतर पूर्णत: स्वदेशी, यानी देश में ही विकसित और निर्मित थे। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' सिर्फ एक जवाब नहीं था, बल्कि यह स्वदेशी ताकत से दिया गया वह प्रहार था, जिसने दुनिया को दिखाया कि अब भारत सिर्फ खरीददार नहीं, निर्माता और निर्णायक शक्ति बन चुका है।

आज जब कोई जवान गोली चलाता है, तो वह सिर्फ एक फायर नहीं होती, 'वह मेक इन इंडिया' की गर्जना भी होती है। मेरा विपक्ष से अनुरोध है कि कृपया देश की सुरक्षा को राजनीति की जुबान में न तौलिए। हम सबका कर्तव्य है कि जब आतंक के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई हो, तो हम एकजुट रहें, न कि प्रश्नचिह्न खड़ा करें। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' कोई चुनावी एजेंडा नहीं, बल्कि भारत की आत्मा की रक्षा का संकल्प है। मैं एक बात ज़रूर कहना चाहूँगा। अभी जब अनुराग ठाकुर जी बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि शहीद सैनिक के पार्थिव शरीर को बॉक्स में लाने का फैसला आदरणीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सरकार का था। ... (व्यवधान) धर्मेन्द्र जी, मैं उसी बात पर आ रहा हूं। आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ताबूत में लाने का फैसला अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सरकार का था। जब आदरणीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी रक्षा मंत्री थे, तब सैनिकों के पार्थिव शरीर को एसएसपी और डीएम के माध्यम

से ससम्मान उनके घर तक पहुंचाने का फैसला आदरणीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी का था, लेकिन ताबूत में लाने का फैसला अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सरकार का था। … (व्यवधान) आज सैनिकों के सम्मान की बात हो रही है, आज ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की बात हो रही है, हमारी भारतीय सेना के गौरव की बात हो रही है, लेकिन 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर प्रश्नचिह्न खड़ा करने वालों के साथ आप भी खड़े हैं। मुलायम सिंह यादव जी ने सैनिकों को सम्मान दिया था। सैनिकों के सम्मान के खिलाफ और 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के खिलाफ जो सदन में चर्चा करा रहे हैं, आप उनके साथ बैठे हैं। आप तो कम से कम इधर आ जाइए।

महोदया, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। मेरी लोक सभा क्षेत्र के एक अग्निवीर सैनिक ललित कुमार शहीद हुए हैं। आतंकियों द्वारा बिछाई गई बारूदी सुरंग दुर्घटना में उनका निधन हुआ। जब उनका पार्थिव शरीर आया, तो तमाम सैन्य अधिकारी उनके पार्थिव शरीर को लेकर आए थे। मैंने उनकी आँखों में आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ गुस्सा देखा। पाकिस्तान, जो आतंकियों को पनाह दे रहा है, उसके खिलाफ उनकी आँखों में गुस्सा देखा। जब उसके पार्थिव शरीर को मुखाग्नि दी गई, उस समय सैनिकों ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान, जो आतंकियों को पनाह दे रहा है, हम न आतंकियों को छोड़ेंगे और न पनाह देने वालों को बख्शेंगे। हम उनको सबक सिखाएँगे। अभी 'ऑपरेशन महादेव' चल रहा है। आज ही की घटना है। हमारी भारतीय सेना ने तीन आतंकियों को आज ही मारा है। उन्होंने जो कल कहा था, वह आज करके दिखाया है। हम भारतीय सेना के ऊपर और 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर राजनीति करने का काम कर रहे हैं। यह काम न हो। भारतीय फौज ने हमारे देश को आज गर्व से ऊपर उठाने का काम किया है, लेकिन उस पर प्रश्नचिह्न उठा रहे हैं। यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है। मैं विपक्ष से अनुरोध करूँगा और इधर के बैठने वाले लोगों से भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि कम से कम हम सब 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर तो एकजुट खड़े हों, भारतीय फ़ौज के साथ तो खड़े हों। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने आतंकवाद को कुचलने का दृढ़ संकल्प लिया है। हम उनके इस फ़ैसले के साथ खड़े रहें। हम एक मुद्दे पर तो साथ रहें।

मैडम, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौक़ा दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT): Thank you, Madam Chairperson for giving me this opportunity to speak on a very, very important topic.

First of all, I would like to offer my deepest condolence to the families which lost their loved ones in the Pahalgam incident. At the same time, I would like to congratulate the Armed Forces for their valour, courage and successful completion of Operation Sindoor. पहलगाम में जो घटना घटी थी, उसके तीन-चार दिन पहले हमारी रूरल डेवलपमेंट एंड पंचायती राज कमेटी पहलगाम गई थी। वहां पर पहलगाम और अनंतनाग में मनरेगा से जो काम हुआ है, 'प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना' में जो घर बने हैं, 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना' में जो सड़कें बनी हैं, हम उनका जायजा कर रहे थे। दो-तीन दिन पहले की बात है और 22 तारीख से पहले हमारी टीम वहां गई थी। उस समय हमने चीफ सेक्रेटरी से बात की थी, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम आपकी मीटिंग अटैंड नहीं कर पाएंगे, क्योंकि प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी जम्मू में वंदे भारत ट्रेन का शिलान्यास करने के लिए आ रहे हैं। उसके बाद हमें बताया गया कि वह नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। हमने कहा - ठीक है। जब हम पहलगाम पहुंचे, तो पता चला कि प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी जम्मू नहीं गए।

हमें बताया गया कि वेदर कंडीशन ठीक नही थी, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी का दौरा कैंसिल हो गया। उस वक्त ऐसा माहौल था कि हमने डीएसपी से भी पूछा था कि पहलगाम में माहौल कैसा है? सब बोल रहे थे कि आर्टिकल 370 एबरोगेशन के बाद सब ठीक है, सब चंगा है। जब कमेटी वहां जाती थी तो हम लोगों को पहले बुलेट प्रूफ गाड़ी मिलती थी, लेकिन अभी नॉर्मल कारें थीं। It was all well. अचानक दो-तीन दिन के बाद इतनी बड़ी घटना घटी। जहां हम लोग रुके हुए थे, वहां से बेसरन वैली मुश्किल से 8-10 किलोमीटर दूर थी। हमें पता चला कि वहां पर 10 किलोमीटर तक कोई सीसीटीवी कैमरा नहीं है और पुलिस का बंदोबस्त नहीं है। सारी पुलिस गायब थी। यह इतनी बड़ी जो चूक हुई है, मैं इसे अपनी इंटेलिजेंस का फेलियर भी कहूंगा या फिर सरकार को मालूम था कि ऐसी कुछ घटना घट रही है और वह अपने एरोगेंस के लिए इस चीज को दबाने की कोशिश की

कि नहीं, सब ठीक है। कुछ न कुछ प्रॉब्लम थी और यह सबसे बड़ा इंटेलिजेंस का फेलियर है। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' क्यों हुआ? पहलगाम में जो टूरिस्ट्स थे, उनकी हत्या की गई, कोल्ड-ब्लडेड मर्डर किया गया और उसी के बदले में हम लोगों ने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' किया है। इसमें तीन कड़ियां हैं– एक तो होम मिनिस्ट्री, अमित शाह जी जो इंटेलिजेंस देखते हैं, एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर जयशंकर जी और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री। आर्म्ड फोर्सेस ने अपना काम किया। यह ऑपरेशन बहुत अच्छा था। हम उनको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन एक बात समझ में नहीं आई। जब हम लोग 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के माध्यम से इतने एडवांटेज पॉजीशन में थे तो अचानक से सीज-फायर क्यों हुआ? डोनाल्ड ट्रंप, जो यूएस के प्रेजीडेंट हैं, वे एक ट्विट करके बोलते हैं कि हमने सीज-फायर कर दिया। इंडिया-पाकिस्तान को ट्रेड टॉक्स का लालच देकर हमने यह बंद करवा दिया।

मैडम, मैं एक बात बोलना चाहता हूं। This is very demoralizing for the army and military forces. एमईए वाले बता रहे हैं कि 22 अप्रैल से 17 जून तक प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी और राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप की एक भी फोन कॉल नहीं हुई तो ये आकर क्यों नहीं बोलते हैं कि हमने फोन नहीं किया? Why does he not call his bluff? कुछ न कुछ तो दाल में काला है। पूरी दाल ही काली है। अभी यहां पर स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं। Why can Prime Minister Modi Ji not give a statement? प्रधान मंत्री जी विदेश में थे। जैसे ही घटना घटी, तो वे सुनकर वापस आ गए। हमें लगा कि यह अच्छी बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जो विदेशी दौरे पर बार-बार जाते रहते हैं, अभी वे वापस आ गए। हमें लगा कि वे शायद पहलगाम जाएंगे, जम्मू जाएंगे, कश्मीर जाएंगे, लेकिन वे बिहार गए। पंचायती राज मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि पंचायती राज दिवस था और उसके लिए वे गए हुए थे। उन्होंने बिहार जाकर जो-जो स्टेटमेंट दी, जितने टूरिस्ट्स हैं, जो शहीद हुए हैं, they are martyrs. जो विडो हैं, मैं उनका टेलीविजन पर इंटरव्यू देख रहा था। They need 'martyr' status. अगर वे पहलगाम जाते, हॉस्पिटल जाते तो उनका एक अलग प्रभाव होता। हमें तो मोदी जी से उम्मीद नहीं है कि वे यह करेंगे। अगर वे ऐसा करते तो अच्छा होता।

राज नाथ सिंह जी ने बताया कि आपको क्या सवाल पूछना है, यह हम बताएंगे। हम

अपोजिशन में हैं और हम सरकार से सवाल पूछेंगे। क्या वह भी आप ही बताएंगे कि क्या सवाल पूछना है? जो इंडो-चीन वार हुआ था, उन्होंने वर्ष 1962 का जिक्र किया था। उस समय भाजपा तो नहीं थी, उस समय जनसंघ था। उनके सदस्य क्या क्वेश्चन पूछ रहे हैं, उसकी कहानी मैं बताता हूं। 36 साल के अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी नेहरू जी के पास गए थे। उन्होंने कहा कि इंडो-चाइना जो वार है, उस पर हम चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। पंडित नेहरू जी ने तुरंत माना था और सेशन बुलाया था। यह नहीं बोला था कि पार्लियामेंट की जो प्रोसीडिंग होगी, वह गुप्त रहेगी। इस तरह से नहीं कहा था। He had given the freedom that they would have a discussion. वाजपेयी जी ने क्या पूछा? उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट से पूछा, पंडित नेहरू जी सदन में थे। दु:ख की बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी यहां नहीं हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे सुन रहे होंगे और वे जवाब देंगे। वर्ष 1962 में पंडित नेहरू जी सदन में थे। वाजपेयी जी पूछते हैं। We are told that the enemy took us by surprise. But why were we surprised? Why was a surprise not ours? Was there any shortage of signals or signs? यह उनका सवाल था।

उनका दूसरा सवाल था– This is not the failure of the army. This is the failure of the administration, and above all, the failure of the political leadership.

उनका तीसरा सवाल था– Today, by hiding the truth and pointing a rosy picture, the Government is only inviting suspicion. This is not the time to cover up. This is the time to stand up and own up. Only then will the nation rise again.

उनका अगला सवाल था– Our goal must be greater to ensure that such aggression never happens again. We must build such strength that no one dares to look at India with ill intent again. Let us not seek peace if we are not prepared for war. Peace is respected only when the enemy fears your strength. ये सब सवालों का पंडित नेहरू जी ने सदन में जवाब दिया।...(व्यवधान)

मैम, अभी भाषण शुरू हुआ है। नेहरू जी ने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि आप ये पूछ नहीं

सकते। राजनाथ सिंह जी ने बताया है कि हनुमान जी लंका जलाए, हमने भी वैसा ही काम किया है। मैं राजनाथ सिंह जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि हनुमान जी ने फोन करके नहीं कहा कि मैं लंका जलाने के लिए आ रहा हूं। यहां पर अपने विदेश मंत्री जी ने फोन करके कहा कि मैं लंका में आग लगाने जा रहा हूं, यह कैसी बात है। यह पूरा डेप्लोमैसी फेल हुआ है। जयशंकर जी भी बता रहे थे कि टू फ्रंट लड़ाई जो पाकिस्तान-चाइना से है, यह 60-65 सालों से चल रही है। वे क्या कर रहे थे? वे फॉरेन सेक्रेट्री भी थे, सरकार में थे, हम लोगों के यूपीए के समय में वे ऑफिसर भी थे। वे एक डिसेंट नोट दे देते कि यह ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। अभी प्रॉब्लम है कि we have united Pakistan and China. We did not fight Pakistan; we fought China. Why is that we cannot accept that?

आज की डेट में हम पूछ रहे हैं कि कितने जेट्स गए हैं, तो हम लोगों के पास 35 राफेल्स हैं, लेकिन कितने जेट्स गए हैं, यह नहीं बोल रहे हैं। सब भारत के गए हैं। आप यह बताइए कि आपने पाकिस्तान के कितने जेट्स को उड़ाया है? हम सेलेब्रेट करेंगे। जो फॉरेन पॉलिसी है, it has five main principles, namely, non-aggression, non-interference, equality, peaceful coexistence, and mutual respect. यह पंचशील डॉक्ट्रिन में शुरू हुआ था। नेहरू जी ने इसे शुरू किया था। फिर शिमला एग्रीमेंट हुआ। कश्मीर के इश्यू के लिए बायलेट्रल डिसकशन होगा। There was Gujral doctrine also. जितने एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, they used the Gujral doctrine. This had improved the relations with Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. एक्ट ईस्ट पॉलिसी, इस तरह के बहुत सारे हैं, जिसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण पॉलिसी स्ट्रैटजिक ऑटोनॉमी 2.0 डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने शुरू किया था, Connect Central Asia Policy, लेकिन आज की डेट में Operation Sindoor has exposed our foreign policies. We stand isolated in the world. प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने 350 करोड़ रुपए चार सालों में खर्च किया है, जो हर देश घूमते हैं। ऐसा एक भी देश नहीं है, जो हम लोगों के पीछे खड़ा हुआ है। ब्रिक्स, क्वाड एंड जी-20 की बात की गई है। When Modi ji hugs Xi Jinping in BRICS, then pleads with Biden in QUAD

and hosts Putin at G20, the world sees confusion; this is not a strategy. अभी मोदी सरकार के जो 11 साल है, उसके बारे में खुद राजनाथ सिंह जी ने कहा है कि ultimately the result matters. 11 सालों की जो मोदी डिप्लोमैसी है, not a single country called Pakistan a terrorist State. No country stood up and gave a clear statement in India's favour. Kuwait has lifted visa restrictions on Pakistan. Iran, the UAE and other Gulf countries are signing MoUs with Pakistan.

रशिया हम लोगों का मित्र था, पाकिस्तान को 2.6 बिलियन डालर्स स्टील मिल के लिए, they are sponsoring now. Colombia offered condolences for people killed in Pakistan after India's counterstrike. The G7 almost excluded Narendra Modi ji from inviting him to G7. But at the last moment, he got the invitation. Even during the G20 Summit, hosted on Indian soil, there was no diplomatic breakthrough. It was only photo-ops. In our neighbourhood, the Maldives, अभी वे बता रहे थे कि मालदिव से रिश्ता अच्छा हो गया है, वहां मोदी जी गए हैं, लेकिन दो साल पहले क्या हुआ था? They started their own parallel tourism. Maldives and Sri Lanka have leased key strategic assets to Beijing, giving China a stronger foothold in the Indian Ocean. Nepal redrew its map to include Indian territory. The OIC and countries in West Asia have repeatedly criticised India over Kashmir and the treatment of Muslims. Saudi Arabia even put India on its visa-ban list of 14 countries. Platforms like SCO and BRICS, where India once held influence, are now seen as mouthpieces for Chinese interests. Pakistan chairs the UNSC Taliban Sanctions Committee and is vice-chair of the Counter-Terrorism Committee. अपना डेलिगेशन जाने के बाद हुआ है। Pakistan secured one billion dollars from IMF, 800 million dollars from ADB, and has a 40-billion-dollar partnership

with the World Bank. At the United Nations, we failed to get even one clear statement naming Pakistan for the Pahalgam attack. यह क्या डिप्लोमैसी है? कोई पाकिस्तान को नहीं कहता है कि they are responsible for the Pahalgam attack. China has strengthened its alliance with Pakistan diplomatically and militarily. And finally, there is Donald Trump. वह 26 बार बोल चुका है कि मोदी जी और पाकिस्तान के बीच में ट्रेड टॉक्स का लालच देकर सुलह कर दिया है – शेम। मोदी जी आएं और बोले कि डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प झूठ बोल रहा है। वह क्यों नहीं बोल रहे हैं? आज फिर से बताया, हमेशा से बोलते आ रहे हैं।

Madam, this foreign policy has been built over decades through statesmanship and farsightedness. We had Non-Aligned Movement during the Cold War and it has developed and evolved. ग्यारह साल में फॉरेन पॉलिसी का तहस-नहस कर दिया, जिसे मैंने आपको गिनाया। This is really sad and it has put us on the spot.

Madam, now, I am going to conclude my speech. After hugging Nawaz Sharif and hosting Xi Jinping, Modi faced Uri, Pulwama, Galwan, and Pahalgam. There was no diplomatic isolation of Pakistan. The FATF grey listing happened due to the efforts of the UPA. Despite the loss of lives in Ladakh, the PM claimed, 'No one has entered our territory'. यह बात भी आप याद रखो कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने बोला है कि लद्दाख में कोई घुसपैठ नहीं हुआ है।

The whole country has put its faith and we deserve straight answers. But the families who lost their loved ones on a holiday and got bodies back deserve them first. They need to have answers. They believed your promise of a 'Naya Kashmir'. नया कश्मीर, सारे टूरिस्ट्स ने नए कश्मीर पर भरोसा किया। They trusted your claims of safety and strength. Today, you owe them the truth. We do not need

slogans. We do not need hug diplomacy. We do not need selfies. We need proper External Affairs policy to take this country to a place where people who respect us can live in a good and free world.

Do not hide behind headlines and hashtags. Tell this House and tell those families what had happened; why it had happened; and who is accountable. Thank you, Madam.

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी (हैदराबाद) : चेयरपर्सन साहिबा, मैं शुरूआत में अपनी तरफ से ताज़ीयत पेश करना चाहूंगा, उन 26 लोगों को, जिनका नाम पूछकर और मुसलमान नहीं होने के नाते गोली मारकर कत्ल कर दिया गया। मैं ताज़ीयत पेश करना चाहूंगा, मौलाना इकबाल को, जो पूंछ के मदरसे जिलाउल उलूम के मुदरिस थे, उस पांच साला लड़की मरियम का, जिसकी पाकिस्तान की सेलिंग से पेट फट गया, मैं ताज़ीयत पेश करना चाहूंगा जएन अली और उरवा फातिमा को, इन जुड़वा भाई-बहनों को, जिनकी उम्र चौदह साल थी, लांस नायक दिनेश कुमार, बीएसएफ सब-इंसपेक्टर मोहम्मद इम्तियाज, मैं कश्मीर की आवाम का शुक्रियादा करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने पहलगाम के वाकये के बाद मस्जिदों से मज़म्मत का ऐलान किया बगैर किसी के बोलने पर, रोड पर निकल कर पाकिस्तान से आये हुए दहशतगर्दों की मजम्मत की। मैं मुसल्ला अफवाज़ को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहादुरी के साथ एक अज़ीम कुर्बानी पेश की, ऑपरेशन सिंदूर में भारत को कामयाबी दिलाई। मैं मुसल्ला अफवाज़ ने पहले नौ दहशतगर्द ठिकानों पर निशाना बनाया।

मेरी नज़र में दहशतगर्दी के दिल पर हमला हुआ, वह बहावलपुर का था। छह एयरफील्ड, तीन हैंगर, दो रनवे हमने तबाह किया। ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की कामयाबी की अह्म वजह यह थी कि मुल्क में इंतेहाद और इतेफाक पैदा हो गया, एक यूफोरिया पैदा हो गया था। मगर अफसोस कि हुकूमत ने उसका फायदा नहीं उठाया। मैं आज भी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूं कि पाकिस्तानी फौज, आईएसआई और डीप स्टेट का हयाती मकसद हमेशा से यही है कि भारत को कमजोर किया जाए। अगर हमें इन ताकतों को कमजोर करना है तो देश में इतेहाद और इतेफाक को बरकरार रखना

पड़ेगा। अगर हम बुलडोजर के जरिए या फिर लिसानी जब्र के जरिए या मजहबी फिरकापरस्ती के जरिए अख्लियतों को निशाना बनाएंगे तो खुदा न खास्ता पड़ोसी मुल्क की दहशतगर्द तंजीमें कामयाब न हो जाएं।

मैडम, मैं आपके सामने यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इतेहाद और इतेफाक इस मुल्क में जब मजबूत होगा तो हमको बैनल व ख्वामी सतह पर दिखाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। मैं आपकी तरफ से हुकूमत से चंद सवालात करना चाहूंगा कि वजीरे आज़म ने कहा कि खून और पानी एक साथ नहीं बह सकता। आतंकवाद और बातचीत एक साथ नहीं हो सकती। मेरा सवाल आपके जरिए से वजीरे आज़म और हुकूमत से है, जिन इंसानों को बैसरन की वादी में मारा गया था, क्या आपका जमीर इस बात की इज़ाजत देता है कि आप ट्रेड बंद कर दिए, पाकिस्तान का एयरक्राफ्ट हमारे एयर स्पेस में नहीं आ सकता, उनकी कश्ती हमारे पानी में नहीं आ सकती, डायरेक्ट और इन डायरेक्ट ट्रेड खत्म हो चुका है, आपका जमीर जिंदा क्यों नहीं है, किस सूरत से आप पाकिस्तान से क्रिकेट मैच खेलेंगे। जब हम पानी नहीं दे रहे हैं, 80 फीसद पाकिस्तान का पानी हम रोक रहे हैं।

यह कह कर कि पानी और खून नहीं बहेगा, लेकिन आप क्रिकेट मैच खेलेंगे। मैडम, मेरा जमीर तो गंवारा नहीं करता कि मैं उस मैच को देखूंगा। महोदया, क्या इस हुकुमत में इतनी हिम्मत है कि उन 25 मरने वालों को फोन करके कहे कि देखो, हमने ऑपरेशन सिंदूर में बदला ले लिया है और अब तुम पाकिस्तान का मैच देखो। यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है। पहलगाम किसने किया और इसकी एकाउंटेबिलिटी किस पर है? हमारी साढ़े सात लाख फौज और सैंट्रल पैरामिलिट्री फोर्स है। कहां से ये चार चूहे घुसकर हमारे भारत के नागरिकों को मार सके। इसकी एकाउंटेबिलिटी किस पर फिक्स होगी। यदि एलजी पर एकाउंटेबिलिटी फिक्स होगी तो एलजी को बरतरफ़ कीजिए, यदि आईबी पर आती है तो एक्शन लीजिए, पुलिस पर आती है तो एक्शन लीजिए। आप यह समझ रहे हैं कि ऑपरेशन कर दिया और हम खामोश होकर एकाउंटेबिलिटी भूल जाएंगे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। आपको एकाउंटेबिलिटी फिक्स करनी पड़ेगी।

मैडम, डिटरेंस क्या है? आपने सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की, आपने बालाकोट किया। इसके बाद

पहलगाम हुआ तो आपकी डिटरेंस क्या है? आपकी डिटरेंस की पॉलिसी नाकाम साबित हुई। कश्मीर की पालिसी नाकाम साबित हुई। आपने धारा-370 हटा दी। आपने एक रियासत को यूटी बना दिया और उसके बावजूद भी दहशतगर्द वहां पहुंच गए और मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि पाकिस्तान को हम जानते हैं। पाकिस्तान और इजराइल दुनिया में फेल्ड स्टेट्स है और पाकिस्तान के आर्मी चीफ को जिससे हमारे स्ट्रेटेजिक रिलेशन हैं, जिसे हम अपना दोस्त कहते हैं, उस देश का प्रेजिडेंट उस शख्स को बुलाकर अपने साथ खाना खिलाता है, जिसके भाषण से हमारे लोग मारे गए थे, तो क्या आपकी खारिजा पालिसी कामयाब हुई? आप देख लीजिए। हमारे देश में कैसी तनजीम है जिसका ऊजूद नफरत की बुनियाद पर और मजहबी अजबियत को फैलाने को बनाया गया, उनको सैक्युलरिज्म और सोशलिज्म से तकलीफ है, मगर हमारे संविधान के प्रिएम्बल में लब्ज सोर्वियन है जिसका मतलब है कि हम स्वयं अख्तियार है और हम हाकिमेआला हैं। हम अपने मुल्क के मुकदर का फैसला करेंगे। एक गोरा वाइट हाउस में बैठ कर भारत के सीज फायर का क्या ऐलान करेगा? क्या यह आपका नेशनलिज्म है? मुझे इसका अफसोस होता है।

महोदया, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि यदि एक चच्चा सैम ऐलान कर रहे हैं तो हमारी फौज पर क्या असर पड़ रहा होगा। हमारे पायलटों पर क्या असर पड़ेगा जो नहीं मालूम कितनी ऊपर से भारत की हिफाजत कर रहे हैं। नेवी का सिपाही जो समुद्र में खड़ा हुआ है, उसे यह नहीं मालूम कि मेरे प्रधान मंत्री ने ऐलान नहीं किया, बल्कि एक गोरे ने ऐलान किया है। आप बताएं कि उसे कैसा लगेगा? मेरा हुकुमत से सवाल यह भी है कि हम अमेरिका के लिए एडवेर्सेरियल कंट्री नहीं हैं, हम दोस्त हैं। स्ट्रैटजिक रिलेशनशिप हैं। हमने क्या-क्या एग्रीमेंट साइन नहीं किया? क्या ये दोस्ती निभा रहे हैं। मैं एक हिस्टोरिकल एग्जाम्पल दे रहा हूं। ख्रुश्चेव ने दबाव डाला, लेकिन टीटो ने कहा, मैं नहीं मानता, मैं एनएएम जॉइन करूंगा। फ्रांस और यूएसए। डी गॉल पर जब यूएसए ने दबाव डाला तो डी गॉल ने कहा कि तुम दोस्त हो। मगर हमारी खारिजा पॉलिसी आजादी है। गुजराल साहब, जिनके बारे में कहते थे कि सबसे कमजोर वजीरे आजम थे। उन्होंने बहादुरी का मुजाहिरा किया और रीफ्यूलिंग नहीं करने दी। वियतनाम 20 साल तक यूएसए से लड़ा लेकिन झुका नहीं और हम उनको

बोल भी नहीं पा रहे हैं। हम अमेरिका के दुश्मन मुल्क नहीं हैं। यह समझने की जरूरत है। वजीरे खारिजा ने कहा कि वह चीन गए। डिप्टी चीफ ऑफ स्टाफ ने कहा कि चीन के इक्यूपमेंट एक लाइव लैब था उनके लिए। क्या आपने चीन से कहा कि आपने पाकिस्तान को हथियार क्यों दिए? आपने नहीं कहा। मैडम, आप जानती हैं कि रक्षा मंत्री ने कहा- swift and proportionate. इंडोनेशिया मिलिट्री अटाशे ने कहा कि हमको कहा गया कि मत मारो। हम सेल्फ डिफेंस में भी क्या पाकिस्तान को नहीं मार सकते थे। अगर आप ट्रंप के बयान को गलत कह रहे हैं कि पांच एयर क्राफ्ट नहीं गिरे और मैं आपकी बात का यकीन करता हूं। आप हमारे पायलट्स को कमेंड कीजिए। आप हमारे पायलट की तारीफ कीजिए, लेकिन आप वह भी नहीं करना चाहते हैं। मैं हुकुमत से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या फ्रांस ने हमें सोर्स कोड नहीं दिया, जिसकी वजह से हमारे एयरक्राफ्ट्स को क्या नुकसान हुआ? मुस्तकबिल ओ हथियार खरीदेंगे तो क्या आप सोर्स कोड हासिल करेंगे। मेरे सवाल का जवाब हुकुमत दे कि हमारे पास सैंक्शंड स्कवाड्रन 42 है। 60 साल के बाद सिर्फ 29 काम कर रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान के पास 25 हैं। चीन के पास 50 से ज्यादा हैं। 11 साल से आप सरकार में हैं। सबमरीन नहीं है। थर्ड एयरक्राफ्ट केरियर कहां पर है, आप बताइए? एफएटीएफ में लाना पड़ेगा। आप अगर विश्व गुरू हैं तो हम आपको चैलेंज कर रहे हैं कि जी-7 कंट्रीज़ को, जीसीसी को और चाचा सैम को राजी करवाइए कि पाकिस्तान को एफएटीएफ में दोबारा लाया जाए।

मैडम, ऑल पार्टीज़ मीटिंग हुई। देखिए, केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार में कितना काँट्राडिक्शन है। ऑल पार्टीज़ मीटिंग में मैं था। केंद्र सरकार ने कहा कि नहीं, बैसारन मीडोज़ पर तो कोई जा ही नहीं सकता, इजाजत लेनी पड़ती है। बाद में हमें मालूम हुआ कि सिवाय बारिश और स्नो के मीडोज़ साल भर खुला रहता है। यह काँट्राडिक्शन है। मैं आपके ज़रिए से हुकूमत से मुतालिबा करता हूं कि कौमी सिक्योरिटी, यानी नैशनल सिक्योरिटी को, खारजा पॉलिसी यानी फॉरेन पॉलिसी को राजनीति का मुद्दा मत बनाइए। यह हमारे मुल्क के मुफाद में नहीं होगा। हमारे मुल्क के इत्तेहाद, यक जहती को आप वोट का जरिया मत बनाइए।

मैडम, मैं आखिरी बात पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या चीन ने हमसे कहा था कि सीज़ फायर कर

लो? पाकिस्तान ने हमारे पायलट्स की बातों को कैसे सुना कि हमारा कम्यूनिकेशन इनक्रिप्ट नहीं है? अंत में, मैं एक शेर से अपनी बात को खत्म करूंगा कि –

‘अपने ही हाथों से सर अपना कटाना है हमें।

मादर-ए-हिंद पर भेंट चढ़ाना है हमें।।

किस तरह मरते हैं अहरार-ए-वतन भारत पर।

यह तमाशा है, जो दुनिया को दिखाना है हमें॥’

यह मैं भारत की उस बहादुर फौज के नाम पर करता हूं, मुसल्लह अफवाज के नाम पर करता हूं। यह शेर कहने वाला बीजेपी का कोई व्यक्ति नहीं था। यह शेर कहने वाले का नाम ‘शेर’ था- शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खान। मैं फिर हुकूमत से कह रहा हूं कि पाकिस्तान टेरेरिज्म करेगा। आप तैयार हो जाइए। चीन से कितना इम्बैलेंस हो रहा है, कितना ट्रेड का इम्बैलेंस हो रहा है। जब गलवान की घटना हुई, उस वक्त भी ट्रंप ने कहा कि मैं बात करूंगा। हमने कहा कि नहीं बात करेंगे। जरूरत नहीं है। आज ट्रंप हमसे पहले बोलता है। इज्जत-ए-नब्ज़ भी कोई चीज होती है। कोई यहां रहेगा, कोई वहां रहेगा, मगर इख्तेदार में इकबाल होना चाहिए। बदबख्ती की बात यह है कि आपने इकबाल को खो दिया। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

[جناب اسدالدین اویسی (حیدرآباد): محترمہ چیرمین صاحبہ، میں شروعات میں اپنی طرف سے تعزیت پیش کرنا چاہوں گا، ان 26 لوگوں کو جن کا نام پوچھ کر اور مسلمان نہیں ہونے کے ناطے گولی مار کر قتل کر دیا گیا۔ میں تعزیت پیش کرنا چاہوں گا، مولانا اقبال کو جو پونچھ کے مدرسے ضیاءالعلوم کے مدرس تھے، اس پانچ سالہ لڑکی مریم کا، جس کی پاکستان کی شیلنگ میں پیٹ پھٹ گیا، میں تعزیت پیشن کرنا چاہوں گا زین علی اور اروا فاطمہ ان جڑوا بھائی بہنوں کا جن کی عمر 14 سال تھی، لانس لائک دنیش کمار، بی۔ایس۔ایف۔ سب ۔ انسپیکٹر محمد امتیاز، میں کشمیر کی عوام کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہوں گا کہ انہوں

نے پہلگام کے واقعہ کے بعد مسجدوں سے مذمت کا اعلان کئیے بغیر کسی کے بولنے پر روڈ پر نکل کر پاکستان سے آئے ہوئے دہشت گردوں کی مذمت کی۔ میں مسلح افواج کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے بہادری کے ساتھ ایک عظیم قربانی پیش کی، آپریشن سندور میں بھارت کو کامیابی دلائی، مسلح افواج نے پہلے 9 دہشت گرد ٹھکانوں پر نشانہ بنایا۔

میری نظر میں دہشت گردی کے دل پر حملہ ہوا، وہ بھاولپور کا تھا، 6 ائر فیلڈ، 3 ہینگر، 2 رنوے کو ہم نے تباہ کیا۔ آپریشن سندور کی کامیابی کی اہم وجہ یہ تھی کہ ملک میں اتہاد اور اتفاق پیدا ہو گیا، ایک یوفیریا پیدا ہو گیا تھا، مگر افسوس کہ حکومت نے اس کا فائدہ نہیں اُٹھایا۔ میں آج بھی ذمہ داری کے ساتھ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ پاکستانی فوج، آئی۔ایس۔آئی۔ اور ڈیپ اسٹیٹ کا حیاتی مقصد یہی ہے کہ ہمیشہ بھارت کو کمزور کیا جائے۔ اگر ہمیں ان طاقتوں کو کمزور کرنا ہے تو دیش میں اتہاد اور اتفاق کو برقرار رکھنا پڑے گا۔ اگر ہم بلڈوزرکے ذریعہ یا پھر لسانیِ ضبر کے ذریعہ یا مذہبی فرقہ پرستی کر کے اقلیتوں کو نشانہ بنائیں گے تو ہم خدا نہ خواستہ ان پڑوسی ملک کی دہشت گرد تنظیمیں کامیاب نہ ہو جائیں۔

میڈم، میں آپ کے سامنے یہ بھی کہنا چاہوں گا کہ اتہاد اور اتفاق اس ملک میں جب مضبوط ہوگا تو ہم کو بین الاقوامی سطح پر دکھانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہوگی۔ میں آپ کی طرف سے حکومت سے چند سوالات کرنا چاہوں گا کہ وزیرِ اعظم نے کہا کہ خون اور پانی ایک ساتھ نہیں بہہ سکتا، آتنک واد اور بات چیت ایک ساتھ نہیں ہو سکتی۔ میرا سوال آپ کے ذریعہ سے وزیرِ اعظم اور حکومت سے ہے، جن انسانوں کو بیسرن کی وادی میں مارا گیا تھا، کیا آپ کا ضمیر اس بات کی اجازت دیتا ہے کہ آپ ٹریڈ بند کر دئیے، پاکستان کا ائرکرافٹ ہمارے ائر

اسپیس میں نہیں آ سکتا، ان کی کشتی ہمارے پانی میں نہیں آ سکتی، ڈائریکٹ اور ان ڈائریکٹ ٹریڈ ختم ہو چکا ہے، آپ کا ضمیر زندہ کیوں نہیں ہے، کس صورت سے آپ پاکستان سے کرکٹ میچ کھیلیں گے۔ جب ہم پانی نہیں دے رہے ہیں، 80 فیصد پاکستان کا پانی ہم روک رہے ہیں۔

یہ کہہ کر کہ پانی اور خون نہیں بہے گا، لیکن آپ کرکٹ میچ کھیلیں گے۔ میڈم میرا ضمیر تو گوارا نہیں کرتا کہ میں اس میچ کو دیکھوں گا ۔ محترمہ، کیا اس حکومت میں اتنی ہمت ہے کہ ان 25 مرنے والوں کو فون کرکے کہے کہ دیکھو کہ ہم نے آپریشن سندور کا بدلہ لے لیا ہے اور اب تم پاکستان کا میچ دیکھو۔ یہ بہت افسوس کی بات ہے۔ پہلگام کسنے کیا اور کس کی اکاؤنٹیبلیٹی کس پر ہے؟ ہماری ساڑھے سات لاکھ فوج اور سینٹرل پیلا ملٹری فورس ہے۔ کہاں سے یہ چار چوہے گھُس کر ہمارے بھارت کے ناگرکوں کو مار سکے۔ اس کی اکاؤنٹیبلیٹی کس پر فِکس ہوگی۔ اگر ایل۔جی۔ پر اکاؤنٹیبلیٹی فِکس ہوگی تو ایل۔جی۔ کو برطرف کیجئے، اگر آئی۔بی۔ پر آتی ہے تو ایکشن لیجیئے۔ پولس پر آتی ہے تو ایکشن لیجیئے۔ آپ یہ سمجھ رہے ہیں کہ آپریشن کردیا اور ہم خاموش ہوکر اکاؤنٹیبلیٹی بھول جائیں گے، لیکن ایسا نہیں ہے۔ آپ کو اکاؤنٹیبلیٹی فِکس کرنی پڑے گی۔

میڈم، ڈیٹرینس کیاہے؟ آپ نے سرجیکل اسٹرائک کی، آپ نے بالا کوٹ کیا۔ اس کے بعد پہلگام ہوا تو آپ کی ڈیٹرینس کیا ہے؟ آپ کی ڈیٹرینس کی پالیسی ناکام ثابت ہوئی، کشمیر کی پالیسی ناکام ثابت ہوئی۔ آپ نے دھارا 370 ہٹا دی آپ نے ایک ریاست کو یو۔ٹی۔ بنا دیا، اس کے باوجود بھی دہشت گرد وہاں پہنچ گئے اور مجھے افسوس اس بات کا ہے کہ پاکستان کو ہم جانتے ہیں۔ پاکستان اور اسرائیل دنیا میں فیلڈ اسٹیٹس ہیں۔ اور پاکستان کے آرمی چیف کو، جس سے

ہمارے اسٹریٹجِک ریلیشن ہیں، جسے ہم اپنا دوست کہتے ہیں، اس دیش کا پریذیڈینٹ اس شخص کو بلا کر اپنے ساتھ کھانا کھلاتا ہے، جس کے بھاشن سےہمارے لوگ مارے گئے تھے، تو کیا آپ کی خارجہ پالیسی کامیاب ہوئی؟ آپ دیکھ لیجیئے۔ ہمارے ملک میں ایک ایسی تنظیم ہے جس کا وجود نفرت کی بنیاد پر اور مذہبی عصبیت کو پھیلانے کے لئے بنایا گیا ہے۔ ان کو سیکولرزم اور سوشلزم سے تکلیف ہے، مگر ہمارے آئین کے پریمبل میں لفظ سوورن ہے جس کا مطلب ہے کہ ہم خود مختار ہیں اور ہم ہی حاکمِ اعلیٰ ہیں۔ ہم اپنے ملک کے مقدر کا فیصلہ کریں گے۔ ایک گورا وہائٹ ہاؤس میں بیٹھ کر بھارت کے سیز فائر کا کیا اعلان کرے گا؟ کیا یہ آپ کا نیشنلزم ہے؟ مجھے اس کا افسوس ہوتا ہے۔

محترمہ، میں آپ سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر یہ چچا سیم اعلان کر رہے ہیں تو ہماری فوج پر کیا اثر پڑ رہا ہوگا؟ ہمارے پائلٹوں پر کیا اثرف پڑے گا جو نہیں معلوم کتنی اوپر سے بھارت کی حفاظت کر رہے ہیں۔ نیوی کا سپاہی جو سمندر میں کھڑا ہوا ہے، اسے یہ نہیں معلوم کہ میرے پردھان منتری نے اعلان نہیں کیا، بلکہ ایک گورے نے اعلان کیا ہے۔ آپ بتائیں کہ اسے کیسا لگے گا؟ میرا حکومت سے سوال یہ بھی ہے کہ ہم امریکہ کے لئے ایڈورشیل کنٹری نہیں ہیں، ہم دوست ہیں۔ اسٹریٹجِک ریلیشنشِپ ہے۔ ہم نے کیا کیا ایگریمینٹ سائن نہیں کیا؟ کیا یہ دوستی نبھا رہے ہیں۔ میں ایک تاریخی ایکزامپل دے رہا ہوں۔ خروشیو نے دباؤ ڈالا لیکن ٹیٹو نے کہا کہ میں نہیں مانتا، میں این۔اے۔ایم۔ جوائن کروں گا۔ فرانس اور یو۔ایس۔اے۔ نے ڈی گال پر جب دباؤ ڈالا تو ڈی۔ گال نے کہا کہ تم دوست ہو۔ مگر ہماری خارجہ پالیسی آزادی ہے۔ گجرال صاحب، جن کے بارے میں کہتے تھے کہ سب سے کمزور وزیرِ اعظم تھے۔ انہوں نے بہادری کا

مظاہرہ کیا اور ریفیولِنگ نہیں کرنے دی۔ ویتنام 20 سال تک یو۔ایس۔اے۔ سے لڑا لیکن جھُکا نہیں اور ہم ان کو بول بھی نہیں پا رہے ہیں۔ ہم امریکہ کے دشمن ملک نہیں ہیں۔ یہ سمجھنے کی ضرورت ہے وزیرِ خارجہ نے کہا کہ وہ چین گئے۔ ڈپٹی چیف آف اسٹاف نے کہا کہ چین کے ایکوِپمینٹ ایک لائیو لیب تھا ان کے لئے۔ کیا آپ نے چین سے کہا کہ آپ نے پاکستان کا ہتیار کیوں دئیے؟ آپ نے نہیں کہا۔ میڈم، آپ جانتی ہیں کہ رکشا منتری نے کہا کہ Swift and Proportionate.۔ انڈونیشیا ملٹری اٹاشئے نے کہا کہ ہم کو کہا گیا کہ مت مارو۔ ہم سیلف ڈیفینس میں بھی کیا پاکستان کو نہیں مار سکتے تھے۔ اگر آپ ٹرمپ کے بیان کو غلط کہہ رہے ہیں کہ پانچ ائر کرافٹ نہیں گرے اور میں آپ کی بات کا یقین کرتا ہوں، آپ ہمارے پائلٹس کو کمینڈ کیجیئے۔ آپ ہمارے پائلٹس کی تعریف کیجیئے، لیکن آپ وہ بھی نہیں کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ میں حکومت سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ فرانس نے ہمیں سورس کوڈ نہیں دیا، جس کی وجہ سے ہمارے ائرکرافٹس کو کیا نقصان ہوا؟ مستقبل میں آپ ہتیار خریدیں گے تو کیا آپ سورس کوڈ حاصل کریں گے۔ میرے سوال کا جواب حکومت دے کہ ہمارے پاس سینکشنڈ اسکواڈرنڈ 42 ہے۔ 60 سال کے بعد صرف 29 کام کر رہے ہیں۔ پاکستان کے پاس 25 ہیں۔ چین کے پاس 50 سے زیادہ ہیں 11 سال سے آپ سرکار میں ہیں۔ سب مرین نہیں ہے۔ تھرڈ ائرکرافٹ کیریر کہاں پر ہے، آپ بتائیئے؟ ایف۔اے۔ٹی۔ایف۔ میں لانا پڑے گا۔ آپ اگر وِشو گرو ہیں تو ہم آپ کو چیلینج کر رہے ہیں کہ جی۔7 کنٹریز کو، جی۔سی۔سی۔ کو اور چاچا سیم کو راضی کروائیے کہ پاکستان کو ایف۔اے۔ٹی۔ایف۔ میں دوبارہ لایا جائے۔

میڈم، آل پارٹی میٹنگ ہوئی۔ دیکھیئے، مرکزی سرکار اور راجیہ سرکار میں کتنا کانٹریڈیکشن ہے۔ آل پارٹی میٹنگ میں میں تھا۔ کیندر سرکار نے کہا کہ

نہیں، بیسارن میڈوز پر تو کوئی جا ہی نہیں سکتا، اجازت لینی پڑتی ہے۔ بعد میں ہمیں معلوم ہوا کہ سوائے بارش اور اسنو کے میڈوز سال بھر کھُلا رہتا ہے۔ یہ کانٹریڈیکشن ہے۔ میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے حکومت سے مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ قومی سیکیوریٹی، یعنی نیشنل سیکیوریٹی کو، خارجہ پالیسی کو راجنیتی کا مُدعہ مت بنائیے۔ یہ ہمارے ملک کے مفاد میں نہیں ہوگا۔ ہمارے ملک کے اتہاد، یکجہتی کو آپ ووٹ کا ذریعہ مت بنائیے۔

میڈم، میں آخری بات پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں، کیا چین سے ہم سے کہا تھا کہ سیز فائر کرلو؟ پاکستان نے ہمارے پائلٹس کی باتوں کو کیسے سُنا کہ ہمارا کمیونیکیشن نہیں ہے؟ آخری میں، میں ایک شعر سے اپنی بات ختم کروں گا کہ

.

اپنے ہی ہاتھوں سے سر اپنا کٹانا ہے ہمیں
مادرِ ہند پر بھیٹ چڑھانا ہے ہمیں
کس طرح مرتے ہیں ابرارِ وطن بھارت پر
یہ تماشہ ہے، جو دنیا کو دِکھانا ہے ہمیں۔

یہ میں بھارت کی اس بہادر فوج کے نام پر کرتاہوں، مسلح افواج کے نام پر کرتا ہوں، یہ شعر کہنے والا بی۔جے۔پی۔ کا کوئی انسان نہیں تھا۔ یہ شعر کہنے والا .شیر تھا۔ شہید اشفاق اللہ خان۔ میں پھر حکومت سے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ پاکستان ٹیررزم کرے گا۔ آپ تیار ہو جائیے۔ چین سے کتنا امبیلینس ہو رہا ہے، کتنا ٹریڈ کا امبیلینس ہو رہا ہے۔ جب گلوان کی گھٹنا ہوئی،اس وقت بھی ٹرمپ نے کہا کہ میں بات کروں گا، ہم نے کہا کہ نہیں بات کریں گے۔ ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ آج ٹرمپ ہم سے پہلے بولتا ہے، عزت نفس بھی کوئی چیز ہوتی ہے۔ کوئی یہاں رہے گا، کوئی وہاں رہے گا، مگر اقتدار میں اقبال ہونا چاہئیے۔ بد بختی کی بات یہ ہے کہ آپ نے اقبال کو کھو دیا۔ بہت بہت شکریہ ...]

ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE (KOTTAYAM): Madam Chairperson, I rise today not to indulge in blame, but to raise questions that this Republic must not shy away from. The gruesome attack in Pahalgam on 22nd April 2025, which saw the targeted killing of 26 unarmed civilians, most of them pilgrims, is not merely a lapse but a loud alarm. The attackers are now confirmed as Pakistani nationals and members of Lashkar-e-Taiba's proxy, the Resistance Front who operated freely for nearly 20 minutes in a supposed high-security zone. Despite having a supposedly seamless 24X7 aerial surveillance grid, this infiltration went undetected. How, why, and who is accountable?

While our Armed Forces responded with valour through Operation Sindoor, and managed to neutralise key terror camps and destroy a Pakistani UAV hangar in Sukkur, we must ask ourselves why we were reacting in the first place. Why did we not prevent it?

Madam, we have to think about our defence failures and strategic gaps. Pakistan today operates approximately 200 medium-altitude, long-endurance combat drones, many of them Chinese-made Wing Loong II platforms, capable of delivering guided munitions over 4,000 square kilometres. In contrast, India's drone inventory comprises mostly unarmed Herons, and we operate zero armed UCAVs on the frontline.

Our AI budget per service is only Rs. 100 crore, roughly $12 million as compared to China's estimated $1.6 billion annual investment in AI-powered military capabilities. This is not a gap but, it is a chasm.

The Defence Acquisition Council may have cleared the procurement of 87

armed drones, but delivery is expected no sooner than 2028. Is our adversary going to wait for us to catch up? India must quadruple its AI and drone investments immediately and establish a Joint Unmanned Command by 2026.

Madam, there is a serious manpower crisis in our Forces. Our Army has a staggering shortfall of 1,00,000 personnel, and a 16.7 per cent officers' posts vacant. The Indian Air Force faces a deficit of nearly 600 pilots, compounded by decade-long delays in inducting basic trainers. These are not minor HR problems. These are capacity breakdowns. I propose that there should be an incentivised retention scheme, AI specialisation stipends, and an immediate overhaul of the permanent commission structure.

Regarding intelligence and surveillance failures, we cannot put the blame of every breach on rogue actors when foreign militants can camp in Baisaran meadows and kill civilians without interception. Satellite reconnaissance, drone ISR, and ground intel, none of it functioned cohesively. We need a Kashmir Threat Fusion Centre integrating NTRO, DIA, and R&AW into a real-time AI-enabled threat response cell.

Regarding strategic communications and transparency, Operation Sindoor did bring a certain amount of tactical success. But the truth has a way of surfacing. While the official narrative denied aircraft losses, satellite imagery, international intelligence leaks, and even our own Defence Attache's seminar notes revealed the truth. We lost three Rafales, one Sukhoi Su-30MKI, and one MiG-29. All were shot down in our own territory. When Government denials are contradicted by the foreign media and allied nations, we do not appear strong.

We rather appear dishonest. This erodes credibility and gives space to hostile disinformation both abroad and within. Let us enact a Defence Transparency Charter mandating truthful public briefings within 48 hours of battlefield developments.

A few minutes ago, the hon. Foreign Minister was speaking eloquently. The diplomatic dimension reveals further cracks. Pakistan's appointment as Vice-Chair of the UN Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Chair of the Taliban Sanctions Committee is an international embarrassment and a glaring indictment of our foreign policy. How can a State that sponsors terror be given such prominence on global platforms, while India's voice is muted or doubted? It forces a hard question. Why are we failing to build coalitions and credibility? There is a saying – “Every nation has an army”. But in the case of Pakistan, army has the nation. And here is the most glaring failure – the so-called "Trump mediation." This was a purely bilateral issue between India and Pakistan. So, why did we allow a foreign leader, President Donald Trump, to publicly claim that he mediated the ceasefire, even declaring "he stopped a nuclear war"? Our official denial was weak and reactive but allowed this narrative to gain traction. Is this not a diplomatic humiliation or a vacuum in crisis communication that invited foreign opportunism? If we cannot own our story in moments of crisis, how will the world respect our sovereignty or our resolve?

Why do so many countries temper or withhold condemnations of Pakistan? The answer lies in our own credibility – the reluctance to share facts timely and transparently, the denials that unravel at the international stage.

Credibility is not merely about strength; it is about trust. Without trust, alliances falter, and adversaries gain ground.

Let me speak about our media. During Operation Sindoor, we saw Indian newsrooms amplify false reports of Pakistani aircraft being downed, while simultaneously parroting Government denials about our own losses. Some went as far as to claim that Indian Forces had ‘taken over Karachi port’ and ‘captured key Pakistani cities’. Those claims were so wildly detached from reality that they undermined the credibility of our actual military achievements. Only when foreign outlets presented satellite imagery and independent confirmations did our narrative shift. This is not patriotism. This is abdication. Why did this happen? It is because opaque briefings encouraged speculation. Media houses fear losing access more than they fear losing credibility. I call upon this House to empower an independent Defence Media Ombudsman under the Press Council Act with powers to sanction falsehoods and reward accurate reportage.

I would like to tell the Government that the question is not to weaken the Republic. To demand reform is not to disrespect our Forces. It is to honour them. We salute the courage of our soldiers, our pilots, and our intelligence personnel. But it is our duty in this House to ensure that their bravery is matched by our preparedness. I would like to emphasise that the ruling dispensation should not let them down. We must modernise our Forces. We must tell the truth. We must rebuild diplomatic capital. We must never again let Pakistan or any other State use our silence to gain credibility at our expense.

Let the memory of the lives lost in Pahalgam not be confined to

condolence resolutions. Let it be the turning point for bold and bipartisan defence reform.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : Madam Chairperson, through you, I would like to request the hon. Member to authenticate whatever he has said or the allegations he has made… (*Interruptions*) Kindly authenticate that. … (*Interruptions*) Earlier, both the hon. Defence Minister and the hon. Minister of External Affairs have given the details regarding this. … (*Interruptions*) So, kindly authenticate whatever you have said; otherwise, it should be considered off the record. … (*Interruptions*)

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : सभापति महोदया, धन्यवाद।

"आओ, झुककर सलाम करें उनको, जिनके हिस्से में यह मुकाम आता है,
बहुत खुशनसीब होते हैं वे लोग, जिनका लहू देश के काम आता है।"

महोदया, सबसे पहले मैं, 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' में हमारे देश की सेना ने जो पराक्रम दिखाया, शौर्य दिखाया, उसके लिए उनको सैल्यूट करता हूं, 'जय भीम' करता हूं। पहलगाम हमले में हमारे जो निर्दोष नागरिक शहीद हुए या सीज़फायर के बाद अन्य लोग जो शहीद हुए, उन सभी लोगों के लिए प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उनके परिवारों को कुदरत दुख सहने की शक्ति दे।

महोदया, मेरे सरकार से कुछ सवाल हैं। क्या सरकार यह स्पष्ट कर सकती है कि आतंकियों को भारतीय क्षेत्र में प्रवेश और पहलगाम जैसे पर्यटन महत्वपूर्ण स्थल तक पहुंचने में किसने मदद की? क्या सुरक्षा एजेंसियों को इस हमले की पहले से कोई खुफिया इनपुट प्राप्त हुई थी? यदि हाँ, तो उन पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई?

पहलगाम हमले में शहीद हुए नागरिकों और स्थानीय ड्राइवर माज़िद खान के परिजनों को सरकार द्वारा क्या मुआवजा और सहायता दी गई? क्या सरकार पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशेष स्टैण्डर्ड ऑपरेटिंग प्रोसीज़र लागू कर रही है? क्या भारत सरकार ने अंतरराष्ट्रीय

मंचों पर यह मांग रखी है कि जब तक पाकिस्तान आतंकवाद पर कठोर कार्रवाई नहीं करता, तब तक उसे किसी प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता न दी जाए?

'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' के बाद जब पाकिस्तान ने जवाबी हमले किए, तो 21 भारतीय नागरिक शहीद हुए। यहाँ तक कि हमारे गुरुद्वारों को भी निशाना बनाया गया। तब सरकार ने सीज़फायर की अनुमति क्यों दी? क्या यह भारत की कूटनीतिक कमजोरी को नहीं दर्शाता?

सभापति महोदया, मुज़फ्फरनगर में हमारे जिला सचिव भाई कामिल के परिवार के दो बच्चे भी इस हमले में शहीद हुए थे।

क्या सरकार यह मानती है कि टी.आर.एफ. द्वारा इस हमले में खास तौर पर हिन्दू पर्यटकों को निशाना बनाना भारत में सांप्रदायिक द्वेष को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास था? यदि हाँ, तो इसे रोकने हेतु सरकार ने क्या रणनीति बनाई? सरकार उस मुस्लिम पोनी ऑपरेटर को क्या सम्मान देगी, जिसने अपनी जान देकर तीर्थयात्रियों की रक्षा की? क्या उसे 'शहीद' घोषित किया जाएगा?

पाकिस्तान को हाल ही में आई.एम.एफ. द्वारा 2 अरब डॉलर से अधिक की सहायता राशि दी गई है। क्या भारत ने औपचारिक रूप से आई.एम.एफ. और अन्य वैश्विक संस्थाओं के समक्ष आपत्ति दर्ज करायी है? क्या सरकार ने इसकी जांच की है कि आई.एम.एफ. या अन्य विदेशी मदद का कोई हिस्सा कहीं आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में उपयोग तो नहीं हो रहा है?

क्या सरकार यह स्वीकार करती है कि पहलगाम हमले में खुफिया तंत्र पूरी तरह विफल रहा? यदि हाँ, तो कौन ज़िम्मेदार है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई होगी?

क्या सरकार यह स्पष्ट कर सकती है कि इतने भारी सुरक्षा प्रबंधों के बावजूद टी.आर.एफ. जैसे आतंकी संगठन के सदस्य भारत में प्रवेश कैसे कर जाते हैं? क्या सरकार बताएगी कि पहलगाम जैसे संवेदनशील क्षेत्र में सुरक्षा समीक्षा अंतिम बार कब की गई थी और उसमें क्या कमियां चिह्नित की गयी थीं?

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस हमले के बाद पहलगाम का दौरा क्यों नहीं किया जबकि देशभर में भावनात्मक उबाल था? क्या सरकार ने शहीद हुए नागरिकों के परिजनों को आर्थिक मदद व स्थायी

सहायता योजना प्रदान की? यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवरण सदन में प्रस्तुत करें।

महोदया, सरकार के लोग सेना के सम्मान की बात करते हैं। इस घटना के बाद सेना के जवान अमरनाथ यात्रा की ड्यूटी पर जा रहे थे। उनको वहां जाने के लिए ऐसी रेल दी गयी, जिसकी हालत बड़ी खराब थी। सेना के जवानों ने मना कर दिया और कहा कि हम इस रेल में में नहीं बैठेंगे और चार दिन बाद उसे बदलनी पड़ी।

आप इस सरकार के नेताओं की भाषा देखिए। कर्नल सोफिया कुरैशी के बारे में किस तरह के शब्द यूज किए गए। इन पर भी हमें चिंता करनी चाहिए।

महोदया, देश की सेना के लिए मेरी मांग है कि सेना और अर्द्धसैनिक बलों के वेतन को टैक्स मुक्त किया जाए। उन्हें 'बैटल ऑफ ऑनर' से सम्मानित किया जाए। इस समय ऐसा ही विषय चल रहा है। देश की सेना पर हमें गौरव है। जिस तरह से आतंकवादी गतिविधियाँ बढ़ी हैं, मेरी मांग है कि 'बैटल ऑफ ऑनर' से सम्मानित चमार रेजिमेंट को बहाल किया जाए। इसके साथ ही गुर्जर रेजिमेंट, मेहत्तर रेजिमेंट और यादव रेजीमेंट बनाए जाएं। देश का जो कमेरा और किसान हैं, उनके अंदर देशप्रेम का जज्बा बहुत जबरदस्त है। अगर इनको मौका मिलेगा तो पाकिस्तान छोड़िए, शायद चीन की भी हिम्मत नहीं होगी कि वह हमारे देश के ऊपर आँख उठा कर देख ले।

महोदया, बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर कहते थे कि हम 'प्रथम और अंतिम' भारतीय हैं। भारत के आन पर जब आंच आती है तो जिस तरह इस बार प्रदर्शन हुआ, देश एकजुट रहा, चाहे पक्ष हो या विपक्ष हो, सब लोग एकजुट रहे, ऐसे ही हमें एकजुट रहना चाहिए। अगर हम एकजुट रहेंगे, तभी आतंकवादियों से लड़ पाएंगे।

महोदया, वर्ष 1965, 1971 और 1999 के युद्ध में किसी भी अरब देश ने पाकिस्तान का साथ नहीं दिया था, लेकिन आज एक भी अरब देश हमारे फेवर में नहीं खड़ा है। क्या हमें अपनी फॉरेन पॉलिसी पर नहीं सोचना चाहिए? आज ऐसी कौन सी बात हो गई है? हमारी जो लोकल राजनीति है, कहीं इसके चक्कर में हमारे मित्रों के मन में पीड़ा तो नहीं पहुंच रहा है? पाकिस्तान ने कहा और आपने मान लिया तथा सीजफायर कर दिया।

आज मैंने रक्षा मंत्री जी के भाषण को सुना। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के बारे में कहा कि महाराज, हम हाथ जोड़ते हैं, आप छोड़ो। उन्होंने कहा और आपने मान लिया। फिर उसके बाद 10 तारीख को दोबारा ड्रोन उड़े। उस घटना में 15 लोग शहीद हुए और 43 लोग घायल हुए। हम अपने आम नागरिकों को क्यों नहीं सुरक्षा दे पा रहे हैं? मैंने रक्षा मंत्री को सुना था। वे कह रहे थे कि 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' खत्म नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि इसे रोका गया है। इसका मतलब है कि हमें अभी भी खतरा है और दोबारा हमला हो सकता है। आज भी पाकिस्तान अपने हरकतों से बाज नहीं आ रहा है। हम अपने आम नागरिकों और सेना के जवानों के जीवन को खतरें में क्यों डाल रहे हैं? क्या हमें इसका पुख्ता और परमानेंट इंतजाम नहीं करना चाहिए?

महोदया, मैंने सरकार को कई बार सुना है। सरकार के लोग अखंड भारत की बात करते हैं। पीओके लेने के लिए इससे अच्छा मौका आपको कहां मिलता? हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री पीओके लेने की बात बार-बार कहते हैं। वे चुनाव के समय कह रहे थे कि पीओके इस बार भारत की तरफ होगा। सरकार बन गई, क्योंकि जनता ने उनको मौका दे दिया। आज पीओके कहां है, आप इस बार पीओके क्यों नहीं ले कर आए? इस बार आप पहली सीढ़ी चढ़ गए थे। जिस तरह से मीडिया ने माहौल बनाया था, उससे ऐसा लगा कि पूरा पाकिस्तान हमारे कब्जे में होगा। देश की सेना ने जो हिम्मत जुटायी थी, अगर उसमें सरकार मदद करती तो माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी इस बार पाकिस्तान के भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर होते। हमारी फाइनैंस मिनिस्टर अभी यहां बैठी हुई हैं, वह भी पाकिस्तान के फाइनैंस मिनिस्टर होती, क्योंकि इस तरह के हालात बने हुए थे। ऐसा मौका चुकना नहीं चाहिए था। इस बार आप पीओके ले लेते, इससे अच्छा मौका कैसे मिलता, क्योंकि पूरा देश एकजुट था।

… (व्यवधान)

महोदया, मैं अपनी बात एक मिनट में ही खत्म करूंगा। अभी पूरा देश एकजुट था। इससे अच्छा मौका कहां था? अब अमेरिका में बैठ कर कोई देश का फैसला करे, यह देश की गरिमा और संप्रभुता पर बहुत बड़ा हमला है। इसको हमें समझना चाहिए। भारत दुनिया में इकलौता ऐसा देश है, जिसका कोई मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता है। यहां के 140 करोड़ देशवासी एकजुट खड़े हैं। हम

सब को जवाब दे सकते हैं।

महोदया, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी अमरनाथ की यात्रा शुरू होने वाली है। यह यात्रा अगस्त के फर्स्ट वीक में होगी।... (व्यवधान) नहीं-नहीं, अभी यह यात्रा चल रही है। अनुराग भाई, मैंने आपको बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया। आप मेरे ऊपर नराजगी मत डालिए। आप उनसे लड़िए। मुझे उसमें कुछ नहीं कहना है। अमरनाथ की यात्रा खत्म होने वाली है। वहां सुरक्षा का पुख्ता इंतजाम होने चाहिए। दोबारा ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं होनी चाहिए।

महोदया, अंत में, मैं कहूंगा कि आम लोगों की जान भी गई हैं। क्या सरकार ने उन परिवारों को मुआवजा दिया है? क्या उनके जीवन का कोई मूल्य नहीं है, जिन्होंने अपना परिवार, अपना बेटा, अपना पति और घर का कमाने वाले व्यक्ति को खोया? आज उनका भी अधिकार बनता है। क्या सरकार ने उनको मुआवजा दिया? इस बात की जानकारी भी सरकार को सदन के पटल पर रखनी चाहिए। मैं भारतीय सेना को धन्यवाद दूंगा। उनके लिए पूरे भारत का प्यार है। पाकिस्तान और आतंकवादियों का भरसक प्रयास था कि यहां सांप्रदायिकता का माहौल बन जाए, लेकिन देशवासियों ने समझदारी दिखायी। कश्मीरियों को भी मैं बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने कोशिश की कि किसी भी तरह से कश्मीर के ऊपर जो इतना बड़ा इल्जाम लगा, उसमें कश्मीरी शामिल न हो। ऐसे आतंकवादियों पर सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। अभी पता लगा है कि 'ऑपरेशन महादेव' हुआ है। यह भी पता चला कि वे तीनों आतंकवादी मारे गए हैं। मैंने अखबार में यह भी पढ़ा था कि जो मुख्य आरोपी था, वह कुछ दिन पहले पाकिस्तान में था। क्या यहां कोई पिकनिक चल रही है कि कोई उधर भी चला जाता है और इधर भी आ जाता है। बॉर्डर पर ऐसी स्थिति क्यों है? इस बारे में देश को बताना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। मैं भारत की महान सेना की मंगल कामना करता हूं। जय भीम, जय भारत।

22.00 hrs

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much, Madam Chairperson. First of all, on behalf of my Party RSP, I strongly condemn the heinous terrorist attack in Pahalgam killing 26 innocent Indian tourists including a Nepali national.

It is an undisputed fact that the massacre was with the aid and support of Pakistan and The Resistance Front (TRF), a local outfit of Lashkar-e-Taiba. On 16 April, 2025, the Pakistan Army Chief, General Asim Munir delivered a highly provocative and communal speech advocating the two-nation theory. Just six days after the hatred communal provocative speech, the terrorists attacked in Pahalgam taking the lives of 26 innocent people. Further, it is well evident that Pakistan's terror sponsorship has become more evident when the Pakistan Army has accorded military funeral to the dead terrorists and the terrorist leaders have openly appeared in platforms with the political leaders. All this goes to show that Pakistan is using its soil to promote terrorism, and that is to be abolished or finished by galvanising global support as far as India is concerned.

I have no words to appreciate and congratulate the Indian Armed Forces in their precise and decisive attack on the terrorist camps in Pakistan and also in the Pakistan-occupied J&K, and targeting and destroying nine terrorist camps on Pakistan's soil without even crossing the Line of Control.

We salute the Indian Armed Forces in having a successful Operation Sindoor. Operation Sindoor is conceived as a punitive and targetted campaign to dismantle the terror infrastructure across the Line of Control and deeper inside

Pakistan. India's retaliatory action in response to the Pahalgam terrorist attack was based on meticulous planning and intelligence-led approach which ensured minimal collateral damages. It is significant to note that no women or children were targetted reflecting the Indian Army's strict commitment to ethical conduct.

In response to Operation Sindoor, Pakistan initiated series of retaliatory drone and UCAV attacks targeting Indian air base and logistic infrastructure. These attempts were neutralised by India's comprehensive and multi-layered air defence architecture. Operation Sindoor not only reaffirmed India's military capabilities and technological superiority, but also showcased restraint in warfare. Operation Sindoor was well planned, well executed and well coordinated, and we were able to give a strong message to the whole nation of zero-tolerance against terrorism. Actually, I agree that it is absolutely a total success.

But when we talk about the success stories of Operation Sindoor, we should critically analyse the failures that we have faced during Operation Sindoor and Pahalgam terrorist attack. I would like to flag three major failures or shortcomings on the part of the Government. First, it is intelligence failure. Most of the hon. Members have already stated about this issue, but the most unfortunate Pahalgam attack took place when the US Vice-President was on an official visit to India, and the military as well as the State intelligence miserably failed in combatting this terrorist activity in Pahalgam. It is a total failure of intelligence both military as well as State intelligence groups.

The second failure is the tactical failure. Immediately after the Pahalgam

attack, India had declared that it would pursue the perpetrators of the Pahalgam attack of 22 April to the ends of the earth. The words used were ‘to the ends of the earth’. The Resistance Front claimed responsibility of the attack. The Indian investigating agencies had already identified four persons who were responsible and said that the leaders of the Pakistan-based LeT had masterminded the attack. This was also admitted. It is quite unfortunate that none of the perpetrators or the alleged masterminds were either injured or killed. TRF has not been eliminated even after Operation Sindoor.

The third failure is the most important issue, which I would like to mention here, which is the failure of Indian foreign policy. The foreign policy of this Government during the last 11 years has failed to convert India’s military gains into a sustained diplomatic advantage over Pakistan. That is a major allegation which I would like to make. Key international developments subsequent to the Pahalgam attack reveals a pattern of strategic setbacks, raising questions about the foreign policy of this Government. The hon. Prime Minister's grand claim that India, as Vishwaguru is a teacher to the whole world, and Vishwamitra, a friend of the world, has become meaningless when it is tested by a crisis. This is point number one.

Pakistan chairing the UN Security Council’s Taliban Sanction Committee and being the vice-chair of the Counter-terrorism Committee is a diplomatic blow to India, and this development not only undermines India's efforts to portray Pakistan as the epicenter of terrorism, but also raises concerns that Pakistan could use its position to push anti-India narratives in the international forum.

Trump has claimed that he mediated ceasefire between India and Pakistan. Consecutively, the President of America, Mr. Donald Trump is claiming that the ceasefire has happened because of his personal involvement. It is against the long-standing foreign policy of India that there will be no third-party involvement in resolving the India-Pakistan dispute. Even the Russian President, Mr. Vladimir Putin, has also endorsed that this has happened because of the involvement of Mr. Donald Trump, the President of America.

The third point is this. Pakistan is securing loans from ADB, IMF and the World Bank. Most of the Members have said that. I am not going to explain it.

The fourth point is regarding the diplomatic setback at the UN. India totally failed in its efforts to secure explicit condemnation of Pakistan-based groups for the Pahalgam attack. Pakistan, with the support of China, managed to block a reference to specific perpetrators in UN Security Council statements, diluting India's claims.

My fifth point is regarding the strengthening of ties between China and Pakistan. Shri Rahul Gandhi, in the last Session, has very clearly cautioned the Government that there is a nexus between China and Pakistan, it is going to be a powerful bloc in this area and that has to be taken care of. It was explicitly explained by Sri Rahul Gandhi. Unfortunately, the Government has not taken care of it. Now, practically we have seen China has provided military and diplomatic backing to Pakistan including critical defence systems. China publicly endorsed Pakistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity at the time of Operation Sindoor. The full support and endorsement from China reflect the nexus

between China and Pakistan. That is a threat to our national security as far as India is concerned.

The last point is regarding the failure to secure international support in condemnation of Pahalgam attack. Despite high-profile efforts, The Indian Government failed to secure explicit international condemnation of Pakistan for its alleged role in the Pahalgam attack and subsequent escalation. No significant country unambiguously supported Indian actions, neither in the neighbourhood nor in the wider world. While many countries condemned the terror attack in general terms, none directly censured Pakistan or supported India's call for blacklisting Pakistan at forums like Financial Action Task Force. The fact of the US President repeatedly claiming that the ceasefire is due to his personal involvement and he declared the ceasefire more than one hour before India and Pakistan publicly acknowledged is an insult to India's sovereignty and India's independent character.

Madam, when we talk about all these successful achievements of Operation Sindoor, the entire Opposition was with the Government as far as Operation Sindoor is concerned. So, I would like to caution the Government that we have to review the foreign policy of this Government. This Government has to restore the glorious past history of the foreign policy of our country. … (*Interruptions*)

I am concluding with two sentences. Let us not confuse retaliation with resolution. In the name of national security, Government is losing the trust of the people in Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, I urge upon the Government not to

just settle by celebrating the victory brought by the Armed Forces. The Government shall galvanize the global diplomatic efforts and support to hold the terrorists accountable so as to protect the security of our country.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

*DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (CHIDAMBARAM): Hon. Chairperson Madam Vanakkam. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to take part in this Discussion. Twenty-six innocent civilians lost their lives in the Pahalgam attack. I strongly condemn this attack and convey my heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of those 26 persons. There is no information on what was the compensation provided to the families of each of these victims. There is no information on whether government jobs were extended to the kith and kin of those who died in this attack. Therefore at the outset, I urge that adequate compensation should be provided to the affected families besides providing them employment. We can take pride if that attack was prevented. We can appreciate the Government if it had prevented this Pahalgam attack. But this attack took place snatching away 26 precious lives. At this juncture you are taking pride in talking about surgical strikes and retaliation by this Government. I do not understand as to what is there for taking pride. India is a big country. When compared to Pakistan, we are strong enough and India is several times stronger than that country. Pahalgam attack is a striking example to show that they can intrude into our territory and execute attacks on us even though we are

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

a big country with a population of 140 crore people. This is another threat. This is a challenge made to the internal security of our country. This is a threat to the protection of the people of our country. It is a failure of the Intelligence department. This is utter failure of the Defence Ministry and that of the Government in power. We have to take this as a critical appraisal by ourselves. Only then we can create an opportunity to strengthen ourselves once again. This shows that our foreign policy has even failed. This attack is clearly showing that our stand on Kashmir has also failed. Government said that abrogation of Article 370 would lead to Kashmir becoming a free land, with no terrorism, and complete freedom for the people to roam anywhere and giving boost to tourism sector. Article 370 was abrogated. But what has happened? This attack in Pahalgam has taken place only after the abrogation of Article 370. People travelled to Kashmir with the hope that Indian Government would protect them. But how this cross-border terrorism took place? Why could not you stop this cross-border terrorism? People went to Pahalgam with the hope that our soldiers are working day and night along the border providing protection to them. Why there were no soldiers present at the place where this attack took place in Pahalgam. Only the horseman who fought against the terrorists was killed. But no soldier from the Army or the Armed forces was killed in this attack. This raises serious questions in our minds. Government's standpoint on Kashmir has therefore completely failed. Accepting the failure on the part of Government in abrogating Article 370, I urge upon the Government that the Statehood should be granted to Jammu & Kashmir once again as it was before. After this terrorist attack, the tourism

industry in Kashmir is very much affected. This State earns more revenue only through tourism. As a matter of compensation, I urge upon the Union Government to provide a special package to Jammu Kashmir in order to compensate the losses faced due to the recent attack in Pahalgam. While making an audit of our Indian Airforce, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence in the year 2023-24 said that there were no adequate number of fighter planes with the Indian Airforce. It gave several recommendations including modernisation of Indian Airforce, besides increasing the number of pilots in the Airforce. But till now the Government has not taken any action on the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Defence. Pakistan claims that a Rafale aircraft was shot down by them. We talk of surgical air strikes on Pakistan. We take pride in saying that we destroyed the camps and hiding places of terrorists in Pakistan. Pakistani Government too says the same statement. Pakistan claims that they have attacked places like Srinagar, Jammu, Poonch, and Bhatinda. They even claim that they had shot down two Rafale aircrafts of our side. We do not know which is true. If two Rafale aircrafts were shot down by them and if it is true, then there should an enquiry on the corrupt practices followed in procuring these Rafale aircrafts for our Defence. Government should give up depending on only Russia for military equipment. Government should come forward to have agreements with many trustworthy nations of the world aimed at increasing the number of drones with us and to improve upon the technology used by us. Our image in the world arena is affected. How many nations have condemned this Pahalgam attack? What is stand of the USA?

Pakistani Army Officer was given a grand party in the USA. What is the meaning? Trump openly says that India is immaterial for them. He claims to have stopped Indo-Pak war and not as claimed by the Indian Government. What is our stand against the USA which is questioning the sovereignty of our country? They sent back Indian immigrants who were illegally settled in the USA with cuffs on hands and legs like animals. We have not condemned USA even once. This shows how weak our foreign policy is. Not only that. I wish to conclude by saying that we have completely failed in our foreign policy and we are least bothered about the unity and integrity of the people of our country. On the basis of religion, we are trying to spread and increase hatred on Muslims and Christians. It is clearly evident in the international arena that we do not have unity. Government should undertake positive measures aimed at protecting the unity of our country and its people. It should give up hatred politics. Particularly as a politics of identifying itself against the Muslims, this Government is taking action against Turkey. It has not taken any action against China. This shows that we are displaying Muslim hatred even in our foreign policy.

Madam, just give me a minute. Politics on the basis of religion remains a potential threat to the security of our nation. We should give up this hatred politics. This Government should improve the unity of the people of this country. In the foreign policy, we should not depend on a single country, rather we should have harmony with all the countries of the world. Thank you so much for this opportunity. Thank you. Vanakkam.

श्री दिलीप शइकीया (दारंग-उदालगुड़ी) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदया। भारत में जो 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' अभियान चलाया गया था, उस विषय पर आज सदन में चर्चा चल रही है। मैं इसमें कुछ विषय रखना चाहता हूं। सबसे पहले मैं उन 26 भारतीयों को इस सदन के माध्यम से पुन: एक बार श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं। 22 अप्रैल को पहलगाम में जो बर्बरता हुई थी, मैं उस घटना की भी फिर से एक बार निंदा करता हूं। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के डिसाइसिव लीडरशिप में भारत के तीनों सेना बल के अतुलनीय साहस, शौर्य और वीरता के कारण 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' में भारत को एक बड़ी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है। इस सफलता के कई विषयों के बारे में मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से भारत की जनता से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह भारत अजेय है। यह भारत अपराजेय है।

भारत की तरफ कोई भी आंख उठाकर देखेगा तो भारत चुप नहीं बैठेगा। आज का समय है जब आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का सुशासन है। तीनों सैन्य बलों ने जो बहादुरी 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के माध्यम से दिखाई है, इसके लिए मैं सैन्य बलों को नमन करते हुए, सैल्यूट करते हुए भारत रत्न, सुधाकंठ, असम के सुसंतान डॉ. भूपेन हजारिका की एक पंक्ति उनके सम्मान में बोलना चाहता हूं।

Prati jowan roktore bindu ,

Hol xahokhor anonto xindhu ;

Xei xahokhor durjeyo lohore ,

Jasil ei pratigya joyore II

भारत की सेना की और हर भारतीय की यह जय की प्रतिज्ञा थी। हमने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' में विजय हासिल की। हम जानते हैं कि हमारा देश वर्ष 1947 में आजाद हुआ था। आजादी के तुरंत बाद वर्ष 1947-48 में पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर हमला कर दिया। वर्ष 1965 के बाद वर्ष 1971, इसके बाद वर्ष 1999 में हमला हुआ और अब वर्ष 2025 में हमले के बाद 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' हुआ।

भारत ने सभी युद्धों में विजय हासिल की। अपोजिशन बैंच के कुछ बंधु पाकिस्तान के साथ हुई लड़ाई का क्रेडिट लेना चाहते हैं। वे क्रेडिट लें, इसमें हमें कुछ आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन वर्ष 1947

की लड़ाई में भारत ने कश्मीर की 1/3 जमीन खो दी, इसका जवाब अपोजिशन कांग्रेस के पास है। भारत ने कश्मीर की 1/3 जमीन खोई, क्या इसका जवाब कांग्रेस इस सदन में दे सकती है? उस लड़ाई में भारत ने जो खोया है, क्या उसके लिए कांग्रेस दुख व्यक्त कर सकती है? क्या भारत की जनता के प्रति माफी मांग सकती है? कांग्रेस का इतना साहस नहीं है।

मैडम, वर्ष 1965 में वार हुई। वर्ष 1971 में जो वार हुई, वह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्ष 1971 में पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई हुई और बांग्ला देश बना। भारत की सेना ने, भारत के उस समय के शासक ने और सबने उस लड़ाई में जीतने के लिए सब कुछ दांव पर लगा दिया, हम लड़ाई जीते और हमने 90,000 आर्मी को घुटने टेकने पर मजबूर कर दिया। वर्ष 1971 में बांग्लादेश बना और आज बांग्लादेश पूरे भारत के लिए विशेषकर पूर्वोत्तर भारत के लिए सिरदर्द बन गया है। वर्ष 1971 के बाद बांग्लादेशी घुसपैठियों के कारण पूरे भारत विशेषकर पूर्वोत्तर भारत में असम, मेघालय, वैस्ट बंगाल और बिहार जैसे राज्यों में बड़ा डेमोग्राफिक चेंज हो रहा है। आज इस डेमोग्राफिक चेंज के कारण असम, बंगाल, बिहार में एक के बाद एक जिले में मेजोरिटी लोग माइनोरिटी बन रहे हैं। बांग्लादेश बना और बांग्लादेश बनने के बाद भारत को जो नुकसान सहना पड़ रहा है, उसकी जिम्मेदार अगर कोई है तो कांग्रेस पार्टी है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के उस समय के शासन, उस समय के शासक ने बांग्लादेश माइग्रेंट्स को वोटर लिस्ट में शामिल करने, राशन कार्ड देने और जमीन का पट्टा देने का पाप किया है, अपराध किया है। यह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने किया है। इसकी भी जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस को लेनी पड़ेगी।

मैडम चेयरपर्सन, आज एलओपी नहीं हैं और डेप्युटी एलओपी भी बाहर हैं। जब डेप्युटी एलओपी भाषण दे रहे थे, तो पाकिस्तान की मीडिया में उनका न्यूज़ दिखाया जा रहा था। मैं उसका फोटो भी दे सकता हूँ। यदि आप मांगेंगी, तो पूरा फोटो, पूरा रिकॉर्ड का डाटा मैं आपके सामने जमा कर सकता हूँ।

पाकिस्तानी मीडिया क्या बोल रहा है? वह कह रहा है कि भारत की संसद का हाल देखिए, भारत के सांसदों ने, भारत के प्रधानमंत्री, भारत की सामरिक शक्ति के खिलाफ, उसके विरोध में,

उसको नकारने का प्रयास हमारे विरोधी दल के सांसद यहाँ पर कर रहे हैं। मैडम, क्या यह देश के लिए दुख का विषय नहीं है? क्या यह देश के लिए सोचने का विषय नहीं है? हमारे देश की संसद में आज क्या हो रहा है, सांसद क्या वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं, यह पाकिस्तान की मीडिया में आ रहा है। हमारे डेप्युटी एलओपी भाषण देकर गये हैं। मैं डेप्युटी एलओपी को बोलना चाहता हूँ कि डेप्युटी एलओपी के विरोध में असम सरकार ने एसआईटी का गठन किया है। मुझे यह बोलना नहीं चाहिए, लेकिन आज मुझे बोलना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि इसी कारण से एसआईटी बनायी गई है।... * ... (व्यवधान) यह डबल स्टैंडर्ड नहीं चलेगा। ... (व्यवधान)

22.28 hrs

At this stage, Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

मैं यह तथ्य के आधार पर बोल सकता हूँ। कांग्रेस पार्टी के डेप्युटी एलओपी के खिलाफ असम गवर्नमेंट ने जो एसआईटी का गठन किया है, उसका भी परिणाम 10 सितम्बर को आएगा।... (व्यवधान)

मैडम चेयरपर्सन, हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए।... (व्यवधान) ऐसा नहीं चलेगा।... (व्यवधान) वे भाषण झाड़कर चले गए। हमने उनको पूरा सुना।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यदि कोई ऐसा विषय होगा, तो उसे रिकॉर्ड से निकाल दिया जाएगा। आप लोग बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री दिलीप शइकीया : यह डबल स्टैंडर्ड नहीं चलेगा।... (व्यवधान) मैडम चेयरपर्सन, पहले हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगर ऐसा कोई विषय होगा, तो उसे सदन की कार्यवाही से निकाल दिया

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

जाएगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज, आप लोग अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री दिलीप शइकीया : मैडम, इन लोगों को मिर्ची लगेगी, इनको मिर्ची जरूर लगेगी क्योंकि यह सत्य है। जो सत्य बोलता है, वह उनको सहन नहीं होता है।… (व्यवधान) जो सच है, वह कांग्रेस पार्टी को हजम नहीं होता है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगर ऐसा कोई शब्द आया है, तो उसे कार्यवाही से निकाल दिया जाएगा।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री दिलीप शइकीया : मैडम चेयरपर्सन, यह बात इनको हजम करनी है।… (व्यवधान) ये लोग जब बोल रहे थे, तो हम पूरी तरह से सुन रहे थे।… (व्यवधान) सत्य को सुनने का भी साहस होना चाहिए। … (व्यवधान) सत्य को सुनने की क्षमता रखें।… (व्यवधान) जो सत्य है, उसे कोई मिटा नहीं सकता है।… (व्यवधान) जो सत्य है, वह हमेशा सत्य ही रहता है। उसे कोई मिटा नहीं सकता है।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगर रिकॉर्ड में कोई ऐसा शब्द है, तो उसे कार्यवाही से निकाल दिया जाएगा।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री दिलीप शइकीया : आपके समय में क्या हुआ? आपको शर्म आनी चाहिए।… (व्यवधान) जब आपकी पहली सरकार बनी, तो कश्मीर का वन-थर्ड लैंड पाकिस्तान ऑक्युपाइड कश्मीर बन गया। वह पीओके बन गया है।… (व्यवधान) आपको शर्म करनी चाहिए। आप लोगों को क्यों शर्म नहीं है? … (व्यवधान) आपको शर्म करनी चाहिए।… (व्यवधान) मैं बोल रहा हूँ। आप लोग बैठिए। आप लोगों को बोलना है।… (व्यवधान) इस तरह से वेल में आने से और प्रोटेस्ट करने से सत्य ढक नहीं जाएगा ।… (व्यवधान) सत्य, सत्य ही रहेगा ।… (व्यवधान) मैडम, ऐसा नहीं होता है ।… (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, यह इनकी आदत है। देश के खिलाफ कुछ यूनिवर्सिटी बनी है। उस यूनिवर्सिटी के कुछ फैन्स भी हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया आप लोग अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाकर बैठिए। अगर ऐसा कोई शब्द बोला गया है, तो उसे कार्यवाही से निकाल दिया जाएगा। कृपया आप अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाकर बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान) *

श्री दिलीप शइकीया : सभापति महोदया, उस यूनिवर्सिटी के फैन्स भी हैं, यह वहां दिखाई देता है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं फिर से एक बात बोलना चाहता हूं। आप थोड़ा-सा हजम कीजिए। हमने भी हजम किया है। देश के स्वार्थ और भारत के हित में कभी कुछ सच भी हजम करना सीखना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

22.31 hrs

At this stage Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring, Sushri Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

सभापति महोदया, मैं फिर से एक बार आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की जो विजनरी लीडरशिप है, भारत के सैन्य बल की जो शक्ति और सामर्थ्य है, मैं उसको सैल्यूट करता हूं। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी और विपक्ष के लोगों से विनती करता हूं कि आप लोग भी सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) अगर वॉक आउट करना है, तो कीजिए कोई इश्यू नहीं है। आज जो पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर है, वह जल्द ही भारत का हिस्सा बनेगा। आप कान खोलकर सुन लीजिए। वह जल्द ही भारत का हिस्सा बनेगा। आपकी मंशा भारत के टुकड़े करने की है। उस मंशा को भाजपा और नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार कभी वास्तव में स्वीकार नहीं करेगी। पाकिस्तान के पास जो हिस्सा है, भारत में उसका विलय होगा। यह हर भारतवासी का संकल्प है। ... (व्यवधान)

* Not recorded.

महोदया, मैं इकबाल साहब की एक कविता सुनाकर अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा। भाइयों, आप भी सुन लीजिए।

"सारे जहां से अच्छा, हिन्दोस्तां हमारा,

हम बुलबुले हैं इसकी, ये गुलसितां हमारा"।

आप लोग भी हमारे साथ शामिल हो जाइए। आपको उस तरफ ज्यादा दिनों तक बैठने की जरूरत नहीं है। आपको बहुत सालों तक उधर बैठना पड़ेगा। आपको कम से कम 20-25 साल तक तो बैठना ही पड़ेगा। आप लोग जल्दी ही हमारी तरफ आ जाइए, तो हम सब लोग एक साथ भारत को वर्ष 2047 तक विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने का प्रयास करेंगे।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सभापति महोदया, मैं सबसे पहले आपको धन्यवाद दूंगा कि आज आपने सदन में पहलगाम में आतंकवादी हमले के बाद हुए 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर विशेष चर्चा रखी है और उस चर्चा में मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है।

महोदया, जिस तरह से वाद-विवाद चल रहा था, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। यह सदन लगातार पांच दिनों तक बाधित रहा है। पूरा देश यह देख रहा है। उसका क्या कारण था? अगर यही होना था, तो पहले दिन ही यह होना चाहिए, ताकि सदन पांच दिनों तक बाधित न होता। पूरे देश के जवान, किसान और हर व्यक्ति हमसे जवाब मांग रहा है। वे कह रहे हैं कि आप दिल्ली में हैं, क्या आपने सदन में हमारा मामला उठाया या नहीं? आपने बेरोजगारी, किसान और जवानों का मामला उठाया या नहीं?

निश्चिच रूप से मैं अध्यक्ष जी, पक्ष और विपक्ष के सभी नेताओं को धन्यवाद दूंगा, क्योंकि आज सदन ऑर्डर में है। आज इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय अर्थात् 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर हर भारतीय के मन में यह भावना थी कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर खुले रूप से चर्चा होनी चाहिए। आज इस सदन के विद्वान सदस्यों ने अपनी-अपनी बात रखी है।

सभापति महोदया, निश्चित रूप से 22 अप्रैल, 2025 को पहलगाम में 26 लोगों से धर्म पूछकर उनकी हत्या की गई थी, वह एक निंदनीय कृत्य था। उस पल जिसने भी टेलीविजन और सोशल

मीडिया पर उस खबर को देखा था, हर घर में रुदन था, बच्चे, महिलाएं और बूढ़े सभी एक ही बात कह रहे थे कि बहुत गलत हुआ है। हम आज भी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। मोदी जी ने 11 सालों तक सुरक्षा की गारंटी के नाम पर हमसे वोट लिया है, उन्होंने यह बात कही थी कि अगर एनडीए की सरकार बनेगी, तो हम शहादत नहीं होने देंगे, हिन्दुस्तान सुरक्षित होगा। … (व्यवधान)

22.34 hrs (Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

महोदय, उस हमले में 26 लोगों की निर्मम हत्या कर दी गई थी। कुछ महिलाओं की नई-नई शादी हुई थी, उनके सामने उनके पति की हत्या कर दी गई थी। यह एक घृणित कृत्य था। पाकिस्तान द्वारा जिन आतंकवादियों को पनाह दी जाती है, जिस आतंकवाद का पोषण पाकिस्तान कर रहा है, उसी के आतंकवादियों द्वारा पहलगाम के अंदर यह दहशतगर्दी की गई।

सभापति महोदय, दुर्भाग्य से हमारे सिस्टम के अंदर भी कोई चूक रही होगी। पहलगाम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर नहीं है, लेकिन, वहां तक ये आतंकी कैसे पहुंचे? क्या अपना खुफिया तंत्र इतना कमजोर हो चुका है? अगर पहलगाम के अंदर इतनी बड़ी संख्या में पर्यटक आते हैं, तो आपके सुरक्षा के क्या इंतजाम थे? आप 15-20 लोग लगा सकते थे। हमला होने के कितनी देर बाद लोग वहां पहुंचे? स्थानीय लोगों ने मदद की। आपकी मिलिट्री के लोग बहुत लेट पहुंचे। यह निश्चित रूप से बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य था। पूरा देश उस दिन रोया था और मोदी जी से बार-बार यही कह रहा था अब कब जगोगे, कब उठोगे? आप तो कह रहे थे कि पीओके पर कब्जा कर लेंगे। आपको 303 सीटें दीं, आपको 350 सीटें दीं, अबकि बार भी एनडीए को 300 पार कराया। आखिर कब करोगे? आपका तो नारा ही यही था कि जब हमारी सरकार आएगी, तो हम पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर पर कब्जा करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने लगातार वर्ष 2014, वर्ष 2019 और वर्ष 2024 के अंदर यह बात कही थी। हर हिंदुस्तानी के मन के अंदर एक ही बात थी कि अबकी बार पाकिस्तान का इलाज हो जाएगा। निश्चित रूप से इज़रायल जैसे छोटे देश भी हैं, जो अपनी लड़ाई खुद के दम पर लड़ रहे हैं। वहीं 140 करोड़ की आबादी का भारत देश, जिसकी सेना विश्व के अंदर सबसे मजबूत सेना है। जब भी सेनाओं की बात आती है, तो कारगिल युद्ध के दौरान 20,000 फीट ऊंची पहाड़ियों पर अगर

50 किलो गोला-बारूद और एके-47 लेकर विकट परिस्थितियों के अंदर पहाड़ी पर चढ़कर किसी ने लड़ाई लड़ी, तो हिंदुस्तान की सेना ने लड़ी। … (व्यवधान) जाट रेजिमेंट के हमारे जवानों ने लड़ी, यह अमेरिका के अखबारों के अंदर छपा था।

सभापति महोदय, बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि 22 अप्रैल को घटना घटित हुई और 8 मई की रात को ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की शुरुआत हुई। यह दो दिन तक चला। आपने कहा कि पाकिस्तान घुटनों के बल आ गया। देश के मीडिया ने यह कहा कि कराची पहुंच गए, लाहौर पर कब्जा कर लिया, इस्लामाबाद पर झंडा फहराने वाले हैं, तो हमें लगा कि हो गया काम, पाकिस्तान तो सुबह तक आ जाएगा। … (व्यवधान) आपने नाम भी 'सिंदूर' रखा। ऐसा लग रहा था कि भारत पाकिस्तान की मांग में सिंदूर भर रहा है। जब सिंदूर नाम रखा, तो बिलकुल ऐसा ही यह लग रहा था। … (व्यवधान) खुद तो आपने आधा घंटे तक भाषण दे दिया और मुझे आप जाने के लिए कह रहे हैं? … (व्यवधान) आप कमाल कर रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान) हमारे हिंदू धर्म के अंदर सिंदूर का मतलब है कि महिलाएं अपने पति को अपना सिंदूर मानती हैं और वे सिंदूर से अपनी मांग भरती हैं कि यह मेरा पति है। … (व्यवधान) सिंदूर तो भारत ने पाकिस्तान की मांग में भर दिया, पाकिस्तान तो भारत की पत्नी हो गई। अब बस विदाई बाकी है, आप पाकिस्तान को लेकर आ जाओ। … (व्यवधान) हो गया सारा काम। … (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि हमने इस सदन के अंदर चर्चा की। सारी बातें वाद-विवाद, हंसी-मजाक भी चली और आरोप-प्रत्यारोप भी चले। लेकिन, जिस तरह के आरोप, अब तो आप सभापति की चेयर पर बैठे हैं। आपके पूरे आरोप शायद इन्होंने सुने नहीं, लेकिन, मैंने सुन लिए थे और समझ लिए थे। मैं दोबारा नहीं बताऊंगा कि आपने क्या कहा था।

सभापति महोदय, दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हिंदुस्तान के अंदर आतंकवाद नया नहीं है। पहले भी लगातार आतंकवाद था, चाहे कांग्रेस की सरकार रही हो या बीजेपी की सरकार रही हो। आतंकी तो लोक सभा के अंदर घुस गए थे। यदि आतंकी लोक सभा के अंदर थोड़ा सा आगे आ जाते और उस समय के हमारे पार्लियामेंट सिक्योरिटी के जवान शहादत नहीं देते, तो कितने एमपीज़ मारे जाते।

… (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, क्या हो गया? … (व्यवधान) आप मेरी बात सुनिए। आप 10.30 – 11 बजे बुलवा रहे हैं, खबर तो अखबार में छपनी नहीं है, यह तो तय है। सिर्फ सोशल मीडिया से ही काम निकलेगा। … (व्यवधान) हम ही यहां बैठे हैं, इसका मतलब है कि हम मजबूत लोग हैं, जो सेना के सम्मान के लिए रात के बारह तक भी हाउस के अंदर बैठे हुए हैं। … (व्यवधान) अभी हाउस में सांसदों की 150 से ज्यादा संख्या नहीं होगी, लेकिन, हम सेना के सम्मान के लिए यहां बैठे हैं। … (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मेरे दो-तीन प्रमुख विषय हैं। एक विषय है कि घुसपैठ कैसे हुई? इस मामले की जांच होनी चाहिए कि आखिर घुसपैठ कैसे हुई? उसकी जांच क्या रही? ऐसा नहीं हो कि सबकुछ ठीक है, भाषण दिया और चलते बने। देश जानना चाहता है। आज यह सोशल मीडिया का जमाना है, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को जानने का अधिकार है।

आप जो अग्निवीर योजना लाए, उसके आने के बाद सेना का मनोबल गिर गया। मेरी यह मांग रहेगी, मिनिस्टर लोग यहां बैठे हैं, कि आप इस अग्निवीर योजना को समाप्त करें, क्योंकि अगली बार अगर कोई बात हो गई, तो … (व्यवधान) मैं सही कह रहा हूं, आपको पता ही नहीं है। … (व्यवधान) आप कौन सा सेना में जाते हो? … (व्यवधान) मैं तो उस जाति से आता हूं, जिस जाति से सबसे ज्यादा लोग सेना के अंदर जाते हैं और सबसे ज्यादा शहादत देते हैं। … (व्यवधान) व्यापारी लोगों को क्या पता सेना क्या होती है। … (व्यवधान)

मेरी मांग है कि अग्निवीर योजना को समाप्त करके पूर्व की भांति सेना भर्ती रैलियां कराई जाएं। इस विषय पर प्रधानमंत्री जी जब जवाब दें, तो बताएं कि इसका नाम 'सिंदूर' क्यों रखा, सिंदूर कहां भरा, यह बात भी पूरी तरह प्रधानमंत्री जी के जवाब में आनी चाहिए। … (व्यवधान)

हम सेना को सल्यूट करते हैं और सीज़फायर के बाद जो लोग मारे गए, उनको भी हम नमन करते हैं और श्रद्धांजलि देते हैं। … (व्यवधान)

धन्यवाद।

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI (MACHILIPATNAM): Sir, at the outset on behalf of my party and My party President, Shri Pawan Kalyan Garu, hon. Deputy CM of Andhra Pradesh, I express my deepest condolences to the families who lost their loved ones in the tragic terrorist attack on 22nd April in Pahalgam. No words can truly capture the depth of this loss. This was not just an attack on individuals; it was an attack on humanity. With immense pride and honour, I salute the bravery and precision of our Defence Forces, who launched Operation Sindoor, and the NDA Government for the bold step.

With reference to the great Hindi poet, Dinakar ji, Pawan Kalayan Garu quoted his two lines:

"वीरता जहाँ पर नहीं, पुण्य का क्षय है,

वीरता जहाँ पर नहीं, स्वार्थ की जय है।"

And we showed our bravery teaching our enemy in his own language. Sir, it was a well-planned mission targeting nine major terrorist camps with minimal collateral damage. Our intention was to only destroy terrorist camps. This operation was a shining example of coordination among India's Armed Forces under the decisive leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. I also appreciate the Government of India for taking bold steps including the suspension of the Indus Waters Treaty which governs the distribution of water between India and Pakistan.

Such actions will strengthen India's efforts to isolate Pakistan globally for its continued patronage of terrorism showing no regard for international peace. The international community stood by India in the aftermath of this heinous

attack. The UK Foreign Secretary, Mr. David Cameron, stated “India has every reason to be outraged”. Russia called for peace but clearly condemned all forms of terrorism. The nations including Israel, the USA, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE expressed their strong support for India's position. The United Nations also condemned the attack. In a firm statement, the UN stressed the need to hold the perpetrators, organisers, financiers, and sponsors of these reprehensible acts of terrorism accountable and bring them to justice. India's mature and strategic response backed by international support, including from the European Union, demonstrates the strength of our democracy and our commitment to global peace and security.

श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : माननीय महोदय जी, मैं आज ‘ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर’ पर अपने विचार साझा करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। ‘ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर’ की कामयाबी के लिए सर्वप्रथम, मैं हमारी सेना को एवं हमारे देशवासियों को बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ। ‘ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर’ को सफल बनाने के लिए हमारी सेना को मैं दिल की गहराइयों से नमन और वंदन करता हूँ। ‘ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर’ में शहीद हुए वीरों एवं पहलगाम के आतंकी हमले में मारे गए सभी निर्दोष एवं मासूम लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। मैं भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि परमात्मा परमेश्वर उन सभी की आत्मा को परम शांति प्रदान करें।

हमारी भारत की भूमि हमेशा से वीरों एवं वीरांगनाओं की भूमि मानी गई है। हमारी भारत भूमि हमारे कोली समाज की झलकारीबाई, झांसी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई जैसी वीरांगनाओं की अदम्य साहस, शूरवीरता एवं पराक्रम की साक्षी रही है। इस बार भी हमारी सरकार ने फिर से हमारी बेटी कर्नल सोफिया कुरैशी व विंग कमांडर व्योमिका सिंह और उनकी टीम के जरिये वही साहस, वीरता एवं पराक्रम से दुनिया को परिचित कराया है। ‘ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर’ से दुनिया को पता चला है कि हमारी बेटियाँ भी हमारे बेटों से कम नहीं है। मेरा तो मानना यह है कि हमारी बेटियाँ तो बेटों से भी आगे

हैं।

महोदय, हमारे भारत ने कभी भी किसी पर युद्ध थोपा नहीं है। हमारा देश कभी भी युद्ध का पक्षधर नहीं रहा है, बल्कि हमारे देश की सभ्यता और संस्कृति "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम" को मानने वाली है। हमारा भारत हमेशा से अमन और शांति का प्रहरी रहा है, किंतु जब-जब किसी ने गुस्ताखी कर हमारी भारतमाता को लहुलुहान करने की कोशिश की है, तब-तब हमने एकजूट होकर उनको मुंहतोड़ जवाब दिया है, जिसका इतिहास साक्षी रहा है। चाहे वर्ष 1947-48 हो, चाहे वर्ष 1965 या 1971 हो या फिर वर्ष 1999 का कारगिल का युद्ध हो या फिर 29 सितंबर, 2016 का सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक हो, गुस्ताखी करने वाले को हमने हर बार उनकी औकात दिखाते हुए उनको घर में घुसकर मारा है। इतना ही नहीं, वर्ष 1971 में पाकिस्तान के दो टुकड़े कर बांग्लादेश बना डाला था।

अब फिर से पाकिस्तान का कायमी इलाज करने का वक्त आ गया है। पीओके हमारा था, है और हमें जल्द से जल्द इसे अपने साथ ले लेना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान के टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर पाकिस्तान के हर प्रांत को आज़ाद देश बना देना चाहिए जैसे हमने बांग्लादेश बनाया था। जिसकी शुरुआत पाकिस्तान से आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे बलूच लोगों को उनकी आज़ादी में खुला सहयोग देकर बांग्लादेश की तरह बलूचिस्तान को भी आज़ाद कराकर एक बलूचिस्तान देश बनाकर की जानी चाहिए। पाकिस्तान को ऐसे ही सबक मिलेगा।

साथ ही हमें यह भी याद रखना चाहिए कि इस युद्ध में कौन-कौन से देश हमारे साथ थे और कौन-कौन से देश पाकिस्तान के साथ थे, जिन्होने हमारे विरुद्ध पाकिस्तान का साथ दिया है। उनके खिलाफ भी हमें कड़ा रुख अपनाने की जरूरत है। पाकिस्तान की कोई औकात नहीं है कि वह हमारे साथ उलझने की हिमाकत करे, लेकिन चाइना उसे चाबी भरता रहता है। इस वक्त भी हमने देखा है कि तुर्की एवं चाइना ने खुलकर पाकिस्तान का सहयोग किया है और वे पाकिस्तान के साथ खड़े रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान का साथ देने वाले तुर्की एवं चाइना जैसे देशों के साथ व्यापार सहित हर प्रकार के संबंध पूरी तरह से समाप्त कर दिए जाने चाहिए।

माननीय महोदय, मैं एक बार फिर से 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' की कामयाबी के लिए अपने देश की

वीर सेना एवं भारत सरकार को शुभकामनाएँ तथा आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। क्योंकि हमने सिर्फ पाकिस्तान को ही नहीं हराया, बल्कि हमने तुर्की एवं चाइना जैसे देशों को भी 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' के माध्यम से धूल चटाई है, जो पाकिस्तान का कन्धा इस्तेमाल कर हमारे विरुद्ध लड़ रहे थे।

मैं आपका भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। धन्यवाद।

श्री आगा सैय्यद रूहुल्लाह मेहदी (श्रीनगर) : ऑनरेबल चेयरपर्सन सर, मैं सबसे पहले जम्मू-कश्मीर की अवाम की तरफ से उन सभी घरवालों को इस मुल्क के शहरियों को ताजियत पेश करना चाहता हूं, जिनका बेगुनाह खून बहाया गया और बेगुनाहों का कत्ल किया गया। उम्मीद है कि खुदा उनके कातिलों को कैफर-ए-किरदार तक पहुंचाये और जल्द ही पहुंचाये। जम्मू-कश्मीर की अवाम और कश्मीर की अवाम बिल-ख़ुसूस इस दहशदगर्दी के वाक्या से उसी हद तक नफरत करते हैं तथा जाहिर भी किया। जिस हद तक इस ऐवान ने आज जाहिर किया, बल्कि उससे ज्यादा जम्मू-कश्मीर ने इस दहशदगर्दी का एहसास किया। यही वजह है कि कश्मीर की अवाम उस वाक्या के बाद ही मस्जिदों से बाहर आई, दुकानें बंद की, तिजारते बंद की, बिजनैस बंद किया, रूटीन लाइफ बंद की। इस कत्ले नाहक के खिलाफ सरापा एहतेजाज हो रहा है, क्योंकि जम्मू-कश्मीर की अवाम और कश्मीर की अवाम बिल-खुसूस खून के बहने को जानती हैं, कत्ल होने को जानती है। उन घरों में क्या बीतती है, उस एहसास को समझती है। इसलिए बिला शर्त-उ-शुरूर इंसानियत के हवाले से, हम शहरी होने के हवाले से, बेगुनाहों होने के हवाले से, जम्मू-कश्मीर की अवाम ने जिम्मेदारी का एहसास किया और जिम्मेदारी निभाई। इस वाक्या के खिलाफ सड़कों पर निकले, दहशदगर्दी के खिलाफ सड़कों पर निकले।

अफसोस इस बात का है कि इस मुल्क में इंस्टीट्यूशंस ने, चाहे वह गवर्नमेंट हो, चाहे वह मीडिया हो, चाहे मुख्तलिफ एजेंसीज़ हो, पाकिस्तान के साथ जंग छेड़ने से पहले जम्मू-कश्मीर की अवाम के साथ, कश्मीर की अवाम के साथ कैसे जंग छेड़े? जब भी इस तरह के वाक्यात होते हैं, चाहे पहलगाम में हो, चाहे पुलवामा में हो, चाहे उरी में हो, तो आप यह देख लीजिए कि बाकियों के

साथ जंग बाद में छेड़ी जाती है, पहले कश्मीर की अवाम के साथ जंग छेड़ी जाती है।

पुलवामा का वाक्या हुआ, धारा 370 हटाई गई। आपने इसे गैर-जम्हूरी तरीके से हटाया, इसे नाजायज तरीके से हटाया। आज भी पुलवामा के हवाले से कश्मीर के लोगों को जो पुलवामा से श्रीनगर ट्रैवेल करते हैं, उनको हर रोज गुलामी का एहसास कराया जाता है। हर पांच किलोमीटर के बाद, हर रोज उनकी गाड़ियों को रोका जाता है। बाकियों के साथ जंग बाद में छेड़ी गई, लेकिन पहले कश्मीर के अवाम के साथ जंग छेड़ी गई। दो हजार से भी ज्यादा जवानों को बंद किया गया। किसी कानून का लिहाज रखे बगैर, किस कानून के तहत दो हजार से ज्यादा लोगों को, हमारे बच्चों को दूसरे दिन से उठाए गए, उनको बदनाम किया गया, जेलों में रखा गया। मीडिया, सोशल मीडिया पर कश्मीर के लोगों को बदनाम किया गया। कश्मीर के लोगों को इस हद तक बदनाम किया गया कि 11 से ज्यादा वायलेंस के केसेज हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन केसेज, उत्तराखंड में तीन केसेज, पंजाब, दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश में, जहां पर 100 से ज्यादा कश्मीर के लोगों को, उनमें कुछ छात्र थे, वे ताजिर थे, वे बिजनेसमैन थे, उनको पीटा गया, उनको मारा गया। उनको भगाया गया, उनको हॉस्टल्स से भगाया गया, सड़कों से हटाया गया।...(व्यवधान)

आप बात करने दीजिए। आप घंटों तक बोलते रहें।...(व्यवधान) क्या किसी ने सुबह से लेकर अभी तक यह बात ऐवान में कही है कि बाकियों के साथ जंग बाद में छेड़ी गई, बाकियों तरफ मिसाइल्स और बम्स बाद में फेके गए, इस सानेह के बाद कश्मीर के 13 बेगुनाह घरों में यह कह कर ब्लास्ट किया गया कि वे सस्पेक्ट्स के घर हैं। शायद ही वे मुल्जिम हो सकते हैं। वहां 13 घर ब्लास्ट किए गए, यह किस कानून के तहत हुआ? क्या जम्मू-कश्मीर आपके लिए एक जमीन है? यहां के लोग बदकिश्मती से आपके हाथ में आए हैं जिनका कोई कानूनी और आइनी हक नहीं होना चाहिए? क्या कोई कानून है, जिस कानून के तहत उनको इंसाफ की नजर से देखा जाए, बराबरी की नजर से देखा जाए। इस मुल्क का कौन-सा कानून कहता है कि सस्पेक्ट की बुनियाद पर।...(व्यवधान) आप बैठ जाइए। आप बात करने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान) इस मुल्क का कौन-सा कानून है। जब एक दहशतगर्दी का वाक्या हो और दूसरे दिन हमारे फोर्सेज उठे, रैंडम्ली घरों को चुनें और कहें कि ये

सस्पेक्ट्स के घर हैं और ब्लास्ट किया जाए। 12 घरों को ब्लास्ट किया गया। हमारे 2000 से ज्यादा जवान बंद हैं।...(व्यवधान) इसमें गलत क्या है? आपके लिए यह कश्मीर है? आप घरों को ब्लास्ट करें और कहें कि इसमें गलत क्या है? आप बेगुनाहों को बंद करें और यह कहें कि गलत क्या है, तो यह है आपकी हकीकत।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री आगा सैय्यद रूहुल्लाह मेहदी : यही चेहरा दुनिया को दिख रहा है तो यहां पर ढोंग क्यों है?...(व्यवधान) जम्हूरियत की ढोंग क्यों है? यही हकीकत है।...(व्यवधान) हम कश्मीरियों का कत्ल करने के लिए हैं।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री पप्पू यादव जी।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं वाद-विवाद में नहीं जाउंगा, मैं सबसे पहले अपने पराक्रमी सेना के लिए बोलूंगा, जिन्होंने अद्वितीय पराक्रम दिखाया, भले ही हमारी नीति ने उनके पराक्रम को लक्ष्य तक नहीं पहुंचाया। हम सभी का जीवन मन, धन सेना के प्रति आजीवन और उनके परिवार के प्रति समर्पण है। जो भाई-बहन, परिवार के लोगों ने देश के 26 शहीद को हमने खोया, हृदय की गहराइयों से उनका श्रद्धांजलि देता हूं। इसके साथ ही कश्मीर के आवाम को जिन्होंने आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में हमेशा हर मोर्चे पर शहादत दी है। मैं उस परिवार को, उन पिट्ठू भाइयों को, उस घोड़े वाले, जिन्होंने पहलगाम में हमारे बच्चों को हिफाजत की, उनको दिल की गहराइयों से सदन और देश, हम सब उनके प्रति कृतज्ञ हैं।

पुलवामा क्यों हुआ? पुलवामा के बाद उरी से लेकर पहलगाम तक छोटी-बड़ी लगभग 23 से 24 बड़ा हमला हुआ। ग्यारह साल नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी प्रधानमंत्री रहे। धारा 370 का ढ़िढोरा पीटा

गया और यह कहा गया कि धारा 370 को खत्म करने के बाद आतंकवादी कमजोर हो जाएंगे और खत्म हो जाएंगे। धारा 370 हटाए जाने के बाद भी आतंकवादी हमला बढ़ा, हमारे सैनिकों की शहादत हुई और भारत के स्वाभिमान और सम्मान पर ठेस पहुंचा। मेरा सवाल सरकार से है कि तीन क्विंटल बारूद पुलवमा में कैसे आया। पुलवामा की घटना के बाद आप एक नया चुनाव भी लड़ लिए। भगवान का तो राजनीतिकरण होता ही है, जब आप राष्ट्रवाद की बात करते हैं तो आपको मानवतावाद की पहले बात करनी पड़ेगी।

"संगच्छध्वं संवदध्वं

सं वो मनांसि जानताम्

देवा भागं यथा पूर्वे

सञ्जानाना उपास

समानी व आकूति: समाना हृदयानि व: |

समानमस्तु वो मनो यथा व: सुसहासति"

इसी में भारत की पूरी संस्कृति है, सनातन परंपरा है, वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम, पूरा सर्व धर्म समभाव, सार्वभौमिकता है। इससे हमारा भारत पूरी दुनिया में गौरान्वित होता है। हम नेता और पार्टी के लोग किसी भी छोटी-बड़ी घटना का राजनीतिकरण करते हैं। मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि हम संविधान की सोवरन की बात नहीं कर पाते। हम संविधान की बात पर आते हैं तो वन जस्टिस की बात नहीं होती।

मान्यवर, यह देश तीन क्विंटल बारूद के बारे में जानना चाहता है कि उसके बाद क्या हुआ? पुलवामा पर चुनाव लड़ लिए, लेकिन पुलावामा की घटना जिन लोगों ने की, हमारे भारत में भी लोग गद्दार थे, क्या उनके बारे में सदन में कभी चर्चा होगी। जैसे नोटबंदी की चर्चा नहीं हुई, जीएसटी की चर्चा नहीं हुई। हम इंटेलिजेंस फेलयर की बात करते हैं, पुलवामा में इंटेलिजेंस फेलयर था, हमारे सैनिक को सब कुछ पता था, आपने उसे दबाने का प्रयास किया। हमारे सैनिक दुनिया से लड़ सकते हैं, पाकिस्तान की बात मत कीजिए। मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि पाकिस्तान हमारे सामने कुछ भी नहीं

है। आप उठते, सोते पाकिस्तान, कब्रिस्तान, श्मशान, ईद, बकरीद, तलाब, एनआरसी के अलावे पाकिस्तान और जिन्ना जितना आपने किया, उतना हम सनातन कर लिए होते तो हमारी किस्मत चमक गई होती।

23.00 hrs

सभापति जी, पाकिस्तान की बात करके आप राजनीति को जिंदा रखते हैं क्योंकि आपकी दुकान सिर्फ पाकिस्तान से चलती है। जिस दिन आप हिंदू-मुसलमान करना बंद कर देंगे, उस दिन आप एक सीट नहीं जीत पाएंगे। पहलगाम के बाद आपने राजनीति की और भावनात्मक 'सिंदूर' के नाम को ले आए। मैं पहला सवाल आपसे पूछता हूं कि हमारे सैनिक डेढ़ सौ-दो सौ मीटर की दूरी पर थे। उन्हें खबर नहीं थी कि पहलगाम में यह घटना होने वाली है। हमारी पुलिस फोर्स को पता नहीं था, हमारी इंटेलीजेंस को पता नहीं था और पता नहीं दिल्ली से किसके आर्डर थे जिससे पहलगाम को खोला गया। यह बात जानना सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। इंटेलीजेंस क्या गृह मंत्री जी देखते हैं? क्या गृह मंत्री जी को किसी बात की जानकारी नहीं थी?

सभापति जी, मैं आपको नेपाल से दूरी और चीन की घुसपैठ की बात करूंगा। वर्ष 2015 में कथित ब्लोकेड के बाद नेपाल की भारत विरोधी भावना बढ़ी। नेपाल ने भारत से दूर होकर चीन से सैन्य और आर्थिक समझौता किया। नेहरू जी और राजीव गांधी जी के समय नेपाल भारत का मित्र था। मालदीव में इंडिया और पर्यटन बहिष्कार, वर्ष 2023-24 में भारत विरोधी बयान, भारतीय सेना की वापसी, मालदीव ने चीन की गोद में जगह बनाई और भारत मौन रहा। इंदिरा गांधी जी के समय भारत-मालदीव समुद्री संरक्षक, बीएसएफ गोलीबारी, बांग्लादेश और भारत विरोधी बातें, भारत के खिलाफ जनभावना बढ़ी, चीन ने वहां बंदरगाह परियोजना शुरू की। वर्ष 1971 में इंदिरा गांधी जी ने बांग्लादेश बनवाया। श्रीलंका ने राष्ट्रीय अनुबंध रद्द किए, नए राष्ट्रपति ने भारत समर्थित समझौता रद्द किया। ईरान से रिश्तों में गिरावट, चाबाहार पोर्ट परियोजना धीमी हो गई। राजीव जी और इंदिरा जी के समय ईरान भरोसेमंद साझेदार था। एसएआरसीसी, बीआईएम, एसटीसी निष्क्रिय हुआ। तुर्की के साथ टकराव और व्यापारिक गिरावट आई।

महोदय, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि इजराइल को छोड़कर पहली बार आजाद हिंदुस्तान में रूस ने भारत का सपोर्ट नहीं किया। हम चीन की सभी चीजों को इम्पोर्ट करते हैं लेकिन चीन हमारी जमीन को हथियाता है। चीन से बात करने की हमारी हिम्मत नहीं होती है।

* **SHRI DURAI VAIKO (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI):** Hon Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. It was a cowardly and shameful terrorist attack that took place in Pahalgam. We witnessed “An India” although it was injured it was not bowing down. We witnessed “An India” even if it was attacked, it was not tired. We were saddened together on that day. But we stood united. We shed our blood together. Leaving aside all the differences on the basis of caste, religion and creed, without caring about his own life, one person protected the lives of many tourists by treating them as his brothers and fighting against the terrorists. As a Tamil and as an Indian, I salute that ‘ all humane’ brother of Kashmir for sacrificing his own life for the sake of our country. I pay a royal salute to the Indian soldiers and Indian Airforce, who in a successful retaliatory measure, through ‘Operation Sindoor’ attacked the Pakistani support bases and terrorist camps of Pakistan. At the same time, we cannot ignore an important question raised before us. With Kashmir having a thick security cover of paramilitary forces, local police and intelligence personnel, how this terrorist attack could take place in an organised manner without being sensed by us prior the attack. Every route and every hilltop of this Kashmir’s Baisaran Valley has been under careful surveillance all the

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

time.

There were reports claiming that terrorists were attacking and killing our innocent citizens without any hurdle for 20 minutes. Who should be held responsible for this? Even though, this is not the time to say accusations, I raise this question as this is time for introspection. Whether the duty of our Indian intelligence personnel was up to the mark? Whether the intelligence inputs were seen as exaggeration or perceived as wrong? This Government has not answered these questions so far. These questions are not for the erason to blame anyone. We are duty-bound to provide justice to those who lost their lives and protection to those who are alive. This discussion should not end here. Beyond our boundaries, at a distant unreachable place, these terrorists are roaming scot-free. Till the time we make them bow before law and put behind bars; till the time our people are provided complete protection, our duty will neither be completed nor will come to an end. Our people do not have threats only from the terrorists supported by Pakistan but from different parts of the world. Recently a couple met me in Tamil Nadu. They cried and tried to touch my feet. But I could not wipe away the tears rolling down from their eyes. They had sent their son named Kishore Saravanan to learn Medicine in Russia. But Kishore was arrested along with another person in May, 2023 by mistake, in Russia. All that happened after his arrest, was illegal and inhuman. He was forcibly taken to a Russian military camp. He was physically and mentally tortured to agree to sign and work with Russian Army. He was forcibly sent to the warfront between Russia and Ukraine. I met Hon. Minister for External Affairs

Shri S. Jaishankar and submitted a letter demanding for ensuring the safe release of Kishore Saravanan citing all these details. Not only this student, several other Indian students who went for pursuing education and other Indian citizens who went for jobs or employment in Russia, are suffering in that country.

As per the report of NDTV in Jan 2025, and as per the data of the External Affairs Ministry, so far 126 Indian citizens are misguided and forcibly inducted into the Russian Army and their lives are at stake. Already 12 of them have died and 16 of them are missing. Another 18 persons are struggling in the warfront. There is a need for us to maintain smooth relationship with Russia. I do not deny this. As against the subsidized fuel that Russia supplies to us, can we put one of our Indian citizen's life in to danger. The Union Government, Hon. Prime Minister and Hon. External Affairs Minister, I hold your hands and make a fervent appeal with tears in eyes, that you should strongly condemn this injustice faced by Indians. I urge that Indians, without their consent, should not not be used by Russia in their war against Ukraine. Not only Kishore Saravanan, so many human lives who are in the hold of Russian Army should be brought back to India safely at the earliest. Thank you. Vanakkam.

माननीय सभापति : श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव जी।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, आपने इस बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' चलाने की आवश्यकता इसलिए हुई, क्योंकि पहलगाम अटैक हुआ। पूरा देश सबसे पहले इस बात को जानना चाह रहा है कि आखिर यह अटैक हुआ क्यों? आखिर इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर इतनी अधिक कैसे हुई? घटना के कई महीनों बाद लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर साहब कहते हैं कि मेरी गलती है। हालांकि यह केवल

उनकी गलती नहीं है, यह गलती लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर साहब से लेकर दिल्ली के गृह मंत्रालय तक की है। अत: मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कार्रवाई की गई? अत: इस मौके पर सबसे पहले देश के 26 लोग, जो शहीद हुए, उनको मैं श्रद्धा-सुमन अर्पित करता हूं। सेना की वीरता, बहादुरी, पराक्रम की जितनी भी प्रशंसा की जाए, मैं समझता हूं कि सदन के पास वे शब्द नहीं हैं जो उनकी बहादुरी की तारीफ कर सकें।

इसलिए क्योंकि श्रद्धेय नेताजी ने रक्षा मंत्री रहते हुए सेना के मनोबल को बढ़ाने के लिए जो काम और प्रयास किया था, वह अविस्मरणीय है, उसे कभी कोई भूल नहीं सकता है, विशेषकर सैनिक लोग। उन्होंने रक्षा मंत्री रहते हुए कहा था कि हमारे देश के सैनिक इतने बहादुर हैं कि जब-जब लड़ाई सेना को लड़नी पड़ी तब-तब हमारे देश को कभी हार का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा। वहीं श्रद्धेय नेताजी ने इस बात को भी कहा कि जब-जब देश के नेतृत्व को वार्ता की जरूरत पड़ी तब-तब अक्सर हम वार्ता में हारे हैं। जहाँ हमारे इतने पराक्रमी सैनिक हैं, इतना सफल सिंदूर ऑपरेशन हुआ कि किसी को हवा भी नहीं लगी और सारे आतंकी ठिकाने पूरी तरह से नेस्तनाबूद भी किए। जहाँ पूरे 140 करोड़ देशवासी, चाहे हिन्दू हों, मुस्लिम हों, सिख हों, ईसाई हों, बौद्ध हों, पारसी हों, जैनी हों, देश के एक-एक नागरिक ने इस घटना के बाद सेना के साथ, देश और प्रधानमंत्री जी के साथ रहने का फैसला लिया और पूरे देश के लोगों ने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री जी आगे बढ़ो, पूरा देश आपके साथ है। जहाँ पूरे देश की इतनी बड़ी ताकत साथ में हो, जहाँ इतनी बहादुर और पराक्रमी सेना हो, वहाँ पर सेना की जीत को, सेना का जो सफल ऑपरेशन हुआ, उस सफल ऑपरेशन को किस तरह से दूसरे देश के बैठे हुए राष्ट्रपति, अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति दावा करते हैं कि हमने व्यापार के दबाव में सीजफायर करा दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे देश के लिए शर्म की बात है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी घोषणा करते, कोई दिक्कत नहीं थी। जहाँ चुनाव के समय ... * पाकिस्तान ऑक्यूपाइड कश्मीर को हम छीनकर लाएंगे, एक हेमराज जवान के बदले हम उनके 10-10 जवानों को मारकर आयेंगे, इस तरह के

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

जज्बाती नारे देने वाले हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री, उनकी पूरी पार्टी और सरकार, वहीं पर आप सोचिए कि हमारे देश की अखंडता और संप्रभुता आज कहाँ खड़ी है कि लगातार एक बार, दो बार, तीन बार नहीं, अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति ने 26 बार इस बात की घोषणा की है कि पाकिस्तान और भारत के बीच सीजफायर कराने वाले हम हैं। यह हमारे 140 करोड़ देशवासियों के लिए शर्म का विषय है। सरकार इस पर पूरी तरफ से मौन है।... (व्यवधान) वैसे तो लंबे-लंबे भाषण दिए, सरकार की तरफ से एक भी व्यक्ति ने, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से लेकर, उनके मंत्रियों और उनकी पार्टी के लोगों तक, उनकी सरकार के किसी भी अधिकारी ने आज तक अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति को कंडम नहीं किया है।... (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं इस मौके पर कहना चाहता हूँ, पार्लियामेंट में कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरा देश आपके साथ खड़ा है।... (व्यवधान) पूरा देश आपके साथ खड़ा है।... (व्यवधान) आप उनकी बात को कंडम क्यों नहीं करते हो? ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, आज मैं सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों का भाषण सुन रहा था। मैंने सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों का भाषण सुना। वे इस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं, जैसे विपक्ष के लोगों ने समर्थन न दिया हो। पहलगाम की घटना के पहले दिन से पूरा का पूरा विपक्ष, हमारे नेता आदरणीय अखिलेश यादव जी, कांग्रेस पार्टी के लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन राहुल जी से लेकर पूरा विपक्ष और विपक्ष ही नहीं, पूरे देश का जनमानस जब साथ खड़ा हो तो आज आप ऐसे भाषण दे रहे हो कि जैसे केवल सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों ने युद्ध जीत लिया हो। यह युद्ध भारत देश की सेना ने जीता है। यह युद्ध हमारे 140 करोड़ लोगों की जो ताकत है, उस ताकत ने जीता है।

महोदय, इसलिए मैं सदन में खड़े होकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी को यह अधिकार नहीं है, हमारे देश का जो नागरिक नहीं है, हमारे देश के जो लोग नहीं हैं, चाहे वह अमेरिका हो या दुनिया का कोई भी देश हो, किसी को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह यह बात कहे कि भारत का समझौता हमने कराया है। नेहरू जी की आप लोग दिन भर खड़े होकर आलोचना करते हो, लेकिन मैं फख्र के साथ कहता हूँ कि चाहे नेहरू जी रहे हों, चाहे लोहिया जी रहे हों, चाहे उस समय के कांग्रेसी रहे हों, चाहे

समाजवादी रहे हों,... * ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका धन्यवाद।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव : महोदय, आज इस मौके पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) आप आज तक उनकी आलोचना नहीं कर पाए हैं।... (व्यवधान) आप आलोचना नहीं कर पाए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The unparliamentary word used by him must be expunged.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव : आप आलोचना नहीं कर पाए हैं।... (व्यवधान) आज जाकर कर रहे हो।... (व्यवधान) आप नहीं कर पाए हो।... (व्यवधान) आप अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति की आलोचना अभी तक नहीं कर पाए हो।... (व्यवधान) हम लोग वह लोग हैं, हम वो समाजवादी लोग हैं, नेताजी के रक्षा मंत्री के कार्यकाल में चीन एक किलोमीटर घुसा था, चार किलोमीटर घुसने का काम समाजवादियों ने करके दिखाया था।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैडम, एक्सपंज कर दिया है।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव : समाजवादी लोग घबराने वाले नहीं हैं।... (व्यवधान) पूरा देश आपके साथ है। ... (व्यवधान) आप जवाब क्यों नहीं दे रहे हो? ... (व्यवधान) पूरा देश साथ है।... (व्यवधान) देश के 140 करोड़ लोग आपके साथ हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री जुगल किशोर जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैडम, इन्होंने जो अनपार्लियामेंटरी वर्ड्स यूज किए हैं, उन्हें हमने एक्सपंज कर

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

दिया है।

अब इनकी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जायेगी।

… (व्यवधान)… *

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): It should be removed. … (*Interruptions*) Remove that line. Please say that. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Yes, I will remove the sentence.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: He should not say that. … (*Interruptions*) And it should be removed from the records. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Yes, it is expunged from the records.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: It is completely wrong. … (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Jugal Kishore ji.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, please be seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I wish to say that he has not listened to the Foreign Minister when he spoke. He has not listened to the Defence Minister when he spoke. And above all, while conceding that अच्छा किया, हमने जीता, मगर, he says wrong things that we have not done right. So, I think, his speech should be removed from the records. आगे ये कन्सीड करने के जैसा बोल रहे हैं, पीछे ये 'असत्य'

* Not recorded.

बोल रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

So, you should remove it from the records. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Remove the sentence from the records.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, please behave yourself.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : धर्मेन्द्र यादव जी, आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी, प्लीज़, आप बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Dharmendra Yadav ji, please behave yourself. Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Dharmendra Yadav ji, please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Dharmendra Yadav ji, please do not behave like this.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Jugal Kishore ji.

श्री जुगल किशोर (जम्मू) : आदरणीय सभापति जी, आज 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' के सफल अभियान पर यहां पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसमें आपने मुझे भाग लेने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं उन शहीदों को नमन करना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने पहलगाम नरसंहार में अपनी शहादत दी है। इसके साथ-साथ जम्मू-कश्मीर में चाहे जम्मू हो, पुंछ हो, राजौरी हो या भारत-पाक सीमा पर अन्य जगहों पर पाकिस्तान की गोलाबारी में जिन लोगों की शहादत हुई,

जिन्होंने अपनी जानें गंवाईं, मैं उनको भी नमन करना चाहता हूं। मैं भारतीय सेना के वीरों को नमन करना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' अभियान को सफल बनाया और पाकिस्तान को धूल चटाने का काम किया।

महोदय, 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' भारत की ओर से 6/7 मई की रात में पाकिस्तान और पी.ओ.के. में आतंकी ठिकानों के खिलाफ चलाया गया। यह एक सैन्य अभियान था। यह 22 अप्रैल, 2025 को जम्मू-कश्मीर के पहलगाम नरसंहार के विरोध में था। वहां पर जो आतंकी हमला हुआ, जिसमें 26 भारतीय नागरिकों ने अपनी जानें गंवाई और वहां पर्यटकों की जघन्य हत्या की गयी, यह उसका जवाब था। मैं उसे नरसंहार ही कहूंगा।

महोदय, पाकिस्तान ने अपनी हार को देखते हुए इस दौरान सिविलियंस पर और रिहायशी एरियाज़ में गोलाबारी करने का जो निर्णय लिया, वह बहुत ही निंदनीय था। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पहलगाम में हमारे देश के नागरिक छुट्टियां बिताने गए थे और अपने परिवारजनों के साथ गए थे। उस समय उनका परिवार भी साथ था। उनका धर्म पूछकर उनकी हत्या की गयी और उनके परिवार के सदस्य रोते-बिलखते रहे, लेकिन उनके सामने ही उन्हें गोलियों से भून दिया गया।

महोदय, देश के 26 निहत्थे लोगों की हत्या कर दी गई। यह घटना बहुत ही निंदनीय थी। यह कोई साधारण घटना नहीं थी। यह एक नरसंहार था। इसे हमारा देश बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता था। यह घटना सहन करने योग्य नहीं थी। देश के प्रति अपनी प्राण न्योछावर करने वाले लोगों के प्रति हमने अपनी संवेदना प्रकट की है। जम्मू-कश्मीर के कोने-कोने में भी वहां के लोगों ने इस दहशतगर्दी का विरोध किया। वहां पाकिस्तान के विरोध में धरने-प्रदर्शन हुए और जुलूस भी निकाले गए। उन्होंने मांग की कि पाकिस्तान के विरूद्ध कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, देश के प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी के ऊपर लोगों का विश्वास था। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी ने देश को भरोसा भी दिलाया। उन्होंने कहा कि इस नरसंहार का बदला जरूर लिया जाएगा। इसका परिणाम 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' के रूप में हुआ। पाकिस्तान में आतंकवादियों के प्रशिक्षण शिविरों और उनके आकाओं के ठिकानों को ध्वस्त करने का काम भारतीय सेना ने

'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' के माध्यम से किया।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में, विशेष तौर पर जम्मू, पुंछ, राजौरी शहरों में भी पाकिस्तान ने कई तरह के हमले किए। वहां ड्रोन और मिसाइल के माध्यम से अटैक किया गया। हमारी जो भारतीय सेना थी, उन्होंने अपने डिफेंस सिस्टम के माध्यम से सभी हमलों को विफल कर दिया। इससे पाकिस्तान अपने मंसूबों में विफल रहा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान ने अपनी हार को देखते हुए जम्मू, पुंछ और राजौरी के कई रिहायशी इलाकों में गोलाबारी की। इसमें मंदिर, मस्जिद और गुरूद्वारे को निशाना बनाया गया। उसमें आम नागरिकों की भी शहादत हुई।

महोदय, मैं आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी के प्रति भी आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं। आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी घटना स्थल पर पहुंचे। जो लोग गोलाबारी में मारे गए और जो घायल लोग थे, उनके परिवारों से भी गृह मंत्री जी मिले। इसके अलावा, वहां के पीड़ित लोगों को राहत भी दी गई। वहां पर जो नुकसान हुआ था, उसकी भरपाई करने की भी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की। जिन्होंने अपने परिवार को खोया था, उनके प्रति संवेदना प्रकट की गई और उनके परिवार के एक सदस्य को नौकरी देने का काम किया।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी यहां पर सीजफायर की बात की गई। यहां पर कांग्रेस के कुछ सदस्यों ने सीजफायर की चर्चा की। यूपीए और कांग्रेस के सरकार में जिस प्रकार से सीजफायर का उल्लंघन होता था, उसका जीता-जागता प्रमाण अभी भी मौजूद है। भारत-पाक की सीमा पर आपने देखा होगा कि वहां हमेशा गोलाबारी होती थी। वहां हमारे पशु - मवेशी मारे जाते थे, लेकिन उस समय पाकिस्तान को जवाब नहीं दिया जाता था। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि जब भी पाकिस्तान की तरफ से गोलाबारी होती है, उसका जवाब दिया जाता है। भारत-पाक की सीमा पर हमारे जो किसान रहते हैं, आज वे अमन और चैन से भारत-पाक सीमा पर रह रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप भी पीओके की बात कर रहे हैं, हम भी इसकी बात कर रहे हैं। यह हमारे लिए एक मुसीबत के रूप में खड़ी है। यह मुसीबत कांग्रेस की ही देन है। कांग्रेस के प्रधानमंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी की देन है। अगर उन्होंने उस समय सीजफायर की घोषणा नहीं की होती तो

पूरा का पूरा पीओके जो आज पाकिस्तान के पास है, वह भारत के पास होता। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ उन शहीदों को नमन करते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं। आपने मुझे मौका दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला (झुन्झुनू) : सभापति महोदय, 22 अप्रैल से ले कर आज तक हमारे जितने भी लोगों ने अपनी शहादत दी है, चाहे वे पहलगाम के हों, चाहे हमारी सेना के हों, चाहे हमारे सिविलियन भाई हों, उन सबको मैं अपनी तरफ से श्रद्धांजलि देता हूँ और आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के लिए अपने प्राण न्यौछावर किए।

महोदय, पुलवामा में घटना हुई, यह पूरी तरह से इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का कार्यक्रम 19 अप्रैल का था। इनपुट था कि ऐसी घटना हो सकती है। उसके बाद भी घटना हुई। चाहे वहां जो भी जिम्मेदार थे, उन सबकी यह भयंकर भूल थी। चूंकि जम्मू-कश्मीर केंद्र शासित प्रदेश है, एलजी ने कहा है कि जो भी लैप्सेज़ रहे हैं, उनकी मैं जिम्मेदारी लेता हूँ। पर चूंकि केंद्र शासित प्रदेश है, तो आप भारत सरकार, एलजी के पीछे छुप कर इस घटना से बच नहीं सकते हैं। इस घटना के जो जिम्मेदार हैं, उनको जिम्मेदारी माननी पड़ेगी, तय करनी पड़ेगी। हमारे समय में जब भी ऐसी कोई घटना हुई तो उस पर एक्शन लिया गया। यदि कोई मंत्री जिम्मेदार थे, तो उनको हटाया। कोई अधिकारी जिम्मेदार थे, तो उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इतना समय गुज़रने के बाद भी कोई भी पहलगाम के लिए जिम्मेदारी नहीं तय की गई है। हमारी सेना ने पराक्रम दिखाया। हम उसके सामने नतमस्तक हैं। मैं उस राज्य से आता हूँ, जहां से सबसे ज्यादा सैनिक भारतीय सेना में हैं और उस जिले से आता हूँ, जिसके सबसे अधिक सैनिक भारतीय सेना में हैं। सबसे अधिक उन्होंने शहादत दी है, चाहे सन् 1947 की लड़ाई हो, चाहे सन् 1965 की लड़ाई हो, चाहे सन् 1971 की लड़ाई हो या, चाहे सन् 1999 की लड़ाई हो। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा, हमारे हिमाचल से आने वाले माननीय अनुराग जी ने कहा कि एक भी सैनिक की शहादत नहीं हुई है। मैं जिस जिले से आता हूँ, वहां के सुरेंद्र सिंह की इसी एक्शन में शहादत हुई है। मैं उसको भी श्रद्धांजलि देता हूँ। पर मैं इनको भी कहता हूँ कि आप भी अपने रिकॉर्ड को दुरुस्त कर लें। मैंने रक्षा

मंत्री जी का भाषण सुना। इस सदन में आने के बाद भी सुना। उससे पहले हम जब विधान सभा के सदस्य थे, तब भी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया पर भी सुनते थे, दूसरे माध्यमों से भी सुनते थे। ऐसा नीरस और ऐसा सारहीन भाषण मैंने आदरणीय रक्षा मंत्री जी का कभी नहीं सुना। उन्होंने अपनी बात पेश की, किसी बात पर उन्होंने क्लियरटी की नहीं, कोई जिम्मेदारी उन्होंने ली नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि सन् 1965 में शास्त्री जी ने काम किया, हमने वह निर्णायक लड़ाई जीती थी। पर सन् 1971 में इंदिरा जी का नाम लेना उन्होंने उचित नहीं समझा। पता नहीं आप लोगों को क्या हो जाता है कि नेहरू जी और इंदिरा जी का नाम आते ही आप अपना संतुलन खो देते हैं। इंदिरा जी ने सन् 1971 में एशिया का भूगोल बदल दिया, जो आप आज तक नहीं बदल पाए। उस समय के जो डॉक्यूमेंट्स हैं, अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति और इंदिरा जी के बीच में बात होने के वे क्लासिफाइड डॉक्यूमेंट्स थे, उनको अब नॉन-क्लासिफाइड कर दिया है। उसमें उन्होंने निक्सन को कहा कि हम विकासशील देश हैं, पर हम अपनी रीढ़ पर खड़ा होना जानते हैं और हम खुद लड़ेंगे। हम किसी दबाव में नहीं आए। इंदिरा जी ने निक्सन को कहा कि हम विकासशील देश हैं। हो सकता है कि हम धनवान नहीं होंगे, परंतु हमें अपनी रीढ़ की हड्डी पर खड़ा होना आता है, हम लड़ेंगे।

उन्होंने धमकी दी कि हम सातवां बेड़ा भेज देंगे। सातवां बेड़ा हिंद महासागर में आया और उसके बाद 93 हजार सैनिकों ने सरेंडर किया। उसके बाद हम वह युद्ध जीते और बांग्लादेश को एक अलग देश बनाया। आज उसी अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति जी 26 बार कह रहे हैं कि युद्ध मैंने रुकवाया है, मैंने व्यापार की धमकी दी, मैंने दूसरे तरीके से बात की। मैं अभी भाषण दे रहा हूँ तो हो सकता है कि कोई न कोई कह दे कि युद्ध हमने रुकवाया है। सिर्फ एक दिन विदेश मंत्री जी ने एक छोटा सा वक्तव्य दिया कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हाइएस्ट लेवल पर आज तक कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं आई है।

आज रक्षा मंत्री जी भी बोले हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने भी उनका डायरेक्ट नाम नहीं लिया है। विदेश मंत्री जी भी बोले हैं। विदेश मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि वेन्स ने हमें कहा कि आप पर बहुत भारी हमला होगा। उनकी क्या ताकत है, जो हमारे देश में आकर, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को और हमारे रक्षा मंत्री

जी को उन्होंने यह कहा कि आप पर पाकिस्तान हमला करेगा। उनकी ऐसी क्या ताकत है, जो हमें दूसरा देश गाइड करेगा? हमारी हमेशा से यह नीति रही है कि हम तीसरी ताकत को हमारे यहां पर हस्तक्षेप नहीं करने देंगे। शिमला समझौते में भी यह बात थी कि हमारे जितने भी द्विपक्षीय समझौते हैं, समस्याएं हैं, उनको हम स्वयं हल करेंगे।

अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति कहते हैं कि मैं कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर भी मध्यस्थता करूंगा। क्या आपने उनसे कहा है? हम आपसे जवाब चाहते हैं। क्या आपने उनको यह अधिकार दिया है कि वे मध्यस्थता करेंगे? एक समय हमारी विदेश नीति थी, चूँकि नेहरू जी का नाम आते ही आपको तकलीफ होती है। नेहरू जी से लेकर, चाहे वाजपेयी जी रहे, चाहे मोरारजी देसाई रहे, चाहे देवगौड़ा जी रहे, चाहे इंद्रकुमार गुजराल जी रहे, चाहे चन्द्रशेखर जी रहे या चाहे वी. पी. सिंह जी रहे, सभी के समय एक जैसी विदेश नीति कंटिन्यूटी में चल रही थी। उस समय हमारा विदेश नीति पर कोई मतभेद नहीं था। वर्ष 2013 के बाद आपने ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न की कि आज हमारे साथ एक भी पडोसी देश नहीं है। छोटे से छोटा देश भी हमारे साथ नहीं है।

पिछले एक साल पहले मालदीव ने हमारी सेनाएं हटा दी। उसने कहा कि आप अपनी सेना को यहां से विथ्ड्रा कर लीजिए और वहां पर इंडिया आउट का नारा दिया गया। अब प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां पर जाकर आए हैं। आपके यहां से एक सज्जन व्यक्ति बोल रहे थे कि मालदीव हमारे पास है। वह हमारा हो गया है। हमारे साथ एक भी पडोसी देश नहीं है। 48 मुस्लिम देश हैं।

इंदिरा गांधी जी के समय में, यूपीए के समय में जब भी कोई कॉन्फ्लिक्ट हुआ तो 45 देश हमारे साथ थे। रूस हमेशा हमारे साथ रहा। उसने हमारे लिए बार-बार वीटो भी किया। अभी अनुराग जी लिस्ट गिना रहे थे कि कांग्रेस में समय में यह हुआ, वह हुआ। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि उरी हमला, कारगिल, पुलवामा हमला, अमरनाथ हमला, पठानकोट हमला, संसद पर हमला, अक्षरधाम हमला, कंधार हमला, सब बीजेपी के राज में हुए। कंधार हमले के बारे में बताऊँ तो आपके विदेश मंत्री स्वर्गीय जसवंत सिंह जी ने प्लेन के पायलट के बारे में इतनी ज्यादा भद्दी बातें कही कि आप सुन नहीं सकते और आप हमें कहते हैं कि हमारी पार्टी ने क्या किया है।

हमारी पार्टी ने आजादी दिलाई, हमारी पार्टी ने देश को बनाया, हमारी पार्टी ने देश को आगे बढ़ाया। आप कहते हैं कि हम चौथी बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है तो फिर हमारी आर्मी के जनरल यह क्यों कहते हैं कि हम कल के हथियारों से आज नहीं लड़ सकते हैं? वे ऐसा क्यों कहते हैं कि ऑर्डर तो बहुत गए, लेकिन हमारे पास कुछ नहीं आया? हमारे देश के जवान त्रस्त क्यों हैं? आप उनका बजट क्यों नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं? आपकी चौथी इकोनॉमी होगी, लेकिन आप आर्मी को तो बजट दीजिए। आपके पास 126 रफाल आने थे। लेकिन, आपके पास 35 रफाल आए। दो स्कवाड्रन आने थे। आप कब तक लाएंगे। पाकिस्तान और हम वायुसेना के मामले में एक से हैं। हमें चीन के हिसाब से तैयारी करनी है कि चीन के पास कितने हैं? इस बार भी हमारी सेना ने कहा कि हमें तीन देशों से लड़ना पड़ा। आपको सुरक्षा का सारा परिदृश्य ध्यान में रखकर जवाब देना पड़ेगा और जवाबदारी लेनी पड़ेगी। आप यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि यह कांग्रेस ने कर दिया। आप 11 साल से सरकार में हैं। आपने क्या किया? एक दशक में तो देश का बहुत बदलाव हो सकता है। आप डिफेंस की फैक्ट्रियों का निजीकरण कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला : रिसर्च पर जो पैसा लगना चाहिए, उसको आप कम कर रहे हैं। आईटी में 80 परसेंट इक्विपमेंट चीन के पाकिस्तान के पास थे। उस लेवल पर तैयारी आप लोगों ने दस साल में क्यों नहीं की? सेना के हाथ आपने क्यों बांध रखे थे? हमने कभी भी सेना के हाथ नहीं बांधे। हमने सेना को पूरी छूट दी थी। सेना ने इस युद्ध में सफलता पायी है।

श्री मोहम्मद हनीफ़ा (लद्दाख) : सर, पहलगाम में हुए बुजदिलाना दहशतगर्दी हमले पर इजहारे अफसोस करता हूं, जिसने पूरे मुल्क को हिलाकर रख दिया है। इस हमले में मासूम शहरियों को निशाना बनाया गया। मैं उन परिवारों को ताजिया पेश करता हूं। यह हमला सिर्फ तहशतगर्दी की एक कार्यवाही नहीं थी, बल्कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के उस नजरिए पर हमला था जो कि एक सैक्यूलर, पुरअमन और मुत्तहद कौम परमदमी है। यह पाकिस्तान की पुश्पनाही रखने वाले दहशतगर्दों का एक बुजदिलाना और शर्मनाक काम था जिसका मकसद खौफ, दहशत और अफरा-तफरी फैलाना था।

लेकिन इस हमले ने हमारी कौम को मजीद मुत्तहद किया है। ऐसे नाजुक वक्त में हमारे हौसले और अज्म को मजीद मजबूत किया है।

इसके साथ मैं अपने पूरे खुलूस दिल से अपने मुसल्लाह आवाज, हमारे फौज, फिजाहिया और बहरिया को सलाम पेश करता हूं जिन्होंने ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के जरिए इस हमले का भरपूर जवाब दिया। इस ऑपरेशन की दस्तगी, हमआंगी और तेजी देखने में आयी, वह मुल्क के लोगों के लिए बाइज़े फक्र है। सिर्फ चंद मिनटों में पाकिस्तान और मकबूजा कश्मीर में मौजूद कई दहशतगर्द लॉन्च पैड को मुकम्मल तौर पर तबाह किया गया। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा काबीले तहसीम बात यह है कि ऑपरेशन किसी शहरी के जानी नुकसान के बगैर मुकम्मल किया गया। यह ऑपरेशन अमन के दुश्मनों के लिए एक वाजे और दो टूक पैगाम है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सब्र को कमजोरी न समझा जाए। हमारी सरजमीं पर किया गया कोई भी हमला सख्त और मुनासिब जवाब का सबब बनेगा।

मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर की आवाम के इस्तेमाई हौसले और जुल्फ को भी दिल की गहराइयों से अखराज ए तहजीब पेश करना चाहता हूं। परी वादी ए कश्मीर में पहलगाम हमले पर मुकम्मल तौर पर बंद का ऐलान किया। कश्मीरी आवाम में मुत्तासिरी के हक में मजबूती से आवाज बुलंद की और दो टूक पैगाम दिया यहां दहशतगर्दी बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा, न हमारे नाम पर और न ही हमारी सरजमीं पर। उनका यह एहतजाज, यह हौसला, इस ऐवान में सराहनीय जानत की लायक है। सर, मैं करगिल जैसी सरजमीं से ताल्लुक रखता हूं जो कुर्बानी और बहादुरी की अलामत है, जो अमन की कीमत और इसके दर्द से बखूबी वाकिफ हैं। मैं मुत्तासरीन इन अहलखाना और अपनी बहादुर फौज के साथ पूरी कुव्वत से खड़ा हूं। सर, मैं जंग बंदी के कुछ ही रोज बाद मुत्तासिर इलाकों में पहुंचा। खास तौर पर पुंछ जो सरहद पार गोलाबारी से सबसे ज्यादा मुत्तासिर हुआ था। ताकि वहां के सूरतेहाल का जायजा ले सकूं।

सर, बतौर रुक्ने पार्लियामेंट मैं लद्दाख की नुमाइंदगी करता हूं और पुंछ के अपने हालिया दौरे के मुशाहिदात के बुनियाद पर मैं इस मुआजिज एवान के रूबरू पुरजोर मुतालिबा करता हूं कि सरहदी इलाकों के इन खामोश मगर पुरअजम आवाम इंसानी जरूरी और बुनियादी ढांचे पर पूरी

तवज्जो दी जाए। ये वो लोग हैं जो हमारे मुल्क की खामोश फ्रंट लाइनर हैं। लद्दाख और जम्मू कश्मीर के जो लोग लाइन ऑफ कंट्रोल, एलएसी और इंटरनेशनल बॉर्डर के करीब आबाद हैं, वे सरहद पार गोलाबारी या ड्रोन हमलों के दौरान मुसलसल खतरे के जद में रहते हैं। जब दुश्मन की तरफ से गोलाबारी शुरू होती है तो ख्वातीन, बच्चों और बुजुर्गों तक को खुले आसमान तले पनाह लेने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है। हमें फौरी तौर कम्यूनिटी और घरेलू बंकर्स की तामील की फिक्र करनी चाहिए। मैं ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर जनाब अमित शाह जी और ऑनरेबल डिफेंस मिनिस्टर राजनाथ सिंह जी से मोतबाना गुज़ारिश करता हूं कि इस अहम मसले को तरजीह बुनायादों पर उठाया जाए और तमाम हिस्साद और खतरे से दो-चार इलाकों में कंक्रीट बंकर की तामील मिशन मोड पर शुरू की जाए।

सर, यह एक हकीकत है कि सरहदी इलाकों बशमूल, पुंछ में मौजूदा बेशतर अस्पतालों में अमले की शदीद कमी है। सभी साजो-सामान नाकाफी हैं और ट्रॉमा सेंटर जैसी बुनियादी सहूलियत दस्तियाब नहीं है। जब कोई हमला होता है या किसी हादसे और हगांमी सूरत-ए-हाल का सामना होता है तो अक्सर मरीजों को गोल्डन आवर के दौरान बरवक्त इलाज मयस्सर नहीं आ पाता है। उसके कारण कई जानों का जाया होता है। उन्हें बचाया जा सकता है। कुछ समय जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख के तमाम सरहदी इलाकों में अस्पतालों की बुनियादी ढांचे को पूरी तरह से अपग्रेड करने की अशद जरूरत है। तमाम इलाकों में माहिर डॉक्टरों, पैरा मेडिकल अमले और हंगामी इन्खला के मंसूबे के साथ मोबाइल मेडिकल यूनिट तैनात की जाए।

सर, करगिल का इलाका हर साल शदीद बर्फबारी और शकुर की बंदीश के बाईस मुल्क के बाकी हिस्सों से कट जाता है। उसकी वजह से मरीज श्रीनगर, जम्मू, दिल्ली या चंडीगढ़ तक इलाज के लिए सफर नहीं कर पाते हैं। खासकर, वे अफराद जो माशी तौर पर कमजोर हैं और फजाई सफर का खर्च बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनका मुक्कमल तौर पर जिला अस्पताल करगिल पर ही इहिसार हैं। साथ ही साथ करगिल के सरहदी इलाके के लोग भी उसी अस्पताल पर ही मुनहसिर हैं। जहां इस वक्त सिर्फ 75 बेड की सहूलियत दस्तियाब है। जो रोज ब रोज बढ़ती हुई तिबी जरूरियात के

लिए नाकाफी है। यह सुरत-ए-हाल हर साल हजारों जानों को खतरे में डालती है। लिहाजा फौरी जरूरत है कि मौजूदा 75 बेडेड पर मुशतमिल अस्पताल को अपग्रेड करके एक मल्टी स्पेशियलिटी हॉस्पिटल और एडवांस ट्रॉमा सेंटर की सहूलियत से लैस किया जाए।

सर, वह परिवार जिन्होंने पहलगाम हमले या सरहद पार गोलाबारी के दौरान अपने प्यारे को खोए हैं, जिनमें बेवाएं और वे बच्चे, जो अपने वालदेन से महरूम हो गए हैं, वे हमारी फोरी तौर पर हमदर्दी के मुस्तहिक हैं। उन मुतासिर परिवार को माली इमदाद, स्कॉलरशिप, काउंसली स्किल ट्रेनिंग और इंश्योरेंस जैसी सहूलियत फराहम की जानी चाहिए। मैं हुकूमत से मीदबाना गुजारिश करता हूं कि पहलगाम हमले और ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के दौरान सरहद पार गोलाबारी में जा बहक होने वाले अफराद को शहीद का दर्जा दिया जाए।

सर, पुंछ के अपने हालिया दौरे दौरान जब मेरी मुलाकात सरहद पार गोलाबारी से मुतासिरा से हुई तो मैंने महसूस किया कि हालाकती की एक बड़ी वजह मौकामी आबादी में जंगी हालात से निपटने के बारे में आगाही का फुकदान है। ज्यादातर जान का नुकसान उस वक्त हुआ जब शदीद गोलाबारी के दौरान लोग खौफ के मारे घरों से बाहर निकल आए। लिहाजा हमें सरहरदी इलाकों में बाकायदा मौक ड्रील और कम्युनिटी एलर्टनेस कंपेनिंग मुनकद करनी होगी, ताकि मुकामी लोग ऐसे खतरनाक मौके पर फोरी और दुरुस्त रद्दे अमल सीख सकें।

सर, हमारे मुशल्लह अफवाज़ ने ऑपरेशन सिंदूर की नज़म व ज़ब्त और अखलाकी कुव्वत का मजाहिरा किया है। वह काबिल-ए-फख्र है। हमारे जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख के अवाम ने अपनी दुआओं और पुरामन एहतजाज के जरिए इस सच्चाई की दोबारा तस्दीक की है कि नफरत कभी इतिहाद को शिकस्त नहीं दे सकती है। अब यह हमारे पार्लियामेंट और हुकूमत की जिम्मेदारी है कि उस ग़युर आवाम को इज्जत, बुनियादी ढांचे और मवाके के सब मुकम्मल हिमायत फराहम करे।

सर, सरहद के लोग महज बाशिंदे नहीं बल्कि हमारे दिफा के सफे अव्वल के शहरी हैं। हमें चाहिए कि इनके हौसले को फरामोश न करें और इनके हुकूक में मजीद ताखीर न करें।

आइए आज इस अहद की तज्दीद करें कि कोई भी हमला चाहे वह कितना ही संगीन क्यों न

हो, हमारे कौमी थक जहती को कमजोर नहीं कर सकते हैं और हमारे सरहदों पर बसने वाले हर शहरी हमारे मुकम्मल हिमायत और तहफुज़ मुस्तहिक है। शुक्रिया।

[جناب محمد حنیفہ (لدّاخ): سر، میں پہلگام میں ہوے بزدلانا

دہشت گری حملے پراظہارِ افسوس کرتا ہوں، جس نے پورے ملک کو ہلا کر رکھ دیا ہے۔ اس حملے میں معصوم شہریوں کو نشانہ بنایا گیا۔ میں ان پریواروں کو تعزیت پیش کرتا ہوں۔ یہ حملہ صرف دہشت گردی کی کاروائی نہیں تھی، بلکہ یہ ہندوستان کے اس نظریہ پر حملہ تھا جو کہ ایک سیکولر، پُر امن اور متحد قوم پر مبنی ہے۔ یہ پاکستان کی پُشت پناہی رکھنے والے دہشت گردوں کا ایک بزدلانا اور شرمناک کام تھا۔ جس کا مقصد خوف، دہشت اور افراتفری پھیلانا تھا۔ لیکن اس حملے نے ہماری قوم کو مزید متحد کیا ہے۔ ایسے نازک وقت میں ہمارے حوصلے اور عزم کو مزید مضبوط کیا ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ میں اپنے پورے خلوص دل سے اپنی مسلح افواج، ہماری فوج، فضائیہ اور بہریہ کو سلام پیش کرتا ہوں۔ جنہوں نے آپریشن سندور کے ذریعے اس حملے کا بھرپور جواب دیا۔ اس آپریشن جو دستگی، ہم آہنگی اور تیزی دیکھنے میں آئی وہ ملک کے لوگوں کے لئے باعث فخر ہے۔ صرف چند منٹوں میں پاکستان اور مقبوضہ کشمیر میں کئی دہشت گرد لانچ پیڈ کو مکمل طور پر تباہ کیا گیا۔ اس میں سب سے زیادہ قابلِ تحسین بات یہ ہے کہ آپریشن کسی شہری کے جانی نقصان کے بغیر مکمل کیا گیا۔ یہ آپریشن امن کے دشمنوں کے لئے ایک واضح اور دو ٹوک پیغام ہے کہ ہندوستان کے صبر کو کمزوری نہ سمجھا جائے۔ ہماری سرزمین پر کیا گیا کوئی بھی حملہ سخت اور مناسب جواب کا سبب بنے گا۔ میں جموں کشمیر کی عوام کے اجتمائی حوصلے کو بھی دل کی گہرائیوں سے خراجِ تحسین پیش کرتا ہوں۔ وادی کشمیر میں پہلگام حملے پر مکمل طور پر بند کا اعلان کیا گیا۔ کشمیری

عوام نے متاثرین کے حق میں مضبوطی سے آواز بلند کی اور دو ٹوک پیغام دیا کہ یہاں دہشت گردی برداشت نہیں کی جائے گی، نہ ہمارے نام پر اور نہ ہی ہماری سرزمین پر۔ ان کا یہ احتجاج ، یہ حوصلہ، اس ایوان میں سراہنیتا کے لایق ہے۔ سر، میں کارگل جیسی سرزمین سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں جو قربانی اور بہادری کی علامت ہے، جو امن کی قیمت اور اس کے درد سے بخوبی واقف ہے۔ میں متاثرین اور ان کے اہلِ خانہ اور اپنی بہادر فوج کے ساتھ پوری قوت سے کھڑا ہوں۔

سر، میں جنگ بندی کے کچھ ہی روز بعد متاثر علاقوں میں پہنچا۔ خاص طور پر پونچھ جو سرحد پارگولی باری سے سب سے زیادہ متاثر ہوا تھا۔ تاکہ وہاں کے صورتِ حال کا جائزہ لے سکوں۔ سر، بطور رکن پارلیمینٹ میں لداخ کی نمائندگی کرتا ہوں اور پونچھ کے اپنے حالیہ دورے کے مشاہدات کی بنیاد پر اس معزز ایوان کو روبرو پرزور مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ سرحدی علاقوں کے ان خاموش مگر پرامن عوام کی انسانی ضروریات اور بنیادی ڈھانچہ پر پوری توجہ دی جائے۔ یہ وہ لوگ ہیں جو ہمارے ملک کی خاموش فرنٹ لائنر ہیں۔ لدّاخ اور جموں کشمیر کے جو لوگ لائن آف کنٹرول، ایل۔اے۔سی۔ اور انٹر نیشنل بارڈر کے قریب آباد ہیں، وہ سرحد پار گولی باری یا ڈرون حملوں کے دوران مسلسل خطرے کے زد میں رہتے ہیں۔ جب دشمن کی طرف سے گولی باری شروع ہوتی ہے تو خواتین، بچوں اور بزرگوں تک کو کھُلے آسمان تلے پناہ لینے پر مجبور ہونا پڑتا ہے۔ ہمیں فوری طور پر کمیونیٹی اور گھریلوں بنکرز کی تعمیل کی فکر کرنی چاہئیے۔ میں آنریبل ہوم منسٹر جناب امت شاہ جی اور آنریبل ڈیفینس منسٹر جناب راجناتھ سنگھ جی سے مودبانہ گزارش کرتا ہوں کہ اس اہم مسئلے کو ترجیحی بنیادوں پر اُٹھایا جائے اور تمام حساس اور خطرے سے دو چار علاقوں

میں کنکریٹ بنکر کی تعمیل مشن موڈ پر شروع کی جائے۔

جناب، یہ ایک حقیقت ہے کہ سرحدی علاقوں بشمول پونچھ میں موجودہ بیشتر اسپتالوں میں عملے کی شدید کمی ہے۔ سبھی ساز و سامان نا کافی ہیں، اور ٹروما سینٹر

جیسی بنیادی سہولیت دستیاب نہیں ہے۔ جب کوئی حملہ ہوتا ہے یا کسی حادثہ اور ہنگامی صورتِ حال کا سامنا ہوتا ہے تو اکثر مریضوں کو گولڈن آور کے دوران بروقت علاج میسر نہیں ہو پاتا ہے، اس وجہ سے کئی جانیں ضائع ہو جاتی ہیں۔ انہیں بچایا جا سکتا ہے۔ کچھ وقت جموں کشمیر اور لدّاخ کے تمام سرحدی علاقوں میں اسپتالوں کی بنیادی ڈھانچہ کو پوری طرح سے اپگریڈ کرنے کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ تمام علاقوں میں ماہر ڈاکٹروں، پیرا میڈیکل عملے اور ہنگامی انخلاء کے منصوبے کے ساتھ موبائل میڈیکل یونٹ تعینات کی جائے۔

سر، کارگل کا علاقہ ہر سال شدید برفباری اور شکور کی بندش کے باعث ملک کے باقی حصوں سے کٹ جاتا ہے۔ اس کی وجہ سے مریض سری نگر، جموں، دہلی یا چندی گڑھ تک علاج کے لئے سفر نہیں کر پاتے ہیں۔ خاص کر وہ افراد جو معاشی طور پر کمزور ہیں اور فضائی سفر کا خرچ برداشت نہیں کر سکتے ہیں، ان کا مکمل طور پر ضلع اسپتال کارگل پر ہی انحثار ہے۔ ساتھ ہی ساتھ کارگل کے سرحدی علاقے کے لوگ بھی اسی اسپتال پر ہی منحثر ہیں۔ جہاں اس وقت صرف 75 بیڈ کی سہولیت دستیاب ہے۔ جو روز بروز بڑھتی ہی طبی ضروریات کے لئے نا کافی ہے۔ یہ صورتِ حال ہر سال ہزاروں جانوں کو خطرے میں ڈالتی ہے۔ لہٰذا فوری ضرورت ہے کہ موجودہ 75 بیڈڈ پر مشتمل اسپتال کو اپگریڈ کرکے ایک ملٹی اسپیشیلیٹی اسپتال اور ایڈوانس ٹروما سینٹر

کی سہولیت سے لیس کیا جائے۔

سر، وہ پریوار جنہوں نے پہلگام حملے یا سرحد پار گولی باری کے دوران اپنے پیاروں کو کھویا ہے، جن میں بیوائیں اور وہ بچے، جو اپنے والدین سے محروم ہو گئے ہیں، وہ ہماری فوری طور پر ہمدردی کے مستحق ہیں۔ ان متاثر پریوار کو مالی امداد، اسکالرشِپ، کاؤنسلی اسکِل ٹریننگ اور انشیورینس جیسی سہولیت فراہم کی جانی چاہئیں۔ میں حکومت سے مودبانہ گزارش کرتا ہوں کہ پہلگام حملے اور آپریشن سندور کے دوران سرحد پر گولی باری میں جاں بحق ہونے والے افراد کو شہید کا درجہ دیا جائے۔

سر، پونچھ کے اپنے حالیہ دورے کے دوران جب میری ملاقات سرحد پار گولی باری سے متاثرین سے ہوئی تو میں نے محسوس کیا کہ حلاکتوں کی ایک بڑی وجہ مقامی آبادی میں جنگی حالات سے نپٹنے کے بارے میں آگاہی کا فقدان ہے۔ زیادہ تر جان کا نقصان اس وقت ہوا جب شدید گوری باری کے دوران لوگ خوف کے مارے گھروں سے باہر نکل آئے ۔ لہٰذا ہمیں سرحدی علاقوں میں باقائدہ ماک ڈرل اور کمیونیٹی الرٹنیس کیمپیننگ منعقد کرنی ہوگی، تاکہ مقامی لوگ ایسے خطرناک موقع پر فوری اور درست ردِّ عمل سیکھ سکیں۔

سر، ہمارے مسلح افواج نے آپریشن سندور کی نظم و ضبط اور اخلاقی قوت کا مظاہرہ کیا ہے۔ وہ قابلِ فخر ہے۔ ہمارے جموں کشمیر اور لدّاخ کی عوام نے اپنی دعاؤں اور پر امن احتجاج کے ذریعے اس سچائی کی دوبارہ تصدیق کی ہے کہ نفرت کبھی اتحاد کو شکست نہیں دے سکتی ہے۔ اب یہ ہمارے پارلیمینٹ اور حکومت کی ذمہ داری ہے اس غیور عوام کو عزت، بنیادی ڈھانچے اور موقع کے سب مکمل حمایت فراہم کرے۔

سر، سرحد کے لوگ محض باشندے نہیں بلکہ ہمارے دفاع کے صفِ اول

کے شہری ہیں، ہمیں چاہیے کہ ان کے حوصلوں کو فراموش نہ کریں اور ان کے حقوق میں مزید تاخیر نہ کریں۔

آئیئے آج اس عہد کی تجدید کریں کوئی بھی حملہ چاہے وہ کتنا ہی سنگین کیوں نہ ہو، ہمارے قومی یک جہتی کو کمزور نہیں کر سکتے ہیں اور ہماری سرحدوں پر بسنے والے ہر شہری ہمارے مکمل حمایت اور تحفظ کے مستحق ہیں۔ شکریہ]

श्री राजकुमार रोत (बांसवाड़ा) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं इस सदन में पहलगाम हमले में हताहत हुए हमारे 26 नागरिक और 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के जाबाज वीर शहीदों को नमन करता हूं। हम सेना के इस पराक्रम की सराहना करते हैं और इस देश के सामने जो विपरीत परिस्थिति आई, उस दौरान इस देश की समस्त राष्ट्रीय पार्टियां और क्षेत्रीय पार्टियां एक मंच पर खड़ी हुईं तथा मजबूती के साथ पाकिस्तान को जवाब देने के लिए खड़ी हुई थीं, उसके लिए मैं सभी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। पाकिस्तानी आतंकी ने हमारे देश में घुसकर एक घंटे तक तांडव मचाया। हमारे 26 निर्दोष नागरिक को मार दिया और हमने कह दिया कि ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के नाम से पाकिस्तान को मुंहतोड़ जवाब दिया। लेकिन, हकीकत जो सामने आई है और आज जो हमने जवाब सुना, उससे लगता है कि झूठी तसल्ली देकर देश को गुमराह करने का काम किया गया है। हमारे देश के अंदर घुसकर लोगों को तड़पा-तड़पाकर मारने का काम किया गया और हम कह रहे हैं कि हमने पाकिस्तान में जाकर 100 आतंकियों को मार गिराया। अच्छी बात है 100 नहीं बल्कि 1000 आतंकियों को मार गिराना चाहिए।

सबको मुंह तोड़ जवाब देना पड़ेगा। यह जवाब नहीं आया कि पांच लोग कहां से आए? कैसे गए? उन्होंने एक घंटे तक तांडव किया और धर्म पूछकर मारने की बात की, कलमा पढ़ाकर मारने की बात की, वे पकड़े गए या नहीं? मारे गए या नहीं? इसका जवाब सदन और देश जानना चाहता है लेकिन यह जवाब नहीं आया है।

आप दावा करते हैं कि 56 इंच का सीना है। पाकिस्तान के अंदर, घर में घुसकर मारेंगे लेकिन वे हमारे घर के अंदर घुसकर मारकर गए और हम आज तक पांच लोगों को पकड़ नहीं पाए हैं। आपके कुछ ... * मीडिया, सोशल मीडिया हैं, देखा गया कि सीरिया और इज़रायल के वीडियो देश में चलाए गए, देश की जनता को गुमराह किया, हमने पाकिस्तान के अंदर यह हाल कर दिया है, इस तरह के झूठे वीडियो चलाए। हद तो तब हो गई जब नेशनल मीडिया दिखाने लगा कि हमने कराची पर कब्जा कर लिया, अलाहाबाद पर कब्जा कर लिया। कानून मंत्री जी, मैं भी विचार कर रहा था कि कराची पर कब्जा हो गया है तो हमारा जो राज्य प्रस्तावित है, उसे सिंध तक लेकर चलेंगे। ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ, सुबह उठकर देखा कि डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प ने 26-27 ट्वीट कर दिए, ...*... (व्यवधान)

संस्कृति मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत) : ...* आप यह मत बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजकुमार रोत : जब हम सरकार की आलोचना करते हैं, सरकार की कमियों को गिनाते हैं तो बीजेपी के लोग कहते हैं कि ये देशद्रोही हैं, देश विरोधी हैं। क्या सरकार की कमियां गिनाना देश विरोधी होता है? जब हम बात करते हैं तो कहते हैं कि सेना विरोधी हैं। भाजपा या सरकार सेना नहीं है, भाजपा या सरकार देश नहीं है। सुनने, समझने और सुधार करने की बात हमारे अंदर होनी चाहिए, सत्ताधारी लोगों को यह समझना होगा। हम कोशिश करते हैं कि सरकार को हकीकत बताएं।

आज देखा जा रहा है – 'नमस्ते ट्रम्प'। ट्रम्प ने 26 से 27 बार ट्वीट किया। क्या इसका जवाब हमने दिया? आज तक इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया? हम 'नमस्ते ट्रम्प' कार्यक्रम करा रहे हैं। हम 'डियर डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प' करके गले लगा रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान, जो देश हमारा दुश्मन है, असिम मुनीर को बुलाकर लंच करवा रहे हैं और हम 'डियर डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प' करके गले लगा रहे हैं। यह हकीकत है, हमें इसे स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। पाकिस्तान को मुंह तोड़ जवाब तो देना है, लेकिन ट्रम्प

* Not recorded.

के जो ट्वीट आए हैं, उनका भी जवाब देना पड़ेगा। देश के अंदर उद्योगपतियों को जमीन देने के उद्देश्य से सैंकड़ों आदिवासियों को मार दिया गया। वह पावर, वह ताकत और 56 इंच का सीना पाकिस्तान को दिखाने की जरूरत है। आज देश की जनता जानना चाहती है कि हम विश्व गुरु हैं या डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प हमारा गुरु है जो हमें बार-बार आदेश दे रहा है, बार-बार ट्वीट कर रहा है? देश की जनता अब नौटंकी नहीं चाहती, देश की जनता चाहती है कि मजबूत नीतियां बनें। देश की जनता सिर्फ तस्वीर नहीं चाहती, देश की जनता चाहती हैं कि हम ताकतवर बनें।

हमारे बड़े भाई अनुराग जी कह रहे थे कि धर्म पूछकर मारा। ये जो पाकिस्तानी नकारा लोग आए थे, उन्होंने धर्म पूछकर मारा, कलमा पढ़ाकर मारा, लेकिन देश के अंदर सरकारें बुलडोजर धर्म पूछकर चला रही हैं। देश के अंदर सरकारें जाति और वर्ण पूछकर पीड़ितों को मुआवजा दे रही हैं। यह जो हो रहा है, गलत हो रहा है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप समाप्त कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजकुमार रोत : मैं अंत में एक मिनट में अपने वक्तव्य का समापन करना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान)

पुलवामा हमले के बाद पाकिस्तान को एमआईएफ ने एक अरब डॉलर दिए, एडीबी ने 80 मिलियन डॉलर दिए, विश्व बैंक ने 108 डॉलर दिए। विदेशी लोग इतना कुछ दे रहे हैं।

अंत में, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि हम अपने देश के साथ मजबूती से खड़े हैं।

माननीय सभापति: बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री विशालदादा पाटील जी।

श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील (सांगली) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सबसे पहले पहलगाम आतंकी में शहीद हुए सभी लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूं। मैं देश के सैनिकों को सैल्यूट करता हूं, उनकी सराहना करता हूं कि उन्होंने यह ऑपरेशन पूरा किया। इसमें दो सरप्राइस एलीमेंट्स थे, उन्हें पता था कि हम हमला करने वाले हैं और उसके बावजूद हम हमला कर पाए और हमने

उनके आतंकवादी अड्डों पर अटैक करने में सफलता प्राप्त की। सरप्राइस क्यों नहीं था? यह बोला गया है कि उन्हें पहले बताया गया था कि हम अटैक करने वाले हैं। मुझे गर्व है कि मैं इतने बहादुर सैनिकों के देश से हूं। मुझे आर्मी, नेवी और एयरफोर्स पर पूरा विश्वास है। जब वे ऐसा कहते हैं, तो I trust them. When they say that they have achieved what they wanted to achieve, I believe them. जब वे कहते हैं कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि कितने फाइटर जेट्स गिराए गए, तो मैं उन पर विश्वास रखता हूँ। मैं भी मानता हूँ कि शायद यह जरूरी नहीं है। पाकिस्तान के एयर स्पेस में जाकर आतंकी अड्डों को तबाह करना और कोई नुकसान न होना, शायद मुमकिन नहीं था, यह हम भी समझते हैं। कहते हैं कि "गिरते हैं शहसवार ही मैदान-ए-जंग में, वो तिफ़्ल क्या गिरे जो घुटनों के बल चले।"

इसलिए अगर पाकिस्तान कहता है कि हमारा कुछ गिरा नहीं, तो ठीक है, वह डरकर चाइना के पीछे छिप गया था, हम वहाँ जाकर उनको मार पाए, तो कुछ नुकसान हुआ होगा। The performance of the defence services has given a lot to gloat to the Defence Minister of this country. They have earned it for you. But what have you provided for them?

सर, डिफेंस के बजट में साढ़े नौ फीसदी की वृद्धि की गई है। लेकिन ये सारी वृद्धि सिर्फ सैलरी और पेंशन में चली गई।

पार्लियामेंट्री स्टैंडिंग कमेटी कहती है कि डिफेंस में बजट का कम से कम तीन फीसदी खर्च होना चाहिए था। अभी यह दो फीसदी के आसपास है। उसमें 50 फीसदी बढ़ाने की जरूरत है।

Sir, the IFS had sanctioned 42 squadrons. But currently, only 29 squadrons are functioning effectively because there are a lot of pending regiments with ageing aircrafts. The records shows, वर्ष 1965 से भी, आज लोएस्ट एयरक्राफ्ट की फ्लीट वहाँ पर उपलब्ध है। So, have we achieved a deterrent?

सर, सरकार कहती है कि पूरा फ्रीडम दिया गया। Group Captain Shiv Kumar says

that political decisions have hampered the political establishment.

सर, सीज़फायर क्यों किया गया? सीज़फायर किया गया । आप क्रोनोलॉजी समझें । क्रोनोलॉजी यह है कि ट्रम्प चाचा बोलते हैं कि हमने सीज़फायर करवा दिया । हमारा देश कहता है कि सीज़फायर हमने कर दिया । इसके बावजूद, पाकिस्तान हम पर अटैक करता रहा । फिर भी हम चुप बैठे रहे । इसलिए क्रोनोलॉजी यह है कि सीज़फायर हमने करवाया, उन्होंने करवाया, पाकिस्तान ने करवाया, या किसने करवाया?

Sir, let us get to the main thing. Let us leave Defence aside. What has the Home Ministry achieved? क्या पड़ोसी मुल्क से यहाँ आकर हमारे भाइयों को मारकर चले गये । हमारे पास कोई इंटेलिजेंस नहीं था । अगर हमारे पास इंटेलिजेंस था, तो कोई कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की गई? इसके बावजूद कि हमें पता था, तो लोग कैसे हमारे यहाँ आ पाए? क्या एक सौ दिनों के बाद भी उन आतंकियों का न मिलना, यह सरकार का फेल्योर नहीं है?

सर, मैं भाजपा के खिलाफ चुनकर आया हूँ । जब यह कहा गया कि यूक्रेन का युद्ध हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने रुकवाया, तो मुझे भी बहुत गर्व महसूस हुआ । मैं भी बहुत खुश हुआ । लेकिन आश्चर्य यह है कि जब हम खुद का युद्ध नहीं रोक पाए, तो हमें अमेरिका के पास जाना पड़ा, ऐसा वे कहते हैं । यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है । Sir, the fact is that the entire Opposition has supported this Government in the entire issue. हमने किसी का इस्तीफा नहीं मांगा, हमने किसी से तकरार नहीं की । हम बोले कि आप जो करेंगे, हम पूरी तरह से आपके साथ रहेंगे ।

सर, विदेश जाने के लिए हर दल के लोग आए और विदेशों में जाकर देश का नारा हमने लगाया, तो भी आज सरकार के पूरे भाषण में केवल यही था कि नेहरू के काल में यह हुआ, इंदिरा जी के काल में यह हुआ और कांग्रेस ने यह किया । यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है ।

इस सदन में, एक सौ दिनों के बाद, वहाँ पर अपोज़ नहीं किया, एक सौ दिनों के बाद क्या यह पूछना गलत है कि क्या-क्या हुआ था, कमियाँ क्या थीं, गलतियाँ क्या हुई थीं?

सर, क्या यह देशद्रोह है, अगर हम पूछें कि क्या हो रहा है? हमारी बहनों का सिन्दूर उजाड़ने

वालों को पकड़कर भारत लाने की मांग करना क्या गलत है?

The Opposition had stood by the Government. The entire nation had stood by them. But now, the nation wants justice. We will keep questioning you. We will support you. We will stand by you. उन आतंकवादियों को पकड़कर यहाँ लाकर उन्हें सजा देना सरकार का कर्तव्य है और आपको यह करना चाहिए।

धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत (पश्चिम दिल्ली) : सभापति जी, आज आपने मुझे 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' की विशेष चर्चा पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, यह मेरे लिए गौरव के क्षण हैं।

सर्वप्रथम, पहलगाम में हमारे जिन परिवार के भाइयों के साथ यह कायराना हरकत की गई है, जिनको जान से मारा गया है, मैं अपने उन भाइयों को श्रद्धांजलि देते हुए, हमारी सेना के शौर्य को सलाम करती हूं। आज सदन में आदरणीय रक्षा मंत्री श्री राज नाथ सिंह जी ने विस्तृत रूप से बताया है कि किस तरह से तीनों सेनाओं और इंटेलिजेन्स एजेन्सियों के कोऑर्डिनेशन से हम इस ऑपरेशन को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर पाए हैं। पहले से तय कर दिया गया था कि आतंकवाद की नर्सरी की नष्ट करेंगे। स्पष्ट रूप से आइडेन्टीफाइड टारगेट्स, वेल कैल्कुलेटेड रिजल्ट्स मिला है, मैं इसके लिए सेना को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देती हूं।

सभापति जी, हमने कायराना हरकत नहीं की, बल्कि हमने चेतावनी देकर हमला किया। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भी कह दिया था कि इस बार जब हम जवाब देंगे, तो कल्पना से भी परे होगा। यह कह दिया गया था कि हम सीमा भी पार नहीं करेंगे, कब्जा भी नहीं करेंगे। क्या छः और सात तारीख की रात को पाकिस्तान सो पाया होगा? 22 अप्रैल को कायराना हरकत हुई और 22 मिनट्स में उसका जवाब दे दिया गया। देश में बनी हुई ब्रह्मोस मिसाइल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रही है।

आदरणीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि नौ स्थानों पर निशाना लगाया गया, जिसमें 100 से अधिक आतंकवादी मारे गए हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि सेना को साक्ष्य जुटाने पड़े थे। सेना ने वहां अपना ऑपरेशन पूरा करने के बाद साक्ष्य जुटाए थे। क्या यह विपक्ष और देश के उन

लोगों के समक्ष सवाल नहीं है? सेना को पता था कि उनसे सवाल पूछे जाएंगे, इसलिए सेना के जवानों को अपनी जान पर खेलकर, ऑपरेशन के बाद साक्ष्य भी जुटाने पडते हैं। यह इस देश की बदनियति है कि यहां पर ऐसे लोग रहते हैं, जो सेना से सवाल करते हैं।

सभापति जी, स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया कि पाकिस्तान के डीजीएमओ ने भारत के डीजीएमओ से बात की थी। उन्होंने घुटने टेके, तब इस ऑपरेशन को बंद किया गया था। ये पूछते हैं कि आपने ऑपरेशन क्यों बंद किया था। यह भारत की संस्कृति है। पोरस ने सिकंदर को 18 बार हराया था। सिकंदर ने माफी मांगी और पोरस ने उसे माफ कर दिया था। यही हमारे देश की पहचान है।

"नदी कब अपना रास्ता यूं ही मोड़ती है, अपने होने का सुबूत और निशान छोड़ती है,

मर जाती है, मिट जाती है, वह कौम, जो अपनी पहचान छोड़ती है"।

हम जिंदा कौम हैं, इसलिए हमने उनकी माफी को स्वीकार किया। ये सवाल उठाते हैं कि आपने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' नाम क्यों रखा था? ये कह रहे हैं कि हम भावनाओं से खेल रहे हैं।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इनका ज्ञान बढ़ाना चाहती हूं। सिंदूर मात्र लाल रंग का एक मिश्रण नहीं है। अगर हम सिंदूर को केमिकल रिएक्शन में देखें, तो वह एचजीएस है, जोकि मरक्यूरिक सल्फाइड है। मरक्यूरिक सल्फाइड पारे और सल्फर से बना हुआ मिश्रण होता है, जो इस बात का संकेत देता है कि अगर सावधानी से इस्तेमाल नहीं किया, तो जान चली जाएगी। यह जो हमारा लाल रंग है, पाकिस्तान ने हमारे लाल रंग को समझा नहीं, इसीलिए उन्हें इसकी कीमत चुकानी पड़ी है। उन्होंने धर्म देखकर छांटा, मारा और हमने कर्म देखकर छांटा और मारा। इस कहते हैं कि 'टिट फॉर टैट', जो आज भारत की पॉलिसी है।

आदरणीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने दो बार कहा कि आप सेना के लिए तालियां बजाइए, लेकिन विपक्ष और कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों ने एक बार भी ताली नहीं बजाई। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी की रणनीति में बहुत बड़ी चूक हुई है। आज देश इस बात को देख रहा है। राहुल गांधी जी को सोचना चाहिए।

"जिंदगी में होते नहीं सभी फैसले सिक्का उछाल के,

ये जिंदा कौम का मामला है, जरा दिल संभाल के"।

गौरव गोगोई जी कहते हैं कि आप हिन्दू-मुस्लिम मत करिए। जब हम कहते हैं कि आतंकवादी कौन हैं, तब गोगोई जी कहते हैं कि वे मुस्लिम हैं। ये कैसे आतंकवादियों को मुस्लिम कहते हैं? हम यह सवाल तो उनसे पूछना चाहते हैं, जो हमसे सवाल उठाते हैं। आप पूछ रहे थे कि हम पीओके कब लेंगे। हम पूछ रहे हैं कि आपने पीओके दिया ही क्यों था? आज आपको पीओके लेने की चिंता है, तो आपके पूर्वजों ने वह दिया ही क्यों था? आपने तो जम्मू-कश्मीर को भी भारत से अलग कर दिया था। यह तो आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का जज्बा और साहस है कि वर्ष 2019 के अगस्त माह में उन्होंने अनुच्छेद 370 और 35ए को समाप्त करके, भारत के संविधान के नासूर को निकाला और बाबा साहेब की आत्मा को शांति देने का काम किया है।

24.00 hrs

'पल भर की गलती का सदियां भरती हैं हर्जाना'। इस देश ने लंबा हर्जाना भरा है। पंजाब का आतंकवाद भी आपकी देन था। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्या, आप एक मिनट के लिए रुकिए।

माननीय सदस्यगण, मेरे पास शेष स्पीकर्स की लिस्ट है। यदि सभा की सहमति है, तो शेष स्पीकर्स का वक्तव्य पूरा होने तक सदन का समय बढ़ाया जाए। अभी छ: वक्ता शेष हैं।

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : जी, हां।

माननीय सभापति : आप सबके कोऑपरेशन के लिए धन्यवाद।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत : सभापति महोदय, इंटरनेशनल फंडिंग कैसे हुई, इसको लेकर सवाल उठाए गए। लेकिन, हमारे आदरणीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने बताया कि किस तरह से इनके बोये हुए कांटों को आज भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेताओं को काटना पड़ रहा है। श्री राहुल गांधी जी चाईना के एबेंसेडर को बुलाकर उनसे सलाह लेते हैं।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, यह कितने शर्म की बात है। ऐसे ही लोगों के लिए कहा गया है –

सांप को भी अब आदमी कहना ही पड़ेगा,

आज के दौर में यह सब सहना ही पड़ेगा,

बिल बनाने की तो इनको जरूरत ही नहीं,

आस्तीनों के सांपों को आस्तीनों में ही सहना पड़ेगा।

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी जी ने कहा कि 99 पर विजयी हो गए। अरे दादा, सामने वाले मैदान छोड़कर भाग गए, तो हम क्या करते? अकेले कैसे खेलते? आप चार लोग बाहर से आने वालों पर सवाल करते हैं। जब मेडिकल कॉलेज की हमारी बहन के साथ गलत घटना होती है, तो आप अपने स्टेट के अंदर अपराधियों को ढूंढ़कर एफआईआर नहीं करवा पाते हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री जी का धन्यवाद। वर्ष 2008 के मुंबई ब्लास्ट के मास्टरमाइंड तहव्वुर राणा को आप भारत लेकर आए। हमने देखा कि किस तरह से टीवी पर आतंकवाद के जन्मदाता अल्लाह से मौत मांग रहे थे। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा समय मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से है। मुझे अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिए, यह मेरा आपसे निवेदन है। यह मेरी भावना भी है। मैं एक महिला हूं, जिन महिलाओं के साथ यह घटना हुई, इसलिए, मैं अपनी बात रखना चाहती हूं।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा जी ने यहां पर एक बात रखी कि रक्षा बजट में कटौती हुई है। उन्होंने बताया कि वर्ष 2018-19 में यह 2.4 प्रतिशत था और 2024-25 में यह 1.89 प्रतिशत हो गया। लेकिन, उन्हें पता नहीं चला कि भारत की इकोनॉमी बढ़ गई है। जब यह 2.4 प्रतिशत था, तब रक्षा पर खर्च की जाने वाली राशि 2.95 लाख करोड़ रुपए थी। जब यह 1.89 प्रतिशत हो गया, तो राशि बढ़कर 6 लाख करोड़ रुपए हो गई। ये गलत आंकड़े पेश करते हैं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्या, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए। आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला जी।

… (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे सिर्फ दो मिनट और दे दीजिए। … (व्यवधान) मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूं। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने पीएम बनते ही कहा था कि न आंख झुकाकर बात करेंगे, न आंख उठाकर बात करेंगे, हम आंख मिलाकर बात करेंगे। 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' ने इस बात को तय किया है। … (व्यवधान) मैं अपनी आखिरी बात कहकर अपनी वाणी को विराम दूंगी कि इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि हमें 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पॉज़ करना पड़ा, यह स्टॉप नहीं है, क्योंकि आप सबकुछ बदल सकते हैं, लेकिन पड़ोसी नहीं बदल सकते हैं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला जी – आप स्टार्ट कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला (अमृतसर) : सभापति जी, थैंक-यू। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। आज बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर चर्चा हो रही है। 22 अप्रैल को जब पहलगाम में टेरिरिस्ट्स ने अटैक किया, तो उसमें हमारे 26 नागरिक शहीद हो गए, उनका कत्ल कर दिया गया। उस समय पूरे देश में शोक की लहर छा गई थी और पूरा देश चिंता में था।

सभापति महोदय, उस आतंकवादी हमले की मैं निंदा भी करता हूं और शहीद हुए लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि देता हूं। उस आतंकवादी हमले के बाद देश इस सदमे में था कि आतंकवादी आए कैसे, आतंकवादी घुसे कैसे, यह हमला कैसे हुआ? इससे पहले बालाकोट अटैक हुआ था। इस सबकी जिम्मेदारी गृह मंत्री पर आती है। लेकिन, गृह मंत्री जी ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया कि आतंकवादी कैसे आए, कहां गए, 100 दिनों के बाद भी आतंकवादी नहीं मिले।

सर, आतंकवादी हमले के समय पीएम साहब सऊदी अरब में थे। जब बड़ा दुख होता है, तो घर के सबसे बड़े मुखिया का फ़र्ज़ बनता है कि परिवार के साथ बैठकर दुख कम करे, लेकिन यह आतंकवादी हमले में भी राजनीति खोजते हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब 24 अप्रैल को बिहार में जाकर

पंचायती राज दिवस मना रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह नहीं सोचा कि यह दिवस तो हर साल आएगा, लेकिन इतना बड़ा आतंकी हमला हुआ है, तो क्यों न उनके साथ बैठा जाए। ऐसा नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद पूरा देश, हमारे लीडर ऑफ अपोज़ीशन राहुल गांधी जी, विरोधी पार्टियां देश के साथ खड़ी हुईं और कहा कि आप जो भी करेंगे, हम देश के साथ खड़े हैं। हमारी फौज ने 7 मई को पाकिस्तान के आतंकवादी ठिकानों के ऊपर हमला किया गया। मैं अपनी आर्मी को सैल्यूट करता हूं। आर्मी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी निभाते हुए उन ठिकानों को तबाह किया। जब लड़ाई होती है, तो कुछ न कुछ नुकसान होता है। इसकी बहुत चर्चा हुई कि यह नुकसान हो गया, वह नुकसान हो गया, लेकिन उस नुकसान के बावजूद हमारी फौज ने अच्छा काम किया। क्या हम यह मान सकते हैं कि कोई चूक हुई और राफेल गिरने की बात आई। इसे हम नहीं मानते हैं और हमारी फौज भी नहीं मानती है। मेरी प्रधानमंत्री जी और डिफ़ेंस मिनिस्टर राजनाथ सिंह जी से गुज़ारिश है कि आप 35 राफ़ेल की परेड कराकर पूरे विश्व को दिखा दीजिए कि ये देश को भ्रम में डाल रहे हैं। डोनाल्ड ट्रंप, जो आपके मित्र हैं, वह भी कह रहे हैं कि पांच विमान गिरे हैं। आप उनको भी दिखा दीजिए कि हमारा कोई विमान नहीं गिरा है और 35 के 35 राफ़ेल हमारे पास हैं।

सर, जंग चल रही थी और जंग का माहौल था। मैं बॉर्डर शहर अमृतसर से आता हूं। वहां से ड्रोन अटैक हो रहे थे, मिसाइल अटैक भी हुआ था। मैंने वहां पहुंचकर भी देखा। हमारे फौज पूरी ताकत से लगी हुई थी। आपके कहने के मुताबिक पाकिस्तान घुटने टेक चुका था, लेकिन अचानक 10 मई को ट्रंप जी सीज़फ़ायर का ट्वीट करते हैं और कहते हैं कि सीज़फ़ायर हो गया तथा हम भी कहते हैं कि सीज़फ़ायर हो गया। सीज़फ़ायर कैसे हो गया? पूरा देश खड़ा है और इसके बारे में पूरा देश जानना चाहता है। कोई भी लड़ाई हो, उसके बाद टॉक होती है और कोई एग्रीमेंट लिखा जाता है, लेकिन इसमें कोई एग्रीमेंट नहीं हुआ। अब तक जितने भी युद्ध हुए हैं, चाहे अक्टूबर, 1947 से 1949 तक युद्ध चला, 1962 का युद्ध चीन के साथ हुआ, अगस्त से सितंबर, 1965 का युद्ध पाकिस्तान के साथ हुआ, उस वक्त भी ताशकंद एग्रीमेंट हुआ। जब 1971 में इंदिरा गांधी जी ने पाकिस्तान के दो टुकड़े करके बांग्लादेश बनाया, उस वक्त भी शिमला एग्रीमेंट हुआ था। यह पहली

जंग है, जो तीन दिन में खत्म हुई, लेकिन उसका कोई एग्रीमेंट नहीं है और प्राइम मिनस्टिर ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। यह जंग डोनाल्ड ट्रंप, जो इनके मित्र हैं और हाउडी मोदी करते हैं, उनके कहने से हो रहा है। इधर इनके साथी लोग कहते हैं कि यह नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन उनको कुछ कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, क्योंकि वहाँ पर बिज़नेस एग्रीमेंट है।

मैं कहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान ने भी रोका। जब पाकिस्तान का युद्ध हुआ था, यह भी मानेंगे कि भुज में 5 लाख एकड़ में अदानी का सोलर प्लांट लग रहा था। जब वहां अटैक करने की बात हुई, तो उसी समय सीज़फ़ायर हो गया। ये लोग उसके ऊपर चर्चा नहीं करेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें अपनी आर्मी पर गर्व है। आर्मी के सीडीएस ने बोला कि हमारे साथ चीन लड़ रहा था, लेकिन चीन को लाल आंखें दिखाने के बजाय चीन के साथ व्यापार करते हैं। चीन पैसा कमाता है, पाकिस्तान को देता है और पाकिस्तान आतंकवाद फैलाता है। आतंकवाद से सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित हम लोग हैं, पंजाब पीड़ित है। तीन लाख लोग आतंकवाद में मारे गए हैं। वर्ष 1947 के बाद जितने पंजाबी, सिख भाई, जितने भी भारतीय वहां रहे, पाकिस्तान ने सारी माइनॉरिटी को खत्म कर दिया। इसके बाद भी वह नहीं रुका। उसने आतंकवाद पूरे पंजाब में फैलाया। एक लाख से ज्यादा लोग पंजाब में मारे गए, चाहे वह आतंकवादी पंजाबी थे, चाहे सिविलियन मरे, चाहे आर्मी वाले मरे, चाहे पुलिस के लोग मरे, वे सभी पंजाब के थे। पाकिस्तान वहां भी नहीं रुका। पंजाब के दो लाख लोग नशे में मारे गए और ड्रग्स से मारे गए।

मैं हमेशा कहता हूं कि आप टेररिज्म की बात करते हो, आप ड्रग को एज ए टेररिज्म लीजिए। यह पूरे बॉर्डर स्टेट का मसला है। वहां दो लाख लोग मरेंगे। मेरी रिक्वैस्ट है कि अभी भी पाकिस्तान नहीं रुक रहा है। अभी पाकिस्तान द्वारा 18 हैंड ग्रेनेड अमृतसर के पुलिस स्टेशन पर फेंके गए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान को कैसे सबक सिखाया जाएगा? ये कहते हैं कि हमने उसको घुटने पर ला दिया है। मैं चार-पांच वाक्य कहना चाहता हूं। चाहे उरी का हमला हो, पठानकोट का हमला हो, पुलवामा का अटैक हो या पहलगाम में जो अटैक हुआ है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने सिर्फ सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की है। जब पाकिस्तान घुटने पर था तो इनकी क्या मजबूरी थी कि

पाकिस्तान को इन्होंने सही तरीके से जवाब नहीं दिया? क्या बिजनेस इतना जरूरी हो गया है कि पूरे देश के गौरव का मामला हो और ये लोग उसको जवाब न दे? इन्होंने मिलिट्री का पोलिटिसाइज किया है, राजनीतिकरण किया है। यह पहली बार है कि मिलिट्री के अफसर, एनआईए के ऊपर सोशल मीडिया में आकर बयान दे रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला : सर, मैं अमृतसर में था। मैं तीन दिन लगातार अमृतसर में था। वहां अटैक हुए, लेकिन मिलिट्री के अफसर को कहने की क्या जरूरत थी, उससे क्यों बयान दिलाया गया कि हरमिंदर साहब के ऊपर अटैक हो रहा था। उसमें से ये क्या राजनीति खोजना चाहते हैं?

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला : सर, मैं कहता हूं कि ये राजनीति माफीवीर की कर रहे हैं और हम राजनीति शूरवीर की करते हैं। जिस परिवार ने दो प्राइम मिनिस्टर खोये – श्री राजीव गांधी जी, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी और जिस कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पंजाब में सीएम खोया, अब उसको आपके सर्टिफिकेट की जरूरत है? आप नेहरू जी के ऊपर चले जाते हो, आप कांग्रेस के पीछे चले जाते हो। ... * चाइना का 44 इंच का सीना होगा, मेरे ख्याल से जनरल मुनीर का ज्यादा से ज्यादा 45 इंच का सीना होगा। ...* आप उनके ऊपर अटैक क्यों नहीं करते हैं? मेरी आपसे यह रिक्वैस्ट है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सौमित्र खान जी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप 30 सैकेंड में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला : सर, मैं शॉर्ट में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं। देखिये, आप मिलिट्री को,

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

आर्मी को समय पर हथियार नहीं देंगे, आप समय पर उसकी खरीद नहीं करेंगे। … (व्यवधान) हमारे चीफ एयर मार्शल एपी सिंह जी ने बोला कि हमें तीन-तीन, चार-चार साल … (व्यवधान) सर, मेरा माइक बंद न करायें। हमें तीन-तीन, चार-चार साल उसे बियर करने में लग जाते हैं। क्योंकि जब देश बचेगा, मिलिट्री स्ट्राँग होगी तो आप भी बचेंगे और हम भी बचेंगे।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सौमित्र खान जी।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला : सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात कनक्लूड कर रहा हूं। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री सौमित्र खान जी, आप अपनी बात शुरू कीजिए।

***SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN (BISHNUPUR):** Thank you, Chairperson Sir. Today, Operation Sindoor stands as a symbol, an ideal, and a resolution. The resolution was undertaken by our country's army, and its name was announced by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi. The incident that occurred in Pahalgam on April 22 is unprecedented, not only in India but also in the entire world. People were asked about their religion. Women became widows solely on the basis of religion. This is an indication of depravity and a condemnable incident. Today, under the orders of the Prime Minister and the leadership of our army, our forces entered Pakistan at 1:20am on May 7 and destroyed terrorist hideouts—an unprecedented action. Today, we can assert that with Prime Minister Narendra Modi in office, Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (POK) should be reclaimed. We can say that Article 370 has been abrogated. On the other hand, Congress

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

effectively gave away Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Today, it is deeply saddening and painful that two women from West Bengal have lost their husbands and become widows in the Pahalgam massacre. Today, Kalyanda spoke at length about four terrorists who remained at large following the Pahalgam incident. I want to inform him that two terrorists have been apprehended, and the remaining two militants have been killed in the operation. Today, I can definitely say that India is a country where sovereignty still exists because of the unity of our Indians. We are definitely together and will continue to fight together. Unfortunately, some opposition leaders demanded proof of these actions, which is truly shameful. I just want to say that today, Pakistani people are being smuggled into West Bengal. Why is this happening? If we remain united, we can undoubtedly advance our country. About this Operation Sindoor, I want to say that more than 100 terrorists have been killed by our country's army and the air force. They have entered the militant camps and dismantled the adversary. I must state that Kalyanda never speaks for the country; instead, his party, the All India Trinamool Congress, discusses 'Azad Kashmir'. How did this narrative surrounding 'Azad Kashmir' arise? This is, in fact, Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, which Congress handed over to Pakistan. Finally, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak. As a Bengali, I have only one request, that a regiment be created in the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, where we Bengalis can be united. Thank you.

श्री मनोज कुमार (सासाराम) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले उन लोगों के प्रति संवेदना और शोक व्यक्त करता हूं, जो पहलगाम और 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' में शहीद हुए, जिन्होंने अपनी जान को न्यौछावर किया, मैं ईश्वर से उनके परिवार के लिए प्रार्थना करता हूं कि ईश्वर उनको ताकत दे, ताकि वे दु:ख को सहें और इस मुसीबत की घड़ी से निकलें।

मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी और आदरणीय राहुल गांधी जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। हमारा मुख्य सवाल यह है कि इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर हुआ। देश के एक अरब, 44 करोड़ लोग सवाल पूछ रहे हैं। हम लोग जनता के द्वारा चुन कर यहां आते हैं। हम क्षेत्र में रहते हैं, जमीन पर रहते हैं और जब हम गांव-गांव जाते हैं, तो जनता हमसे सवाल पूछती है। हम उन सवालों को सदन में रखते हैं।

महोदय, मैं देख सकता हूं कि सेना के कुछ ऑफिसर्स भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। आप सबको मालूम होगा कि जब सेना यह कहते हुए आगे बढ़ रही थी कि

हाथों में तिरंगा थाम लिया, जय हिंद का नारा गूंज उठा।

पीछे मुड़ कर कभी नहीं देखा, मां जब भी तेरा नाम लिया।

एक अरब, 44 करोड़ जनता 26 लोगों के बारे में पूछ रही है। एक आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय बता रहे थे और कुछ माननीय सांसद महोदय बता रहे थे कि लोगों ने उनको धर्म पूछ कर मारा। लोगों के पैंट उतरवाए गए। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि 40-50 मिनट तक इन दरिंदों ने दहशत फैलायी और हमारे 26 लोगों को मारा। वहां पर उस घड़ी हमारी बहनों का सिंदूर उजड़ रहा था, सिंदूर खत्म हो रहा था, वे उनके पति को उनके सामने मार रहे थे, तो बहुत सारी पत्नियों ने कहा कि हमारे पति को मार रहे हो तो हमें भी मार दो, हमें भी समाप्त कर दो। लेकिन इन आतंकियों, दहशतगर्दों ने यह कह कर उन्हें छोड़ा कि हम तुम्हें इसलिए छोड़ रहे हैं कि जाओ, अपने देश को बताओ, अपने प्रधान मंत्री को बताओ। उनकी क्या औकात थी, क्या ताकत थी, यह पूरे भारत देश की जनता पूछ रही है? इसका जवाब कब मिलेगा?

महोदय, हम सदन में पहली बार चुन कर आए हैं। आदरणीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने भी अपनी बात

रखी। देश जानना चाह रहा था कि आखिर जिन आतंकवादियों ने 26 लोगों को मारा, 26 लोगों को खत्म किया, क्या हमने उनको मारा, क्या हमने उनको समाप्त कर दिया? आपने बिहार की धरती पर कहा था, बिहार की 14 करोड़ की जनसंख्या से वायदा किया था, आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने मधुबनी की धरती से घोषणा की थी कि मैं आतंकवादियों को मिट्टी में मिला दूंगा। आज बिहार की जनता और भारत के लोग पूछ रहे हैं कि उन पांच लोगों का क्या हुआ? हमारी स्थिति मजबूत थी, हमारी सेना आगे बढ़ रही थी। इस बार हम आतंकवादियों को मिटाने वाले थे तो कौन सा पहाड़ टूट गया, क्या हो गया, क्यों 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' रुक गया और हमारे सैनिक वापस लौट गए?

महोदय, आज बार-बार लोगों ने कहा कि 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' पर चर्चा कराइए, जब बात इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर की होती है तो कांग्रेस का नाम लेते हैं, जब आतंकवादी की बात करते हैं तो कांग्रेस का नाम लेते हैं। जब हम बात आतंकवादियों को मिटाने की करते हैं तो आप कांग्रेस को कोसते हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी और आदरणीय राहुल गांधी जी ने हर बार मीडिया के सामने भी बोला और विपक्षी पार्टी के जितने भी माननीय नेता हैं, जितने भी सांसद थे, हम सभी लोगों ने सरकार को सपोर्ट किया। हम लोगों से जहां भी पूछा गया, हम लोगों ने कहा कि हम सरकार के साथ हैं और सरकार को मजबूती से बढ़ना चाहिए। हम सेना को सैल्यूट करते हैं और सरकार को आगे बढ़कर इस बार आतंकवादियों को खत्म करना चाहिए। लेकिन क्या हुआ? सात लोगों की एक अलग कमेटी बनी, जिसे प्रदेश में भेजा गया।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं, जो प्रदेश में अलग-अलग कमेटी गई क्या कोई भी वहां का रिस्पान्सिबल व्यक्ति कमेटी से मिला? कमेटी की क्या रिपोर्ट है, हम लोग उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं। देश जानना चाहता है, जो लोग विदेश में गए थे, प्रदेश में गए थे।

भारत में एक और योजना चलायी गयी, खासतौर पर बिहार में कुछ लोग ने डिबिया में सिंदूर लेकर गांव-गांव गये, घर-घर गये और महिलाओं को कहा कि आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने सिंदूर भेजा है। हमने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' में आतंकवादियों को मिटा दिया है इसलिए आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने

बहन और माताओं के लिए सिंदूर भेजा है। सभी माताओं और बहनों ने घर से बाहर निकल कर कहा कि हमारा पति हमारे लिए सिंदूर देने के लायक है, तुम कौन हो हमें सिंदूर देने वाले।

उसके बाद हमने देखा और सुना तो पता चला कि इस योजना के बारे में किसी को पता नहीं है। ऐसे-ऐसे हुआ। आप सभी को मालूम होगा कि ट्रम्प साहब ने 26 बार सीज फायर के बारे में कहा कि हमने मध्यस्थता करायी, हमने युद्ध विराम कराया। देश यह भी पूछना चाहता है कि क्या भारत को ट्रम्प चलाएंगे?

आप कांग्रेस पार्टी का मॉडल पूछ रहे हैं, बहुत सारे लोगों ने कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने ये किया, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने वो किया। युद्ध के बारे में क्या किया, सभी को मालूम है, पूरी दुनिया को 1971 की कहानी मालूम है कि किस प्रकार से 90 हजार पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने घुटना टेका। हमारे सैनिकों के पास आकर कहा कि हम आत्मसमर्पण करते हैं, अब हमारे पास बल नहीं है, अब हमारे पास युद्ध लड़ने की ताकत नहीं है। वह मॉडल हमने पेश किया, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पेश किया। आप हमारे ऊपर हमेशा सवाल उठाते हैं।

श्री आनंद भदौरिया (धौरहरा) : सभापति महोदय, इधर उधर की बात न बात कर, ये बता कि पहलगाम क्यों हुआ? मुझे दहशतगर्दों से रंज है पर तेरी रहबरी पर भी सवाल है। मैं इंडिया गठबंधन के नेता माननीय अखिलेश जी, राहुल गांधी और समेत विपक्ष के सभी नेताओं को बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने इस फैसला कुंज जंग में सरकार के साथ चट्टान के साथ खड़ा रहकर अपना समर्थन देने का काम किया है।

मैं अपने देश की बहादुर फौज और अपने वीर सैनिकों का अभिनंदन करना चाहूंगा जिन्होंने दुश्मन देश की छाती पर चढ़कर आतंकी ठिकानों को तहस-नहस करने का काम किया है। साथ ही साथ पहलगाम में हुए खुफिया तंत्र की विफलता पर, विदेश नीति की विफलता पर तथा डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प की बेलगाम बयानबाजी पर चुप्पी साधने पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी सरकार की कड़ी भर्त्सना भी करना चाहूंगा। पहलगाम में जो दुखद घटना हुई, वह देश के माथे पर कलंक का टीका है। देश जानना चाहता है कि जिन्होंने हमारी बहनों के माथे का सिंदूर उजाड़ा और कहा कि मोदी जी को जाकर बता

देना, उन कायरों का क्या हुआ? उनकी चुनौती को स्वीकार करके आर-पार की लड़ाई लड़नी चाहिए थी। रक्षा मंत्री जी फिर चाहे पैंसिल टूटती या पैन टूटता, कहीं यह समुद्र सभी को बहा न ले जाए।

"ये खेल बंद करो कश्तियां बदलने का,

रात नाम नहीं लेती ढलने का,

यही तो वक्त था सूरज तेरे निकलने का"

आपने ऑपरेशन से पहले विपक्षी नेताओं से बात की थी तो फिर सीज फायर से पहले विपक्ष को विश्वास में क्यों नहीं लिया? आगाज अच्छा था लेकिन अंजाम समर्पण वाला था। कोई कह रहा था और लम्बी-लम्बी फेंक रहा था कि एक फोन पर रूस और यूक्रेन का युद्ध विराम हो गया लेकिन हमें क्या पता था कि सात समुद्र पार हमसे भी लम्बी-लम्बी फेंकने वाला बैठा है जो यह कह रहा है कि हमने एक फोन करके भारत और पाक के युद्ध को रुकवाने का काम कर दिया। रक्षा मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि क्या शेर और मेंढक की लड़ाई होती है? यदि मेंढक से लड़ने में पसीना आ गया तो सोचिए जो पीछे से लड़ रहे थे, उनसे यदि सामने से लड़ना होगा तो क्या होगा? मैं इस मौके पर श्रद्धेय नेता आदरणीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी के उन शब्दों को याद करता हूं कि यदि युद्ध होगा तो दुश्मन की जमीन पर होगा। यदि इस लाइन से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने प्रेरणा ली होती, तो शायद इतनी फजीहत न हुई होती।

सभापति जी, सरकार की विदेश नीति घोषणाओं और भाषणों तक सीमित रह गई है। पाकिस्तान और चीन की बढ़ती नजदीकी को आपने नज़रअंदाज किया। यह समय है कि सरकार आत्म मंथन करे। विपक्ष कोई दुश्मन नहीं है बल्कि लोकतंत्र का अभिन्न स्तम्भ है। हम इस सरकार से जवाब चाहते हैं कि क्या खुफिया एजेंसियों की जवाबदेही तय की गई? क्या डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प की टिप्पणी पर कोई अधिकारिक विरोध दर्ज किया गया? क्या भविष्य में इस तरह के हमलों से बचने के लिए कोई नया रोड मैप तैयार किया गया है? देश को भावनात्मक भाषण नहीं बल्कि ठोस रणनीति चाहिए। राष्ट्रवाद का दिखावा नहीं, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का ठोस ढांचा चाहिए।

आपने बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग (लुधियाना) : सभापति जी, आपने मुझे गंभीर चर्चा पर अपनी बात रखने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका आभारी हूं। मैं सबसे पहले अपनी तरफ से उन भाइयों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने पहलगाम में अपनी जान दी। जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए अपने प्राण दिए, मैं उन लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूं। मैं आशा करता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि दोबारा ऐसा कभी न हो कि हमारे देश में किसी व्यक्ति को जान देनी पड़े। मैं अपने जवानों के लिए भी कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। उन जवानों के लिए जिन्होंने इस देश की रक्षा और एकता-अखंडता के लिए हमेशा बार्डर पर तैनात होकर हमारे देश की रक्षा करने का काम किया है। मैं उनके लिए दो शब्द लिखे हैं।

"भारत मां की शान के लिए मिट जाते हैं हम।
तिरंगे में लिपट, ताबूतों में बंद हो, कंधों पर आते हैं॥
गांव, शहर, गलियों में, फूलों की बारिश में नहाते हुए।
यूं ही हंसते-हंसते भारत मां पर मिट जाते हैं हम।।"

महोदय, हमें अपनी सेना पर कोई शक नहीं है। हमें गर्व है कि हमारे पास इतनी अच्छी और मजबूत सेना है, जो दुश्मन को मुंहतोड़ जवाब दे सकती है। आज मैं तमाम वक्ताओं को सुन रहा था। ऐसा लग रहा था कि पूरे के पूरे विपक्ष को सत्तापक्ष इस नजरिए से देखकर बात कर रहा था कि हमने कहीं न कहीं 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' का विरोध किया है। जब देश की बात आई, जब हमें बुलाया गया, तो पूरा विपक्ष, चाहे कोई व्यक्ति हो, इस देश की धरती पर पैदा होने वाला हर व्यक्ति पूरे जोश से देश की सरकार के साथ खड़ा हुआ, देश के आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ खड़ा हुआ और कहा कि इस वक्त न कोई सवाल है, न कोई जवाब है, हम आपके साथ हैं। हुआ क्या? पहलगाम, पुलवामा हमला क्यों होता है? इसकी क्या वजह है? इसका गुनहगार कौन है? क्या यह इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर नहीं है?

महोदय, आदरणीय गृह मंत्री अमित शाह जी 8 अप्रैल, 2025 को जम्मू-कश्मीर जाते हैं और सिक्योरिटी के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल करते हैं। या तो इंटेलीजेंस ने कोई इत्तला नहीं दी या फिर उनके

पास सूचना नहीं थी, लेकिन इसकी जिम्मेदारी तो किसी न किसी को लेनी होगी। कौन जिम्मेदारी लेगा, कौन माफी मांगेगा? पुलवामा हमला, पहलगाम हमला हुआ, इनकी जिम्मेदारी लेनी होगी। अगर मैं उनकी जगह पर होता, तो तुरंत माफी मांगते हुए गृह मंत्री होने के नाते इस्तीफा दे देता। यह इंटेलिजेंस फेल्योर है। आपकी वजह से निहत्थे 25-26 लोगों की जान गई है। अगर आप 11 साल से इस देश की इंटेलीजेंस नहीं संभाल सकते, तो देश की 140 करोड़ आबादी वाले देश को संभालने की आपमें क्षमता नहीं है।

महोदय, मेरे और भी कई सवाल हैं। पहला सवाल, आपने 7 मई को डायरेक्शन दिया। आपने कहा कि हम पाकिस्तान के आतंकवादी ठिकानों पर हमला करेंगे। आप बार-बार यह क्यों पूछते हैं कि पेन टूटा और पेंसिल टूटी? आप यह पूछें कि हमारा ऑपरेशन सफल हुआ या नहीं हुआ? हमारा परिणाम कैसा था? हमें शक है। वास्तव में क्या हुआ, यह मैं आपसे और सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं। जब 7 मई को पाकिस्तान से विदेश मंत्री जी ने यह कह दिया कि हम आपके आतंकवादी ठिकानों पर हमला करने जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान आतंकवादियों की नर्सरी है। आज ये शब्द रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहे। इसके बावजूद पाकिस्तान, जो दुश्मनों को पाल रहा है, उनको आप इत्तला देते हैं। पाकिस्तान ने तो नहीं इत्तला दी कि हम पुलवामा अटैक, पहलगाम अटैक करने वाले हैं। उन्होंने तो नहीं बताया, लेकिन आपने उनको पहले ही बता दिया। यह कहकर आप क्या समझाना चाहते हैं? आज देश के रक्षा मंत्री श्री राजनाथ मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमने 100 से ज्यादा आतंकवादियों को मारा है, गिनती और बढ़ी है, लेकिन 100 लोग मरे हैं।

आपको लगता है कि पाकिस्तान ने उन आतंकवादी संगठनों को बताया नहीं होगा कि आज हमला होने वाला है, आप चले जाइए। उन्होंने उन्हें बताया होगा। उन्होंने उन्हें जरूर बताया होगा। आपने आगे क्या किया, यहीं तक नहीं, आपने अपनी सेना को, अपनी बहादुर सेना को यह कहा, जब 7 मई एक से डेढ बजे, जब 22 मिनट का वह ऑपरेशन चला तो आपने अपनी सेना को यह कहा कि आपको केवल आतंकवादी संगठनों पर हमला करना है। आप कहीं सिविलियन पर और कहीं भी पाकिस्तान की आर्मी के मुख्यालय पर किसी प्रकार का कोई हमला नहीं करेंगे। इसी की वजह से

हमारे पाँच एयरक्राफ्ट गिरे। आपने सेना को, देश को दिया, लेकिन आपने हमारी सेना के हाथ-पाँव बाँधकर एयरक्राफ्ट पर बिठाया। वे मजबूर थे, वे लाचार थे, जब पाकिस्तान रिटेलिएट कर रहा था, हम क्या करें, इसलिए उसका नतीजा निकला।... (व्यवधान)

साहब, अभी तो दो मिनट हुए हैं। मेरे दस मिनट हैं। आप बेल क्यों बजा रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) उसका यह नतीजा हुआ, मैं पंजाब से आता हूँ, पंजाब में भिसियाना एयर फोर्स स्टेशन के पास आपका एक लड़ाकू विमान, जिसका नाम राफेल है, मैं उसकी फोटो लेकर आया हूँ, वहाँ उसकी टेल गिरी। मैं वहाँ पर गया, उसके ऊपर बीएस001 लिखा था। यह बीएस001 आपका राफेल एयरक्राफ्ट पहले दिन नीचे गिरा। इसके गिरने पर एक व्यक्ति की मौत हुई और 9 लोग जख्मी हुए। यह मीडिया में आया, एसएमओ ने बताया और आपके आदरणीय एयर मार्शल भारती जी, उन्होंने भी यह माना, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि यह अनआइडेंटिफाइड एयरक्राफ्ट है। एक एयरक्राफ्ट गिरता है, आपने उसको अनआइडेंटिफाइड एयरक्राफ्ट का नाम देकर देश की जनता को मूर्ख बनाने का काम किया और यहीं तक नहीं,... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग :अभी समाप्त कैसे कर दें, दिलीप जी साहब आप हमसे नाराज लगते हैं। मेरा समय 10 मिनट है। आपको आदरणीय मंत्री साहब ने कह दिया कि इनको बिठाइए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सुनिए जी, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कर दीजिए। आप अंतिम वाक्य बोल दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : सर, अभी तीन मिनट हुए हैं। डसॉल्ट कंपनी के सीईओ, राफेल जहाँ बनता है, उन्होंने यह माना है कि एक टेक्निकल वजह के कारण एक राफेल गिरा है। आपने वह भी नहीं बताया कि टेक्निकल वजह क्या थी?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्रीमती लवली आनंद जी। आपके 10 मिनट हो गए हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : सर, यह बहुत ज्यादा है। आप बोलने ही नहीं देते हैं। नहीं-नहीं, अभी 10 मिनट कहाँ हुए हैं।… (व्यवधान) आदरणीय दिलीप जी, मुझे एक मिनट का समय और दीजिए।

माननीय सभापति : लवली आनंद जी, एक मिनट रूकिए।

आप आधा मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : सर, क्या 10 मिनट हो गए हैं?… (व्यवधान)

महोदय, आप गलत कर रहे हैं। हमारे अभी तक चार मिनट ही हुए हैं।… (व्यवधान) इस तरह से मैं कैसे बोल पाऊँगा? … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपने 9 मिनट पूरे कर लिए हैं और यह आपका 10वाँ मिनट चल रहा है। आप 10 मिनट के अंदर अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : साहब, डसॉल्ट कंपनी के सीईओ ने कहा कि टेक्निकल वजह से हमारा एक राफेल गिरा है, लेकिन आज तक यह नहीं बताया गया कि राफेल गिरा है या नहीं गिरा है। फिर आपके दोस्त ट्रंप ने भी यह कह दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान के पाँच फाइटर जहाज गिरे हैं। यह आपको मानना होगा। आप अपनी रणनीति बनाते रहे। आप गुजरात मॉडल पेश करते रहे, आप जिस प्रकार से इस देश के अंदर नोटबंदी लेकर आए, जिस प्रकार से आपने जीएसटी लागू किया, जिस प्रकार से आप तीन काले कानून लेकर आए, उसी प्रकार से आपने देश की सेना को आदेश दिया कि आप लोग किसी प्रकार का कहीं और न करें।… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

माननीय सदस्या लवली आनंद जी।

श्रीमती लवली आनंद (शिवहर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस विशेष चर्चा में बोलने का अवसर देने के लिए मैं आपको हृदय से धन्यवाद देती हूं। सबसे पहले, मैं हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और हमारे तीनों सेना के वीर जवानों को हृदय से धन्यवाद देती हूँ, जिन्होंने आतंकवाद के

खिलाफ इस निर्णायक और ऐतिहासिक कार्रवाई को अंजाम दिया। मैं 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' पर इस विशेष चर्चा का पूर्ण समर्थन करती हूँ। यह एक ऐसी कार्रवाई है, जिसने न केवल भारत की ताकत को दुनिया के सामने प्रदर्शित किया, बल्कि यह भी दिखाया कि हमारी सेना देश की सम्प्रभुता और सम्मान की रक्षा के लिए पूरी तरह सक्षम है।

हमारे नेता और बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' के बाद कहा था कि आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध पूरा देश एकजुट है और भारतीय सेना के साहस और पराक्रम पर पूरे देश को गर्व है।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपकी दूरदर्शिता और अदम्य नेतृत्व ने इस ऑपरेशन को सम्भव बनाया। आपकी अटल प्रतिबद्धता ने हमें यह विश्वास दिलाया कि हमारे राष्ट्र के हर इंच की रक्षा की जाएगी और आपने यह साबित कर दिया कि भारत किसी भी चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए सक्षम है।

00.41 hrs (29.07.2025) (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी, आपके कुशल मार्गदर्शन और रणनीतिक सोच ने हमारी सेनाओं को वह शक्ति और दिशा प्रदान की, जिनकी उन्हें सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता थी। आपने यह सुनिश्चित किया कि हमारे जवानों को सर्वोत्तम उपकरण और समर्थन मिले, ताकि वे अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन पूरी बहादुरी और प्रभावशीलता के साथ कर सकें।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आपकी निगरानी में आंतरिक सुरक्षा के मोर्चे पर भी अभूतपूर्व समन्वय और समर्थन देखने को मिला। 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' केवल सीमाओं पर लड़ा जाने वाला युद्ध नहीं था, बल्कि हमारे देश के भीतर भी शांति और व्यवस्था कायम रखने का एक प्रयास था, जिसमें यह भूमिका अमूल्य रही। इसमें यह बताया गया कि हमारी जो बहनें, हमारी जो बेटियां सुहागन थीं, उनके सिन्दूर को उजाड़ा गया, उनके सुहाग को लूटा गया, लेकिन हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया। 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' के नाम से हमारी सेना के जवानों ने जवाब दिया। जहां-जहां आतंकवादी ठिकाने थे, वहां-वहां हमला किया, उन आतंकवादियों का 'ऑपरेशन' किया। इसलिए उसका नाम

'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' पड़ा। मैं ऐसे जवानों को फिर से धन्यवाद देती हूं, आभार व्यक्त करती हूं। हमारे जो 26 देशवासियों, नागरिकों की हत्या हुई है, जो शहीद हुए हैं, उनके प्रति भी मैं सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि देती हूं और कहना चाहती हूं कि उनके परिवारों को भगवान यह सहन करने की शक्ति दे।

मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि 7 मई, 2025 को शुरू हुआ 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' विश्व इतिहास में एक मील का पत्थर है। यह पहली बार है जब किसी देश ने संयमित तरीके से, बिना पाकिस्तानी सेना या नागरिकों को कोई नुकसान पहुँचाए, केवल आतंकी ठिकानों को निशाना बनाया। यह बदला था, 22 अप्रैल 2025 को पहलगाम में हुए आतंकी हमले का, जिसमें 26 हिंदू पर्यटकों को बेरहमी से मारा गया।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, भारतीय वायुसेना द्वारा राफेल जेट्स, स्कैल्प मिसाइलों, और ब्रह्मोस क्रूज मिसाइलों का उपयोग 9 ठिकानों पर किया गया और हमने बहावलपुर में जैश-ए-मुहम्मद के मुख्यालय, मुरिदके में लश्कर-ए-तैयबा के गढ़, और मुज़फ्फराबाद के आतंकी गढ़ों को पूरी तरह नष्ट कर दिया।

'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' एक सन्देश था, बॉर्डर पार बैठे पाकिस्तान को, जो पिछले 70 वर्षों से लगातार भारत में अशांति फैलाने की कोशिश कर रहा था। हमने दुनिया को यह भी दिखा दिया कि हम युद्ध में भी शराफत रखते हैं। हमने न किसी पाकिस्तानी नागरिक पर और न ही उनकी सेना पर हमला किया। लेकिन, पाकिस्तान ने क्या किया, यह देखने की बात है। उन्होंने हमारे मंदिरों और गुरुद्वारों पर बम फेंके, महिलाओं, बच्चों और निर्दोष लोगों को मारा, ड्रोन से हमला किया। हमने हर हमले का जवाब दिया।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक महिला सांसद होने के नाते मेरे लिए देश की करोड़ों महिलाओं के लिए यह एक गर्व का क्षण था, जब कर्नल सोफिया कुरैशी और विंग कमांडर व्योमिका सिंह ने 'ऑपरेशन सिन्दूर' की सफलता पर देश को संबोधित किया। उन्होंने बताया कि भारत ने कैसे दुश्मन के घर में घुस कर उसे सबक सिखाया। हमारी सरकार ने रक्षा बजट और स्वदेशी उत्पादन को बढ़ाया।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को एक शायरी के साथ समाप्त करना चाहूंगी–

“हम वो नहीं, जो ज़ख्मों पर सिर्फ मरहम लगाते हैं,

हम अब ज़ख्म देने वाले का वज़ूद मिटाते हैं,

तुम्हारे हर प्रहार का अब हिसाब होकर रहेगा,

यह नया भारत है, यहां इंसाफ होकर रहेगा।”

जय हिन्द, जय भारत। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL (VADAKARA): Hon. Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I pay my tributes to the 26 innocent souls who lost their lives in a heinous act of violence by Pakistan-based terror outfit in Pahalgam. They were not just victims. They are martyrs of the nation which refuses to bow to terror. Let us also salute the Indian Armed Forces for their bravery and valour. The terrorists asked their religion before pulling the trigger on them. This was not just a terror attack on individuals. It was an assault on the very soul of our nation, an attempt to fracture our unity and sow the seeds of division. Yet, in the face of this tragedy, the bravery of the victims, the resilience of their families and the unity of our nation and its people shone through.

Sir, I recall meeting with Arathi, the brave daughter of ‘Mother India’ who lost her father Ramchandran in this terror attack. How did Congress and the Opposition respond to Pahalgam? Rahul Gandhi Ji gave his first statement that the whole country is united against terrorism and we offer unconditional support to the Government. Our President Kharge Ji also mentioned that this is not the time for partisan politics but for collective resolve to ensure justice. Our resolution stated that Pakistan must be taught a lesson, the perpetrators must

face consequences. We attended the all-party meeting but the Prime Minister did not attend that.

We have been getting lessons from BJP on patriotism. They talk about 26/11. After the 26/11 attack, on 28th November 2008, the then Gujarat Chief Minister rushed to the Oberoi Trident, which is the terror site, gave media bites, publicly criticizing then Government for political gain. The next day, on 29th November, keeping the State elections in mind, they gave an advertisement in national media with words “brutal terror strikes at will; weak Government unwilling and incapable to fight terror; vote BJP’. This was the third day after 26/11. Now they are giving us lecture on patriotism.

Leave that. What did our PM do now? Coming back from Saudi Arabia, we did not see any meeting in Delhi or any press briefing or any explanation to the Parliament or at any other place. He directly went to Bihar to attend an election rally. This is not patriotism, this is election-ism that leads BJP to win. We are not in queue to get our patriotism certificate signed by BJP or RSS. There have been attacks against LoP even in this House. He does not need patriotism lessons from Anurag Thakur Ji or no Indian does. That would be a disgrace, I must say. Who released Pakistan poster boy Masood Azhar, listed as a global terrorist on December 21st 1999 in Kandahar, and who then founded and became part of Jaish-e-Mohammed, planned Parliament attack, Pathankot attack and Pulwama attack? We all remember ... * and the support given by BJP

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

to them. Do you know that ... * who told after Pahalgam attack that widows of those killed in Pahalgam attack lacked the spirit of a warrior. ...* who referred to Colonel Sofia Qureshi along with Vyomika Singh, a decorated Army officer who led public briefings on Operation Sindoor, as coming from the terrorist community, calling her their sister? He still continues as Minister in that Government. Do you know that ...* told that the country's Army and soldiers are bowing down at Prime Minister's feet. You know Himanshi Narwal. What wrong did she do to this country? She was widowed just one week after her marriage. She asked for peace and justice. She asked this country to be united. But she was abused on social media. She was cyber-lynched; she was trolled and even her patriotism was questioned. We all know that this is not the first incident after this Government came to power. Since 2014, we have seen so many incidents. After Prime Minister's visit to Lahore in 25th December 2015, within seven days, we were at receiving end at the Pathankot Airbase.

Our seven security personnel were killed. On 18th September, 19 Army soldiers were killed. On 29th November, 2016, seven soldiers were killed in Nagrota. In Pulwama, 40-plus CRPF personnel were killed. Those who gave us lectures on patriotism must recall the bravery of Indira Gandhi ji who wrote to the then US President, Richard Nixon on 15th December, 1971 stating that as a developing country, we have our backbone straight, enough will and resource to fight atrocities. It has been some time since any nation sitting three or four

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

thousand miles away could give orders to Indians on what to do as they wish. Mrs. Gandhi neither bowed, nor became afraid. She showed the whole world that protecting India's borders and respecting them was above any international interest.

The External Affairs Minister said that the Indian Government already informed the Pakistani Forces prior to the launch of Operation Sindoor that they would be targeting terrorist infrastructure. Is this a foreign policy or a forewarning policy? The Defence Minister today also said that none of our key assets were damaged. The Chief of Defence Staff, Anil Chauhan ji told that we lost a few jets in the Bloomberg TV Interview. For whom is he supressing the facts? So, taking all this into consideration, we could say that it is the public demand and not a rhetoric. Families' demand is disclosure and not silence. We deserve to know to know the truth. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आप सभी माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप सभी माननीय सदस्यों इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा के लिए इतनी देर रात तक बैठे। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी सहित कई मंत्रीगण भी यहां उपस्थित रहे। सभी माननीय सदस्यों का इतनी देर रात तक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा के लिए धन्यवाद।

सभा की कार्यवाही आज प्रात: 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

… (व्यवधान)

00.52 hrs (29.07.2025)

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 29, 2025/Sravana 7, 1947 (Saka).

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