

Monday, December 15, 2025
Agrahayana 24, 1947 (Saka)



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NEW DELHI

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C O N T E N T S

**Eighteenth Series, Vol. XII, Sixth Session, 2025/1947 (Saka)
No. 11, Monday, December 15, 2025/ Agrahayana 24, 1947 (Saka)**

<u>S U B J E C T</u>	<u>P A G E S</u>
OBITUARY REFERENCES	12
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
(i) Starred Question Nos. 201 to 220	14-103
(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2301 to 2530	104-1013

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1014-1049

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

34th and 35th Reports 1050

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS,
FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

Statement 1050-1051

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS 1051-1053

- (i)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance 1051
- (b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 6th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on 'Cyber Security and Rising Incidence of Cyber/White Collar Crimes' pertaining to Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance 1051-1052
- (c) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 9th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance 1052
- (d) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 13th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance 1052
- Shri Pankaj Choudhary** 1052

- (ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 379th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism

Shri Suresh Gopi 1052-1053

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 1057-1077

- (i) Need to ensure establishment of Automatic Weather Station in all the villages of Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

Shrimati Smita Uday Wagh 1057

- (ii) Need to provide special grants for upgradation of Lal Bahadur Stadium at Bhawanipatna and allocate funds under Khelo India Scheme for construction of Manikeswari University Stadium in Kalahandi district, Odisha

Shrimati Malvika Devi 1058

- (iii) Need to recognize the Roman script for Kokborok, an indigenous tribal language of Tripura

Shrimati Kriti Devi Debbarman 1059

- (iv) Need to establish Military Station, DRDO Lab and Defence Infrastructure Project at Deoghar, Jharkhand

Dr. Nishikant Dubey 1059-1060

- (v) Need to formulate a Special Task Force to control trafficking of narcotic in various places of Rajasthan

Shrimati Manju Sharma 1060-1061

- (vi) Need to expedite construction of New Purulia-Manbazar Jhargram Railway Line Project
Shri Jyotirmay Singh Mahato 1061-1062
- (vii) Need for establishment of Cow sanctuaries at Meerut and Hapur in Meerut Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh
Shri Arun Govil 1062
- (viii) Need to develop various eminent tourist places in Bastar Parliamentary Constituency in Chhattisgarh
Shri Mahesh Kashyap 1062-1063
- (ix) Need to lift ban on export of Biochar
Shri Damodar Agrawal 1063
- (x) Need to expedite process of merger of civil areas of Cantonment Boards with Municipal Bodies across the country
Shri Suresh Kumar Kashyap 1063-1064
- (xi) Need for enhanced funding for Project Tiger and establishment of Rescue and Rehabilitation Centres to address human-wildlife conflict
Dr. Anand Kumar Gond 1064-1065
- (xii) Need for establishment of a Vaidik Yoga Sthal in Mandi Parliamentary Constituency, Himachal Pradesh
Sushri Kangna Ranaut 1065

- (xiii) Need to address the severe macro-economic and public health crisis arising out of acute air pollution in the country
Dr. Shashi Tharoor 1065-1066
- (xiv) Need to include six communities of Assam in the list of Scheduled Tribes
Md. Rakibul Hussain 1066-1067
- (xv) Need to provide compensation as per new land acquisition policy to farmers whose land was acquired for establishment of power plant by Thermal Power Corporation Limited in Bhandara, Maharashtra
Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole 1067
- (xvi) Need to create more infrastructure for Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) patients in the country
Shri Shafi Parambil 1068
- (xvii) Need for financial audit and modernization of Semi Conductor Laboratory (SCL) in Mohali, Punjab
Shri Manish Tewari 1068-1069
- (xviii) Need to ensure compensation to and rehabilitation for people displaced due to NTPC Project in Ambedkarnagar district, Uttar Pradesh
Shri Lalji Verma 1069-1070
- (xix) Need to address unemployment problem in the country
Shrimati June Maliah 1070

- (xx) Need to release allocated funds for construction of Cooch Behar Sports Hub in West Bengal
Shri Jagadish Chandra Barma Basunia 1070-1071
- (xxi) Need to Name Coimbatore International Airport in Tamil Nadu as Dr. Kalaighar Karunanidhi International Airport
Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P. 1071-1072
- (xxii) Need to submit nomination for recognition of Lepakshi Veerabhadra Temple in Andhra Pradesh as UNESCO World Heritage Site
Shri G. Lakshminarayana 1072-1073
- (xxiii) Need to expedite Panchdeori-Bhatni Rail Line Project in Bihar
Dr. Alok Kumar Suman 1073-1074
- (xxiv) Need for modernization, development and de-silting of Mumbai Port
Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant 1074-1075
- (xxv) Need to ensure strict adherence to constitutional provisions to safeguard the rights of minority community in the country
Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer 1075-1076
- (xxvi) Need to re-evaluate the Madurai Metro Rail Project in Tamil Nadu
Shri S. Venkatesan 1076

- (xxvii) Need for establishment of Information Technology and other Skill Development Institutions in Mithila-Simanchal region of Bihar

Shri Rajesh Ranjan

1077

GOVERNMENT BILLS – INTRODUCED

1078-1098

(i) Repealing and Amending Bill, 2025	1078-1080
(ii) Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025	1080-1090
(iii) Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Bill, 2025	1091-1098

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (2025-26)–
FIRST BATCH**

1098-1261

Shri Neeraj Maurya	1098-1102
Prof. Sougata Ray	1102-1105
Shri T. R. Baalu	1105-1112
Shri Kesineni Sivanath	1112-1115
Shri K. C. Venugopal	1115-1122
Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	1122-1124
Shri Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	1124-1126
Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	1126-1130
Shri Rao Rajendra Singh	1131-1135
Shrimati Shambhavi	1135-1140
Shri Sudhakar Singh	1140-1143
Shri Sachithanantham R.	1143-1146
Shri P. V. Midhun Reddy	1146-1150
Shri Dharmendra Yadav	1150-1154

Shri Shashank Mani	1154-1158
Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla	1158-1162
Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer	1162-1165
Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	1165-1168
Shri Subbarayan K.	1168-1171
Shri Rahul Kaswan	1171-1174
Dr. C. N. Manjunath	1174-1177
Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh <i>Alias</i> Pavan Rajenimbalkar	1178-1180
Shrimati Pratima Mondal	1180-1186
Dr. Rani Srikumar	1186-1190
Shrimati Pratibha Suresh Dhanorkar	1190-1192
Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind	1192-1194
Shri Tangella Uday Srinivas	1194-1195
Sushri Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	1196-1199
Shri Balabhadra Majhi	1199-1201
Shri Anand Bhadauria	1201-1204
Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	1204-1207
Shri Rajesh Ranjan	1207-1209
Shri Hanuman Beniwal	1210-1213
Adv. Chandra Shekhar	1213-1215
Shri Mohmad Haneefa	1215-1219
Shri Shreyas M. Patel	1219-1221
Shri Abdul Rashid Sheikh	1222-1223

Shri Umeshbhai Babubhai Patel	1223-1225
Adv. Gowaal Kagada Padavi	1225-1227
Shri Rajkumar Roat	1228-1229
Shri Arun Govil	1230-1231
Shri N. K. Premachandran	1231-1234
Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman	1235-1258
Cut Motions-Negatived	1259
Demands-Voted	1259-1261
APPROPRIATION (NO.4) BILL, 2025	1262-1263
Motion to Introduce	1262
Motion to Consider	1262-1263
Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman	1262-1263
Clauses 2 to 3 and 1	1263
Motion to Pass	1263
<u>ANNEXURE – I</u>	
(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	1265
(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	1266-1276
<u>ANNEXURE – II</u>	
(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	1277
(ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	1278-1279

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 15, 2025/ Agrahayana 24, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

OBITUARY REFERENCES

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे अत्यंत दुःख के साथ हमारे तीन पूर्व साथियों के निधन के बारे में सूचित करना है।

श्री सुभाष आहुजा, मध्य प्रदेश के बैतूल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से छठीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे। वे आवास समिति के भी सदस्य रहे।

श्री सुभाष आहुजा का निधन 75 वर्ष की आयु में 18 अगस्त, 2025 को बैतूल में हुआ।

प्रो. सलाउद्दीन, अविभाजित बिहार और वर्तमान में झारखंड के गोड्डा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 8वीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे।

प्रो. सलाउद्दीन का निधन 79 वर्ष की आयु में 10 अक्टूबर, 2025 को मधुपुर झारखंड में हुआ।

श्री बालकृष्ण चौहान, उत्तर प्रदेश के घोसी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 13वीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे। वे शहरी और ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय समिति के सदस्य भी रहे।

श्री बालकृष्ण चौहान का निधन 78 वर्ष की आयु में 16 नवंबर, 2025 को नई दिल्ली में हुआ।

यह सभा अपने पूर्व सहयोगियों के निधन पर गहरा शोक व्यक्त करती है और शोक संतप्त परिवारों के प्रति अपनी गहरी संवेदना व्यक्त करती है।

अब, सभा दिवंगत आत्माओं के सम्मान में मौन रहेगी।

11.02 hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ॐ शांति: शांति: शांति: ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न काल ।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरें रिजिजू) : हम लोग एक दूसरे के विरोधी हैं, हम दुश्मन नहीं हैं ।... (व्यवधान) आप मेरी बात को गंभीरता से सुनिए ।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2014 में बीजेपी के एक सांसद ने विरोधियों के ऊपर गलत शब्द का प्रयोग किया था । ... (व्यवधान) प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने तुरंत अपने सांसद को माफी मांगने के लिए कहा और उन्होंने माफी मांगी । ... (व्यवधान) क्योंकि हम इस सदन में लोगों के द्वारा चुने गए प्रतिनिधियों के हिसाब से काम करते हैं । ... (व्यवधान) कल कांग्रेस की रैली में प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी की कब्र खोदने की बात कही गयी है । ... (व्यवधान) यह इस देश के लिए बहुत दुखद समय है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ऐसे शब्दों का प्रयोग करती है । ... (व्यवधान) सारा कांग्रेस पार्टी, पूरा-का-पूरा नेतृत्व उस रैली में मौजूद था । ... (व्यवधान) प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी की कब्र खोदने का इन्होंने नारा लगाया । ... (व्यवधान) इस देश के लिए इससे शर्मनाक, इससे ज्यादा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण और कोई चीज नहीं हो सकती है । ... (व्यवधान) देश के प्रधानमंत्री 140 करोड़ आबादी के नेता, विश्व में सबसे प्रसिद्ध, सबसे मजबूत नेता, आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी की कब्र खोदने के लिए कांग्रेस की रैली में बात उठाई गयी है । ... (व्यवधान)

11.04 hrs

At this stage, Shri Rajmohan Unnithan, Shri Benny Behanan came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

श्री किरें रिजिजू: मैं चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व को माफी मांगनी चाहिए । ... (व्यवधान) इस सदन के माध्यम से उन्हें देश से माफी मांगनी चाहिए । राज्य सभा में भी और लोक सभा में भी कांग्रेस को माफी मांगनी चाहिए । ... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) #Starred Question Nos. 201 to 220****VIKSIT BHARAT YOUTH PARLIAMENT*****201. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:****DR. HEMANG JOSHI:**

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

- (a) the rationale behind choosing the themes "One Nation, One Election" and "Viksit Bharat" for discussion under the Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament 2025 initiative;
- (b) the manner in which the Youth Parliament initiative represents a shift from the traditional Youth Parliament model to a participatory model;
- (c) the manner in which the Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament contributes to the broader mission of Viksit Bharat @2047;
- (d) the manner in which the participation of youth from all the States and Union Territories reflected the diverse perspectives of India's youth; and
- (e) the role envisioned by the Government in engaging the youth with politics, policy making and governance through the said initiative along with the details thereof?

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

- (a): The themes were chosen broadly to encourage wider youth engagement in public life, in line with the broader national vision of fostering greater participation

Due to continuous interruptions in the House, Starred questions could not be taken up for oral answers. Therefore, these Starred questions are treated as Unstarred questions.

of young people from diverse, non-political backgrounds in the democratic process, contributing to the overall vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

(b) and (c): The Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament represents a transformation from the earlier National Youth Parliament Festival, aligned with the vision of preparing a new generation of dynamic, solution-oriented and policy-aware youth leaders. The programme was conducted at three levels. District-level rounds were held at designated district nodes, followed by State-level programmes organised in 17 State Legislative Assemblies and in government establishments in the remaining 18 States/UTs. These State-level rounds marked a significant step in strengthening the interface between youth and governance, with several sessions presided over by the respective State Assembly Speakers, thereby adding institutional credibility to the deliberations.

At the National Level, the Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament introduced a key shift from previous editions. Earlier, only the State champion could present his or her ideas while the remaining two participants attended as part of the audience. Under the re-envisioned format, the top three candidates from each State and Union Territory participated fully in the national programme. They engaged in a series of structured discussions and thematic activities including opening remarks, a Question Hour centred on “One Nation, One Election” and “Viksit Bharat”, a Master Class by policy experts, and a short discussion among participants.

(d): The young participants in the Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament from all States and Union Territories came from varied linguistic, social, and geographical

backgrounds, bringing with them a diverse range of opinions, experiences, and ideas which showcased the rich diversity of youth perspectives across the country.

(e): The Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament (VBYP) provides structured capacity-building opportunities for participating youth at all stages of the programme. At the district and State levels, participants engage in moderated parliamentary simulations that strengthen their understanding of legislative procedures, public policy issues and structured debate. At the National Round, the top three participants from each State/UT undergo an intensive engagement that includes opening remarks, a themed Question Hour, a Master Class by policy experts, and guided discussions on contemporary national priorities. This ensured greater inclusivity and created an open forum for a diverse range of youth opinions to be heard and debated. These activities collectively enhanced participants' policy awareness, communication abilities and leadership skills within a structured and supervised framework.

PM INTERNSHIP SCHEME

***202. SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:**

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

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

(a) the total number of internship offered, approved, accepted and successfully completed under the Prime Minister Internship Scheme (PMIS) since its launch, State-wise;

- (b) the details and number of applications received and interns selected from Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the scheme in improving youth employability, particularly among candidates from Tier II and Tier III cities, State-wise particularly in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh;
- (d) the details of women and youth belonging to SC/ST and OBC categories participated in the Scheme, State-wise and particularly in Rajasthan and Karnataka;
- (e) the criteria fixed for skill upgradation, increase in employability and assessment of region-wise appointments;
- (f) the specific steps taken/being taken to ensure higher participation, internship allocation and placement support for the rural youth in the country particularly in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency of Haryana; and
- (g) whether any measurable outcomes or performance indicators have been identified to evaluate skill enhancement, employability gains and sector-wise placements achieved through the scheme, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): In the round I of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project, the partner companies posted more than 1.27 lakh internship opportunities on the PMIS Portal across the country. Against this, more than 6.21 lakh applications were

received from about 1.81 lakh candidates. Partner companies made over 82,000 internship offers to over 60,000 candidates and over 28000 offers were accepted.

In the round II of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project, Partner Companies posted over 1.18 lakh internship opportunities (new and edited unfilled opportunities of previous round) across the country. Over 4.55 lakh applications were received from over 2.14 lakh applicants, in this round. Partner companies made over 83000 offers to the youth and over 24600 offers were accepted.

The duration of internship under the Pilot Project being of 12 months, the completion dates of internship under Round 1 are from November 2025 to March 2026, and under Round 2 are from April 2026 onwards, depending on the date of joining of the interns. As on 30th November 2025, 2066 interns of Round I have completed their internships.

State-wise number of internship opportunities posted by companies, offers made by companies, offers accepted by candidates and interns who have completed the internship under the scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**. From the Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh, a total of 1422 applications from 403 applicants were received in Round I. Against this, a total of 161 offers were given to 119 candidates. In Round II, a total of 458 applications from 210 applicants were received and 110 offers were given to 90 candidates from Bulandshahr.

(c): As per guidelines of the pilot project, a concurrent Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework is provided to enable tracking of the outcomes

as well as to ensure corrective actions during the course of implementation of the pilot project. Additionally, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) is regularly taking feedback from various stakeholders to analyze the scheme's impact as it continues to be implemented.

The assessment of impact of scheme has been carried out in respect of all the candidates irrespective of any particular state or cities.

(d): The details of women and youth belonging to SC/ST and OBC categories who have applied for internships under both the Rounds of the Pilot Project, State-wise including Rajasthan and Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e): The PM Internship Scheme is designed to enhance industry-relevant skills, improve job readiness, and foster professional exposure through structured internships in India's top-performing companies and institutions to create job-ready, skilled workforce.

(f): The Ministry of Corporate Affairs is actively working with various stakeholders such as state governments, central government ministries & departments, and industry associations for promotion and implementation of the scheme. MCA has actively collaborated with State Government to carry out extensive Information, Education and Communication activities, including workshops, seminars, and promotional campaigns - both online and on-ground to amplify program visibility and to reach out to the target groups in various districts of the State. With active support from Nodal Department, awareness campaigns were carried out at ITIs, Diploma, degree, and graduate colleges in different districts of the country.

Further, the PMIS Portal is accessible in 12 different languages to enhance inclusivity from different geographical regions of the country. These campaigns are being carried out for whole of the country including Haryana.

The PM Internship scheme is being implemented as a national level scheme and internship opportunities were posted across all States/UTs. In the Pilot Project, from the state of Haryana, 5910 candidates were given the internship offers, 1894 candidates accepted the offers, and 428 interns joined the internship.

(g): A dedicated dashboard has been developed to monitor various key performance indicators (KPIs) such as number of the internships offered, applications received, selections by the companies, grievances raised etc.

The PM Internship scheme is not designed to provide placements. However, appointment/placement offers are being issued by the companies after assessing candidates' suitability as per their workforce requirement and company policy.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise number of internship opportunities posted by companies, offers made by companies and offers accepted by candidates in Round I

Sr No	States	Total Internships Opportunities posted by companies	Total Offers Made by Companies	Total Offers Accepted by Candidates
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	12	20	7

Sr No	States	Total Internships Opportunities posted by companies	Total Offers Made by Companies	Total Offers Accepted by Candidates
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	4973	6164	1970
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	156	29	14
4	ASSAM	3457	3843	1780
5	BIHAR	2802	5668	2418
6	CHANDIGARH	523	117	35
7	CHHATTISGARH	3334	2284	806
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	232	40	12
9	DELHI	2470	2698	1000
10	GOA	1017	28	7
11	GUJARAT	11690	4541	1019
12	HARYANA	7764	5990	1293
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1254	929	177
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	761	769	296
15	JHARKHAND	3535	2699	1075
16	KARNATAKA	10022	3098	980
17	KERALA	2807	1938	524
19	LADAKH	72	34	17
19	LAKSHADWEEP	2	0	0
20	MADHYA PRADESH	5627	6244	2058
21	MAHARASHTRA	13664	3718	1188
22	MANIPUR	73	71	37
23	MEGHALAYA	55	45	27
24	MIZORAM	25	5	2
25	NAGALAND	45	58	28

Sr No	States	Total Internships Opportunities posted by companies	Total Offers Made by Companies	Total Offers Accepted by Candidates
26	ODISHA	5142	3267	1328
27	PUDUCHERRY	310	105	33
28	PUNJAB	2314	742	223
29	RAJASTHAN	4653	4314	1410
30	SIKKIM	254	15	8
31	TAMIL NADU	14585	2347	672
32	TELANGANA	7913	4439	1380
33	TRIPURA	395	200	110
34	UTTAR PRADESH	9027	11563	4656
35	UTTARAKHAND	1966	622	230
36	WEST BENGAL	4577	3433	1321
37	Total	127508	82,077	28,141

State-wise number of internship opportunities posted by companies, offers made by companies and offers accepted by candidates in Round II

S.No	States	Total Internships Opportunities posted by companies	Total Offers Made by Companies	Total Offers Accepted by Candidates
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	9	8	4
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	4715	11095	2868
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	227	19	8
4	ASSAM	2516	2349	1255
5	BIHAR	2316	5698	1607

S.No	States	Total Internships Opportunities posted by companies	Total Offers Made by Companies	Total Offers Accepted by Candidates
6	CHANDIGARH	406	65	13
7	CHHATTISGARH	3399	3820	894
8	DELHI	2048	1302	451
9	GOA	848	54	14
10	GUJARAT	11672	3005	629
11	HARYANA	5646	1780	601
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1414	410	106
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	533	939	329
14	JHARKHAND	2586	1454	624
15	KARNATAKA	9928	2409	751
16	KERALA	3251	1653	660
17	LADAKH	60	9	3
18	LAKSHADWEEP	2	1	1
19	MADHYA PRADESH	5220	9330	2353
20	MAHARASHTRA	15187	5427	1616
21	MANIPUR	67	32	18
22	MEGHALAYA	114	53	15
23	MIZORAM	49	3	2
24	NAGALAND	86	44	12
25	ODISHA	3449	7242	1848
26	PUDUCHERRY	409	58	11
27	PUNJAB	2297	2255	472
28	RAJASTHAN	4839	6213	1342
29	SIKKIM	223	25	4
30	TAMIL NADU	15785	1942	656
31	TELANGANA	5357	4071	1314

S.No	States	Total Internships Opportunities posted by companies	Total Offers Made by Companies	Total Offers Accepted by Candidates
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	204	20	7
33	TRIPURA	383	1091	339
34	UTTAR PRADESH	7714	7085	2761
35	UTTARAKHAND	1561	388	137
36	WEST BENGAL	4428	2347	913
	Grand Total	118948	83696	24638

State-wise number of Round 1 interns who have completed the internships as on 30.11.2025

S.No	Intern State	Number of Round 1 Interns who have completed Internships
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	2
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	76
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3
4	ASSAM	544
5	BIHAR	156
6	CHANDIGARH	4
7	CHHATTISGARH	59
8	DELHI	68
9	GOA	1
10	GUJARAT	49
11	HARYANA	27
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	26
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	34

S.No	Intern State	Number of Round 1 Interns who have completed Internships
14	JHARKHAND	77
15	KARNATAKA	37
16	KERALA	72
17	LADAKH	1
18	MADHYA PRADESH	138
19	MAHARASHTRA	66
20	NAGALAND	1
21	ODISHA	103
22	PUDUCHERRY	1
23	PUNJAB	3
24	RAJASTHAN	42
25	TAMIL NADU	31
26	TELANGANA	62
27	TRIPURA	11
28	UTTAR PRADESH	257
29	UTTARAKHAND	22
30	WEST BENGAL	93
	Grand Total	2066

STATEMENT-II

State-wise number of women applicants who have applied for internships in Round I and Round II

S.No	Applicant State	Round I Women Applicants who have applied for internships	Round II Women Applicants who have applied for internships
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	4	9

S.No	Applicant State	Round I Women Applicants who have applied for internships	Round II Women Applicants who have applied for internships
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	6500	15869
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15	12
4	ASSAM	2949	1118
5	BIHAR	2487	7360
6	CHANDIGARH	103	60
7	CHHATTISGARH	1383	2575
8	DELHI	1904	1171
9	GOA	16	70
10	GUJARAT	1607	1775
11	HARYANA	3386	1075
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	426	252
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	497	1175
14	JHARKHAND	990	767
15	KARNATAKA	2420	2402
16	KERALA	1604	1106
17	LADAKH	5	12
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0	1
19	MADHYA PRADESH	7491	9540
20	MAHARASHTRA	2949	5528
21	MANIPUR	33	20
22	MEGHALAYA	20	24
23	MIZORAM	7	1
24	NAGALAND	40	24
25	ODISHA	2562	17017
26	PUDUCHERRY	74	63
27	PUNJAB	396	1668
28	RAJASTHAN	1772	4011

S.No	Applicant State	Round I Women Applicants who have applied for internships	Round II Women Applicants who have applied for internships
29	SIKKIM	6	15
30	TAMIL NADU	1876	1812
31	TELANGANA	3894	5497
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	13	11
33	TRIPURA	129	800
34	UTTAR PRADESH	7571	4487
35	UTTARAKHAND	289	245
36	WEST BENGAL	1458	1121
	Grand Total	56876	88693

State-wise number of OBC, ST and ST applicants who have applied for internships in Round I

S.No	Applicant State	OBC	SC	ST
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	5	1	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	8955	2153	371
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4	2	24
4	ASSAM	3300	590	1052
5	BIHAR	7926	1342	104
6	CHANDIGARH	35	36	
7	CHHATTISGARH	2195	704	745
8	DELHI	1394	1037	70
9	GOA	14	0	6
10	GUJARAT	2787	813	723
11	HARYANA	5199	3741	15
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	173	300	63
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	190	220	134

S.No	Applicant State	OBC	SC	ST
14	JHARKHAND	2355	330	330
15	KARNATAKA	4030	761	252
16	KERALA	1998	183	14
17	LADAKH	0	0	28
18	MADHYA PRADESH	10205	3637	2154
19	MAHARASHTRA	3188	886	175
20	MANIPUR	53	7	40
21	MEGHALAYA	3	1	49
22	MIZORAM	1		14
23	NAGALAND	3	2	99
24	ODISHA	2543	825	616
25	PUDUCHERRY	129	19	0
26	PUNJAB	256	311	1
27	RAJASTHAN	4376	1416	647
28	SIKKIM	6	0	3
29	TAMIL NADU	2801	540	20
30	TELANGANA	5915	1228	972
31	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	17	3	6
32	TRIPURA	97	75	58
33	UTTAR PRADESH	15279	5664	163
34	UTTARAKHAND	244	116	28
35	WEST BENGAL	1182	1095	133
36	Grand Total	86858	28038	9109

State-wise number of OBC, ST and ST applicants who have applied for internships in Round II

S.No	Applicant State	OBC	SC	ST
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	5	0	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	17756	5021	833
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2	0	29
4	ASSAM	1353	216	385

S.No	Applicant State	OBC	SC	ST
5	BIHAR	10903	2644	172
6	CHANDIGARH	23	18	2
7	CHHATTISGARH	3354	1082	1580
8	DELHI	702	505	35
9	GOA	25	7	9
10	GUJARAT	2540	721	471
11	HARYANA	1161	664	8
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	111	163	36
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	276	345	298
14	JHARKHAND	1113	148	194
15	KARNATAKA	3393	722	200
16	KERALA	1726	202	28
17	LADAKH	0	0	31
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	2
19	MADHYA PRADESH	11351	4147	3015
20	MAHARASHTRA	5921	1918	396
21	MANIPUR	22	9	21
22	MEGHALAYA	3	3	55
23	MIZORAM	1	0	2
24	NAGALAND	3	1	48
25	ODISHA	13299	4138	3699
26	PUDUCHERRY	84	14	1
27	PUNJAB	951	1521	4
28	RAJASTHAN	8461	2830	1264
29	SIKKIM	20	4	10
30	TAMIL NADU	2708	587	19
31	TELANGANA	6988	1833	1144
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	13	2	2
33	TRIPURA	526	383	449
34	UTTAR PRADESH	7223	2667	57
35	UTTARAKHAND	173	90	11

S.No	Applicant State	OBC	SC	ST
36	WEST BENGAL	780	808	96
	Grand Total	102970	33413	14606

चौसा, बिहार में ताप विद्युत संयंत्र के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव के आकलन (ईआईए) संबंधी रिपोर्ट

***203. श्री सुधाकर सिंह :**

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को चौसा (बिहार में बक्सर) स्थित ताप विद्युत संयंत्र के वायु प्रदूषण, धूल उत्सर्जन, उड़ती हुई राख (फलाई ऐश) का फैलाव, जल उपयोग और बहिःस्राव निपटान जैसे पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों के आकलन की जानकारी है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो विस्तृत पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) रिपोर्ट के मुख्य निष्कर्ष या सारांश क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या उक्त विद्युत संयंत्र के प्रचालन से किसानों की कृषि भूमि, फसलों, मृदा की गुणवत्ता, भू-जल स्तर और नदी आधारित सिंचाई प्रणालियों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो अब तक किए गए वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा किसानों और पर्यावरण को बचाने के लिए उड़ती हुई राख (फलाई ऐश) के प्रबंधन, धूल नियंत्रण प्रणाली और कार्यान्वित किए गए अन्य निवारक उपायों और सुरक्षा प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (घ): बिहार के बक्सर ज़िले के चौसा गाँव में स्थित मैसर्स एसजीवीएन थर्मल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के सुपर क्रिटिकल बक्सर ताप विद्युत संयंत्र (बीटीपीपी) [2x660 मेगावाट] के लिए पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी (ईसी) प्रक्रिया के अंतर्गत पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) का विस्तृत अध्ययन किया गया है, जिसमें स्थल-विशेष अध्ययन जैसे आधारभूत डेटा आकलन, क्षेत्रीय जल-निकासी के लिए हाइड्रोलॉजिकल अध्ययन, सामाजिक-आर्थिक अध्ययन, शमनकारी उपायों के साथ जोखिम

आकलन तथा आपदा प्रबंधन योजना शामिल थी। ईआईए रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ परियोजना के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का विवरण भी दिया गया है, जिसमें परिवेशी वायु, जल, ध्वनि, भूमि उपयोग, मृदा, वनस्पति और जीव-जंतु आदि पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव शामिल हैं। संबंधित पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना (ईएमपी) में कोल क्रशर इकाइयों और कोयला भंडारण स्थलों में धूल उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण हेतु बैग फ़िल्टर, धूल-प्रवण क्षेत्रों में पानी का छिड़काव, जीरो लिक्विड डिस्चार्ज (जेडएलडी) का अभिग्रहण, टर्बाइनों और जनरेटरों के लिए ध्वनिरोधक आवरण, 100% फ़लाई ऐश के उपयोग का प्रावधान और उन्नत उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण प्रणालियाँ स्थापित करना आदि जैसे आवश्यक शमनकारी उपायों से होने वाले प्रभावों का विधिवत समाधान किया गया है। परियोजना का विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति द्वारा विधिवत परीक्षण किया गया और अपेक्षित सामान्य एवं विशिष्ट शर्तों, जिनमें पर्यावरण सुरक्षा उपाय भी शामिल हैं, को सम्मिलित करने के पश्चात दिनांक 28 फ़रवरी, 2017 को पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी प्रदान की गई। भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी), रुड़की द्वारा किए गए हाइड्रोलॉजिकल आकलन के आधार पर बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (बीएसपीसीबी) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कृषि भूमि, फसलों, मृदा की गुणवत्ता और भूजल स्तर पर कोई उल्लेखनीय प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं देखा गया है। वर्तमान में परियोजना लागू हो चुकी है और 660 मेगावाट की पहली इकाई का व्यावसायिक संचालन दिनांक (सीओडी) 14 नवंबर, 2025 को कर लिया गया था, जबकि दूसरी 660 मेगावाट की दूसरी इकाई पर कार्य चल रहा है।

(ड): बीटीपीपी द्वारा वायु उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए सुपर क्रिटिकल तकनीकों और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रणालियों जैसे—पार्टिकुलेट मैटर (पीएम) नियंत्रण हेतु उच्च दक्षता वाले इलेक्ट्रोस्टैटिक प्रीसिपिटेटर्स (ईएसपी), सल्फर डायऑक्साइड (SO_2) के लिए फ्ल्यू गैस डीसल्फराइजेशन (एफजीडी), नाइट्रोजन ऑक्साइड्स (NO_x) के लिए सेलेक्टिव कैटलिटिक रिडक्शन (एससीआर), वायु प्रदूषकों के व्यापक फैलाव हेतु 275 मीटर ऊँची चिमनी, प्रदूषण-प्रवण क्षेत्रों में धूल को दबाने के प्रबंध, बहिस्राव उपचार संयंत्र (ईटीपी) और अपशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्र (एसटीपी) के माध्यम से अपशिष्ट जल का शोधन के बाद पुनः उपयोग, जीरो लिक्विड डिस्चार्ज (जेडएलडी), बैग फ़िल्टर

वाले भंडारण स्थलों के माध्यम से ड्राई फ़लाई ऐश हैंडलिंग प्रणाली, संयंत्र की परिधि के चारों ओर हरित पट्टी का विकास तथा परियोजना प्रस्तावक की समर्पित पर्यावरण प्रबंधन इकाई (ईएमसी) द्वारा परिवेशी वायु-गुणवत्ता और चिमनी से उत्सर्जनों की ऑनलाइन सतत निगरानी आदि जैसे उपायों को अपनाया जाता है। इसी (पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी) और सीटीओ (प्रचालन सहमति) में निर्धारित पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा उपायों का अनुपालन क्रमशः पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के पटना उप-कार्यालय और बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (बीएसपीसीबी) द्वारा सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।

DEVELOPMENT OF SHABARIKOLLA VILLAGE, KARNATAKA

***204. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:**

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

whether the Government has any plans to develop Shabarikolla, holy village in Ramdurg taluka of Belagavi district in Karnataka in view of its mythological significance and if so, the details thereof?

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

Development of tourist destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry complements the efforts of States/UTs by developing tourism infrastructure through various schemes and initiatives in consultation with the State Governments/ UT Administrations.

No proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Tourism for development of Shabarikolla, holy village in Ramdurg taluka of Belagavi district in Karnataka. However, the Ministry has sanctioned two projects in the Belagavi

district of Karnataka, which is given below:

Name of Scheme	Name of project/Sanction year	Sanction Cost (Rs. in Crore)
PRASHAD	Development of RenukaYallama Devi temple (2024-25)	18.37
Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI Scheme)	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi (2024-25)	100.00

प्रवासी मजदूरों का कल्याण

*205. श्री दिलेश्वर कामैत:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा बिहार सहित सभी राज्यों में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है कि श्रमिकों और कामगारों को उनके गृह जिले/राज्य में ही रोजगार मिले ताकि उनका पलायन कम हो सके;
- (ख) सरकार यह किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित करती है कि दुर्घटना की स्थिति में किसी कामगार के शव को उसके परिवार को बिना किसी परेशानी के उसके गृहनगर में शीघ्र वापस भेजा जाए; और
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है कि परिवारों को अपने एकमात्र कमाऊ सदस्य को खोने की स्थिति में बिना किसी अतिरिक्त प्रयास के पेंशन मिल सके और उन्हें अनावश्यक प्रक्रियात्मक बाधाओं का सामना नहीं करना पड़े?

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

- (क) से (ग): बेहतर कार्यदशाओं, सुरक्षा, वेतन, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कामगारों के बेहतर कल्याण के लिए मौजूदा 29 श्रम कानूनों को युक्तिसंगत बनाते हुए चार श्रम संहिता, अर्थात् मजदूरी संहिता,

2019, औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020, सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 और व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्यदशाएं संहिता, 2020, दिनांक 21.11.2025 से लागू हो गई हैं।

इन नई श्रम संहिताओं में नियुक्ति पत्र, सार्वभौमिक न्यूनतम मजदूरी, असंगठित, गिग, प्लेटफॉर्म और अंतरराज्यीय प्रवासी कामगारों के लिए राष्ट्रव्यापी सामाजिक सुरक्षा, निशुल्क वार्षिक स्वास्थ्य जांच, रात की पाली सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में काम करने के लिए महिलाओं के अधिकारों का विस्तार आदि अनिवार्य हैं। ये संहिताएं असंगठित कामगारों सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में कामगारों की सुरक्षा, कल्याण और सामाजिक सुरक्षा को बढ़ाती हैं।

रोजगार सृजन और युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। तदनुसार, सरकार विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। इनमें अन्य के साथ-साथ, प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), दीन दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम), पीएम स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम स्वनिधि), प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) आदि शामिल हैं। सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए रोजगार सृजन को सहायता प्रदान करने, रोजगार क्षमता और सभी क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री विकसित भारत रोजगार योजना लागू कर रही है। 99,446 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ इस योजना का उद्देश्य 2 वर्षों की अवधि में देश में 3.5 करोड़ से अधिक नौकरियों के सृजन को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

प्रवासी कामगारों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए अंतर-राज्यीय प्रवासी कर्मकार (नियोजन

एवं सेवा शर्तों का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1979 अंतर-राज्यीय प्रवासी कामगारों को नियोजित करने वाले कतिपय संस्थापनों के पंजीकरण और ठेकेदारों को लाइसेंस देने का प्रावधान करता था। ऐसे संस्थापन के साथ नियोजित कामगारों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी, यात्रा भत्ता, विस्थापन भत्ता का भुगतान, आवासीय निवास, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं और सुरक्षात्मक कपड़े आदि प्रदान करने का प्रावधान था।

इस अधिनियम को अब व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्यदशाएं (ओएसएच) संहिता, 2020 में शामिल कर दिया गया है। ओएसएच संहिता प्रवासी कामगारों सहित संगठित और असंगठित कामगारों की सभी श्रेणियों के लिए गरिमापूर्ण कार्यदशाएं, न्यूनतम मजदूरी, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र, टोल फ्री हेल्पलाइन, यात्रा भत्ता, दुर्व्यवहार और शोषण से सुरक्षा और सामाजिक सुरक्षा का प्रावधान करती है। विस्तारित सामाजिक सुरक्षा, मजबूत सुरक्षा और अधिकारों की राष्ट्रव्यापी पोर्टेबिलिटी के साथ, यह संहिता कामगारों, विशेष रूप से प्रवासी कामगारों को मजबूती के साथ श्रम शासन के केंद्र में रखती है।

दुर्घटनाओं में मृत कामगारों के परिवारों को कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923, कर्मचारी प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (ईएसआईसी) अधिनियम, 1948 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार मुआवजे का भुगतान किया जाता था। अब, दोनों अधिनियमों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 में शामिल कर दिया गया है। ईएसआईसी, अंतिम संस्कार करने वाले आश्रितों/व्यक्ति को अंतिम संस्कार करने के लिए 15,000/- रुपये के अंतिम संस्कार के खर्च का भुगतान करता है और यह प्रावधान बीमा योग्य रोजगार के पहले दिन से लागू हो जाता है।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अनुसार प्रवासी बागान कामगारों सहित बागान कामगारों की मृत्यु या घायल होने के मामले में मुआवजे की राशि इस प्रकार होगी:-

- (क) जहां चोट के परिणामस्वरूप मृत्यु होती है, मृतक कर्मचारी के मासिक वेतन को संबंधित कारक से गुणा करने पर पचास प्रतिशत के बराबर की राशि या केंद्र सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर अधिसूचित की जाने वाली राशि, जो भी अधिक हो;
- (ख) जहां चोट के कारण स्थायी पूर्ण निःशक्तता होती है, वहां घायल कर्मचारी के मासिक वेतन को

संबंधित कारक से गुणा करने पर साठ प्रतिशत के बराबर की राशि या केंद्र सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर अधिसूचित की जाने वाली राशि, जो भी अधिक हो।

परंतु केन्द्र सरकार, अधिसूचना द्वारा, समय-समय पर, खंड (क) और (ख) में विनिर्दिष्ट मुआवजे की राशि में वृद्धि कर सकती है।

प्रवासी कामगारों के लिए लागू ओएसएच संहिता के प्रावधानों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(i) संस्थापन के कार्य के संबंध में अंतर्राज्यीय प्रवासी कामगारों को नियोजित करने वाले किसी संस्थापन के प्रत्येक ठेकेदार या नियोक्ता का यह कर्तव्य होगा -

(क) ऐसे कामगार के संबंध में इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कार्य की उपयुक्त परिस्थितियां

सुनिश्चित करना कि उसे अपने राज्य से भिन्न राज्य में कार्य करना अपेक्षित है;

(ख) ऐसे किसी कामगार को घातक दुर्घटना या गंभीर शारीरिक चोट लगने की स्थिति में दोनों

राज्यों के विनिर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारियों और कामगार के निकटतम रिश्तेदारों को सूचित करना;

(ग) ऐसे कामगार को वे सभी लाभ प्रदान करना जो उस संस्थापन के किसी कामगार को कर्मचारी

राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम,

1952 या तत्समय लागू किसी अन्य कानून के तहत लाभ और धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1)

के खंड (ग) के तहत एक कामगार के लिए उपलब्ध चिकित्सा जांच की सुविधा सहित

उपलब्ध हैं।

(घ) नियोक्ता अपने संस्थापन में नियोजित प्रत्येक अंतर्राज्यीय प्रवासी कामगार को; पात्रता,

आवधिकता और यात्रा की श्रेणी के लिए न्यूनतम सेवा और समुचित सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित

किए जाने वाले ऐसे अन्य मामलों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक वर्ष में अपने नियोजन के स्थान

से अपने मूल स्थान तक आने-जाने के लिए किराए की एकमुश्त राशि का भुगतान करेगा।

(ii) जहां किसी संस्थापन में किसी स्थान पर, कोई दुर्घटना होती है जो मृत्यु का कारण बनती है, या

जिसके कारण कोई शारीरिक चोट होती है जिसके कारण घायल व्यक्ति को दुर्घटना के तुरंत बाद

अड़तालीस घंटे या उससे अधिक की अवधि के लिए काम करने से रोका जाता है या जो ऐसी प्रकृति

की है जो समुचित सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की जा सकती है। तब नियोक्ता ऐसे अधिकारियों को ऐसे तरीके से और ऐसे समय के भीतर नोटिस भेजेगा, जैसा कि समुचित सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाएगा। जहां दिया गया नोटिस किसी बागान या भवन या अन्य निर्माण कार्य से संबंधित संस्थापन या किसी अन्य संस्थापन में मृत्यु का कारण बनने वाली दुर्घटना से संबंधित है, तो वह प्राधिकारी जिसे नोटिस भेजा गया है, नोटिस प्राप्त होने के दो महीने के भीतर घटना की जांच करेगा या यदि ऐसा कोई प्राधिकारी नहीं है, मुख्य निरीक्षक-सह-सुविधाप्रदाता उक्त अवधि के भीतर निरीक्षक-सह-सुविधाप्रदाता से जांच करवाएगा।

(iii) यदि कोई नियोक्ता इस संहिता या उसके तहत बनाए गए विनियमों, नियमों, उप-नियमों या आदेशों के तहत किसी भी कर्तव्यों का पालन करने में विफल रहता है या उल्लंघन करता है और इस तरह के गैर-अनुपालन या उल्लंघन के परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटना या मृत्यु का कारण बनने वाली खतरनाक घटनाएं होती हैं, तो उसे दो वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिए कारावास या कम से कम पांच लाख रुपये के जुर्माने या दोनों के साथ दंडित किया जाएगा। यह संहिता किसी भी कर्तव्य के उल्लंघन के लिए अपराधी को दोषी ठहराए जाने पर, न्यायालयों को, लगाए गए जुर्माने का कम से कम 50% मुआवजे के रूप में गंभीर शारीरिक चोट के मामले में पीड़ित व्यक्ति को या मृत्यु के मामले में उनके कानूनी उत्तराधिकारियों को भुगतान करने का निदेश देने का अधिकार प्रदान करती है।

प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मानधन (पीएम-एसवाईएम) एक पेंशन योजना है जिसमें 18-40 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के असंगठित कामगार स्वैच्छिक आधार पर नामांकन कर सकते हैं। लाभार्थी का मासिक अंशदान उसकी उम्र के अनुसार 55 रुपये प्रति माह से लेकर 200 रुपये प्रति माह तक होता है। समान मासिक अंशदान सरकार द्वारा प्रदान किया जाता है। 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त कर लेने के पश्चात, लाभार्थी को 3000 रुपये प्रति माह की मासिक पेंशन प्रदान की जाती है। जब कामगार की 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने से पहले मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो उसका पति या पत्नी 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने तक इस योजना को जारी रख सकते हैं और मासिक पेंशन 3000 रुपये प्रति माह होगी। हालांकि, यदि 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने के पश्चात लाभार्थी की मृत्यु हो जाती है तो पेंशन घटकर 1500

रुपये प्रति माह हो जाएगी।

सरकार प्रवासी श्रमिकों सहित असंगठित कामगारों के लिए विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याणकारी उपायों का भी कार्यान्वयन कर रही है, जिनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं (i) जीवन और निःशक्तता कवर के लिए क्रमशः प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेबीवाई) और प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई), (ii) द्वितीयक और तृतीयक स्वास्थ्य लाभों के लिए आयुष्मान भारत प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (पीएमजेवाई), (iii) आवासीय आवश्यकताओं के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना।

REASSESSMENT OF DIGITAL COMPETITION RULES, 2025

***206. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received encouraging feedback from stakeholders, including those in Odisha, following the request for proposal to reassess the Digital Competition Rules, 2025, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the progress made in selection of the agency and reassessment timeline;
- (c) the key focus areas identified to further strengthen India's digital market competitiveness; and
- (d) the manner in which the reassessment is likely to benefit startups and digital entrepreneurs, particularly in emerging regions such as Odisha and aspirational districts like Kandhamal?

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

- (a): There are no Digital Competition Rules 2025. Hence there is no request for

proposal to reassess the same has been issued.

(b) to (d): In view of the answer to part (a), question doesn't arise.

TIMELY RELEASE OF FUNDS TO GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

***207. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:**

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

- (a) the total number of Government and Government-aided schools that have been shut down in the country during the last five years and the reasons for such closures, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the pending funds due to be released by the Central Government to all States including Kerala under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan/Samagra Shiksha scheme during the last three years, State/UT and year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any special measures to ensure timely release of funds to prevent further closures of schools, especially in rural, tribal and educationally backward regions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (d): Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and the opening, closing and rationalisation of schools are within the purview of respective State Government and UT Administration. As per UDISE+ (Unified District Information System for Education Plus), State/UT-wise number of Government and Government Aided schools, as reported by them from the year 2020-21 to 2024-

25, are available at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques.

The Department of School Education & Literacy is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha in partnership with all the States and UTs. Financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components for implementation of the interventions under Samagra Shiksha as per norms. Accordingly, the annual plans under Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme. The release of Central share depends on the submission of the utilisation certificates, audit reports in respect of funds released earlier, physical and financial progress reports, State contributions and compliance with the scheme norms and adherence to the provisions of National Education Policy (NEP), 2020.

State/UT-wise details of Central Share approved by the Project Approval Board and the Central Share released under Samagra Shiksha for the year 2023-24 to 2024-25 and Central Share released for 2025-26 (as on date) is at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques.

PROMOTION OF TRIBAL AND ETHNIC TOURISM IN JHARKHAND

***208. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:**

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

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

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

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

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

Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega has been sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development scheme, a sub scheme of SD 2.0 for an amount of Rs.18.87 Crore.

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

The Government of India under Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment (SASCI) for Development of Iconic Tourist Centres has approved Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya, Koderma for an amount of Rs.34.87 Crore in the State of Jharkhand.

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

STATEMENT

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

(Rs. in Lakh)

Scheme	Year	Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Swadesh Darshan	2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma- Betla National park-Mirchaiya- Netarhat under Eco Circuit	3044	3044
PRASHAD	2018-19	Development of Baba Baidyanath Dham, Deoghar	3679	3495

Domestic Promotion & Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)	2017-18	Itkhor Festival	25	25
	2019-20	Bhairavnath Mahotsav	25	25
		Sharad Mahotsav, Netarhat	25	25

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AWARENESS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

***209. DR. C. M. RAMESH:**

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

- (a) whether any insurance awareness and financial literacy campaigns have been conducted in Andhra Pradesh by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) or public sector insurers;
- (b) if so, the number of such programmes held in rural and aspirational districts of Vizianagaram, Kurnool and Kadapa;
- (c) the response of the rural population towards life and health insurance schemes; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make insurance products simpler and affordable for low-income households?

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

- (a) and (b): As per the directions of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, a pan India insurance awareness and education campaign has been launched by General Insurance Council in May 2025, with the tagline “Achha Kiya Insurance Liya”. The multi-platform insurance awareness campaign

has been disseminated nationwide through television, digital platforms and outdoor media.

Further, in order to increase coverage under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and other social security schemes, regular campaigns are held from time to time at grass root level with active participation of banks and local administration. Recently, a 4-month “Financial Inclusion Saturation Campaign” was launched across the country in 2.70 lakh gram panchayats and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) from 01.07.2025 to 31.10.2025. To achieve saturation in PMJJBY and PMSBY, camps were 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 aimed to raise awareness and improve participation, helping to bridge gaps in rural areas including enrolments on the spot. During the 4-month campaign period, 12,602 camps were held across Andhra Pradesh and 484, 777 and 557 camps were held in Kurnool, Vizianagaram and Kadapa districts respectively. In addition, public sector insurers conducted 16 awareness camps in these districts of Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year.

(c) and (d): The Government has launched various social security schemes from time to time to offer affordable insurance coverage to all the citizens including low-income groups. The salient features of such schemes are given below:

- i. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) offers insurance coverage of Rs 2 lakhs to the people in the age group of 18-50 years in

case of death of the insured, due to any reason, at an annual premium of Rs 436/-. As on 26.11.2025, cumulative enrolments under PMJJBY in rural areas, since its inception, stand at 15.97 crore.

- ii. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) offers insurance coverage to the people in the age group of 18-70 years for Rs. 2 lakhs in case of accidental death or total permanent disability and Rs. 1 lakh for partial permanent disability; due to accident, at a premium of Rs. 20 per annum. As on 26.11.2025, cumulative enrolments under PMSBY in rural areas, since its inception, stand at 36.62 crore.
- iii. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) offers a health cover of ₹5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation. As on 31.10.2025, total number of 42.31 crore Ayushman cards created under the scheme.
- iv. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) offers safeguards to farmers against crop losses caused by unpredictable natural hazards. Under the scheme, premium paid by farmers is capped at 2% for Kharif, 1.5% for Rabi and 5% for commercial/horticultural crops. Farmer applications enrolled during FY 2024-25 stands at 15.14 crore which is up from 14.36 crore applications during FY 2023-24.

NEW KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS IN TAMIL NADU

***210. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:**

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government has recently approved opening of 57 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KV) in the country with a view to improve educational opportunities for the children of central Government employees, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any proposal to open any new KV in Tamil Nadu particularly in Tiruppur/Coimbatore for the educational opportunities of the children/wards of migrant daily wage workers who are earning meagre salary due to which they are facing difficulties in getting their children admitted in nearby private schools; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (c): The Government of India has sanctioned 57 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) including one new KV in Krishnagiri district of Tamil Nadu on 1st October, 2025. State/UT-wise details of these 57 newly sanctioned KVs are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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 Administrations, with commitment to provide requisite extent of land and suitable rent-free temporary accommodation for setting up a new KV as per norms. At present, 1286 KVs including 46 KVs in Tamil Nadu are functional across the country.

As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), at present, one KV i.e. KV, Udumalpet is functioning in Tiruppur district and three KVs i.e. (i) KV, Coimbatore (ii) KV, AFS, Sulur and (iii) KV, BSF, Kittampalayam are functioning in Coimbatore district. No proposal for opening of a new KV in Tiruppur / Coimbatore has been received by KVS from the State Government of Tamil Nadu / the concerned district administration.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of 57 new Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned in October, 2025

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of KV
1	Andhra Pradesh	Palasa, Distt. Srikakulam
2		Mangasamudram Village, Distt. & Mandal Chittoor
3		Bairaganipalle, Kuppam, Distt. Chittoor
4		Sakhamuru, Thullur, Distt. Guntur
5	Assam	Bokajan, Distt. Karbi Anglong
6	Bihar	20 th Bn SSB Paktola Distt. Sitamarhi
7		ITBP Katihar, Distt. Katihar
8		No.3 Darbhanga (AIIMS), Distt. Darbhanga
9		Madhepura, Distt. Madhepura
10		Nimi, Shekhopursarai, Distt. Sheikhpura
11		Digha, Distt. Patna
12		Walmi, Distt. Patna
13		Purnea, Distt. Purnea

14		Arwal, Distt. Arwal
15		Madhubani, Distt. Madhubani
16		Ara Town, Distt. Bhojpur
17		Bodh Gaya, Distt. Gaya
18		Bhagalpur Town, Distt. Bhagalpur
19		Kaimur, Distt. Kaimur (Bhabua)
20		Jhanjharpur, Distt. Madhubani
21		Biharsharif City, Distt. Nalanda
22		Muzaffarpur (Bela Industrial Area), Distt. Muzaffarpur
23		Munger Town, Distt. Munger
24		Jamuara, Katnicol, Distt. Sheikhpura
25	Chhattisgarh	GC, CRPF Tehsil Arang, Distt. Raipur
26	Gujarat	100 Bn. RAF/CRPF Vastral, Distt. Ahmedabad
27	Haryana	Nuh, Distt. Nuh (Mewat)
28	Himachal Pradesh	Paonta Sahib, Distt. Sirmaur
29		Kotkhair, Distt. Shimla
30	Jammu & Kashmir	Nagseni, Distt. Kishtwar
31	Jharkhand	106 Bn RAF/CRPF Complex, Distt. East Singhbhum
32		Barkatha, Distt. Hazaribagh
33	Karnataka	Shinal, Athani Taluk, Distt. Belagavi
34	Madhya Pradesh	208, Cobra Bn. CRPF Janhwa, Distt. Balaghat
35		Nowgaon, Distt. Chhatarpur
36		Bada Malhera, Distt. Chhatarpur
37		Samnapur, Nainpur, Distt. Mandla
38	Odisha	Rairakhol, Distt. Sambalpur
39		Padampur, Distt. Bargarh
40		Udala, Distt. Mayurbhanj
41		Nilagiri, Distt. Balasore
42		Rasol, Hindol, Distt. Dhenkanal
43		Pallahara, Distt. Angul
44	Rajasthan	Sirohi, Distt. Sirohi

45		Didwana, Distt. Didwana -Kuchaman
46	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri Taluk, Distt. Krishnagiri
47	Telangana	Bhadradi, Kothagudem
48		Mulugu, Distt. Mulugu
49		Nagavaram Shivar, Distt. Wanaparthi
50		Chelgal, Distt. Jagtial
51	Uttar Pradesh	GC, CRPF, Chakiya Chandauli, Distt. Chandauli
52		Shamli, Distt. Shamli
53		Sant Kabir Nagar, Distt. Sant Kabir Nagar
54		Mauranipur, Distt. Jhansi
55		No.3 HURL Campus, Distt. Gorakhpur
56		Badera, Orai, Distt. Jalaun
57	Uttarakhand	Sawad, Distt. Chamoli

सरकारी विद्यालयों का विलय

*211. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में कम संख्या में छात्रों वाले कई सरकारी विद्यालयों को निकटवर्ती बड़े विद्यालयों में मिला दिया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि ऐसे विलय से ग्रामीण और गरीब बच्चों की विद्यालय स्थल से दूरी और विद्यालय शिक्षा की लागत में वृद्धि हुई है जिससे उनकी शिक्षा प्रभावित हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने नामांकन दर और शिक्षण की गुणवत्ता पर विद्यालयों के विलय के प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन/मूल्यांकन कराया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार उक्त नीतियों को सरकारी शिक्षा प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करने के प्रयास के रूप में मानती है अथवा निजी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक कदम के रूप में मानती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ड) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है कि सरकारी विद्यालयों की संख्या में कमी न आए और सभी बच्चों को उनके घरों के पास निःशुल्क और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त हो; और

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

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):

(क) से (च): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और स्कूलों को खोलना, बंद करना और उनका यौक्तिकीकरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत बच्चों को तय क्षेत्र या नजदीकी सीमाओं के अंदर प्रारंभिक स्कूलों तक पहुँच का प्रावधान है। आरटीई अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अनुसरण में, सभी राज्यों ने अपने पड़ोस के मानदंडों के हिसाब से क्षेत्र या सीमाएं अधिसूचित की हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, आरटीई अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 8 में यह भी अधिदेशित है कि उपयुक्त सरकार प्रत्येक बच्चे को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य प्रारंभिक शिक्षा प्रदान करेगी और यह नजदीक में स्कूल उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करेगी।

यूडाइज+ (शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली प्लस) के अनुसार, वर्ष 2023-24 और वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए शिक्षा के स्तर के हिसाब से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर) https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques पर उपलब्ध है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप, समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के तहत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण/शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। समग्र शिक्षा के तहत किए जाने वाले मध्यवर्तनों का उद्देश्य अध्यापक शिक्षा संस्थानों (टीईआई) में भौतिक अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करना; राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषदों (एससीईआरटी) को सहायता देना ताकि वे स्कूल शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ एसई) की अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई के रूप में गुणवत्तापूर्ण अध्यापक शिक्षा, अनुसंधान प्रभावी और कुशलतापूर्वक कर सकें तथा राज्य-विशिष्ट पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा विकसित कर सकें; जिला शिक्षा और

प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (डाइट) के पदाधिकारियों की क्षमता निर्माण; और बीआरसी/सीआरसी इत्यादि के माध्यम से स्कूलों को सतत रूप से शैक्षिक सहायता प्रदान करना है।

यूडाइज+ पर उपलब्ध डेटा के अनुसार, स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर सर्वसुलभ पहुँच को बेहतर बनाने में प्रगति हुई है। यह वर्ष 2018-19 और 2024-25 हेतु सकल पहुँच अनुपात (जीएआर) से स्पष्ट है:

वर्ष	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	उच्चतर माध्यमिक
2018-19	97.15	96.49	88.24	65.05
2024-25	97.83	96.57	95.35	94.97

जीएआर: सकल पहुँच अनुपात (जीएआर) एक वर्ष में कुल गांवों/बस्तियों में से उन गांवों/बस्तियों की संख्या है, जिनमें उस वर्ष निर्दिष्ट मानदंडों के अनुसार स्कूल हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के तहत 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 छात्रों में मूलभूत क्षमता विकास का आकलन किया गया। 781 जिलों के 74,000 से अधिक स्कूलों के 21.15 लाख विद्यार्थियों और 2.70 लाख शिक्षकों से अधिक ने इसमें भाग लिया। राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तरीय रिपोर्ट कार्ड <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en> पर उपलब्ध हैं। इससे पहले, भारत सरकार ने विद्यार्थियों के अधिगम परिणामों और क्षमताओं का मूल्यांकन करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 2021 में राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण (एनएसएस) आयोजित किया था। राष्ट्रीय, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और जिला स्तर पर विद्यार्थियों का कक्षा-वार, विषय-वार और प्रबंधन-वार विवरण <https://nas.gov.in/report-card/2021> पर उपलब्ध हैं।

साथ ही, केंद्र सरकार समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना और प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण) योजना के तहत बालवाटिका से कक्षा 8 तक उपलब्ध कराए जाने वाले मध्याह्न भोजन के माध्यम से राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सहायता करती है। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर तक नए स्कूल खोलने/सुदृढ़ करने, स्कूल अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने, कक्षा

12 तक कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों (केजीबीवी) की स्थापना और स्तरोन्नयन तथा संचालन, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालयों के नाम से आवासीय स्कूल/छात्रावास स्थापित करना, प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) के तहत छात्रावास, परिवहन भत्ता, नामांकन अभियान चलाने, मौसम अनुकूल छात्रावास/आवासीय शिविर, स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और आईसीटी सुविधाओं का प्रावधान, निःशुल्क पाठ्यपुस्तक और मुफ्त यूनिफॉर्म देना, परिवहन/मार्गरक्षण सुविधा इत्यादि सहित सरकारी स्कूलों में नामांकन बढ़ाने के लिए के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियों हेतु वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है, विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के लिए सहायक सामग्री और उपकरणों के लिए भी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

एनईपी 2020 की सभी पहलों को प्रदर्शित करने वाले 14,500 से अधिक चयनित स्कूलों को आदर्श स्कूलों, जो आस-पड़ोस के अन्य स्कूलों को नेतृत्व प्रदान करेंगे के तौर पर विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से पीएम श्री योजना भी शुरू की गई है।

NATIONAL CULTURAL MAPPING

***212. SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

- (a) the present status of cultural mapping initiative nationwide under the Government schemes such as National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM) including the number of cultural sites, artists and traditional practices documented so far, State/UT-wise and district-wise especially for Andhra Pradesh and in Bhadrak and Balasore districts of Odisha;
- (b) whether any centralised national database or digital platform has been

developed to integrate the data collected from States/UTs including Mewar region of Rajasthan, Zonal/Regional Cultural Centres and field agencies and if so, the details of its structure and accessibility;

- (c) the details of the financial assistance released under the said mission in the country, year and State/UT-wise especially district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the details of Tribal communities covered under National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM) in Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) whether any capacity building programmes for marginalized artists are proposed under the said mission, if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the details of the steps taken to ensure accuracy, verification and regular updating of cultural mapping data; and
- (g) the manner in which this mapping exercise is being used for policy planning, delivery of grants and strengthening of cultural tourism circuits?

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

(a): The Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar (MGMD) Portal, under the National Mission on Cultural Mapping (NMCM), undertakes village-level cultural mapping across the country. Out of 6,38,365 identified villages, 6,23,449 have been mapped, and their data is available on the MGMD Portal.

The Portal captures a wide range of cultural elements, including heritage sites, folk and traditional art forms, artists, oral traditions, beliefs, customs, historical significance, local landmarks, fairs and festivals, attire, ornaments, and cuisines. However, the MGMD data is maintained in a village-wise format and is

not aggregated element-wise.

In Odisha, data from 47,209 villages has been uploaded on the MGMD Portal. In Bhadrak district, data from 998 villages has been mapped, and in Balasore district, data from 2,798 villages have been covered under the initiative.

The State/UT-wise distribution of mapped villages is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**, while the district-wise details for Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The notable cultural sites, art forms, traditional practices, and prominent artists documented in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha are given in the enclosed **Statement-III** and **Statement-IV**, respectively.

(b): Under NMCM, the Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar (MGMD) Portal has been developed as a centralized digital platform to integrate and present cultural data collected from across Indian villages, including the Mewar region of Rajasthan, as part of the nationwide cultural mapping exercise. The information related to MGMD Portal is given in the enclosed **Statement -V**.

(c): The primary focus of MGMD/NMCM is cultural mapping and information gathering. There is no provision for release of financial assistance to States/UTs under the Scheme.

(d): The data on MGMD portal, a component of NMCM, is maintained village-wise and not community-wise. However, certain tribal communities from Andhra Pradesh, such as Bagata, Konda Dora, Kondhu, Valmiki, Koya, KondaKammara, Konda Reddi, Kotia and Gadaba have been surveyed as part of the village-level cultural data.

(e): NMCM undertakes village-level cultural mapping across the country. There is no such proposal for capacity building program for marginalized artists under this mission.

(f): The MGMD is a comprehensive and interactive digital platform. To ensure periodic updating of information, the portal enables local communities/villagers to submit cultural information related to their village through the 'Contribute' tab. Such submissions are made available on the portal after due validation and moderation.

(g): The MGMD Programme leads to the strengthening of rural identity by creating authentic, village-level cultural profiles that recognize local traditions, practices and heritage assets. The availability of structured cultural data on a single national portal supports planning for cultural cluster development, heritage tourism, and the promotion of traditional skills.

STATEMENT – I

STATE/UT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF VILLAGES UPLOADED ON MGMD PORTAL

State/UT	Number of Uploaded Villages
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	176
Andhra Pradesh	17142
Arunachal Pradesh	4613
Assam	26074
Bihar	39563
Chandigarh	12
Chhattisgarh	19571
Delhi	252
Goa	431
Gujarat	19271

Haryana	7579
Himachal Pradesh	18735
Jammu & Kashmir	6926
Jharkhand	29908
Karnataka	29569
Kerala	1275
Ladakh	238
Lakshadweep Islands	13
Madhya Pradesh	56429
Maharashtra	40042
Manipur	306
Meghalaya	7012
Mizoram	1026
Nagaland	1498
Odisha	47209
Puducherry	127
Punjab	12084
Rajasthan	46696
Sikkim	464
Tamil Nadu	19219
Telangana	9824
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	107
Tripura	899
Uttar Pradesh	103003
Uttarakhand	15727
West Bengal	40429

STATEMENT – II**DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF ANDHRA PRADESH UPLOADED ON MGMD PORTAL**

S. No.	Covered Districts of Andhra Pradesh	Number of Villages Uploaded on MGMD
1.	Anantapur	976
2.	Chittoor	1515
3.	East Godavari	1341
4.	Guntur	752
5.	Krishna	1023
6.	Kurnool	942
7.	Prakasam	1108
8.	SPSR Nellore	1215
9.	Srikakulam	1875
10.	Vishakhapatnam	3398
11.	Vizianagaram	1561
12.	West Godavari	629
13.	Y.S.R. Kadapa	807
	Total	17142

STATEMENT-III**Some Mapped Cultural Sites – Andhra Pradesh**

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Cultural Site</u>
1.	Lepakshi Veerabhadra Temple
2.	Padmanabha Swami Temple
3.	Buddhist Stupa in Amaravathi
4.	Ancient Sri Ramalinga Sowdeswari Amman Temple
5.	Machilipatanam- a famous sea-port of Golkunda regime
6.	Gandikota Fort, Peruru heritage village
7.	Orvakal Rock Garden
8.	Sri Veera Venkata Satyanarayana Swamy Temple
9.	Chaturmukha Brahmeswara Temple

Some Mapped Art Forms – Andhra Pradesh

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Art Form</u>
1.	Kuchipudi dance
2.	Trigandham Kastha-Kala
3.	Handloom Weaving
4.	Tholu Bommatala
5.	Dhimsa dance
6.	Burra Katha
7.	Bamboo Basket Making

Some Mapped Prominent Artists – Andhra Pradesh

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Prominent Artists(Shri/SHRIMATI/Ms.)</u>
1.	Vempati Chinna Satyam (Kuchipudi)
2.	Vedantam Lakshmi Narayana Sastry (Kuchipudi)
3.	Dalavai Chalapathi Rao (Tholu Bommatala)
4.	Kshetrappa (Kuchipudi)
5.	J. Gurappa Chetty (Kalamkari)
6.	Vedantam Rattaiah Sarma (Kuchipudi)
7.	Korada Narasimha Rao (Kuchipudi)

STATEMENT-IV

Some Mapped Cultural Sites – Odisha (Bhadrak and Balasore districts)

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Cultural Site</u>
1.	Ma Raksha Kali Temple
2.	Akhanda Lam Temple (Akhanda Jyoti of Lord Shiva)
3.	Agarpada – Birthplace of Sri Harekrushna Mahatab
4.	Lord Jagannath Temple, Bansada
5.	Panchalingesvar Temple
6.	Chandipur Sea Beach
7.	Hara-Parvati Temple

Some Mapped Prominent Artists – Odisha (Bhadrak and Balasore districts)

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Prominent Artists(Shri/SHRIMATI/Ms.)</u>
1.	Laxmikanta Mohapatra
2.	Gourahari Das
3.	Gopal Chandra Panda
4.	Gokulananda Mahapatra
5.	Fakir Mohan Senapati
6.	Radhanath Ray
7.	Asim Basu

Some Mapped Art Forms – Odisha (Bhadrak and Balasore districts)

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Art Form</u>
1.	Pala Art Performance
2.	Matil Shilp Kala
3.	Sambalpuri Saree
4.	Dhokra Art
5.	Kalinga Saili Murtikala
6.	Pipli Applique Art
7.	Kumbhka Art
8.	Khandua Saree
9.	Baleshwari Jaukandhei
10.	Broom Making
11.	Sandstone & Marble Carving

STATEMENT-V

STRUCTURE OF MGMD PORTAL

MGMD Portal is available in public domain and can be accessed at <https://mgmd.gov.in/>. Data is organised as per state, district, block, panchayat, and village wise. A unique profile is created for each village, whereby respective cultural elements with images are documented under the following headings:

- i. Cultural Profile
- ii. Heritage Places
- iii. Fairs and Festivals
- iv. Traditional Art and Craft
- v. Traditional Food
- vi. Traditional Dress
- vii. Traditional Ornaments
- viii. Beliefs and Customs
- ix. Famous Personalities
- x. Prominent Artists
- xi. Geographic and Demographic Profile
- xii. Developmental Profile

Additionally, culture of selected village and blocks is available in the form of vibrant videos under the 'Village Walkthroughs' tab.

प्रधानमंत्री संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय (पीएमएमएल) से महत्वपूर्ण पत्रों का गायब होना

***213. डॉ. संबित पात्रा :**

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

- (क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय (पीएमएमएल) ने संग्रहालय में उपलब्ध दस्तावेजों की वार्षिक संपरीक्षा करने के लिए कोई नीति तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या वर्ष 2025 में प्रधान मंत्री संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय (पीएमएमएल) के वार्षिक निरीक्षण के दौरान भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से संबंधित कतिपय दस्तावेज

संग्रहालय से गायब पाए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) क्या उक्त दस्तावेजों को प्रधान मंत्री संग्रहालय से अनुचित और अवैध रूप से हटाया गया है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों की पहचान कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और नियमों के अनुसार उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और
- (ङ) क्या वर्ष 2025 में प्रधानमंत्री संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय (पीएमएमएल) की वार्षिक आम बैठक (एजीएम) में भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से संबंधित दस्तावेजों की अनुपलब्धता के संबंध में कोई निर्णय लिया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क): जी नहीं, प्रधानमंत्री संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय (पीएमएमएल) में दस्तावेजों की वार्षिक लेखापरीक्षा नहीं की जाती है।
- (ख): वर्ष 2025 में प्रधानमंत्री संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय (पीएमएमएल) के वार्षिक निरीक्षण के दौरान संग्रहालय से भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से संबंधित कोई दस्तावेज गायब नहीं पाया गया है।
- (ग) और (घ): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।
- (ङ): वर्ष 2025 में पीएमएमएल की वार्षिक आम बैठक (एजीएम) में भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से संबंधित दस्तावेजों की अनुपलब्धता के संबंध में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

SHORTAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN HINGOLI DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

***214. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Hingoli district is facing acute shortage

of infrastructure/facilities for higher-education, including limited seats in technical, vocational and professional courses, forcing students to migrate to other districts, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government proposes to establish new Government colleges, skill development centres or upgrade existing institutions in Hingoli to improve access to quality education, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to provide special financial assistance for modern classrooms, digital learning facilities and teacher-training programmes in rural areas of Hingoli, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any steps has been taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expand scholarship and education-loan support for economically weaker students in the district; and
- (e) if so, the details of the steps/measures taken in this regard along with its timeline for implementation and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (c): Education being in the Concurrent List, enhancing the quality of education is the responsibility of both the Central and State Governments. The Central Government has implemented various schemes for supporting State Governments.

As per AISHE Report 2021-22, there are 7003 total number of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Maharashtra. As per the latest AISHE database, there are a total of 87 HEIs in Hingoli district.

The government is implementing Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

(RUSA), which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, aimed at funding specific State government Universities and Colleges, so as to improve their quality by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards. The government has launched the third phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in June 2023 in the form of Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) with an outlay of Rs. 12926.10 crore for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26 to cater to needs of educationally unserved/ underserved areas. Under the Scheme, support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening infrastructure, including construction of hostels, academic and administrative buildings, laboratories and other facilities required for improving access and quality in higher education. In Maharashtra, a total of 144 projects have been approved for a total amount of Rs. 1431.31 Crore under various components of the scheme. Furthermore, 2 Colleges have been approved support in Hingoli district for a total amount of Rs. 9 Crores, including establishment of a new Model Degree College under the Erstwhile Model Degree College component.

University Grants Commission (UGC) has facilitated HEIs to provide skill based education under National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) in Colleges and Universities through its scheme of Community Colleges, B.Voc Degree Programmes and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Centres for Knowledge Acquisition and Upgradation of Skilled Human Abilities and Livelihood. UGC has also formulated the "Guidelines for Higher Education Institutions to offer Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme 2025" for offering programmes in all disciplines in universities as specified in the guidelines.

The Department is also implementing Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MMTTP) through 151 the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centres (MTTCs) established in various HEIs across the country, out of which, 15 MMTTCs are located in the State of Maharashtra. Approximately, 42,346 faculty members from the State of Maharashtra, including those from rural areas of Hingoli district, have been trained under the scheme.

To address the digital divide in rural areas and improve access to online learning, several measures have been undertaken. The UGC has translated 27 SWAYAM Non-Technology PG MOOCs into regional languages, viz. Hindi, Marathi, Bangla, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu etc. to promote multilingual education. The translated content is available at <http://www.ugceresources.in>. The UGC e-resource portal, e-content from the e-PG Pathshala and UGC MOOC Portal have been integrated with digitalseva.csc.gov.in, a platform operated by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) for rural outreach via Common Service Centres (CSCs).

Under PM-USHA, States/ UTs and Universities/ Colleges can undertake various activities aimed at enhancing access, equity and excellence in education, including promoting Online Distance Learning (ODL) and online programs such as SWAYAM/ MOOCs; construction of smart classrooms/ computer labs/ research laboratories/ digital libraries with subscriptions to reputed journals; and training to develop 21st-century skills, etc.

(d) and (e): The Department of Higher Education is implementing Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for

College and University Students (PM-USP CSSS). Under the Scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 18.34 Crore has been released as scholarships to 13,837 beneficiaries in 2024-25 in the State of Maharashtra.

University Grants Commission (UGC) is also implementing National Scholarship for Postgraduate Studies (NSPS) scheme to encourage higher studies by providing financial assistance. Under NSPS, financial assistance of Rs. 2.1 Crore has been released to 140 beneficiaries in 2024-25 in the State of Maharashtra. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is also implementing various Scholarship schemes like AICTE Pragati Scholarship Scheme (Degree & Diploma), AICTE Swanath Scholarship Scheme (Degree & Diploma), AICTE Saksham Scholarship Scheme (Degree & Diploma), AICTE PG Scholarship Scheme, AICTE Doctoral Fellowship (ADF). Under these schemes, financial assistance of Rs. 16.47 Crore has been released to 3,268 beneficiaries in 2024-25 in the State of Maharashtra.

Further, the PM Vidyalaxmi, a new central sector scheme has been launched in November 2024. The main objective of the scheme is to ensure that no student is denied the opportunity to pursue higher education due to financial constraints. Under the scheme, collateral-free and guarantor-free education loan is provided to all the students who get merit-based admission in top Quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs) and who desire to avail the education loan and there is no upper limit for this. Further, for students with annual family income up to ₹ 8 lakh, the scheme provides 3% interest subvention on education loans up to ₹ 10 lakhs. Since launch of PM Vidyalaxmi

Portal in February, 2025, a total of 4,559 education loans have been sanctioned to the students belonging to Maharashtra for a total amount of Rs. 724.73 Crore.

महाराष्ट्र में प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन[#]

*215. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

- (क) महाराष्ट्र में प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और अब तक स्थापित किए गए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों, संचालित पाठ्यक्रमों और नियुक्त किए गए प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों में उक्त केन्द्रों की भौगोलिक अवस्थिति क्या है;
- (ग) विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत आबंटित, जारी की गई और उपयोग में लाई गई निधियों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों की संख्या वर्ष-वार कितनी है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती को

[#] दिनांक 15.12.2025 के बाद-विवाद में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 215 के विषय और भाग (क) और (ख) से संबंधित उत्तर में तत्पश्चात दिनांक 05.01.2026 को, जब लोक सभा का सत्र नहीं चल रहा था, शुद्धि की गई और तदनुसार उत्तर में निम्नवत् संशोधन किया गया है:-

संदर्भ	के लिए	पढ़ें
प्रश्न का विषय	पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण	महाराष्ट्र में प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन
उत्तर का भाग (क) और (ख)	https://msde.gov.in/en/h useful links/parl-ques/loksabha	https://www.msde.gov.in/documents

बढ़ावा देने के लिए उद्योगों, व्यापार संघों या निजी क्षेत्र के नियोक्ताओं के साथ कोई साझेदारी की है;

(ड) यदि हां, तो उद्योगों के साथ सम्बद्धता स्थापित करने के लिए की गई ऐसी पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रकार की सम्बद्धता के न होने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) वर्ष 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख योजना प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) और पूर्व शिक्षण मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से पुनर्कौशल और कौशलान्वयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, जो वर्तमान में वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से लागू है, दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक महाराष्ट्र में 1,15,109 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त किया जा चुका है।

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक चलाए गए प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों, प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों और पाठ्यक्रमों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट <https://www.msde.gov.in/documents> पर उपलब्ध है।

(ग): केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना 'स्किल इंडिया प्रोग्राम' के घटकों में से एक, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, राज्यवार धनराशि आवंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त उम्मीदवारों की संख्या और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

वित्त वर्ष*	प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	उपयोग की गई धनराशि (राशि करोड़ में)
2022-23	14,913	12.89
2023-24	35,284	65.14
2024-25	75,368	50.39

2025-26 (31.10.2025 तक)	4,457	3.83

(घ) और (ड): मंत्रालय ने कौशल विकास प्रणाली में उद्योग की भागीदारी को सुदृढ़ करने और महाराष्ट्र सहित पूरे देश में पीएमकेवीवाई प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत कई पहलें की हैं। उम्मीदवार-केंद्रित उद्योग-नेतृत्व वाले प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने कई उद्योग संघों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, उद्योग-नेतृत्व वाली अवार्डिंग बॉडीस द्वारा विकसित राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढांचा (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप जॉब रोल्स में कौशलीकरण प्रदान किया जाता है ताकि उद्योग के लिए प्रासंगिकता सुनिश्चित हो सके, साथ ही उद्योगों को विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के संचालन के लिए प्रशिक्षण भागीदार के रूप में भाग लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) घटक उम्मीदवारों को व्यावहारिक अनुभव और उद्योग का प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान प्रदान करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों और नियोक्ताओं के बीच सुगम संपर्क स्थापित करता है और समय-समय पर आयोजित रोजगार मेले भर्ती और उद्योग के साथ सीधे जुड़ाव के अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

(च): कोई नहीं

विवरण

उम्मीदवार-केंद्रित उद्योग-नेतृत्व वाले प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, मंत्रालय द्वारा जिन उद्योग संघों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए

क्रम सं.	किन पक्षों के बीच एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए	एमओयू का उद्देश्य	एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर करने की तारीख
1	एमएसडीई और एयर इंडिया सैट्स एयरपोर्ट सर्विसेज प्राइवेट	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत कौशल विकास, विमानन संचालन संबंधी शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और इकोसिस्टम विकास में सहयोग संबंधी	14.03.2024

	लिमिटेड	समझौता ज्ञापन।	
2	एमएसडीई और भारतीय वस्त्र उद्योग परिसंघ (सीआईटीआई)	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
3	एमएसडीई और सीएमआर ग्रीन टेक्नोलॉजीज लिमिटेड	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
4	एमएसडीई और नॉर्थ ईस्ट सेंटर फॉर टेक्नोलॉजी एप्लीकेशन एंड रीच (नेक्टर)	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
5	एमएसडीई और उत्तर पूर्वी हस्तशिल्प और हथकरघा विकास निगम (एनईएचएचडीसी)	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
6	एमएसडीई और उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय कृषि विपणन सहकारिता (एनईआरएएमएसी)	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
7	एमएसडीई और सिम्प्लेक्स इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
8	एमएसडीई और फ्लिपकार्ट इंटरनेट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	22.08.2024, 2 वर्ष के लिए
9	एमएसडीई और स्विगी लिमिटेड	स्विगी के प्लेटफॉर्म से जुड़े व्यक्तियों, विशेष रूप से इसके डिलीवरी पार्टनर, रेस्टोरेंट पार्टनर और क्विक कॉमर्स संचालन के विशाल इकोसिस्टम के भीतर, उनके कौशलान्णयन, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार को सक्षम बनाना।	07.09.2024, 2 वर्ष के लिए

- * महाराष्ट्र में प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित दिनांक 15.12.2025 को लोक सभा में पूछे गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या *215 के विषय और भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में सुधार हेतु कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) द्वारा दिए जाने वाले वक्तव्य।

में लोकसभा में दिनांक 15.12.2025 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या *215 के उत्तर में "महाराष्ट्र में प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन" के संबंध में दिए गए विषय और भाग (क) और (ख) को निम्नानुसार संशोधित करने का अनुरोध करता हूँ:

प्रश्न के भाग	इसके स्थान पर	यह पढ़ा जाए
प्रश्न का विषय	पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण	महाराष्ट्र में प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन
(क) महाराष्ट्र में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति, स्थापित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों, संचालित पाठ्यक्रमों और अब तक शामिल प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों का विवरण;	https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parl-ques/loksabha	https://www.msde.gov.in/documents
(ख) महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों में उक्त केंद्रों का भौगोलिक वितरण;		

असुविधा के लिए खेद है।

लोक सभा/राज्य सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागजात
Paper to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha
अधिप्रमाणित/ AUTHENTICATED

जयन्त चौधरी/JAYANT CHAUDHARY
राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)/Minister of State (Independent Charge)
कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली/Kaushal Bhawan, New Delhi
दिनांक 15.12.2025 /Date.....

* The Statement Correcting Reply was included in the Revised List of Business of Lok Sabha for 19.12.2025 but could not be made as Lok Sabha adjourned sine die before taking up the Statement and was subsequently corrected through a Correcting Statement submitted on 05.01.2026, when Lok Sabha was not in Session and was also placed in Library under No. LT 5663A/18/25.

मूल उत्तर

भारत सरकार
कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय
लोक सभा
तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 215
उत्तर देने की तारीख 15 दिसंबर, 2025
सोमवार, 24 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक)

महाराष्ट्र में प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन

*215. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र में प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और अब तक स्थापित किए गए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों, संचालित पाठ्यक्रमों और नियुक्त किए गए प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों में उक्त केन्द्रों की भौगोलिक अवस्थिति क्या है;

(ग) विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत आबंटित, जारी की गई और उपयोग में लाई गई निधियों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों की संख्या वर्ष-वार कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उद्योगों, व्यापार संघों या निजी क्षेत्र के नियोक्ताओं के साथ कोई साझेदारी की है;

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो उद्योगों के साथ सम्बद्धता स्थापित करने के लिए की गई ऐसी पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रकार की सम्बद्धता के न होने के क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (च) एक विवरण मदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

'महाराष्ट्र में प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन' के संबंध में दिनांक 15.12.2025 को पूछे जाने वाले लोक सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 215 के भाग (क) से (च) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण

(क) और (ख) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) वर्ष 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख योजना प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) और पूर्व शिक्षण मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से पुनर्कौशल और कौशलोलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, जो वर्तमान में वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से लागू है, दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक महाराष्ट्र में 1,15,109 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त किया जा चुका है।

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक चलाए गए प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों, प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों और पाठ्यक्रमों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा अनुबंध I में दिया गया है (जो मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट <https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parl-ques/loksabha> पर उपलब्ध है)।

(ग) केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना 'स्किल इंडिया प्रोग्राम' के घटकों में से एक, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, राज्यवार धनराशि आवंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त उम्मीदवारों की संख्या और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

वित्त वर्ष*	प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	उपयोग की गई धनराशि (राशि करोड़ में)
23-2022	14,913	12.89
24-2023	35,284	65.14
25-2024	75,368	50.39
31.10.2025) 26-2025 तक (	4,457	3.83

(घ) और (ङ) मंत्रालय ने कौशल विकास प्रणाली में उद्योग की भागीदारी को सुदृढ़ करने और महाराष्ट्र सहित पूरे देश में पीएमकेवीवाई प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत कई पहलें की हैं। उम्मीदवार-केंद्रित उद्योग-नेतृत्व वाले प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने कई उद्योग संघों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा अनुबंध-II में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, उद्योग-नेतृत्व वाली अवार्डिंग बॉडीस द्वारा विकसित राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढांचा (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप जॉब रोल्स में कौशलीकरण प्रदान किया जाता है ताकि उद्योग के लिए प्रासंगिकता सुनिश्चित हो सके, साथ ही उद्योगों को विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के संचालन के लिए प्रशिक्षण भागीदार के रूप में भाग लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) घटक उम्मीदवारों को व्यावहारिक अनुभव और उद्योग का प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान प्रदान करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों और नियोक्ताओं के बीच सुगम संपर्क स्थापित करता है और समय-समय पर आयोजित रोजगार मेले भर्ती और उद्योग के साथ सीधे जुड़ाव के अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

(च) कोई नहीं

अनुबंध II

दिनांक 15.12.2025 को उत्तरार्थ लोकसभा तारांकित प्रश्न सं 215 के भाग (घ) एवं (ङ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुबंध

क्रम सं	किन पक्षों के बीच एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए	एमओयू का उद्देश्य	एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर करने की तारीख
1	एमएसडीई और एयर इंडिया सैट्स एयरपोर्ट सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत कौशल विकास, विमानन संचालन संबंधी शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और इकोसिस्टम विकास में सहयोग संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन।	14.03.2024
2	एमएसडीई और भारतीय वस्त्र उद्योग परिसंघ (सीआईटीआई)	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
3	एमएसडीई और सीएमआर ग्रीन टेक्नोलॉजीज लिमिटेड	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
4	एमएसडीई और नॉर्थ ईस्ट सेंटर फॉर टेक्नोलॉजी एप्लीकेशन एंड रीच (नेक्टर)	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
5	एमएसडीई और उत्तर पूर्वी हस्तशिल्प और हथकरघा विकास निगम (एनईएचएचडीसी)	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
6	एमएसडीई और उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय कृषि विपणन सहकारिता (एनईआरएएमएसी)	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
7	एमएसडीई और सिम्प्लेक्स इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
8	एमएसडीई और फ्लिपकार्ट इंटरनेट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	22.08.2024, 2 वर्ष के लिए
9	एमएसडीई और स्विगी लिमिटेड	स्विगी के प्लेटफॉर्म से जुड़े व्यक्तियों, विशेष रूप से इसके डिलीवरी पार्टनर, रेस्टोरेंट पार्टनर और क्विक कॉमर्स संचालन के विशाल इकोसिस्टम के भीतर, उनके कौशलान्वयन, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार को सक्षम बनाना।	07.09.2024, 2 वर्ष के लिए

संशोधित उत्तर

भारत सरकार
कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय
लोक सभा
तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या *215
उत्तर देने की तारीख 15 दिसंबर, 2025
सोमवार, 24 अग्रहायण, 1947 (शक)

महाराष्ट्र में प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन

*215. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

- (क) महाराष्ट्र में प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और अब तक स्थापित किए गए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों, संचालित पाठ्यक्रमों और नियुक्त किए गए प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों में उक्त केन्द्रों की भौगोलिक अवस्थिति क्या है;
- (ग) विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत आबंटित, जारी की गई और उपयोग में लाई गई निधियों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों की संख्या वर्ष-वार कितनी है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उद्योगों, व्यापार संघों या निजी क्षेत्र के नियोक्ताओं के साथ कोई साझेदारी की है;
- (ङ.) यदि हां, तो उद्योगों के साथ सम्बद्धता स्थापित करने के लिए की गई ऐसी पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रकार की सम्बद्धता के न होने के क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
(श्री जयन्त चौधरी)

(क) से (च) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

लोक सभा/राज्य सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागजात
Paper to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha
अधिप्रमाणित/AUTHENTICATED

जयन्त चौधरी/JAYANT CHAUDHARY
राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)/Minister of State (Independent Charge)
कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
कौशल भवन, नई दिल्ली/Kaushal Bhawan, New Delhi
दिनांक 13.12.2025 /Date.....

‘‘महाराष्ट्र में प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन’’ के संबंध में दिनांक 15.12.2025 को पूछे जाने वाले लोक सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या *215 के भाग (क) से (च) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण

क) और (ख) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) वर्ष 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख योजना प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) और पूर्व शिक्षण मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से पुनर्कौशल और कौशलोलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, जो वर्तमान में वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से लागू है, दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक महाराष्ट्र में 1,15,109 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त किया जा चुका है।

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक चलाए गए प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों, प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों और पाठ्यक्रमों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा अनुबंध I में दिया गया है (जो मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट <https://www.msde.gov.in/documents> पर उपलब्ध है)।

(ग) केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना 'स्किल इंडिया प्रोग्राम' के घटकों में से एक, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, राज्यवार धनराशि आवंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त उम्मीदवारों की संख्या और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

वित्त वर्ष*	प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	उपयोग की गई धनराशि (राशि करोड़ में)
23-2022	14,913	12.89
24-2023	35,284	65.14
25-2024	75,368	50.39
31.10.2025) 26-2025 तक (	4,457	3.83

(घ) और (ङ) मंत्रालय ने कौशल विकास प्रणाली में उद्योग की भागीदारी को सुदृढ़ करने और महाराष्ट्र सहित पूरे देश में पीएमकेवीवाई प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत कई पहलें की हैं। उम्मीदवार-केंद्रित उद्योग-नेतृत्व वाले प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने कई उद्योग संघों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा अनुबंध-II में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, उद्योग-नेतृत्व वाली अवार्डिंग बॉडीस द्वारा विकसित राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढांचा (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप जॉब रोलस में कौशलीकरण प्रदान किया जाता है ताकि उद्योग के लिए प्रासंगिकता सुनिश्चित हो सके, साथ ही उद्योगों को विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के संचालन के लिए प्रशिक्षण भागीदार के रूप में भाग लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) घटक उम्मीदवारों को व्यावहारिक अनुभव और उद्योग का प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान प्रदान करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों और नियोक्ताओं के बीच सुगम संपर्क स्थापित करता है और समय-समय पर आयोजित रोजगार मेले भर्ती और उद्योग के साथ सीधे जुड़ाव के अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

(च) कोई नहीं

लोक सभा/राज्य सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागजात
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कौशल भवन, नई दिल्ली/Kaushal Bhawan, New Delhi
दिनांक 17.12.2025./Date.....

अनुबंध II

दिनांक 15.12.2025 को उत्तरार्ध लोकसभा तारांकित प्रश्न सं *215 के भाग (घ) एवं (ङ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुबंध

क्रम सं	किन पक्षों के बीच एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए	एमओयू का उद्देश्य	एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर करने की तारीख
1	एमएसडीई और एयर इंडिया सैट्स एयरपोर्ट सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत कौशल विकास, विमानन संचालन संबंधी शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और इकोसिस्टम विकास में सहयोग संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन।	14.03.2024
2	एमएसडीई और भारतीय वस्त्र उद्योग परिसंघ (सीआईटीआई)	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
3	एमएसडीई और सीएमआर ग्रीन टेक्नोलॉजीज लिमिटेड	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
4	एमएसडीई और नॉर्थ ईस्ट सेंटर फॉर टेक्नोलॉजी एप्लीकेशन एंड रीच (नेक्टर)	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
5	एमएसडीई और उत्तर पूर्वी हस्तशिल्प और हथकरघा विकास निगम (एनईएचएचडीसी)	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
6	एमएसडीई और उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय कृषि विपणन सहकारिता (एनईआरएएमसी)	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
7	एमएसडीई और सिम्प्लेक्स इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	14.03.2024
8	एमएसडीई और फ्लिपकार्ट इंटरनेट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत विशेष परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन	22.08.2024 , 2 वर्ष के लिए
9	एमएसडीई और स्विगी लिमिटेड	स्विगी के प्लेटफॉर्म से जुड़े व्यक्तियों, विशेष रूप से इसके डिलीवरी पार्टनर, रेस्टोरेंट पार्टनर और क्विक कॉमर्स संचालन के विथाय इकोसिस्टम के भीतर, उनके कौशलान्वयन, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार को सक्षम बनाना।	07.09.2024 , 2 वर्ष के लिए

715
लोक सभा/राज्य सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागजात
Paper to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha
अधिप्रमाणित/AUTHENTICATED

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राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)/Minister of State (Independent Charge)
कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
कौशल भवन, नई दिल्ली/Kaushal Bhawan, New Delhi
दिनांक...13.12.2025.../Date.....

STATEMENT TO BE MADE BY THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP CORRECTING THE SUBJECT AND ANSWER TO PART (A) AND (B) OF THE STARRED QUESTION NO. *215 GIVEN IN THE LOK SABHA ON THE 15.12.2025 REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF PMKVY IN MAHARASHTRA

I beg to correct the Subject and Part (a) & (b) given in the answer to Starred Question No. *215 in the Lok Sabha on the 15.12.2025 regarding "Implementation of PMKVY in Maharashtra" as follows:

Parts	For	Read
Subject of the Question	Short Term Training under PMKVY	Implementation of PMKVY in Maharashtra
(a) the current status of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in Maharashtra along with the details of training centres set up, courses conducted and training partners engaged so far;	https://msde.gov.in/en/useful-links/parliament-questions/loksabha	https://www.msde.gov.in/documents
(b) the geographical distribution of the said centres in various districts of Maharashtra;		

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

143

लोक सभा/राज्य सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागजात
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कौशल भवन, नई दिल्ली/Kaushal Bhawan, New Delhi
दिनांक...../Date 17.12.2025

ORIGINAL REPLY

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO - *215
ANSWERED ON – 15/12/2025

SHORT TERM TRAINING UNDER PMKVY

*215. Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in Maharashtra along with the details of training centres set up, courses conducted and training partners engaged so far;
- (b) the geographical distribution of the said centres in various districts of Maharashtra;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized under PMKVY in Maharashtra during the last three financial years and the current year along with the number of beneficiaries trained under the said scheme, year-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has entered into any partnership with industries, trade associations or private sector employers to promote the recruitment of PMKVY certified candidates in Maharashtra;
- (e) if so, the details of such initiatives taken to establish linkages with the industries; and
- (f) if not, the reasons for the absence of such linkage?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (F) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *215 ANSWERED ON 15.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV REGARDING SHORT TERM TRAINING UNDER PMKVY

(a) & (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since 2015. Under PMKVY, skill training is imparted through Short Term Training (STT) and Re-skilling and Up skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country. Under PMKVY 4.0, which is currently under implementation from FY 2022-23 onwards, 1,15,109 candidates have been trained / oriented in Maharashtra, as on 31.10.2025.

The details of empanelled training centres, training partners and courses conducted in Maharashtra, district-wise till 31.10.2025, under PMKVY 4.0, is at **Annexure I** (which is available on Ministry's website at https://msde.gov.in/en/useful_links/parl-ques/loksabha).

(c) Under PMKVY 4.0, which is one of components of Central Sector Scheme 'Skill India Program', there is no provision of State-wise fund allocation. The details of no. of candidates trained/oriented and the funds utilized under PMKVY in Maharashtra during the last three financial years and the current year are as under:

FY	No. of Candidates Trained/ Oriented	Funds utilized (Amount in crores)
2022-23	14,913	12.89
2023-24	35,284	65.14
2024-25	75,368	50.39
2025-26 (as on 31.10.2025)	4,457	3.83

(d) & (e) The Ministry has undertaken several initiatives under PMKVY 4.0 to strengthen industry participation within the skilling ecosystem and promote recruitment of PMKVY-certified candidates across the country, including Maharashtra. To promote candidate-centric industry led training, the Ministry has signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with several industry associations, details of which is at **Annexure-II**.

Also, Skilling is imparted in National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned job roles developed by industry-led Awarding Bodies to ensure industry relevance, while industries are encouraged to participate as Training Partners for conducting various courses. The On-the-Job Training (OJT) component under PMKVY 4.0 provides candidates with hands-on exposure and practical industry experience. Additionally, the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) facilitates seamless linkage between trained candidates and employers, and Rozgar Melas conducted periodically offer direct avenues for recruitment and industry engagement.

(f) NIL

Annexure II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) & (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 215 ANSWERED ON 15.12.2025

S.No.	MoU signed among	Objective of MoU	MoU signed date
1	MSDE and Air India Sats Airport Services Private Ltd	MoU on cooperation in skill development, aviation operations related education training and ecosystem development under PMKVY 4.0.	14.03.2024
2	MSDE and Confederation of Indian Textile Industries (CITI)	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	14.03.2024
3	MSDE and CMR Green Technologies Ltd	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	14.03.2024
4	MSDE and North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR)	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	14.03.2024
5	MSDE and North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHDC)	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	14.03.2024
6	MSDE and North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Co-Operation (NERAMAC)	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	14.03.2024
7	MSDE and Simplex Infrastructure Ltd	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	14.03.2024
8	MSDE and Flipkart Internet Private Ltd	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	22.08.2024 for 2 years
9	MSDE and Swiggy Ltd	To enable the upskilling, vocational training, and employment of individuals engaged with Swiggy's platform, particularly within its vast ecosystem of delivery partners, restaurant partners, and quick commerce operations.	07.09.2024 for 2 years

CORRECTED REPLY

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO - *215
ANSWERED ON - 15/12/2025**

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMKVY IN MAHARASHTRA

*215. Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in Maharashtra along with the details of training centres set up, courses conducted and training partners engaged so far;
- (b) the geographical distribution of the said centres in various districts of Maharashtra;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized under PMKVY in Maharashtra during the last three financial years and the current year along with the number of beneficiaries trained under the said scheme, year-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has entered into any partnership with industries, trade associations or private sector employers to promote the recruitment of PMKVY certified candidates in Maharashtra;
- (e) if so, the details of such initiatives taken to establish linkages with the industries; and
- (f) if not, the reasons for the absence of such linkage?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

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

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लोक सभा/राज्य सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागजात
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दिनांक...../Date...17.12.2025

राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) के द्वारा प्रमाणित किया गया
राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) के द्वारा प्रमाणित किया गया
राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) के द्वारा प्रमाणित किया गया

जयन्त चौधरी
राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय
कौशल भवन, नई दिल्ली

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (F) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *215 ANSWERED ON 15.12.2025 ASKED BY SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF PMKVY IN MAHARASHTRA

(a) & (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing its flagship Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since 2015. Under PMKVY, skill training is imparted through Short Term Training (STT) and Re-skilling and Up skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country. Under PMKVY 4.0, which is currently under implementation from FY 2022-23 onwards, 1,15,109 candidates have been trained / oriented in Maharashtra, as on 31.10.2025.

The details of empanelled training centres, training partners and courses conducted in Maharashtra, district-wise till 31.10.2025, under PMKVY 4.0, is at **Annexure I** (which is available on Ministry's website at <https://www.msde.gov.in/documents>).

(c) Under PMKVY 4.0, which is one of components of Central Sector Scheme 'Skill India Program', there is no provision of State-wise fund allocation. The details of no. of candidates trained/oriented and the funds utilized under PMKVY in Maharashtra during the last three financial years and the current year are as under:

FY	No. of Candidates Trained/ Oriented	Funds utilized (Amount in crores)
2022-23	14,913	12.89
2023-24	35,284	65.14
2024-25	75,368	50.39
2025-26 (as on 31.10.2025)	4,457	3.83

(d) & (e) The Ministry has undertaken several initiatives under PMKVY 4.0 to strengthen industry participation within the skilling ecosystem and promote recruitment of PMKVY-certified candidates across the country, including Maharashtra. To promote candidate-centric industry led training, the Ministry has signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with several industry associations, details of which is at **Annexure-II**.

Also, Skilling is imparted in National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned job roles developed by industry-led Awarding Bodies to ensure industry relevance, while industries are encouraged to participate as Training Partners for conducting various courses. The On-the-Job Training (OJT) component under PMKVY 4.0 provides candidates with hands-on exposure and practical industry experience. Additionally, the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) facilitates seamless linkage between trained candidates and employers, and Rozgar Melas conducted periodically offer direct avenues for recruitment and industry engagement.

(f) NIL

लोक सभा/राज्य सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागजात
Paper to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha
अधिप्रमाणित/AUTHENTICATED

जयन्त चौधरी/JAYANT CHAUDHARY
राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)/Minister of State (Independent Charge)
कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय/Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
कौशल भवन, नई दिल्ली/Kaushal Bhawan, New Delhi
दिनांक...../Date..17.12.2025

Annexure II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) & (e) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *215 ANSWERED ON 15.12.2025

S.No.	MoU signed among	Objective of MoU	MoU signed date
1	MSDE and Air India Sats Airport Services Private Ltd	MoU on cooperation in skill development, aviation operations related education training and ecosystem development under PMKVY 4.0.	14.03.2024
2	MSDE and Confederation of Indian Textile Industries (CITI)	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	14.03.2024
3	MSDE and CMR Green Technologies Ltd	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	14.03.2024
4	MSDE and North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR)	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	14.03.2024
5	MSDE and North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHHDC)	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	14.03.2024
6	MSDE and North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Co-Operation (NERAMAC)	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	14.03.2024
7	MSDE and Simplex Infrastructure Ltd	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	14.03.2024
8	MSDE and Flipkart Internet Private Ltd	MoU on implementation of Special Projects under PMKVY 4.0	22.08.2024 for 2 years
9	MSDE and Swiggy Ltd	To enable the upskilling, vocational training, and employment of individuals engaged with Swiggy's platform, particularly within its vast ecosystem of delivery partners, restaurant partners, and quick commerce operations.	07.09.2024 for 2 years

लोक सभा/राज्य सभा के पटल पर रखे जाने वाले कागजात
Paper to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha
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राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)/Minister of State (Independent Charge)
कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
कौशल भवन, नई दिल्ली/Kaushal Bhawan, New Delhi
दिनांक...../Date...17.12.2025

REVENUE LOSSES TO STATES DUE TO GST RATIONALISATION***216. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:****SHRI S. VENKATESAN:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Goods and Services Tax Council is likely to constitute a new Group of Ministers to address the issues of initial revenue losses incurred by the States due to the rate rationalization under the GST reforms, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the State of Kerala has expressed concerns about severe revenue losses due to the rate rationalization implemented in September 2025, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Kerala could face an annual revenue loss of Rs.8,000 – 10,000 crore due to the GST reforms;
- (d) whether it is a fact that as per the Government's estimate the gross revenue loss is likely to be Rs.93,000 crore, which will be partially compensated by additional revenue of Rs.45,000 crore due to shift in goods from 28 percent slab to 40 percent; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): At present no such proposal is under consideration.
- (b) and (c): During the 56th meeting of GST Council, the Hon'ble Finance Minister of Kerala observed that the consumption pattern in Kerala is such that majority

of the items consumed attract a higher rate of tax. Therefore, the revenue loss to the state on account of the rate rationalization is likely to be relatively higher.

It was further stated that the State of Kerala had undertaken its own estimates of the potential revenue loss arising on account of GST rate rationalisation by focusing on four sectors - automobiles, insurance, cement and electronics. As per their estimates, from these sectors, the State expected to lose around Rs. 2,500 Crore annually and the total annual revenue loss is likely to be more than Rs. 8,000 Crores for Kerala.

(d) and (e): Based on the data of consumption patterns and entire value chain for the period 2023-24, the items that moved from the 28% to the 40% tax bracket are projected to account for additional revenue of approximately Rs. 45,570 Crore. The broader rate rationalization initiative is expected to lead to a revenue implication of around Rs. 93,300 Crore of net negative.

Taken together, these two figures are likely to result in about Rs. 47,700 Crore of net negative. However these figures should not be viewed as definitive since tax collection is not static and there is buoyancy. Moreover, lower rates are likely to lead to improved compliance and fewer disputes.

CONSERVATION OF CENTRALLY PROTECTED MONUMENTS IN DAKSHINA KANNADA

***217. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:**

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

(a) the details of total number of centrally protected monuments and

archaeological sites under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) including their location, historical importance and the year in which each was declared a monument of national importance in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka;

- (b) the details of allocation and utilisation of funds for conservation, restoration and maintenance of these monuments from 2019–20 to 2025–26, year-wise;
- (c) the details of the major conservation and restoration projects undertaken during this period along with the physical progress achieved thereof;
- (d) the details of the total revenue collected, if any, through ticketed entry or other visitor- related receipts at these monuments along with the manner in which such revenues are utilized for site management and preservation; and
- (e) whether the ASI has conducted any structural integrity or climate-vulnerability assessments of coastal heritage structures in Dakshina Kannada and if so, the details thereof including key findings?

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

(a): There are 06 ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka. The location-wise details along with the year of declaration as of national importance are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): Details of allocation / utilisation of funds for their conservation, restoration and maintenance, during the years from 2019-20 to 2025-26 is given as under:

Year	allocation/expenditure (amount in lakhs)
2019-20	14.22
2020-21	10.18
2021-22	48.76
2022-23	16.90
2023-24	35.65
2024-25	21.57
2025-26	15.87 (Up to Nov. 2025)

(c): Archaeological Survey of India takes up conservation and maintenance of protected monuments and areas as per the conservation requirement considering availability of funds and resources and following the National Conservation Policy. Further, upkeep and maintenance of the protected monuments and areas is an ongoing process.

(d): No entry fee is charged at the protected monuments located in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka.

(e): No such specific assessments has been conducted, however, conservation issues caused by natural factors like humidity, rain, sun heat and other climatic factors are taken care of through regular conservation and preservation measures based on requirement and availability of resources, which is a regular phenomenon to ensure better maintenance of protected monuments and areas.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS UNDER THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA IN DISTRICT DAKSHINA KANNADA, LOCATION-WISE, HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE, ALONG WITH THE YEAR OF PROTECTION

1. Stambha in Front of the Kotakeri Jainabasti, Bappanad, 1922: The

Manastambha was erected around 15 Century CE, having a square base and fluted shaft is built over a platform. The pillar is carved intricately with Jaina tirthankara reliefs in Kayotsarga posture. The adhishtana is treated with the conventional kumuda mouldings.

2. Sultan Batheri, Boloor, 1921: Sultan Battery, a watch tower, is said to have been built by Tipu Sultan to contain the entrance of battleships of the enemies into the Gurpur river. Though it is a simple watch tower, it looks like a miniature fortress with many musket holes for mounting guns all around.

3. Mangaladevi Temple, Mangaluru, 1921: The origin of the temple of Mangaladevi is not definitely known. The Ballalas of Attavara are said to have constructed a temple and enshrined an image of Shakti which was inaugurated by Gorakhnatha, a disciple of Matsyendranatha sometime during the 10 Century CE. The temple on plan has a sandhara garbhagriha, the outer walls of which are pierced by ardhmandapa which in turn opens into a pillared sabhamandapa in south. The temple complex is enclosed by a prakara. The garbhagriha has plain adhishtana mouldings and wall.

4. Jamalabad Fort, Nada and Laila, 1921: The present fort was built on the ruins of an old fort by Tipu Sultan in 1794 and he named it after his mother Jamalbee. The fort was captured by the British in 1799 but was shortly taken over by Thimmanayaka. It was finally recaptured by the British in 1800. The fort is situated on the summit of a lofty granite hill. The flight of steps on the eastern side of the hill is the only approach to the citadel. These steps are cut out of solid rock. The walls, bastions and gateways are built with granite blocks.

5. Inner Courtyard of Chowtar's Palace, Mudabidri (Marpadi), 1922: An inscription belonging to the reign of Kulasekhara-III, an Alupa ruler from Mudabidri, dated 1384 CE informs that the king was ruling from Bidire. The place was also the capital of Chautus, the local chiefs. The palace looks like a simple structure with plain exterior. The sculptures inside are of superior order. The four wooden pillars are beautifully carved and the wooden ceiling is highly ornate. Two panels namely the Navanari-Kunjara and Panchanari- Turaga are carved excellently.

6. Seventeen Jaina Tombs, Mudabidri (Prantya), 1922: These are of Jaina priests, only two of them standing apart from the rest being those of wealthy Jaina merchants. These lofty stepped pyramidal erections consist of several storeys built of carefully cut laterite stones. Interestingly, these tombs also resemble the Chinese pagodas. These Jaina Tombs dates back to 17th Century CE.

IMPLEMENTATION OF FOUR LABOUR CODES

***218. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made the Four Labour Codes viz., Code on Wages, Industrial Relations Code, Code on Social Security and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code to be effective across the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the date by which these Codes have come into force;
- (c) the names of the States/Union Territories which have completed the process of framing and notifying the corresponding rules;
- (d) the details of the manner in which implementation of said Labour Codes is likely to simplify, rationalise and streamline the existing labour laws for workers and employers;
- (e) the details of major changes introduced under each Labour Code and their likely impact on wages, social security and working conditions of employees; and
- (f) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure smooth, uniform and effective enforcement of the Labour Codes across all sectors in the country?

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

(a) and (b): The Central Government has formulated the four Labour Codes, namely, 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 after amalgamating, simplifying and rationalising the relevant provisions of the previous 29 Central Labour Acts. The four Labour Codes have come into force with effect from 21st November 2025 across the country.

(c): The States/UTs are still in process of finalizing the Rules under the four

Labour Codes. As per available information, Code wise status of pre-published Rules by States/UTs are as under:

1. The Code on Wages, 2019: 34
2. The Industrial Relations Code, 2020: 35
3. The Code on Social Security, 2020: 34
4. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 : 35

(d) and (e): The four Labour Codes reduce multiplicity of definitions & authorities, facilitate use of technology, bring transparency & accountability in enforcement. Simultaneously, it strengthens the protection available to workers, including unorganized workers. The following are the salient features of the Labour Codes:

Code on Wages 2019

- Universalisation of minimum wages to all employments as against scheduled employment in the previous Act.
- 'Floor Wage' has been made Statutory which will be notified by Central Government. Minimum rates of wages fixed by the appropriate Government shall not be less than floor wage.
- Promote gender neutrality and prohibit discrimination in recruitment and wage payment, including transgender.
- Timely payment of wages to all employees.
- Allowances exceeding 50% made part of wages which will enhance maternity benefits, gratuity, Employees Provident Fund (EPF), Employees Pension

Scheme (EPS) Contribution, etc.

Industrial Relations Code 2020

- Statutory 'Negotiating Union' and 'Negotiating Council' to facilitate collective bargaining.
- Two-Member Industrial Tribunal as against one member for speedy disposal of industrial disputes. Equal representation of employer and employee in Grievance Redressal committee.
- Fixed Term Employment (FTE) introduced where an employee gets all the benefits at par with permanent worker. Proportionate gratuity on completion of 1 year of service.
- Penalties for violations rationalized and made commensurate with gravity of offence.

Code on Social Security, 2020

- Social Security cover to all workers including unorganised workers, Gig & Platform workers.
- To cater to new forms of employment, definitions of aggregator, gig worker, platform workers introduced
- Universal coverage of Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), extended pan-India against in notified districts/areas at present.
- ESIC benefits extended to establishments with less than 10 employees on voluntary basis
- Mandatory ESIC coverage to establishments employing even single

employee, involving hazardous process.

- Universal coverage of Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), now applies to all establishments employing 20 or more employees. The existing provision regarding schedule of industries has been removed.

OSH & WC Code 2020

- The Code provides for universal application of occupational safety, health and welfare standards in all establishments having 10 or more workers and even for establishment with one employee, carrying out hazardous or life-threatening occupations.
- Formalization of employment through mandatory issue of appointment letter.
- Employer to provide free of cost annual health check-up for employees above the specified age.
- Definition of Inter-State Migrant Worker expanded that includes migrant workers employed by contractor, and also self-migrated workers. They are entitled for (a) annual lump-sum travel allowance, (b) portability of benefits
- Women workers are allowed to work in all establishments, for all types of work including during night subject to their consent and safety.

(f): The four Labour Codes were passed after extensive consultations with all stakeholders including States/UTs. The comments/concerns raised by the stakeholders were acknowledged and examined before the passage of four Labour Codes. Further, several National and Regional Labour Conferences were held with States/UTs to discuss issues relating to four Labour Codes. The

Ministry of Labour and Employment is pursuing with stakeholders including States/UTs for smooth implementation of the Codes.

LOAN MORATORIUM PROVIDED BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

***219. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

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

- (a) the details of loan waivers, loan write off and loan moratoriums provided by Scheduled Commercial Banks to agricultural borrowers affected by floods, landslides and heavy rainfall since 2020, State/year-wise;
- (b) the details of amount/fund spent on waivers, write offs and moratorium related relief since 2020, State/bank/year-wise; and
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the adequacy and timelines of these relief measures for rural borrowers affected by climate related disasters and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The Government has taken various measures to provide relief to the agricultural borrowers affected by floods, landslides and heavy rainfall. In this regard, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Master Directions on 17 October 2018 on relief measures by banks in areas affected by natural calamities which inter-alia provides the following:

- Cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloudburst, pest attack, and cold wave/frost have been

recognized as natural calamities.

- In the event of natural calamities declared by the State/Central Government, all short-term loans, except those which are overdue at the time of occurrence of natural calamity, shall be eligible for restructuring.
- Fresh loans can also be sanctioned by banks to affected borrowers.
- Agricultural term loan instalments shall also be rescheduled keeping in view the repaying capacity of the borrower and the nature of natural calamity.
- The restructured portion of the short term as well as long-term loans may be treated as current dues and need not be classified as Non-Performing Assets (NPA).

As reported by RBI, state-wise data on relief measures i.e., (i) restructured/rescheduled advances and (ii) fresh finance/relending extended by Scheduled Commercial Banks on account of natural calamities, during the period from January 2020 to June 2025, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I and II** respectively.

The year-wise loans written-off in Agriculture and Allied Activities sector by Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs and Payment Banks) are as under:

(Amount in Rs Crore)

Financial Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*
Amount	14,483	15,222	23,852	24,426	21,882	14,122

Source: RBI

*: Provisional data for FY 2025-26 as on 30.09.2025

The Government in coordination with various stakeholders viz., State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), RBI, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Banks, State/Central Government departments etc. makes efforts to extend adequate relief measures to the affected borrowers within best possible timelines.

STATEMENT-I

Data on Relief measures (Restructured/Rescheduled) extended by banks on account of natural calamities

(Number of Accounts in Actuals and Amount in Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025*	
		No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.
1	Andhra Pradesh	48	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,764	811.86	-	-
2	Assam	-	-	-	-	2,88,370	851.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,388	975.03	-	-	-	-
4	Jammu & Kashmir	1,11,597	622.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	751	11.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Karnataka	11,393	436.61	17,433	1357.4	-	-	15,675	254.9	21,605	448.95	-	-
7	Kerala	-	-	-	-	23,000	233.5	-	-	27	1.12	16	0.7
8	Maharashtra	1,34,657	1875.02	23,000	791.22	4,123	204.96	1,359	21.88	-	-	-	-
9	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,879	1,189.97	35,888	1,247.10	18,294	219.3
10	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	7.99	35	16.87	-	-
11	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,214	468.14	8	191.81
12	West Bengal	-	-	13	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Report submitted by State Level Bankers Committees(SLBC) through Regional Offices of RBI for SCBs, including RRBs.

*: Data for 2025 is till June 2025.

STATEMENT-II

Data on Relief measures (Fresh finance/Relending provided) extended by banks on account of natural calamities

(Number of Accounts in Actuals and Amount in Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025*	
		No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.	No. of A/cs	Amt.
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,834	65.66	-	-
2	Assam	-	-	-	-	3,011	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	3.59	-	-	-	-
4	Jammu & Kashmir	85,060	418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	20,312	227.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Karnataka	1,55,493	4174.7	66,588	5,675.91	-	-	1	0.12	7,126	344.43	-	-
7	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.14	94	0.81
8	Maharashtra	10,15,619	8,537.46	4,310	232.99	1,861	57.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	20.9	865	20.94	962	25.02
10	Rajasthan	-	-	119.5	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.49	1	0.1	-	-
12	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,939	402.46	11	31.08
13	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,490	1,529.12	-	-

Source: Report submitted by State Level Bankers Committees(SLBC) through Regional Offices of RBI for SCBs, including RRBs.

*: Data for 2025 is till June 2025.

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN PUNJAB

***220. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:**

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

(a) the details of the key cultural heritage preservation and promotion projects

funded by the Government in Punjab during the last three years, including budgets and outcomes;

- (b) the impact of the financial assistance provided by the Government for art and culture organizations in Punjab;
- (c) the extent of Government support for promotion of Punjabi folk and traditional arts;
- (d) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to develop cultural tourism in Punjab particularly around heritage sites like those linked to freedom fighters Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev; and
- (e) the manner in which the Government is supporting capacity building in cultural education and training institutions in Punjab, such as institutes for archaeology, heritage and performing arts?

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

(a): There are 33 Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Punjab State. The conservation and preservation including maintenance of these monuments/sites is taken up as per the need and availability of resources subject to the National Policy for Conservation and all monuments/sites are in good state of preservation. The details of funds allocated and spent for conservation of centrally protected monuments/sites in the state of Punjab during the last three years are as under:

Year	Number of cultural activities/programmes organized in Punjab
2022-23	51

2023-24	50
2024-25	45

(Amount in Crs.)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total Allocation	Expenditure
1.	2022-23	2.79	2.79
2.	2023-24	4.95	4.95
3.	2024-25	3.43	3.43

(b) and (c): The Government of India has set up North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC) at Patiala (Punjab) to promote the folk art of its member States including the State of Punjab. NZCC organizes various cultural activities/programmes which include Punjabi folk and traditional arts on regular basis in its member States including the State of Punjab for which annual grant-in-aid is provided to them. Some of the key programmes include the National Cultural Exchange Programme, Kalagram activities, Theatre Rejuvenation Programme, Documentation/Publication, Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs/Zonal-level RSMs, Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, Har Ghar Tiranga among others. Outcome of these programmes reflect that 7154 artists during 2021-22, 15622 during 2022-23 and 24985 during 2023-24 have been benefitted from these initiatives.

Number of Cultural activities/programmes organized by NZCC in the State of Punjab during the last three years are as under:

Besides details of financial assistance for promotion of Guru-Shishya

Parampara (Repertory Grant), Cultural Function & Production Grant are given in the enclosed **Statement–I**.

(d): Ministry of Tourism through its different schemes viz. 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)', 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0' (the revamped structure of SD scheme), 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)'- a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development (ACATID)' also provides financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations/ Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure and experiences in the country including the State of Punjab. This financial support is provided on receipt of the project proposal under the relevant scheme from the concerned State Government/ UT Administration/ Central Agency, in synergy with the relevant scheme guidelines, Government instructions, availability of funds etc. The details of the tourism infrastructure projects sanctioned under SD, SD2.0, CBDD, PRASHAD and ACATID in the state of Punjab are given in the enclosed **Statement–II**.

Further, Government of India under the scheme 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' sanctioned 40 tourism projects in the country for Rs. 3295.76 Crore including the project "Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar Kalan in SBS Nagar" in the State of Punjab for ₹53.45 Crore during Financial Year (FY) 2024-25.

(e): Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, Institute of Archaeology, Greater Noida is a

center of learning of the discipline of Archaeology and its allied disciplines like Art, Architecture, Prehistory, Protohistory, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Iconography, Museology, etc. flourishing under the aegis of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for decades. This Institute conducts a One-year Post Graduate Diploma in Archaeology for national & international students wherein theoretical and practical training is provided to them.

Along with this, it also provides training to in-service personnel time to time as part of the capacity building measures of ASI. Further, it organizes short-term training programs/workshops for other universities/institutions also.

STATEMENT-I

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PROMOTION OF GURU-SHISHYA PARAMPARA (REPERTORY GRANT)

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	2022-2023		2023-24		2024-25	
	Nos. of Orgs	Amount	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount
Punjab	6	43.56	10	66.68	8	56.06

Cultural Function & Production Grant

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	2022-2023		2023-24		2024-25	
	Nos. of Orgs	Amount	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount
Punjab	12	23.27	11	22.65	9	22

STATEMENT-II

**Details of the tourism infrastructure projects sanctioned under SD,
SD2.0, CBDD, PRASHAD and ACATID in the state of Punjab**

Scheme/Sub-scheme/ initiative	Name of the project	Year of sanction	Amount Sanctioned (₹ Crore)
Swadesh Darshan	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan - Kalanour - Patiala (Heritage Circuit)	2018-19	85.32
Swadesh Darshan 2.0	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	2023-24	20.06
	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	2024-25	25.91
Challenge Based Destination Development	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	2024-25	25.00
	Heritage street -A symbol of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	2024-25	24.90
PRASHAD	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.40

	Development of Chamkaur Sahib	2021-22	30.52
ACATID	Infrastructural Development at JCP Attari, Wagha Border	2018-19	12.87
	Restoration/ Renovation of 'Jallianwala Bagh Memorial' & Additional work to be taken at Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial at Amritsar, Punjab.	2018-19	23.02
	Amritsar Railway Station	2013-14	5.84

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2301 to 2530

FINANCIALLY DISTRESSED FARMERS IN MAHARASHTRA

2301. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

- (a) whether Central Government is aware that farmers across several districts of Maharashtra are facing acute financial distress due to large-scale crop losses caused by excessive and unseasonal rains, if so, whether reports have been received that banks are pressurising affected farmers for loan repayment, thereby aggravating their mental and financial hardship and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to issue directions or advisory guidelines to public sector banks, cooperative banks and other lending institutions to temporarily suspend recovery proceedings, delay repayment schedules or provide a moratorium period for farmers affected by the recent rains in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government intends to extend financial support to the rain-affected farmers of the said State through compensation, resowing assistance, interest subvention, restructuring of crop loans or any special

package to help them prepare for the upcoming cropping season; and
(d) if so, the details of expected benefits of such measures?

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

(a): There is no pressure from Banks for loan repayment on farmers affected by excessive & unseasonal rains; as reported by State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Maharashtra.

(b): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Master Directions on 17 October 2018 on relief measures by banks in areas affected by natural calamities which *inter-alia* provides restructuring of loans without downgrade in asset classification and sanctioning of fresh loans, in the event of natural calamities declared by State/Central Government. In this regard, as reported by the SLBC, Maharashtra, Government of Maharashtra vide letter dated 26.11.2025 has declared natural calamity in the state and Banks in the state have been advised by SLBC to adhere to the RBI Guidelines on Relief Measures in areas affected by natural calamities.

(c) and (d): On receipt of communication dated 26.11.2025 from Government of Maharashtra about declaration of natural calamity in the state, SLBC, Maharashtra has informed all its member Banks to restructure eligible crop loans & adjourn loan recovery from rain affected farmers as per RBI guidelines. As per information received from member banks by SLBC, Maharashtra, 17.29 lakh eligible accounts amounting to ₹26,658.77 crore have been identified for restructuring/rephasing.

Further, Para 2(v) of the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) Guidelines provides that the applicable rate of interest subvention for this year will be made available to banks for the first year on the restructured loan amount. Such restructured loans will attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards.

COOPERATIVE BANKS IN TELANGANA

2302. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

- (a) the details of cooperative sector banks operating in Telangana, including their branches, deposits and advances;
- (b) the amount of funds allocated by the Central Government to these cooperative banks and the manner in which it has been utilized;
- (c) the instances of corruption and irregularities reported in these banks across various districts and the action taken against those responsible;
- (d) the measures being taken by the Government to strengthen the cooperative banking system in Telangana and improve its overall performance; and
- (e) the plan to address issues related to Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and ensure the financial health of these cooperative banks?

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

- (a) to (b): As informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the details of cooperative banks

operating in Telangana, including their branches, deposits and advances as on 31.03.2025, are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Till date, the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has released financial assistance of ₹ 2000 crore to the Telangana State Cooperative Bank.

(c) to (e): As informed by NABARD, during FY 2024-25, 03 instances of fraud have been reported in various Rural Cooperative Banks (RCBs) in Telangana on which NABARD has taken appropriate supervisory actions as per the prescribed guidelines.

In order to strengthen the cooperative banking system in Telangana and ensure the health of cooperative banks, RBI & NABARD have taken various measures which *inter-alia* include:

- Sahakar Sarathi Private limited has been launched by Ministry of Cooperation (MoC), Government of India through NABARD to provide shared digital infrastructure to RCBs to provide better digital facilities at affordable cost.
- Grant assistance is also provided by NABARD to RCBs to set up Business Development and Product Innovations cells (BDPIC) and Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society (PACS) Development Cell (PDC)
- High Level committee (HLC) chaired by Secretary, Cooperation, Govt. of Telangana monitors the financial health of all RCBs on a quarterly basis.
- The RCBs which have Gross Non-performing Assets (GNPA) more than 10% have to submit a Time Bound Action Plan (TBAP) on quarterly basis

which is jointly monitored by RBI and NABARD.

- Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) (other than those having deposit size less than Rs.100 crore and salary earners' banks) are required to constitute a Board of Management (BoM) to facilitate professional management and focused attention to their banking-related activities.
- UCBs shall put in place a transparent mechanism to ensure that Whistle Blower complaints on possible fraud cases / suspicious activities in account(s) are examined and concluded appropriately under their Whistle Blower Policy.
- RBI has issued guidelines for Risk Based Internal Audit (RBIA) system in UCBs. The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) insures all types of deposits (inclusive of principal & interest) up to ₹5,00,000 per depositor in insured banks, including cooperative banks.

STATEMENT

Details of cooperative banks in Telangana

Type of Bank	No. of Branches	Deposit (amount in ₹ crore)	Advances (amount in ₹ crore)
Rural Cooperative Banks*	445	165644	34426
Urban Cooperative Banks**	355	10198	6805

**Includes 9 District Central Cooperative Banks and 01 State Cooperative Banks*

***48 Urban Cooperative Banks*

URBAN COOPERATIVE BANKS**2303. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:**

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

- (a) the number of urban cooperative banks in West Bengal;
- (b) whether any of these urban cooperative banks are under consideration to be converted into Small Finance Banks (SFBs), if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the amount sanctioned by the Government for the cooperative sectors in West Bengal?

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

- (a) and (b): As informed by RBI, there are a total of 42 Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) in West Bengal and no application from any of these UCBs has been received by RBI for their transition into Small Finance Banks (SFBs).
- (c): During the last five years, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 46.66 crore for the development of cooperatives in West Bengal.

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में सीएसआर**2304. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:**

श्री सुधाकर सिंह:

श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान से लेकर आज की तिथि तक सरकार के विभिन्न उपक्रमों द्वारा कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के अंतर्गत आवंटित की गई निधि का राज्य-वार विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के संदर्भ में ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान देश में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के पिछड़े और अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में कितनी सीएसआर निधि व्यय की गई है और उपक्रम-वार/क्षेत्र-वार/शीर्ष-वार/स्थान-वार लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा देश के आकांक्षी, पिछड़े और अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में सीएसआर निधि खर्च करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहाँपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और बिहार के शिवहर जैसे आकांक्षी जिलों को इसमें शामिल किया गया है;
- (घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बिहार के सारण जिले में शुरू की गई प्रमुख सीएसआर परियोजनाओं की सूची क्या है जिसमें किए गए कार्यों की प्रकृति और कार्यान्वयन करने वाली कॉरपोरेट संस्थाएं विनिर्दिष्ट हैं;
- (ङ) देश भर में राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार विशेषकर बिहार में, प्रति व्यक्ति सीएसआर फुटप्रिंट का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान बिहार में सीएसआर व्यय के संबंध में कोई अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं और सरकार या सुसंगत प्राधिकारियों द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) निधि के आवंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। यद्यपि, कंपनियों द्वारा एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में किए गए वार्षिक विवरण के आधार पर, पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों, अर्थात् वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-

24 तक, पीएसयू द्वारा राज्यवार सीएसआर व्यय का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में संलग्न है।

(ख): किसी विशेष समुदाय या किसी विशेष समुदाय बहुल क्षेत्रों पर किए गए सीएसआर व्यय का डाटा केंद्रीय स्तर पर संग्रहित नहीं किया जाता है।

(ग): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, सीएसआर एक बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी का बोर्ड अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उनको क्रियान्वयन करने और उनकी निगरानी करने के लिए अधिकृत है। सरकार किसी भी कोरपोरेट को किसी विशेष क्षेत्र या कार्यकलाप या किसी विशेष समुदाय के लिए खर्च करने का कोई निदेश जारी नहीं करती है।

(घ): कंपनियों द्वारा एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में वार्षिक रूप से फाइल की गई जानकारी के आधार पर, बिहार के सारण जिले में पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों, अर्थात् वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक, विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में संलग्न है।

(ङ): सीएसआर व्यय के प्रति व्यक्ति फुटप्रिंट से संबंधित आंकड़ों को केंद्रीकृति रूप से नहीं रखा जाता है।

(च): संबंधित कार्यालय, अर्थात् आरओसी बिहार के संज्ञान में ऐसी कोई अनियमितता या उल्लंघन नहीं आया है।

विवरण- I

**वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक पीएसयू द्वारा राज्यवार सीएसआर व्यय
(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)**

क्र.सं	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार	0.64	1.04	1.18
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	52.34	52.32	62.41
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	11.25	7.93	15.51
4.	असम	231.81	298.05	316.07
5.	बिहार	56.48	110.29	91.13
6.	चंडीगढ़	0.29	0.59	0.16
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	166.01	161.24	109.91

8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1.63	1.42	6.10
9.	दिल्ली	353.33	448.95	683.27
10.	गोवा	4.22	4.75	19.83
11.	गुजरात	131.40	121.88	78.26
12.	हरियाणा	58.08	38.61	55.22
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	60.71	55.99	55.68
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	24.69	25.87	45.11
15.	झारखंड	67.45	114.81	142.32
16.	कर्नाटक	193.36	167.02	167.81
17.	केरल	38.51	54.47	48.57
18.	लक्षद्वीप	0.53	-	-
19.	लेह और लद्दाख	9.54	5.09	11.58
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	148.22	206.98	240.08
21.	महाराष्ट्र	324.86	308.71	401.57
22.	मणिपुर	8.97	12.93	9.44
23.	मेघालय	1.68	1.78	1.36
24.	मिजोरम	5.09	9.03	2.92
25.	नगालैंड	4.25	6.33	6.55
26.	ओडिशा	397.61	396.65	486.38
27.	पुदुचेरी	0.86	2.26	8.32
28.	पंजाब	7.08	12.59	12.88
29.	राजस्थान	52.25	58.14	49.56
30.	सिक्किम	18.77	23.70	24.72
31.	तमिलनाडु	74.65	102.65	173.74
32.	तेलंगाना	94.90	81.78	85.71
33.	त्रिपुरा	10.95	14.44	3.21
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	213.91	229.93	349.34
35.	उत्तराखंड	84.49	116.03	144.15
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	100.45	138.44	118.11
37.	अन्य केंद्रीकृत निधियाँ	869.43	403.58	319.98
38.	संपूर्ण भारतीय*	526.47	315.80	425.03
	कुल	4,407.17	4,112.08	4,773.17

(31.03.2025 तक का आंकड़ा) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

* कंपनियों ने एक से अधिक राज्य/संघ राज्य को इंगित किया जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थी।

विवरण-II

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक बिहार के सरण जिला में विकास क्षेत्रवार
सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्रम संख्या	सीएसआर विकास क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
1	शिक्षा	0.09	0.31	0.46
2	स्वास्थ्य सेवा	3.65	8.51	2.56
3	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएँ	-	0.02	0.15
4	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएँ	-	0.12	0.20
5	स्वच्छता	-	1.89	0.19
6	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएँ	-	0.07	-
7	प्रौद्योगिकी इनक्यूबेटर	-	-	-
8	व्यावसायिक कौशल	-	-	-
9	एनईसी/उल्लेख नहीं किया गया*	-	-	-
कुल		3.75	10.92	3.57

(31.03.2025 तक का आंकड़ा) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

*कंपनियों ने उन क्षेत्रों का नाम नहीं दिया है जहां परियोजनाएं की गई थी।

रोजगार मेले**2305. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:**

श्री जय प्रकाश:

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

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सोनीपत और हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में आयोजित किए गए रोजगार मेलों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रतिभागियों की संख्या कितनी है और उन चयनित उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने उन्हें दी गई नौकरियों का कार्यभार

ग्रहण किया;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा उक्त मेलों के बाद नियुक्त किए गए युवाओं के रोजगार, वेतन और कौशल उन्नयन की स्थिरता के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इन रोजगार मेलों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने के लिए और अधिक प्रतिष्ठित कंपनियों की भागीदारी, कौशल आधारित जांच और प्लेसमेंट के बाद डिजिटल ट्रेक करने जैसे नए उपाय शुरू करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): रोजगार मेला, युवाओं में रोजगार सृजन को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने की सरकार की वचनबद्धता को पूरा करने की दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है। राज्य सरकारों/मंत्रालयों/विभागों आदि द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत रोजगार मेलों का नियमित आयोजन किया जा रहा है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हरियाणा राज्य में (सोनीपत और हिसार लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित) कुल 197 रोजगार मेले आयोजित किए गए, जिनमें 3706 अभ्यर्थियों को चयनित किया गया है।

एनसीएस पोर्टल अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ रोजगार चाहने वालों की रोजगार क्षमता, डिजिटल और करियर कौशल को बढ़ाने और युवाओं (रोजगार मेलों के बाद नियुक्त युवाओं सहित) को आवश्यक रोजगार योग्य कौशल की एक श्रृंखला से सशक्त और समर्थ बनाने के लिए, ऑनलाइन रोजगार क्षमता वृद्धि कार्यक्रम, डिजिटल कौशल वृद्धि कार्यक्रम और स्व-गतिशील (सेल्फ-पेस) करियर कौशल कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। एनसीएस पोर्टल स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (एसआईडीएच) के साथ एकीकृत है जिसे एक ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण मंच के माध्यम से रोजगार और उद्यमशीलता अवसरों हेतु व्यक्तियों की स्किलिंग, रि-स्किलिंग और अप-स्किलिंग के लिए विशेष रूप से डिज़ाइन और विकसित किया गया है। एनसीएस पोर्टल को एसआईडीएच के साथ एकीकृत करने

से एसआईडीएच पर रोजगार चाहने वाले कुशल व्यक्तियों के लिए एनसीएस पोर्टल का लाभ उठाने और एनसीएस के रोजगार चाहने वालों के लिए एसआईडीएच की कौशल सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने का मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार विनिर्माण क्षेत्र पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए, सभी क्षेत्रों में स्थायी रोजगार सृजन, रोजगार क्षमता और सामाजिक सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री विकसित भारत रोजगार योजना नामक रोजगार से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (ईएलआई) योजना को कार्यावित कर रही है। 99,446 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय वाली इस योजना का उद्देश्य 2 वर्षों की अवधि में देश में 3.5 करोड़ से अधिक रोजगारों के सृजन को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

इस योजना के दो भाग (भाग क और भाग ख) हैं और यह स्थायी रोजगार से जुड़े वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है।

योजना के भाग ख के तहत, नियोक्ता को प्रोत्साहन तभी मिलते हैं जब कम से कम छह महीने तक और रोजगार बना रहे।

इसी तरह, योजना के भाग क के तहत पहली बार रोजगार पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन तभी मिलते हैं जब वे कम से कम छह महीने तक एक ही संगठन में लगातार काम करते रहें।

प्रोत्साहन को सीधे स्थायी रोजगार से जोड़कर, यह योजना रोजगार में स्थिरता, कार्यबल का औपचारिकरण, रोजगार पाने की संभावना बढ़ाना और जल्दी नौकरी छोड़ने वालों की संख्या कम करने को बढ़ावा देती है।

इसके साथ ही, एनसीएस ने मेंटर टुगेदर के साथ एकीकरण किया है जो एक ऑनलाइन मेंटरिंग प्लेटफॉर्म है जो रोजगार ढूँढने वालों को रिटेंशन और करियर में तरक्की पाने के लिए करियर गाइडेंस और मेंटरशिप देता है।

इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने अपना, स्विगी, रैपिडो, जोमैटो, अमेज़ॅन, टीसीएस आईओएन, क्विकर, फाउंडइट (मॉन्स्टर) और सिग्नस उजाला ग्रुप ऑफ हॉस्पिटल्स आदि जैसे अन्य कई जाने-माने नियोक्ताओं और रिक्रूटमेंट प्लेटफॉर्मों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

जिसका उद्देश्य एनसीएस पोर्टल के माध्यम से नियोक्ताओं की भागीदारी को मज़बूत करना और रोजगार ढूँढने वालों के लिए रोजगार, स्किलिंग और करियर गाइडेंस के मौके बढ़ाना है।

रोजगार सृजन संबंधी योजनाओं की समीक्षा

2306. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के अंतर्गत रोजगार सृजन की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और प्रमुख निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;
- (ग) देश में विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान सहित राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार प्रमुख योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कितने लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है; और
- (घ) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न आर्थिक सुधारों के बावजूद देश में बेरोजगारी की दर अपेक्षाकृत उच्च स्तर पर है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): नियोजनीयता में सुधार करते हुए रोजगार का सृजन करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है। तदनुसार, सरकार विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

सरकार प्रत्येक वित्त आयोग के अवधि शुरू होने से पहले सभी योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों की सुनियोजित समीक्षा और मूल्यांकन करती है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि वे लगातार प्रासंगिक, प्रभावी रहें और बदलती प्राथमिकताओं के साथ तालमेल बिठा सकें।

रोजगार और बेरोजगारी पर आधिकारिक डेटा स्रोत आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) है, जो 2017-18 से सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा आयोजित किया जाता है।

नवीनतम उपलब्ध वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, अनुमानित कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर), जो 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति पर रोजगार को दर्शाता है, वर्ष 2017-18 में 46.8% से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 58.2% हो गया है।

इसके अलावा, 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) 2017-18 में 6.0% से घटकर 2023-24 में 3.2% हो गई है।

पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विस्तृत जानकारी उपलब्ध है, जिसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट <https://www.mospi.gov.in/publications-reports> पर देखा जा सकता है।

एआई की शिक्षा के लिए पाठ्यक्रम

2307. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में एआई की शिक्षा के लिए किन्हीं पाठ्यक्रमों को मान्यता प्रदान की है; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस पाठ्यक्रम को पढ़ाने वाले सरकारी और निजी विश्वविद्यालयों की कुल संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख): भारत सरकार ने छात्रों के समग्र विकास के उद्देश्य से एनईपी 2020 की शुरु किया।

एनईपी 2020 में सभी स्तरों पर छात्रों में इन विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण कौशलों को विकसित करने के लिए प्रासंगिक चरणों में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई), डिजाइन थिंकिंग, समग्र स्वास्थ्य, जैविक जीवन, पर्यावरण शिक्षा, वैश्विक नागरिकता शिक्षा (जीसीईडी) आदि जैसे समकालीन विषयों की शुरुआत की परिकल्पना की गई है।

एनईपी 2020 के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप, छात्रों को एआई से संबंधित कौशल से सुसज्जित करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार द्वारा कई कदम उठाए गए हैं।

केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई), कक्षा VI से 15 घंटे के कौशल मॉड्यूल के रूप में एआई प्रस्तुत करता है। सीबीएसई कक्षा नौवीं से बारहवीं तक एआई को वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में को अध्ययन की सुविधा करता है।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय ने स्कूल छात्रों (कक्षा 6-12) के बीच एआई जागरूकता और मूलभूत कौशल के लिए और शिक्षकों के बीच एआई साक्षरता का निर्माण करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर की पहल एसओएआर (एआई तत्परता के लिए कौशल) शुरू की। एसओएआर में छात्रों के लिए 15-घंटे के तीन प्रगतिशील मॉड्यूल - एआई को जागरूक करने के लिए, एआई से अधिग्रहण करने के लिए, और एआई से एस्पायर- और शिक्षकों के लिए एआई शीर्षक वाले शिक्षकों के लिए एक स्वतंत्र 45-घंटे का मॉड्यूल शामिल हैं।

तकनीकी शिक्षा में एआई को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई) ने आईटी कार्यक्रमों में एआई-संबंधित विषयों को जोड़ा है। विशेष एआई पाठ्यक्रम मैकेनिकल, सिविल और इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरिंग जैसी गैर-कंप्यूटर विज्ञान शाखाओं के लिए डिज़ाइन किए गए हैं ताकि एआई अनुप्रयोगों को उनके क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत किया जा सके। वर्ष 2021 में, एआईसीटीई ने एआई और डेटा साइंस के लिए एक मॉडल पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किया। संकाय को नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के साथ तालमेल बिठाने में मदद करने के लिए, एआईसीटीई एआई और अन्य उभरते क्षेत्रों में संकाय विकास कार्यक्रम भी चला रहा है।

शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए, 26 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 2.28 लाख स्वीकृत प्रवेश के

साथ 1561 संस्थानों ने एआईसीटीई द्वारा अनुमोदित एआई, डेटा साइंस और डिप्लोमा और डिग्री स्तर पर संबंधित कार्यक्रमों की पेशकश की।

गैर-कंप्यूटर विज्ञान शाखाओं, अर्थात् मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग, सिविल इंजीनियरिंग, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंजीनियरिंग और इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरिंग में कुल स्वीकृत प्रवेश, जहां एआई से संबंधित घटकों को एआईसीटीई द्वारा मॉडल पाठ्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में पेश किया गया है, 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 5425 संस्थानों में 12.4 लाख से अधिक है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सभी ज्ञान और कौशल तक पहुंच में सुधार के उद्देश्य से, स्टडी वेब्स ऑफ एक्टिव लर्निंग फॉर यंग एस्पायरिंग माइंड्स (स्वयम्), शिक्षा मंत्रालय के ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म ने 130 से अधिक एआई से संबंधित निशुल्क पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान किए हैं, जिन्हें आईआईटी, आईआईएससी जैसे प्रमुख संस्थानों द्वारा क्यूरेट किया गया है। इन पाठ्यक्रमों में 46 लाख से अधिक शिक्षार्थियों ने प्रवेश लिया है।

भारत सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2027-28 की अवधि के लिए 990.00 करोड़ रुपये के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ स्वास्थ्य, दीर्घकालिक शहरों और कृषि पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता में तीन उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (सीओई) की स्थापना को भी अनुमोदित किया है। आईआईटी मद्रास में 500 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एआई सीओई को संस्वीकृति दी गई है।

भारत सरकार ने "इंडियाएआई" मिशन शुरू किया, जो देश के विकास लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप एक सुदृढ़ और समावेशी एआई परिस्थितिकी स्थापित करने के लिए एक कार्यनीतिक पहल है। यह मिशन सात मूलभूत स्तंभों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करके भारत को कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता में एक वैश्विक अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित करने के दृष्टिकोण से प्रेरित है, जिनके नाम - इंडियाएआई कंप्यूट कैपेसिटी, इंडियाएआई इनोवेशन सेंटर (आईएआईसी), इंडियाएआई डेटासेट प्लेटफॉर्म, इंडियाएआई एप्लीकेशन डेवलपमेंट इनिशिएटिव (आईएडीआई), इंडियाएआई फ्यूचर स्किल्स, इंडियाएआई स्टार्टअप फाइनेंसिंग, सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय एआई हैं।

IMPLEMENTATION OF OLD PENSION SCHEME

2308. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI AMRA RAM:

SHRI UTKARSH VERMA MADHUR:

SHRI IMRAN MASOOD:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to implement Old Pension Scheme (OPS) for its employees by abolishing the National Pension System (NPS) and Unified Pension Scheme (UPS), if so, the timeline thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether many State Governments have implemented OPS for their employees, if so, the process to return the funds deposited with the Centre to the State Governments along with the amount of funds deposited by the States wherein OPS is in place, State-wise;
- (c) whether any discrepancies are associated with the UPS system of pension, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the contribution deducted from the salary of employees during their service will not be returned to them at the time of retirement; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for restoration

of Old Pension Scheme (OPS) in respect of Central Government employees covered under National Pension System (NPS) or Unified Pension Scheme (UPS).

(b): The State Governments of Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh have informed Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) about their decision to restart Old Pension Scheme (OPS) for their State Government employees. There is no provision under Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013 read along with PFRDA (Exits and Withdrawals under the National Pension System) Regulations, 2015, and other relevant Regulations, vide which the accumulated corpus of the subscribers viz Government contribution, Employees' contribution towards NPS along with accruals, can be refunded and deposited back to the State Government.

(c) to (e): UPS, being a fund-based Pension System, relies on the regular and timely accumulation and investment of applicable contribution (from both the employee and employer) for assured payouts to the employees. Under UPS, at the time of retirement, a subscriber is eligible to receive benefits as below:

- i. Assured payout at rate of 50% of the average basic pay drawn over the last 12 months prior to superannuation for a minimum qualifying service of 25 years. This payout to be proportionate for lesser service period up to a minimum of 10 years of service.
- ii. Assured family payout at the rate of 60% of payout admissible to the employee immediately before his/her demise to legally wedded spouse.

- iii. Assured minimum payout of Rs.10,000 per month on superannuation after minimum 10 years of qualifying service.
- iv. Inflation indexation on assured payout, on assured family payout, and assured minimum payout. Dearness Relief will be based on All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (AICPI-IW) as in case of serving employees.
- v. Lump sum payment at superannuation in addition of gratuity at rate of 1/10th of monthly emoluments (basic pay+DA) as on the date of superannuation for every completed six months of service. This payment will not reduce the quantum of assured payout.
- vi. There is no provision for return of contribution deducted from the salary of employees during their service, once the payout starts. However, UPS subscriber or the legally wedded spouse, as the case may be, shall have an option to withdraw an amount not exceeding 60% of the individual corpus or benchmark corpus, whichever is lower, available in the PRAN tagged to UPS on the date of superannuation or voluntary retirement or retirement under Fundamental Rules 56(j) subject to proportionate reduction in the assured payout payable to such UPS subscriber.

हिसार में सीएसआर

2309. श्री जय प्रकाश:

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

(क) हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कार्यरत विभिन्न कंपनियों द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 और

2023-24 के दौरान कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के अंतर्गत कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस क्षेत्र की कई कंपनियों ने सीएसआर निधि के उपयोग के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य को पूरा नहीं किया है, जिसके कारण कुछ परियोजनाएं अधूरी रह गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा कंपनियों के सीएसआर दायित्वों के अंतर्गत शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पर्यावरण संरक्षण और ग्रामीण विकास जैसे क्षेत्रों में प्रभावी ढंग से व्यय किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का सीएसआर व्यय संबंधी एक पारदर्शी रिपोर्ट जारी करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): मंत्रालय संसद निर्वाचन क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर डाटा नहीं रखता है। कंपनियों द्वारा एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में फाइल सीएसआर से संबंधित सभी डाटा सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है और इसे www.csr.gov.in पर देखा जा सकता है। कंपनियों द्वारा एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में किए गए वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान हरियाणा में जिलावार और विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय का ब्यौरा क्रमशः **विवरण-I** और **विवरण-II** में संलग्न है।

(ख) से (घ): सीएसआर ढांचा प्रकटीकरण आधारित है और सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनियों को एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में वार्षिक रूप से सीएसआर कार्यकलापों का विवरण फाइल करना अपेक्षित है। अधिनियम के तहत, सीएसआर एक बोर्ड संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी का बोर्ड अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर कंपनी के सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उनको क्रियान्वित करने और उन पर निगरानी करने के लिए अधिकृत है। कंपनी के बोर्ड को अपनी बोर्ड रिपोर्ट में कंपनी द्वारा लागू की गई सीएसआर नीति का प्रकटन करना आवश्यक है।

कंपनी के बोर्ड को यह सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि संवितरित धनराशि का उपयोग उसके द्वारा अनुमोदित उद्देश्यों और तरीके से किया गया है, और मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी या वित्तीय प्रबंधन के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति इस आशय का प्रमाण पत्र देगा। सभी कंपनियों को सीएसआर कार्यकलापों, प्रभाव आकलन आदि का विवरण 'सीएसआर पर वार्षिक रिपोर्ट' में देना आवश्यक है, जिसमें सीएसआर पर वार्षिक कार्य योजना जो कंपनी की बोर्ड रिपोर्ट का हिस्सा भी शामिल है। इसके अलावा, जिन कंपनियों की वेबसाइटें हैं, उन्हें अपनी वेबसाइट पर सीएसआर समिति की संरचना, सीएसआर नीति और बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित सीएसआर परियोजनाओं जैसी जानकारियां देनी आवश्यक हैं। सीएसआर समिति के गठन, सीएसआर नीति के निर्माण, सीएसआर पर वार्षिक कार्य योजना, परियोजना और उसके कार्यान्वयन क्षेत्र की पहचान, मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (सीएफओ) द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय के प्रमाणीकरण और सांविधिक लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय की लेखापरीक्षा आदि से संबंधित मौजूदा कानूनी प्रावधान पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त तंत्र प्रदान करते हैं। बोर्ड को यह सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि स्वीकृत राशि निर्धारित कार्यकलापों पर ही व्यय की गई हो। दोषी कंपनियों और अधिकारियों के खिलाफ शिकायत प्राप्त होने की स्थिति में, विस्तृत जांच की जाती है और यदि कोई विसंगति पाई जाती है, तो अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार विधिवत दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

विवरण-I

**वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान हरियाणा में जिलावार सीएसआर व्यय
(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)**

क्रम. सं.	जिला	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
1	अंबाला	18.12	15.15
2	भिवानी	5.86	7.72
3	चरखी दादरी	-	-
4	फरीदाबाद	77.49	104.47
5	फतेहाबाद	6.52	7.77
6	गुरुग्राम	291.71	335.07

7	हिसार	21.49	38.48
8	झज्जर	34.15	38.74
9	जींद	2.48	1.82
10	कैथल	0.53	1.26
11	करनाल	10.53	11.72
12	कुरुक्षेत्र	4.69	3.31
13	महेंद्रगढ़	3.82	3.98
14	नूह	51.49	24.22
15	पलवल	0.60	0.05
16	पंचकुला	16.29	20.71
17	पानीपत	25.17	28.53
18	रेवाड़ी	33.18	52.45
19	रोहतक	10.82	14.36
20	सिरसा	6.68	5.55
21	सोनीपत	57.10	42.65
22	यमुनानगर	7.49	5.14
23	जिला जो अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं	34.18	53.81
	कुल	720.38	816.95

(31.03.2025 तक का आंकड़ा) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधक प्रकोष्ठ)

विवरण- II

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान हरियाणा में विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय
(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24
1	कृषि वानिकी	2.67	0.60
2	पशु कल्याण	26.38	31.30
3	सशस्त्र बल, पूर्व सैनिक, वीरगनाएं/आश्रित	2.27	0.56
4	कला और संस्कृति	8.70	13.70
5	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	21.08	17.98
6	शिक्षा	243.46	273.57
7	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	82.08	81.70
8	लैंगिक समानता	1.59	1.13
9	स्वास्थ्य सेवा	123.79	148.77

10	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएँ	11.29	12.01
11	गरीबी, भूख मिटाना, कुपोषण	22.75	33.35
12	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएँ	71.98	42.40
13	सुरक्षित पेयजल	2.91	5.70
14	स्वच्छता	5.24	8.71
15	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	11.38	16.88
16	महिलाओं के लिए घर और छात्रावास बनाना	1.16	1.67
17	अनाथालय की स्थापना	1.10	2.08
18	स्लम क्षेत्र विकास	0.34	0.31
19	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएँ	0.30	2.68
20	विशेष शिक्षा	11.29	13.49
21	प्रौद्योगिकी इनक्यूबेटर	-	0.05
22	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	6.00	12.25
23	व्यावसायिक कौशल	55.99	90.43
24	महिला सशक्तिकरण	6.63	5.43
25	एनईसी/उल्लेख नहीं किया गया*	-	0.21
	कुल	720.38	816.95

(31.03.2025 तक का आंकड़ा) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधक प्रकोष्ठ)

* कंपनियों ने या तो सेक्टर के नाम निर्दिष्ट नहीं किए या एक से ज़्यादा सेक्टर बताए जहां प्रोजेक्ट किए गए थे।

DEVELOPMENT OF HOMESTAYS

2310. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

- the details of the number of homestays allocated for development under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan, State/UT-wise;
- the details of the number of homestays sanctioned under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan for Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- the details of the number of districts that have sent proposals under the scheme especially for homestays, component-wise;

- (d) the details of the funds allocated for building of homestays, State/UT-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) the details of the funds utilised, State/UT-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Tourism during the financial year 2025-26 has launched 'Development of Homestays in Tribal Areas' as a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan under the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan (PM-JUGA) for development of homestays in tribal areas.

The scheme envisages the development of homestays to tap the tourist potential of the tribal areas and to provide an alternate livelihood to the tribal communities by providing funding support up to ₹5 lakh for village community requirements, up to ₹5 lakh for the construction of two new rooms for each household, and up to ₹3 lakh for the renovation of existing rooms for each household.

Under the scheme, proposals from 17 States/UTs were received. Out of which 5 proposals i.e. from the State of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Uttarakhand and UT of Ladakh are approved for a total cost of ₹17.52 Crore. However, no funds have been released so far.

INCLUSION OF HERITAGE SITES AND MAJULI ISLAND IN UNESCO LIST

2311. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has recommended any proposal to include heritage sites in the UNESCO list and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the current status of proposals for the inclusion of Majuli Island in the UNESCO World Heritage List;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for the conservation of Ahom-era monuments, the Satras of Majuli and other major heritage sites in Assam during the last five years and current year; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken steps to integrate traditional festivals such as Bihu, Hornbill, Sangai, Ambubachi Mela and the Ziro Festival of Music into India's cultural tourism circuit and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): Yes Sir. Archaeological Survey of India, nodal body on behalf of the Government of India for UNESCO World Heritage related matters has recommended Ancient Buddhist Site, Sarnath to be included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.
- (b): The river island of Majuli has been included in the Tentative List of the World Heritage in 2004. As of now, there is no proposal to include the property in the list of World Heritage.
- (c): There are 55 monuments and sites protected in the state of Assam under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India. This includes monuments from Ahom-era and other major monuments.

The details of funds allocated and utilized for the conservation of the monuments in the state of Assam including Ahom-era monuments and other major heritage sites is as follows:

Year	Allocated funds (in Lakhs)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)
2020-21	257.98	257.98
2021-22	292.01	292.01
2022-23	625.55	625.55
2023-24	754.68	754.68
2024-25	379.57	379.57
2025-26 (till 09 th Dec 2025)	303.16	233.16

(d): Government of India regularly promotes major traditional and cultural festivals of the Northeastern region through its various programmes. The government organises Bihu workshops every year during Rongali Bihu, with around 1,000 participants, to promote and preserve the traditional dance and music of Assam. For Hornbill and Sangai Festivals, Government of India actively participates by sponsoring and involving folk artistes from the region.

SUKANYA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA (SSY) IN KARNATAKA

2312. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) the number and the details of Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY) accounts presently active in Karnataka, district-wise and Taluk-wise details of Shivamogga and Udupi districts;

- (b) the average deposit amount per beneficiary account under SSY in Karnataka, district-wise and Taluk-wise details of Shivamogga and Udupi districts; and
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any impact assessment or evaluation studies in Karnataka to gauge the effectiveness of SSY in promoting financial inclusion and education of girl child and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): District-wise number of accounts, total amount deposited and average deposit amount per beneficiary under Sukanya Samriddhi Account Scheme (SSA) in Karnataka including Shivamogga and Udupi districts, as on 31.10.2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Taluk-wise detail under SSA is not maintained.

(c) : No.

STATEMENT

Details of district-wise number of accounts, total amount deposited and average deposit amount per beneficiary under SSA in Karnataka including Shivamogga and Udupi districts as on 31.10.2025

S.No.	Name of the Districts of Karnataka	Number of accounts	Amount Deposited (in ₹)	Average deposit amount per account (in ₹)
1	Bagalkot	82911	5907514999.91	71251.28
2	Ballari	53866	5464237978.83	101441.32
3	Belagavi	186018	13740444426.86	73866.21
4	Bengaluru Rural	53127	5417581630.27	101974.17
5	Bengaluru Urban	1209810	136830020135.88	113100.42
6	Bidar	62470	4242033396.83	67905.13
7	Chamarajanagara	32456	1770597808.98	54553.79
8	Chikkaballapura	18773	1884616486.00	100389.73
9	Chikkamagaluru	50186	3762637967.44	74973.86

10	Chitradurga	46027	3766949438.00	81842.17
11	Dakshina Kannada	134023	11195509274.06	83534.24
12	Davanagere	60638	5173945126.12	85325.13
13	Dharwad	100745	8095340645.50	80354.76
14	Gadag	68138	3918234131.00	57504.39
15	Hassan	77985	5845412384.17	74955.60
16	Haveri	71689	4142901688.84	57789.92
17	Kalaburagi	85162	5982316850.33	70246.32
18	Kodagu	30883	2004746494.98	64914.24
19	Kolar	59783	5003107650.19	83687.80
20	Koppal	53902	3204668542.72	59453.61
21	Mandya	76631	5647448625.93	73696.66
22	Mysuru	114107	10491662959.05	91945.83
23	Raichur	52543	4218903745.56	80294.31
24	Ramanagara	37419	3256643149.93	87031.81
25	Shivamogga	77562	6006274456.22	77438.36
26	Tumakuru	78064	6813880862.97	87285.83
27	Udupi	88481	9303494819.26	105146.81
28	Uttara Kannada	82587	7332543228.62	88785.68
29	Vijayapura	85206	5801090799.17	68083.13
30	Vijayanagara	51501	3902618786.00	75777.53
31	Yadagiri	33446	1842581395.00	55091.23
Total		3316139	301969959884.62	91060.71

IMPLEMENTATION OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN BIHAR

2313. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

- the details of the number of skill development schemes or projects launched in Bihar since 2019, till date;
- the total number of youth enrolled under the said schemes during the said period;

- (c) whether the Government has any data indicating the number of Youth trained and got employment or started entrepreneurial ventures within Bihar; and
- (d) if so, the details of the total amount of funds allocated and utilised for the said schemes or projects during the said period?

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

(a): 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 including Bihar. 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) and (c): The total number of youths trained under the said schemes in Bihar is as under:

Schemes	Number of Candidates Trained
PMKVY (Since 2019 till 31.10.2025)	4,75,358
JSS (Since 2019 till 31.10.2025)	2,06,189
NAPS (Apprentices engaged Since 2019 till 31.10.2025)	29,656
CTS (Candidates Enrolled from Session 2019-20 to 2024-25)	6,60,585

Further, among the schemes of MSDE, placements were specifically tracked only in the Short Term Training (STT) component of PMKVY in the first three versions i.e., PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 of the scheme implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus was to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. Further, various IT tools like Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) also gives this opportunity.

(d): 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 Bihar, since 2019 till 31.10.2025 is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Scheme	Funds Released
PMKVY	321.58
JSS	59.61
NAPS	44.67

UNCLAIMED BANK DEPOSITS

2314. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

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

- (a) the total unclaimed bank deposits in the country according to the Reserve Bank of India, State-wise;
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to direct banks to locate depositors and return their money; and
- (c) the response of the banks in this regard so far?

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

(a) to (c): As per input received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the total unclaimed deposits under Depositor Education and Awareness (DEA) Fund as on 31.3.2025 is ₹ 74,580.45 crore. Further, RBI has informed that, it does not maintain state-wise information on unclaimed deposits.

Government of India has launched a nationwide three months campaign (October–December 2025) titled “आपकी पूँजी, आपका अधिकार — Your Money, Your Right” to facilitate the settlement of unclaimed financial assets, including bank deposits to their rightful owners. The campaign is built on the 3A Framework — Awareness, Accessibility and Action. This three-month drive (October–December 2025) is implemented across every State and Union Territory. From October till 5th December 2025, camps have been held in 477 districts with participation of public representatives, district administration and officials from financial institutions.

To maximize outreach during the campaign, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), and awareness

material in major regional languages—along with short video messages—have been widely disseminated. District-level camps are organized with on-ground digital demonstrations, helpdesks, and guided support to simplify the claims process. RBI's UDGAM (for unclaimed bank deposits), has empowered citizens to trace their unclaimed assets more efficiently. During the campaign so far, unclaimed funds amounting to approx. ₹ 2,300 crore have been successfully restored to their rightful owners.

SHELL COMPANIES IN WEST BENGAL

2315. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) the number of shell companies identified, struck off, prosecuted or placed under enhanced surveillance in West Bengal during the last three years, along with details of their registered addresses, directors and nature of violations;
- (b) whether the Government has detected clusters of shell entities operating from identical or high-risk premises in Kolkata, Howrah, Siliguri and Asansol, including those used for hawala, benami transactions, GST fraud or bogus share-capital inflations, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a real-time data-verification system is being strengthened to detect fake directors, forged KYC submissions and mass DIN misuse originating from the said State, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the extent of coordination with ED, SFIO, Income Tax and GST authorities in

cases where shell companies registered in West Bengal have been linked to money laundering, political funding irregularities or organised financial fraud?

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

(a) and (b): The term “Shell Companies” has not been defined in the Companies Act, 2013. However, from time to time, this Ministry carries out Strike-Off drive under Section 248 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for striking off such companies which are not carrying on any business or operations for a period of two immediately preceding financial years and has not made any application within such period for obtaining the status of a dormant company under Section 455 of the Act or the subscribers to the memorandum have not paid the subscription which they had undertaken to pay at the time of incorporation of a company and a declaration to this effect has not been filed within one hundred and eighty days of its incorporation under sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Act.

Accordingly, the number of Companies Struck-off under 248(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 during the last 3 years and the current year in the state of West Bengal is as under: -

Financial Year	Number of Companies Struck-off under Section 248(1)
2022-23	2769
2023-24	0

2024-25	0
2025-26 (till November)	0
Total	2769

(c): The necessary validations and real time data verification system is in place to detect fake or duplicate Director Identification Numbers (DIN).

(d): Details of Companies observed to be indulging in suspicious/potentially fraudulent transactions are shared by Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) reports, CEIB (Central Economic Intelligence Bureau) references, SLCC (State Level Co-ordination Committee) with the Ministry which serves as important inputs in taking up Inquiry/Inspection/Investigation under Sections 206(4), 206(5) and 210 of the Companies Act, 2013 respectively.

Further, in the matter of serious fraud, investigation is assigned to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) under Section 212 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The findings of the Inquiry/Inspection/Investigation reports are also shared with enforcement agencies like Enforcement Directorate (ED), Income Tax (IT) Department, and GST Authorities as the case may be, to enable further course of action against such companies and individuals associated with such companies.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों के
लिए अपर्याप्त शैक्षणिक अवसंरचना

2316. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले और राजस्थान के भरतपुर जिले में विद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों सहित शैक्षणिक अवसंरचना और छात्रवृत्तियां अपर्याप्त हैं जो अनुसूचित जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों को असमान रूप से प्रभावित करती हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इन जिलों में नई स्वीकृत शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के साथ-साथ प्रदान की गई छात्रवृत्तियों की राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त जिलों में विद्यालय अवसंरचना में सुधार लाने, उच्चतर शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने, छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने और सुलभ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई उपाय/कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त जिलों में अपर्याप्त शैक्षणिक सहायता के क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है और अधिकांश स्कूल/कॉलेज/शैक्षिक संस्थाएं संबंधित राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारें स्कूलों में अवसंरचना प्रदान करने के लिए उपयुक्त सरकारें हैं, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का मुरादाबाद जिला और राजस्थान का भरतपुर जिला शामिल हैं।

केंद्र सरकार ने केंद्र से सहायता की आवश्यकता को समझते हुए, राज्य सरकारों की सहायता के लिए कई योजना /परियोजना लागू किए हैं। मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जा रही इन योजना /परियोजना को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति(एनईपी) 2020 के अनुरूप बनाया गया है।

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को मौजूदा सरकारी स्कूल अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने और नई अवसंरचना बनाने में सहायता की जाती है। एनईपी-

2020 के अधिदेश के अनुसार, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, पीने का पानी और स्वच्छता विभाग; आवास और शहरी मामलों का मंत्रालय; पंचायती राज मंत्रालय और कई दूसरे मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ मिलकर, समान और सतत शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अवसंरचना सुविधाएं देने में लक्षित और संतुष्ट पहुंच अपना रहा है।

यूडाइज+ रिपोर्ट **2024-25** के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद ज़िले और राजस्थान के भरतपुर ज़िले में राज्यों की तुलना में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता इस प्रकार है:

यूडाइज+2024-25 के अनुसार स्कूलों में उपलब्ध अवसंरचना सुविधा

(सभी डेटा % में)

राज्य/जिला	पेयजल	बालक शौचालय	बालिका शौचालय	हाथ धोने का स्थान	खेल का मैदान	कंप्यूटर	पुस्तकालय
भरतपुर	99.4	96.4	96.8	94.6	80.4	49.4	83.7
मुरादाबाद	99.7	99.1	98.1	95.3	72.2	60.7	64.3

*स्रोत: यूडाइज + 2024-25

समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, ऊपर बताए गए जिलों में अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए भरतपुर (राजस्थान) के लिए 1989.38 लाख रुपये और मुरादाबाद (यूपी) के लिए 403.44 लाख रुपये की राशि अनुमोदित की गई है। इसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

वर्ष 2025-26 में समग्र शिक्षा के तहत अवसंरचना अनुमोदन				
	भरतपुर		मुरादाबाद	
मदें	वास्तविक मात्रा	वित्तीय राशि (लाख)	वास्तविक मात्रा	वित्तीय राशि (लाख)
अतिरिक्त शिक्षण-कक्ष	-	-	4	46.04
अतिरिक्त विषय	-	-	1	221
जीवविज्ञान प्रयोगशाला	20	430	-	-
रसायन प्रयोगशाला	19	408.5	-	-
कंप्यूटर कक्ष	-	-	3	68.94
सीडब्ल्यूएसए शौचालय	-	-	3	5.22

जीर्ण-शीर्ण भवन	4	751.88	-	-
प्रयोगशाला उपकरण	55	55	27	27
प्रमुख मरम्मत	-	-	7	35.24
भौतिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला	16	344	-	-
कुल योग	114	1989.38	45	403.44

स्त्रोत: प्रबंध

इसके अलावा, यूपी के मुरादाबाद जिले के सरकारी हाई स्कूल, खदाना में वर्ष 2025-26 में विज्ञान विषय के लिए एक अतिरिक्त विषय को अनुमोदित किया गया है।

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना 'समग्र शिक्षा' के कौशल और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा घटक के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद और राजस्थान के भरतपुर जिले शामिल हैं। इसके तहत, कक्षा VI से VIII के छात्रों को कौशल शिक्षा का अवसर दिया जाता है और ग्रेड IX से XII तक कौशल पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए जाते हैं, जो राष्ट्रीय कौशल अर्हता फ्रेमवर्क (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप हैं। स्कूल छात्रों को मिडिल स्तर पर व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का अवसर 10 बैंगलैस दिन और इंटर्नशिप लागू करके दिया जाता है। अब तक कक्षा 9 से कक्षा 12 तक के स्कूल छात्रों को प्रदान किए जाने वाले 138 जॉब रोल्ल्स (जेआर) / कौशल विषयों को अनुमोदित किया गया है।

वर्ष 2023-24 में, केवि भरतपुर और केवि मुरादाबाद सहित 350 केवि को स्कूलों में कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देना के लिए प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) 4.0 के तहत स्कूल जाने वाले/स्कूल न जाने वाले युवाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए पहले ही शामिल कर लिया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य छात्रों को 21वीं सदी की ज्ञान अर्थव्यवस्था की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार तैयार करना है। अब तक, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के लिए 10249 अभियार्थियों को पंजीकृत किया गया है और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है।

वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 12926.10 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय के साथ उच्चर शिक्षा विभाग, प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) को लागू कर रहा है। यह एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य शैक्षिक रूप से असेवित और अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों की

आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद ज़िले में, इस योजना के तहत, दो कॉलेजों, सरकारी डिग्री कॉलेज और सरकारी महाविद्यालय, संभल को न्यू मॉडल डिग्री कॉलेज (एनएमडीसी) और ग्रांट्स टू स्ट्रेंथन कॉलेज को सुदृढ़ करने संबंधी अनुदान (जीएससी) के घटकों के तहत कुल 16.07 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी गई है। राजस्थान के भरतपुर ज़िले में, इस योजना के तहत, पाँच कॉलेजों को कॉलेज को अवसंरचना अनुदान (आईजीसी) और कॉलेजों को सुदृढ़ करने संबंधी अनुदान (जीएससी) के घटकों के तहत कुल 13 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी गई है।

केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना 'राष्ट्रीय साधन-सह-योग्यता छात्रवृत्तियां योजना' लागू की जा रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के मेधावी छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां देना है ताकि कक्षा VIII में उनके ड्रॉपआउट को रोका जा सके और उन्हें माध्यमिक स्तर पर अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रखने के लिए बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। इस योजना के तहत कक्षा IX के चयनित छात्रों को प्रत्येक वर्ष राज्य सरकारी, सरकारी सहायता-प्राप्त और स्थानीय निकाय स्कूलों में कक्षा X से XII तक अध्ययन जारी रखने/नवीकरण के लिए एक लाख नई छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं। छात्रवृत्ति की राशि 12000/- रुपए प्रत्येक वर्ष है।

वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, राजस्थान राज्य के लिए अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग/सामान्य और अनुसूचित जाति के लिए क्रमशः 7603 और 4584 नई और नवीकरण छात्रवृत्तियां संस्वीकृत की गईं, जिसमें भरतपुर ज़िला भी शामिल है। इसी तरह, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग/सामान्य और अनुसूचित जाति के लिए क्रमशः 16784 और 8122 नई और नवीकरण छात्रवृत्तियां संस्वीकृत की गईं, जिसमें मुरादाबाद ज़िला भी शामिल है।

उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं अर्थात् अम्ब्रेला योजना प्रधान मंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रोत्साहन (पीएम-यूएसपी) योजना; प्रगति छात्रवृत्ति योजना और सक्षम छात्रवृत्ति योजना को लागू कर रहा है ताकि मौजूदा योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अधीन, उत्तर प्रदेश में मुरादाबाद ज़िले और राजस्थान में भरतपुर ज़िले के छात्रों सहित सभी श्रेणियों के छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2023-24 में, एक करोड़ से अधिक छात्रों को

पोस्ट-मैट्रिक और उच्च शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की गई, जिसमें अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी), अत्यंत पिछड़ा वर्ग (ईबीसी) और विमुक्त जनजातियों (डीएनटी) के छात्रों के लिए लगभग 39.3 लाख छात्रवृत्तियां शामिल थीं; अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) के छात्रों के लिए लगभग 47 लाख छात्रवृत्तियां।

STATUS OF SECTOR SKILL COUNCILS

2317. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

- (a) the total number of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) operational in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh particularly in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) and district Raigad and Pune and Madhya Pradesh including Balaghat Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the mandate of these SSCs in identifying skill gaps and setting competency standards, particularly for key sectors in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh such as manufacturing, logistics, healthcare and tourism sectors;
- (c) the details of skill needs identified by SSCs in the said States with a district-wise breakdown including rural/tribal areas;
- (d) whether National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) provides support

to training providers operating in the said States especially within the MMR;
and

(e) the specifics of NSDC support, including funding, curriculum development, and certification for training providers in the said States?

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

(a) to (c): Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) are set up as industry-focused autonomous organizations rather than state-specific bodies, with a total of 36 SSCs are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. SSC's are mandated to define industry-aligned skill standards, assess workforce requirements, and promote sector-specific training programs. These councils periodically publish skill gap and skill assessment reports, which primarily provide insights at the national or sectoral level, highlighting workforce requirements, emerging job roles, and training needs across various industries. The key details of skill gap studies conducted by SSC's in major sectors of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh state are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) and (e): NSDC provides structured support to training providers, including enterprises, start-ups, companies, and civil society organizations, to strengthen skill development initiatives across India. This support includes onboarding and accreditation of training centres, quality assurance, monitoring training outcomes, facilitating industry linkages, enabling assessments. Training providers deliver skill training aligned with the National Skills Qualification

Framework (NSQF), targeting unemployed youth, school dropouts, underprivileged communities, and individuals seeking employability enhancement, while also addressing industry workforce needs. The training targets are allocated based on sector demand, performance, geography, while promoting private sector participation, providing capacity building, quality assurance and digital tools to enhance training effectiveness, ensuring that training outcomes lead to improved employment, self-employment, or entrepreneurial opportunities. These modalities apply across States, including Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, with the scope of support depending on scheme provisions, approvals, and the performance of individual training providers.

STATEMENT-I

List of 36 Sector Skill Councils

S.No	Name of SSC
1	Aerospace & Aviation Sector Skill Council
2	Agriculture Skill Council of India
3	Apparel, Madeups& Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council
4	Automotive Skills Development Council
5	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance Sector Skill Council of India
6	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council
7	Capital Goods & Strategic Skill Council
8	Construction Skill Development Council of India
9	Home Management and Care Givers Sector Skill Council
10	Electronics Sector Skill Council of India
11	Food Industry Capacity & Skill Initiative
12	Furniture & Fittings Skill Council
13	The Gem & Jewellery Skill Council of India
14	Handicrafts & Carpets Sector Skill Council

15	Healthcare Sector Skill Council
16	Hydrocarbon Sector Skill Council
17	Indian Iron & Steel Sector Skill Council
18	Infrastructure Equipment Skill Council
19	Instrumentation Automation Surveillance & Communication Sector Skill Council
20	IT-ITeS Sector Skill Council
21	Leather Sector Skill Council
22	Life Sciences Sector Skill Development Council
23	Logistics Sector Skill Council
24	Management & Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills Council
25	Media & Entertainment Skills Council
26	Power Sector Skill Council
27	Retail Associated Skill Council of India
28	Rubber, Chemical & Polymer Skill Development Council
29	Skill Council for Green Jobs
30	Skill Council for Mining Sector
31	Skill Council for PwD
32	Sports, Physical Education, Fitness and Leisure Sector Skill Council
33	Telecom Sector Skill Council of India
34	Textile Sector Skill Council
35	Tourism & Hospitality Skill Council
36	Water Management & Plumbing Skill Council

STATEMENT-II

Key Details of Skill Gap Studies Conducted by SSC's in Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh

S No	Name of the SSC	Key details
1	Logistics Sector Skill	The Logistics Sector Skill Council's 2024 Skill Gap and Manpower Demand Report forecasts significant workforce requirements in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh through 2030. Maharashtra shows an

	Council	incremental demand of 4,20,526 personnel, driven mainly by land transportation, courier & express services, warehousing, cold chain, rail logistics, EXIM, air cargo, port terminals, and inland waterways. Key districts such as Pune, Mumbai Metropolitan Region, and Raigad will see high demand for drivers (LGV/HGV), delivery executives, warehouse and forklift operators, air-cargo roles, EXIM documentation staff, and port/ICD/CFS workers. Madhya Pradesh is projected to require 2,45,646 additional workers, predominantly in land transport, courier services, warehousing, cold chain, rail logistics, EXIM, air cargo, and ICD–CFS operations. Districts like Balaghat alone reflect notable demand, with around 2,300 roles in land transportation, 560 in express services, and 210 in warehousing and cold chain.
2	Food Industry Capacity & Skill Initiative	The Food Industry Skill Council (FISCI) published a Skill Gap Report in 2022 that estimates the state-wise employment generation potential for the food processing sector through 2030. As per the report, the food processing sector's employment generation potential till 2030 is estimated at 171,319 in Maharashtra and 36,119 in Madhya Pradesh. The following represent the sub-sector wise demand at the national level between FY'20 and FY'30: ○ Dairy: 2,73,571 ○ Fish & Sea food: 2,59,201 ○ Bread & Bakery: 1,86,750 ○ Milling: 1,23,335
3	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	The Beauty and Wellness Sector Skill Council's 2022 Skill Gap Report estimates strong employment potential in the sector through 2030, projecting the need for 12,06,102 additional professionals in Maharashtra and 8,54,508 in Madhya Pradesh. Although state-specific subsector and job-role details are unavailable, the national-level forecast for FY'22–FY'30 highlights major demand across a wide spectrum of roles in Beauty & Salon services, Alternate Therapies, Aesthetic Skin Services, Rejuvenation and Spa, Products Manufacturing & Sales, Yoga, Fitness, and Weight Management. Key occupations expected to witness high demand include beauty therapists, cosmetologists, makeup artists, hair stylists, nail technicians, wellness and spa therapists, yoga trainers, personal trainers, dermatology and laser technicians, slimming and body therapists, and beauty product specialists etc.—reflecting the sector's rapid expansion across beauty, wellness, fitness, and holistic health domains.

4	Tourism & Hospitality Skill Council	The Tourism & Hospitality Skill Council's 2024 Skill Gap Report estimates strong employment generation potential in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh through 2028. Maharashtra, with its diverse tourism economy encompassing business hubs, heritage cities, religious circuits, coastal and nature-based destinations, is projected to require 3.4 lakh skilled workers in the next five years. Mumbai alone will need over 18,000, while Pune, Nashik, Shirdi, and Lonavala will collectively account for significant demand across hotels, cafés, quick service restaurants, homestays, and tour operations. Priority roles include guest service associates, front office executives, food and beverage stewards, kitchen staff, tour guides, homestay managers, and naturalists. Madhya Pradesh is projected to require over 1.2 lakh skilled workers in tourism and hospitality over the next five years. Indore, as the state's commercial and culinary hub, will lead with demand for more than 29,000 professionals across hotels, restaurants, quick service restaurants, and event venues. The Ujjain–Omkareshwar pilgrimage corridor is expected to generate demand for over 24,000 skilled workers in guiding services, housekeeping, and food and beverage operations. The Bhopal–Raisen–Sehore cluster, focused on MICE and city tourism, will need over 8,700 workers, while Balaghat, near the Kanha–Pench wildlife belt, will emphasize eco-tourism and community-driven travel, requiring naturalists, community tour guides, homestay operators, and basic hospitality staff. Priority roles across the state include guest service associates, kitchen helpers, front office associates, tour guides, walk tour facilitators, homestay managers, and wildlife tourism naturalists.											
5	Handicrafts and Carpet SSC	As per the study submitted by the Handicrafts and Carpet Sector Skill Council (SSC) in December 2025, the following table present the short-term and long-term demand aggregation for Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. <table><tr><th>State</th><th>Demand aggregation in next 2 to 3 years</th><th>Demand aggregation in next 9 to 10 years</th><th>Prominent crafts</th></tr><tr><td>Madhya Pradesh</td><td>Approx. 1,20,000</td><td>Approx. 10,00,000</td><td>Zari & Zardozi Embroidery, Bagh Print (Hand block printing), Dhokra (Lost-wax</td></tr></table>				State	Demand aggregation in next 2 to 3 years	Demand aggregation in next 9 to 10 years	Prominent crafts	Madhya Pradesh	Approx. 1,20,000	Approx. 10,00,000	Zari & Zardozi Embroidery, Bagh Print (Hand block printing), Dhokra (Lost-wax
State	Demand aggregation in next 2 to 3 years	Demand aggregation in next 9 to 10 years	Prominent crafts										
Madhya Pradesh	Approx. 1,20,000	Approx. 10,00,000	Zari & Zardozi Embroidery, Bagh Print (Hand block printing), Dhokra (Lost-wax										

					metal casting), Stone Carving, Wood carving, Leather Toys (Stuffed), Bamboo & Cane Work
		Maharashtra	Approx. 1,00,000	Approx. 5,00,000	Kolhapuri Chappals, Bidriware, Copper & Brassware, Warli Paintings, Wooden Toys (Sawantwadi), Lac Bangles, Pithora Paintings, Gond Handicrafts (Tribal Art)

SPECIAL AREA GAMES SCHEME

2318. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

- (a) whether the Government, under the Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has identified region-specific or indigenous sports and established Centres of Excellence across the country to nurture local sporting talent;
- (b) if so, the details of the existing SAG Centres and the disciplines covered particularly those functioning in Maharashtra;

- (c) the measures taken by the Government to promote indigenous sports such as Kabaddi, Mallakhamb, Kushti and other traditional games in Maharashtra through financial assistance, infrastructure development, coaching support and their inclusion under Khelo India scheme;
- (d) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted proposals for setting up of new SAG Centres or Regional Sports Academies (RSA) dedicated to traditional sports along with the present status of these proposals; and
- (e) the total funds allocated, released and utilised during the last five years under the SAG and Khelo India schemes for promoting indigenous and region-specific sports district-wise in Maharashtra?

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

(a) and (b): The Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme was operational from 1986 and was later merged with the SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme in 2018–19 to ensure uniformity in the entitlements provided to athletes across different training schemes. Hence, No Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme is presently operational. The list of various disciplines being run under the STC Scheme is are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): 'Sports' being a State Subject, the responsibility of promotion of sports rests primarily with the respective State/UT Governments. Central Government supplements efforts of the State/UT Governments. The 'Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games' sub-component of the Khelo India Scheme, is specifically dedicated to the development and promotion of rural and indigenous

games in the country. Indigenous games like Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Thang-Ta, Yogasana and Silambam have been identified for promotion under this component and were made part of Khelo India Games.

As on date 05 Khelo India Centres have been notified in the State to promote indigenous sports in the state of Maharashtra. KICs facilitate training for willing children, provide livelihood to the Past Champion Athletes as coaches and augment the utilization of existing infrastructure. The details of the KICs are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): No proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for setting up of new SAG Centres or Regional Sports Academies (RSA).

(e): Funds are allocated and released Scheme-wise and not State-wise under the Khelo India Scheme in this Ministry. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under Khelo India Scheme, since its inception across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra are as under:

Financial Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
2016-17	118.10	118.10
2017-18	350.00	346.99
2018-19	500.09	342.24
2019-20	578.00	575.52
2020-21	328.77	338.06
2021-22	869.00	764.29
2022-23	600.00	596.39
2023-24	880.00	872.20
2024-25	746.54	620.75

STATEMENT-I**DETAILS OF VARIOUS DISCIPLINES BEING RUN UNDER THE STC
SCHEME IN THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA**

SN	Discipline(s)	SN	Discipline(s)	SN	Discipline(s)
1	Archery	11	Hockey	21	Swimming
2	Athletics	12	Judo	22	Table Tennis
3	Badminton	13	Kabaddi	23	Taekwondo
4	Basketball	14	Karate	24	Volleyball
5	Boxing	15	Kayak & Canoe	25	Weightlifting
6	Cycling	16	Kho-Kho	26	Wrestling
7	Fencing	17	Rowing	27	Wushu
8	Football	18	Sepaktakraw		
9	Gymnastics	19	Shooting		
10	Handball	20	Softball		

STATEMENT-II**KHELO INDIA CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA**

Districts	Name of the Centre	Sports Discipline
Amravati	RC Mumbai- Sri Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal	Mallakhamb
		Thang-Ta
Beed	District Sports Complex Executive Committee, Bid (Zilla Krida Sankul Samitee)	Kabaddi
Mumbai Suburban	Sundesh Vidyalaya, Vikhroli Yaluka Kurla Mumbai	Kabaddi
Sindhudurg	District Sports Complex Executive Committee, Sindhudurg (Zilla Krida Sankul Samitee)	Kabaddi
Washim	District Sports Complex Executive Committee, Washim	Kabaddi

**UGC DRAFT REGULATIONS 2025 ON APPOINTMENT OF
VICE-CHANCELLORS**

2319. SHRI MURASOLI S.:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has taken note of the resolutions passed by State Legislatures, including Tamil Nadu, seeking withdrawal of the UGC Draft Regulations 2025 on the ground that they encroach upon State autonomy in the appointment of Vice-Chancellors, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any corrective or consultative measures have been taken or any modifications proposed to address the concerns raised by the State Governments, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government proposes to hold structured consultations or deliberations with State Governments before finalising the said regulations, in view of education being a subject under the Concurrent List, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government intends to establish a mechanism to ensure that future higher education regulatory frameworks reflect cooperative federalism and balanced participation of both Union and State Governments; 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 (c): Education is a subject in the Concurrent List and both the Parliament

and the State legislatures have powers to legislate. As per Entry 66 List I of Schedule VII to the Constitution of India, the power to legislate for "Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions", vests in the Central Government. Section 26 (1) (e) of University Grants Commission (UGC) Act 1956 empowers UGC to make Regulations regarding 'defining the qualifications that should ordinarily be required of any person to be appointed to the teaching staff of the University, having regard to the branch of education in which he is expected to give instruction'. Section 26 (1) (g) of UGC Act 1956 empowers UGC to make regulations 'regulating the maintenance of standards and the co-ordination of work or facilities in Universities'.

As part of consultation process on the Draft UGC Regulations 2025, Vice Chancellors of Central universities from all States were consulted and it was also shared with all the Principal Secretaries (Higher Education) of all States, Chairmen of all State Higher Education Councils, IITs, IIMs, NITs and industry bodies. UGC placed the draft UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment & Promotion of Teachers and Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2025 in public domain from 6th January to 28th February 2025 for feedback, suggestions and wider consultations. UGC has received feedback on the draft regulations. Considering the huge response received from stakeholders UGC has decided to continue the consultation process with Universities.

(d) and (e): The UGC Draft Regulations 2025 strongly uphold and reinforce

India's federal structure by balancing national standards and state autonomy in higher education. These Regulations are designed to ensure academic excellence while respecting the diverse educational frameworks of different States. The draft UGC Regulations 2025 provide more autonomy to the States and Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

The Regulations set minimum standards but allow State Universities to frame their own additional criteria over and above the minimum standards for faculty appointments and promotions, preserving the autonomy of state universities.

Provisions in the draft Regulations for promoting regional languages, Indian Knowledge Systems, and community engagement structures ensure that state-specific priorities are protected.

INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

2320. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) the details of accumulated amount in the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) for the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the details of amount credited to IEPF from various sources;
- (c) the details of the steps undertaken by the Government to promote financial literacy in Kerala; and
- (d) whether the Government is planning to open Niveshak Kendras to facilitate challenges faced by the investors in Kerala, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The details of the total accumulated amount in the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) in the form of unclaimed dividend, unclaimed interest on bonds, among other unclaimed investments for the last three financial years is as under: -

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Year	Amount Accumulated in the IEPF at the end of the year
2022-23	5,714.51
2023-24	8,237.20
2024-25	9,371.78 [#]

[#] unaudited figure

(c): IEPFA has actively promoted financial literacy in Kerala through initiatives like the Niveshak Didi programme, which empowers women in rural and semi-urban areas with essential financial knowledge. Trained Niveshak Didis conduct community-level workshops on savings, investments, banking, insurance, digital payments and government welfare schemes. A total of 48 camps have been conducted in Kerala from April, 2023 to till September, 2025 (including 13 in current year).

Additionally, Investor Awareness Programmes (IAPs) have been conducted to educate the public on financial products, prudent investment practices, fraud prevention and investor rights. A total of 19 IAPs have been conducted in Kerala from April 2023 to till September, 2025 (including 6 in

current year).

(d): The Investor Service Centres run by Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) are designated as Niveshak Kendras. Presently, there is an Investor Service Centre of NSE located at Centre A, 6th Floor, S-21, Alapatt Heritage Building, MG Road, Kochi that works as Niveshak Sewa Kendra. The investors receive direct support for claim filing, KYC updates, nomination changes and grievance redressal.

INTEGRATION OF NEERI'S SCIENTIFIC MODELS TO CONTROL POLLUTION

2321. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

- (a) the details of the mechanism adopted by the Government to integrate National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) scientific models into regulatory frameworks to move from a 'one-size-fits-all' policy to location-specific, science-driven interventions, particularly in critically polluted areas of our country;
- (b) the details of Non-Attainment City (NAC) along with the specific criteria and air quality standards that lead to a city being officially designated as a NAC, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the manner by which Government is ensuring that the City Action Plans (CAPs) are scientifically aligned with the findings of their specific Source

- Appointment (SA) studies, rather than implementing generic measures;
- (d) the guidelines/measures adopted by the Government for visible interventions like road dust management in the country, State/UT-wise; and
 - (e) whether the specific measures are there to protect the most vulnerable populations who are often disproportionately exposed to high pollution levels in these NACs and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): CSIR- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) has been assisting Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) by carrying out scientific studies, including Source Apportionment (SA), Emission Inventory (EI), and Carrying Capacity assessments. CSIR-NEERI reported that it has completed Source Apportionment studies for 25 cities (18 in Maharashtra, 5 in West Bengal, and 2 in Andhra Pradesh) for implementation of NCAP.

CPCB has identified 122 non-attainment cities based on the exceedance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM₁₀ levels consecutively for five years from 2014 to 2018. Government of India launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 as a long-term, time-bound, national-level strategy to improve air quality in 130 cities across the country which include 122 non-attainment cities and 08 other Million-plus population cities (not categorised

as non-attainment cities) under NCAP. State/UT-wise details of the non-attainment cities including other Million-plus population cities covered under NCAP are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

CPCB has issued “Conceptual Guidelines and Common Methodology for Air Quality Monitoring, Emission Inventory (EI) & Source Apportionment (SA) Studies for Indian Cities.” SPCBs/PCCs take up Source Apportionment Studies through various academic/ research institutes for respective cities under NCAP in their jurisdiction in line with the CPCB guidelines. All cities under NCAP have prepared City Action Plans (CAP). These plans focus on sectoral interventions such as road dust control, solid waste management, vehicular emissions, construction and demolition activities and industrial pollution. District level implementation Committees constituted under the Chairmanship of District Collector, approve the City level action plan prepared by concerned ULBs and prioritise the activities.

MoEFCC has disseminated the Guidance Document on ‘Designing, Constructing and Maintaining Urban Roads and Greening of Traffic Corridors for Dust Control’ to all cities under NCAP, with request to use the same for construction and maintenance of dust free roads. It integrates engineering standards prescribed by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) with environmental safeguards such as dust control measures, vegetation, and drainage systems, to ensure sustainable urban infrastructure and measurable improvement in air quality.

A centralised air quality portal and mobile app-SAMEER is functional for

tracking and dissemination of near real time air quality data and hourly Air Quality Index to the public. CPCB issues a daily bulletin at 04:00 PM comprising AQI of various cities in the country. SAMEER app also serves as a grievance redressal mechanism which allows the citizens to report pollution related complaints for quick resolution by the concerned agencies. Further, air quality monitoring data is also made available by respective SPCBs/PCCs on their websites.

The focused actions by 130 cities under NCAP have shown positive results with 103 cities showing reduction in PM₁₀ concentration in 2024-25 with respect to 2017-18, 64 cities have shown reduction in PM₁₀ levels by more than 20% with respect to base year 2017-18 and 25 of these cities have achieved a reduction of more than 40%. A total of 22 Cities have met NAAQS and have PM₁₀ Concentrations less than 60 µg/m³.

STATEMENT

List of non-attainment cities (NACs) and other Million Plus cities under NCAP

State	S. No.	City
Non-attainment cities		
Andhra Pradesh (13)	1.	Guntur
	2.	Kurnool
	3.	Nellore
	4.	Vijayawada
	5.	Vishakhapatnam
	6.	Anantapur
	7.	Chittoor
	8.	Eluru
	9.	Kadapa
	10.	Ongole
	11.	Rajahmundry

	12.	Srikakulam
	13.	Vizianagaram
Assam (05)	14.	Guwahati
	15.	Nagaon
	16.	Nalbari
	17.	Sivasagar
	18.	Silchar
Bihar (03)	19.	Patna
	20.	Gaya
	21.	Muzaffarpur
Chandigarh (01)	22.	Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh (03)	23.	Bhilai
	24.	Korba
	25.	Raipur
Delhi (01)	26.	Delhi
Gujarat (03)	27.	Surat
	28.	Ahmedabad
	29.	Vadodara
Himachal Pradesh (7)	30.	Baddi
	31.	Damtal
	32.	Kala Amb
	33.	Nalagarh
	34.	Paonta Sahib
	35.	Parwanoo
	36.	Sunder Nagar
Jammu & Kashmir (2)	37.	Jammu
	38.	Srinagar
Jharkhand (01)	39.	Dhanbad
Karnataka (04)	40.	Bangalore
	41.	Davanagere
	42.	Gulbarga
	43.	Hubli-Dharwad
Madhya Pradesh (06)	44.	Bhopal
	45.	Dewas
	46.	Indore
	47.	Sagar
	48.	Ujjain

	49.	Gwalior
Maharashtra (18)	50.	Akola
	51.	Amravati
	52.	Aurangabad
	53.	Badlapur
	54.	Chandrapur
	55.	Jalgaon
	56.	Jalna
	57.	Kolhapur
	58.	Latur
	59.	Mumbai
	60.	Nagpur
	61.	Nashik
	62.	Navi Mumbai
	63.	Pune
	64.	Sangli
	65.	Solapur
	66.	Ulhasnagar
	67.	Thane
Meghalaya (01)	68.	Byrnihat
Nagaland (02)	69.	Dimapur
	70.	Kohima
Orissa (07)	71.	Angul
	72.	Balasore
	73.	Bhubaneswar
	74.	Cuttack
	75.	Rourkela
	76.	Talcher
	77.	Kalinga Nagar
Punjab (09)	78.	Dera Bassi
	79.	Gobindgarh
	80.	Jalandhar
	81.	Khanna
	82.	Ludhiana
	83.	Naya Nangal
	84.	Pathankot/Dera Baba
	85.	Patiala

	86.	Amritsar
Rajasthan (05)	87.	Alwar
	88.	Jaipur
	89.	Jodhpur
	90.	Kota
	91.	Udaipur
Tamilnadu (03)	92.	Thoothukudi
	93.	Trichy
	94.	Madurai
Telangana (04)	95.	Hyderabad
	96.	Nalgonda
	97.	Sangareddy
Uttar Pradesh (16)	98.	Agra
	99.	Allahabad
	100.	Anpara
	101.	Bareilly
	102.	Firozabad
	103.	Gajraula
	104.	Ghaziabad
	105.	Jhansi
	106.	Kanpur
	107.	Khurja
	108.	Lucknow
	109.	Moradabad
	110.	Noida
	111.	Raebareli
	112.	Varanasi
	113.	Gorakhpur
Uttarakhand (03)	114.	Kashipur
	115.	Rishikesh
	116.	Dehradun
West Bengal (07)	117.	Kolkata
	118.	Asansol
	119.	Barrackpore
	120.	Durgapur
	121.	Haldia
	122.	Howrah

Million plus cities which are not categorised as non-attainment cities		
Gujarat (1)	123.	Rajkot
Haryana (1)	124.	Faridabad
Jharkhand (2)	125.	Jamshedpur
	126.	Ranchi
Madhya Pradesh (1)	127.	Jabalpur
Uttar Pradesh (1)	128.	Meerut
Maharashtra (1)	129.	Vasai-Virar
Tamilnadu (1)	130.	Chennai

INITIATIVE FOR QUALITY HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIAN LANGUAGES

2322. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched or proposes to launch the National Initiative for Quality Higher Education to promote high-quality higher education programmes in Indian languages;
- (b) if so, the details of the objectives, institutional framework, eligibility criteria, implementation mechanism and monitoring system adopted under the initiative;
- (c) the number of institutions identified or assisted so far under the said initiative, State-wise and language-wise;
- (d) the financial assistance sanctioned and released under the said initiative since its inception, year-wise and institution-wise;
- (e) whether any guidelines, manuals or operational procedures have been issued for implementation of the said initiative; and

(f) if so, the details of such guidelines?

**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): A scheme Bharatiya Bhasha Pustak Scheme has been announced in the Union Budget 2025-26 with the aim to develop high-quality digital books for school and higher education in 22 Scheduled Indian languages. As per the objective of NEP 2020 for making technical knowledge/higher education accessible and inclusive, several initiatives like AI translation tools, courses in regional languages and developing textbooks in language like Hindi, Tamil, Telugu etc. have been taken by the Government.

AICTE through Technical Book Writing Scheme, nearly 447 books have translated in 12 scheduled languages. E Kumbh Portal of AICTE provides best Engineering Books in original and in Indian language in digital form. Anuvadini Tool of AICTE is being utilized to bridge the language barrier and popularize learning and teaching of technical education in regional languages by providing standardized high quality technical books translated in the regional languages. Through 39 AICTE approved institutions in 11 States, are being provided in 7 Indian languages for 9 disciplines.

UGC through 23 nodal universities has identified more than 1089 authors for writing/preparing textbooks in 22 Bhartiya Bhasha for under-graduate level courses. A comprehensive Digital Dashboard has also been developed with extensive features for data management and coordination of the project.

PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA (PMMY)**2323. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has evaluated the actual impact of the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) on employment generation, especially among first-time entrepreneurs;
- (b) if so, the details of such evaluation along with State-wise and category-wise (Shishu, Kishor, Tarun) data on the number of beneficiaries from Tamil Nadu during the last five years;
- (c) whether instances of high Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) have been reported under Mudra loans, particularly from public sector banks;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to strengthen credit appraisal and recovery mechanisms; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to review or restructure the scheme in light of concerns about loan utilisation, repayment capacity and monitoring and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) had conducted a large sample survey at the national level to estimate employment generation under PMMY.

As per the survey results, PMMY helped in generation of 1.12 crore net additional employment during a period of approximately 3 years (*i.e.* from 2015

to 2018).

The state and category-wise (Shishu, Kishor, Tarun & Tarun Plus) data on the number of beneficiaries (loans) for the last five years, including Tamil Nadu, is are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) to (e): PMMY mainly caters to those segment of the society which have been outside the formal credit system because of lack of collaterals, business experience etc. The NPA rate under PMMY for Public Sector Banks (PSBs), as on June, 2025, is 3.31% (against the disbursed amount). This is mainly because the loans under the scheme are collateral free and are often provided to new business entrepreneurs who may lack business experience and expertise.

The monitoring mechanisms adopted by the Government to ensure effective sanctioning and utilisation of loans disbursed by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) include setting of annual indicative targets and periodic reviews of the performance. In addition, lenders undertake:

- i. pre-sanction field visits to verify details as provided in the loan applications by the borrowers and post-sanction visits for verification of assets created out of the loan amount;
- ii. collection of stock statement of the Unit of the borrower and its periodic verification for fixing Drawing Power (DP) for working capital for a particular period;
- iii. periodic monitoring of cash flow data to analyse from where the Unit receives its money (cash inflow) and how it spends (cash outflow);

- iv. monitoring of early warning signals (EWS) which throw up alerts for MLIs;
and
- v. constant follow up and increased frequency of customer connects.

<u>STATEMENT</u>					
Statewise (for last five years (From FY 2020-21 To 2024-25))					
S.No.	State/ U.T. Name	No. of Loan A/cs			
		Shishu	Kishor	Tarun	Tarun Plus
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,202	8,479	4,307	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	39,54,229	22,76,683	4,32,347	8,770
3	Arunachal Pradesh	47,595	37,001	7,439	20
4	Assam	26,27,889	16,56,687	1,25,610	232
5	Bihar	2,61,50,975	1,14,03,446	3,20,986	1,163
6	Chandigarh	43,600	28,563	11,611	17
7	Chhattisgarh	35,49,517	14,84,005	1,30,617	201
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	10,666	11,437	3,934	13
9	Delhi	8,54,951	3,89,415	1,33,114	466
10	Goa	89,395	76,592	20,287	31
11	Gujarat	53,33,354	26,68,638	3,33,977	1,030
12	Haryana	33,04,243	16,98,604	1,75,042	387
13	Himachal Pradesh	2,48,234	3,18,377	79,894	97
14	Jharkhand	69,90,046	21,71,233	1,38,697	368
15	Karnataka	1,73,11,693	81,10,375	5,15,279	813
16	Kerala	56,45,473	30,24,072	2,35,444	1,270
17	Lakshadweep	3,261	4,992	461	-
18	Madhya Pradesh	1,21,25,986	44,18,805	3,85,545	536
19	Maharashtra	1,60,61,287	61,40,345	7,05,426	1,251
20	Manipur	1,47,941	49,949	7,991	25
21	Meghalaya	84,265	55,329	9,639	15
22	Mizoram	46,378	44,364	11,948	8
23	Nagaland	42,176	52,027	8,939	24
24	Odisha	1,37,97,007	37,70,891	2,15,450	504
25	Pondicherry	3,48,036	2,00,381	9,358	6
26	Punjab	35,46,590	14,76,574	1,87,125	380
27	Rajasthan	84,20,692	41,47,845	4,14,425	954
28	Sikkim	33,717	39,895	5,071	12
29	Tamil Nadu	1,85,46,665	97,10,353	4,62,047	1,294
30	Telangana	24,89,159	11,51,546	2,45,471	7,358
31	Tripura	10,04,080	6,86,944	17,298	40
32	Union Territory of Jammu	4,09,699	10,67,242	1,76,664	42

	and Kashmir				
33	Union Territory of Ladakh	3,781	37,926	8,139	5
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,20,03,219	82,17,927	7,15,986	1,771
35	Uttarakhand	11,68,360	6,11,995	83,831	263
36	West Bengal	1,79,00,860	98,42,118	4,69,729	1,059
	Total	19,43,49,221	8,70,91,055	68,09,128	30,427

Source: As per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions on Mudra Portal

PROMOTION OF AGRI-TOURISM

2324. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to formulate an Agri-tourism policy to promote farm stays in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted a study to assess the potential of rural tourism, especially Agri-tourism in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of rural tourism projects executed since 2021 along with partner organisations, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government is taking initiatives to support women and tribal entrepreneurs in the tourism sector, particularly in Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency and 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 products, including agri-tourism and farm stays is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. There is no proposal in the

Ministry of Tourism at present to formulate an Agri-tourism policy. However, the Ministry of Tourism has formulated National Strategies and Roadmaps for Development of Rural Tourism and Rural Homestays, which have been circulated to the States and Union Territories.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India in a holistic manner, through various initiatives. As part of on-going activities; promotion of Rural Tourism is also taken up.

The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' extends financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism infrastructure development in the country. The central financial assistance is being extended according to guidelines and based on proposals/detailed project reports received from the States and UT Governments. The details of projects sanctioned under Rural and Tribal Circuits of Swadesh Darshan Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As per guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the Ministry of Tourism has earmarked 4.3% of the total scheme outlay i.e. ₹103 crores under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) component of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, which includes ₹88 crores under the Tribal Area Sub Plan and ₹15 crores under the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan (PM-JUGA). This dedicated head of expenditure ensures focused investment in Scheduled Tribes-dominated regions, facilitating cultural preservation economic upliftment, and inclusive

tourism growth.

In addition to infrastructure development, the Ministry has undertaken targeted interventions for livelihood enhancement in tribal areas, such as the 'Development of Homestays in Tribal Areas' under PM-JUGA. This initiative aims to support the creation of 1,000 homestays in tribal areas, with financial assistance of up to ₹5 lakh for village community requirements, ₹5 lakh for constructing two new rooms per household, and ₹3 lakh for renovating existing rooms, along with provisions for technical training and upskilling of homestay owners. These measures are intended to promote sustainable tourism and address systemic challenges in tourism-linked livelihood generation. As of date, no funds have been released under the PM-JUGA Homestay initiative.

The Government of Kerala has informed that it is actively taking initiatives to support women through its Women-Friendly Tourism Initiative, implemented by the Kerala Responsible Tourism Mission (KRTM) Society. Launched in October 2022, the program aims to make Kerala a safe and women-friendly tourism destination while promoting women's entrepreneurship and employment in the sector. So far, over 17,000 women have registered, with training provided for tour leaders, operators, drivers, homestay managers, and souvenir units. Various trainings and village life experience packages have been provided in the tribal areas of the Wayanad region.

STATEMENT

The list of the projects sanctioned under Rural and Tribal Circuits of Swadesh Darshan scheme is as under:-

Rural Circuit

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State/UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27
2.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35

Tribal Circuit

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State/UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Jashpur-Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel-Kondagaon- Nathiyanawagaon-Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh	96.10
2.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha	97.36
3.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon	98.14
4.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram-Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON PROJECT MAUSAM

2325. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether the Government has organised National Workshops on the issues on Project Mausam- “Islands at the Crossroads of Maritime Networks within Indian Ocean Region”;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with response received and outcome thereon; and
- (c) the details of the funds sanctioned and utilized along with the future action plan for 2047?

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

(a) and (b): Yes. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) organised a National Workshop on the Project Mausam titled as - “Islands at the Crossroads of Maritime Networks within Indian Ocean Region”. The National Workshop was held in New Delhi in November, 2025 and organised to gather interdisciplinary inputs and perspectives for finalising the Project Mausam Thematic Framework Document, detailing the Project’s aims, objectives, scope and activities and a roadmap for the future.

(c): A fund of Rs. 30 Lakhs was sanctioned from the allocated Budget of the ASI and expenditure of Rs. 25,70,182/- approximately was incurred for conducting the Workshop. Project Mausam entails joint transnational nominations, research and documentation, and capacity building amongst the partner countries.

INDIA'S 2030 COMMONWEALTH GAMES HOSTING**2326. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:****SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:****SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has finalised the total estimated cost for hosting the 2030 Commonwealth Games in Ahmedabad and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for proceeding without financial clarity;
- (b) whether an independent evaluation conducted to assess infrastructure readiness, athlete facilities, logistics and long-term utilisation of newly created venues and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the bidding and selection process involved consultations with national sports federations, State Governments and Members of Parliament and if not, the reasons for undertaking such a significant international commitment without wider stakeholder participation, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has examined possible financial liabilities on the Union and State Government in case of delays or cost escalations, if so, the outcome of such assessments; and
- (e) whether any social and environmental-impact assessments were conducted for planned infrastructure expansion in Ahmedabad, if so, the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): Government of Gujarat, host state for Commonwealth Games 2030 and Indian Olympic Association have taken due care in their assessment of the sports infrastructure and facilities, accommodation and other logistical requirements for successful hosting of the Games.

Games operations cost including cost escalation for the games has been estimated by the hosts as part of Games proposal.

The Indian Olympic Association (IOA), is member of Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) and is known as Commonwealth Games Association of India (CGAI) is responsible to undertake the formal bidding to host the Commonwealth Games in line with the frameworks of the Commonwealth Sport. Bidding of the 2030 Commonwealth Games was approved by the General Assembly of the IOA and the sports federations are part of the General Assembly. Sports as part of the 2030 Commonwealth Games are yet to be decided by the CGF.

In the bid document for Commonwealth Games 2030 submitted to Commonwealth Sport, it has been mentioned that the Games' sustainability strategy will align with existing city frameworks, including the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) and the Climate Resilient City Action Plan (CRCAP), which focuses on mitigation of climate change impact through initiatives in urban planning and any strategic initiatives related to climate mitigation will be based on the long-term strategy outlined by the city. Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad has been appointed by Gujarat Sports Infrastructure Development Company Limited to conduct economic, social and environment

impact assessment studies for multi sporting events.

जीएसटी 2.0-संरचना और आर्थिक प्रभाव

2327. श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:
 श्री प्रवीण पटेल:
 श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:
 श्री दुलू महतो:
 श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:
 श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:
 श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:
 डॉ. भोला सिंह:
 श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:
 श्री विजय बघेल:
 श्री पी. पी. चौधरी:
 डॉ. हेमांग जोशी:
 श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:
 श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:
 श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:
 श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:
 डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:
 श्री पी. सी. मोहन:
 श्री सु. वेंकटेशन:
 श्री रमेश अवस्थी:
 श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:
 श्री विष्णु दयाल राम:
 श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:
 श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:
 श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:
 श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे:

श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:
 श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:
 श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:
 श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:
 श्री शंकर लालवानी:
 श्री धर्मबीर सिंह:
 श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटी:
 श्री मनोज तिवारी:
 श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:
 श्री खगेन मुर्मु:
 श्री महेश कश्यप:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने भारत के आर्थिक विकास का समर्थन करने के लिए जीएसटी 2.0 की पद्धति का आधिकारिक आकलन किया है;
- (ख) सरलीकृत कर संरचना तथा बेहतर कर अनुपालन का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद पर पड़ने वाले अनुमानित योगदान का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) कर बोझ में कमी के कारण विशेष रूप से ई-कॉमर्स, आवश्यक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं और बुनियादी अर्थव्यवस्था जैसे क्षेत्रों में घरेलू खपत और व्यापार प्रतिस्पर्धा में अनुमानित सुधार का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) विकसित भारत 2047 विजन के तहत जीएसटी 2.0 के माध्यम से व्यापार करने में सुगमता के तहत वैश्विक विनिर्माण और निवेश की पहुँच के रूप में देश की स्थिति को मजबूत करने के लिए किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में, विशेष रूप से पाली संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जिला/माह-वार जीएसटी संग्रह का रिकॉर्ड रखती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) क्या जीएसटी 2.0 सुधारों के बाद से जीएसटी संग्रह में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो विशेष रूप

से पाली संसदीय निर्वचन क्षेत्र सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) क्या भिवानी और महेंद्रगढ़ जिलों के लिए व्यवसाय से संबंधित डेटा, करदाता ऑनबोर्डिंग और एमएसएमई अनुपालन रुझानों को निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बढ़ते औद्योगिक समूहों और लॉजिस्टिक्स कनेक्टिविटी जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जीएसटी 2.0 के तहत अलग से निगरानी और सहयोग किया जाएगा;

(ज) क्या जीएसटी 2.0 से छोटे व्यवसाय, निर्यातकों के लिए आईटीसी प्रवाह बढ़ने की उम्मीद है; और

(झ) क्या सरकार ने जीएसटी 2.0 के सुचारू परिवर्तन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्यों, उद्योग निकायों और अर्थशास्त्रियों के साथ परामर्श किया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): जीएसटी 2.0 ने कर संरचना को सरल और युक्तिसंगत बनाया है। अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं, सेवाओं और उभरते क्षेत्रों पर कर भार में कमी से जीवन यापन की लागत कम होने, सामर्थ्य में सुधार होने और घरेलू उपभोग मांग को प्रोत्साहन मिलने की उम्मीद है। साथ ही एक सरलीकृत दो-दर संरचना से लेनदेन लागत में कमी आने, अनुपालन के बोझ में आसानी होने और छोटे व्यवसायों को औपचारिक क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित होने की उम्मीद है, जिससे व्यापक औपचारिकीकरण को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और कर आधार का विस्तार होगा।

बुनियादी उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं और कुछ निर्दिष्ट सेवाओं पर जीएसटी दरों में कमी से व्यापार प्रतिस्पर्धा में वृद्धि होने और घरेलू उद्योग को समर्थन मिलने की उम्मीद है। इन उपायों से सामूहिक रूप से उपभोग को प्रोत्साहित करके, निवेश को बढ़ावा देकर और रोजगार सृजन को प्रोत्साहित करके जीडीपी वृद्धि को बढ़ावा मिलने की संभावना है।

उच्च आवृत्ति वाले संकेतकों में हाल के रुझान जैसे कि ई-वे बिल जनरेशन में वृद्धि, विनिर्माण और सेवाओं के लिए बेहतर क्रय प्रबंधक सूचकांक (पीएमआई) रीडिंग, त्योहारी मौसम में ऑटोमोबाइल की रिकॉर्ड बिक्री, मजबूत यूपीआई लेनदेन और ट्रैक्टर की बिक्री में वृद्धि जीएसटी

सुधारों के बाद सितंबर-अक्टूबर 2025 में मजबूत आर्थिक गति का संकेत देते हैं।

(घ): विकसित भारत 2047 विजन के अनुरूप जीएसटी 2.0 वैश्विक विनिर्माण और निवेश गंतव्य के रूप में भारत की स्थिति को भी मजबूत करता है। प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में दरों में कटौती से जीएसटी 2.0 सुधार से घरेलू उद्योग और निवेश को मजबूत प्रोत्साहन मिलने की उम्मीद है। सीमेंट और निर्माण सामग्री पर जीएसटी कम होने से परियोजना लागत में कमी आने और रियल एस्टेट और बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण में तेजी आने की उम्मीद है। छोटी कारों, दोपहिया वाहनों और ऑटो-पार्ट्स पर जीएसटी को 28% से घटाकर 18% करने से मांग को बढ़ावा मिलने और भारत के ऑटोमोटिव विनिर्माण आधार को मजबूत होने की उम्मीद है। कुछ विशेष जीवनरक्षक दवाओं, व्यक्तिगत स्वास्थ्य बीमा, पुनर्बीमा सहित व्यक्तिगत जीवन बीमा पर जीएसटी छूट और चिकित्सा उपकरणों पर रियायती 5% दर से स्वास्थ्य सेवा तक पहुंच में सुधार होने की संभावना है। इसी प्रकार मानव निर्मित रेशों और धागों, कालीनों, चमड़े के मध्यवर्ती उत्पादों आदि पर जीएसटी में कमी से श्रम-प्रधान एमएसएमई को समर्थन मिलने और निर्यात क्षमता का विस्तार होने की उम्मीद है, जिससे सामूहिक रूप से संशोधित जीएसटी व्यवस्था के तहत भारत की वृद्धि और निवेश की गति को मजबूती मिलेगी।

(ङ): सरकार निर्वाचन क्षेत्र वार या जिला/माह वार जीएसटी संग्रह के रिकॉर्ड का रखरखाव नहीं करती है।

देश में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष का सकल राजस्व (करोड़ रुपये में) जीएसटी संग्रह का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	सकल राजस्व (करोड़ रुपये में)
2020-21	11,36,805
2021-22	14,83,291
2022-23	18,07,680
2023-24	20,18,249
2024-25	22,08,859
2025-26 (नवंबर 2025 तक)	14,75,488

(च): नवंबर 2025 के लिए सकल वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (जीएसटी) राजस्व ₹ 1,70,276 करोड़ रहा, जो पिछले वर्ष के इसी महीने के ₹ 1,69,016 करोड़ की तुलना में 0.7% की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। जीएसटी राजस्व संग्रह के आंकड़ों का रखरखाव निर्वाचन क्षेत्र वार नहीं किया जाता है।

(छ): जीएसटी 2.0 में डिजिटल अनुपालन को सुदृढ़ करने, करदाताओं के आधार का विस्तार करने और पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया को आसान बनाने की परिकल्पना की गई है। आंकड़ों का जिलावार रखरखाव नहीं किया जाता है।

(ज): जीएसटी अधिनियम के वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अनुसार इन्वर्टेड शुल्क संरचना से उत्पन्न होने वाले रिफंड दावों के मामले में अनंतिम रिफंड प्रदान करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। ऐसे करदाताओं को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए जीएसटी परिषद ने अपनी 56वीं बैठक में केंद्रीय और राज्य जीएसटी अधिनियमों के प्रावधानों में संशोधन करने की सिफारिश की ताकि शून्य दर वाली आपूर्ति रिफंड दावों के लिए प्रदान किए गए प्रावधानों के समान, इन्वर्टेड शुल्क संरचना से उत्पन्न होने वाली रिफंड के मामलों में दावा की गई राशि के 90% की अनंतिम रिफंड का प्रावधान किया जा सके।

इसके अलावा केंद्रीय और राज्य जीएसटी अधिनियमों में आवश्यक संशोधन लंबित होने के कारण केंद्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर और सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड (सीबीआईसी) ने अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को दिनांक 1 अक्टूबर 2025 से निर्देश जारी किए हैं कि वे सिस्टम द्वारा जोखिम की पहचान और मूल्यांकन के आधार पर इन्वर्टेड शुल्क संरचना से उत्पन्न रिफंड के रूप में दावा की गई राशि के 90% के बराबर अनंतिम रिफंड प्रदान करें। इस कदम से यह सुनिश्चित होगा कि उन व्यवसायों की कार्यशील पूंजी अवरुद्ध न हो जो उन वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति में शामिल हैं जिनमें इनपुट की दर आउटपुट आपूर्ति की तुलना में व्युत्क्रमण (इनवर्जन) होता है।

(झ): जी हाँ, सरकार ने 56वीं जीएसटी परिषद की बैठक के बाद उद्योग निकायों के साथ बैठकें की हैं।

राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल कार्यक्रम

2328. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडापपा कालगे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र और महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध के संबंध में कोई निर्णय लिया है कि खेलो इंडिया और अन्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम जैसे राष्ट्रीय खेल कार्यक्रम के आयोजन के लिए अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जाए;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने खेल अवसंरचना में सुधार हेतु कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है, ताकि उक्त राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा सकें;

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

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत, खेलो इंडिया गेम्स के आयोजन के संबंध में महाराष्ट्र राज्य या दमन और दीव तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का कोई अनुरोध लंबित नहीं है।

हालाँकि, खेलो इंडिया यूथ गेम्स का द्वितीय संस्करण पुणे, महाराष्ट्र में 9 जनवरी से 20 जनवरी, 2019 तक आयोजित किया गया था, जिसमें 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 5000 से अधिक एथलीटों ने 18 खेल विधाओं में भाग लिया। इसके अलावा, खेलो इंडिया बीच गेम्स का पहला संस्करण दीव, दमन और दीव और दादरा और नगर हवेली में 19 मई से 24 मई, 2025 तक आयोजित किया गया, जिसमें 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 800 से अधिक एथलीटों ने 06 प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक खेल विधाओं और 02 डेमो खेल विधाओं में भाग लिया।

(ग) से (ङ): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं के

आयोजन के लिए खेल अवसंरचनाओं में सुधार के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना सहित खेलों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयोसों में सहायता करती है। हालांकि, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) के अंतर्गत खेल अवसंरचनाओं के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जो मांग-आधारित स्कीमे हैं। खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और एनएसडीएफ के तहत, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश भर में स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं, उनके लिए स्वीकृत लागत, जारी की गई धनराशि और उनकी भौतिक और वित्तीय प्रगति का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> और <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html> पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

EXPANSION AND MODERNISATION OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE

2329. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI ATUL GARG:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has expanded sports infrastructure under the Khelo India Scheme (KIS) through new stadiums, athletic tracks, sports hostels and district-level centres of excellence particularly in Samastipur and Khagaria, Ghaziabad and Rajahmundry Lok Sabha Constituencies;
- (b) whether high-performance coaching facilities for Olympic sports modernised with scientific training, physiotherapy and nutrition support and if so, the

details thereof;

- (c) whether the Government plans to establish sports science labs and data-analytics centres across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the State Governments and private academies are being encouraged to adopt Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models for sports infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether these measures have led to improved grassroots participation, medal performance and India's emergence as a global sporting nation and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): Yes. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under Khelo India Scheme across the country are available in public domain on the dashboards of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>. Further, the details of Khelo India Centres (KIC), Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCE) and Khelo India Accredited Academies (KIAA), along with sports disciplines covered under these centres across the country are available in the public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in>.
- (b) to (e): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including developing high-performance coaching facilities for Olympic sports modernised with scientific training, physiotherapy and nutrition support, establishing sports science labs and data-analytics centres, adopting Public-

Private Partnership (PPP) models for sports infrastructure and improving grassroots participation and medal performance, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for the promotion of sports in the country, including for developing sports infrastructure and facilities, increasing grassroots participation, improving medal performance for India's emergence as a global sporting nation:

- (i) Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports;
- (ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations;
- (iii) Cash Incentive 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; and
- (viii) Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India.

Details of the above schemes are available in the public domain on the websites of this Ministry and the Sports Authority of India.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST SITES AT CHIKKABALLAPUR**2330. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that 95 new tourist spots have been approved in Chikkaballapur district under the Karnataka Tourism Policy 2024–29 and if so, whether Central financial support has been sought by the State Government for this purpose;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to allocate funds under the schemes such as PRASHAD or Swadesh Darshan to develop these newly identified historical and religious tourism destinations, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposal from Karnataka for inclusion of sites such as Srinivasa Sagar Reservoir, Yoganandeeshwara Temple, Nandi Hills, Skandagiri Hills, Rangasthala and other heritage spots in centrally-sponsored tourism development schemes and if so, the details along with present status thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to extend technical or infrastructural support for development of connectivity, eco-tourism facilities and interpretation centres at the 95 new locations, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (d): Identification, development and promotion of destinations including listing under State Tourism Policy is primarily undertaken by the concerned State

Government.

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 scheme and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development in the country by extending financial assistance to the SGs/UTAs in synergy with the scheme guidelines, receipt of the project proposals from them from time to time, availability of funds etc. The projects sanctioned under these schemes include those related to historical sites, religious tourism, eco and hill tourism etc. and components covered under the sanctioned projects vary as per the need of the project and include those related to sanitation facilities, signages, last mile connectivity, interpretation centres, information kiosks, site improvements, parking etc.

Albeit, receiving of project proposals from the State Governments/ UT Administrations is a continuous process, presently no proposal for development of Srinivasa Sagar Reservoir, Yoganandeeshwara Temple, Nandi Hills, Skandagiri Hills and Rangasthala is under consideration under aforesaid schemes.

The details of the projects sanctioned under SD2.0 and PRASHAD schemes in the state of Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

(i) **Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in the State of Karnataka:**

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S . No.	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Amount
1.	2023-24	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	25.64
2.	2023-24	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	2.72
3.	2023-24	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.48

(ii) **Details of Project sanctioned under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme in the State of Karnataka:**

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount
1.	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	45.38
2.	Development of RenukaYallama Devi temple	2024-25	18.37
3.	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	2024-25	22.25

CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

2331. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the current status of establishment of the three Centres of Excellence (CoE)

- in Artificial Intelligence (AI), including details of host institutions, locations, funds sanctioned and timelines for operationalization;
- (b) the number and details of research projects, pilots or innovations sanctioned or approved so far under each CoE along with the objectives of each project;
 - (c) the details of any pilot projects or AI solutions being implemented in the field through these CoEs, including location of implementation, funding provided and current status of each pilot;
 - (d) whether any proposals for new CoEs, additional funding, or industry-academia Collaborations have been received from State Governments, including Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof;
 - (e) the objectives, funding structure and expected outcomes of these Centres of Excellence, especially in promoting AI research, innovation, startup incubation and skill development;
 - (f) whether the Government has assessed the need to establish AI Centres of Excellence in educationally and economically backward districts to ensure inclusive technological growth and the steps taken in this regard; and
 - (g) the measures proposed by the Government to ensure that these AI Centres of Excellence contribute to employment generation, curriculum modernization and capacity-building in States like Tamil Nadu?

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

- (a) to (g): The Government of India has established three Centres of Excellence

(CoEs) in Artificial Intelligence (AI) as part of the vision to "Make AI in India and Make AI work for India" in the areas of healthcare, sustainable cities and agriculture following the announcement in the Union Budget 2023-24. These AI-CoEs are being led by IISc Bangalore, IIT Kanpur and IIT Ropar respectively. The total budget outlay for the three AI-CoEs is 990 crores.

To further this Vision, in the Union Budget 2025-26, a new Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Education was announced with a total outlay of Rs. 500 Cr which has been established at IIT Madras.

Each AI-CoE is a consortium of leading academic, research institutions along with industry partners and startups etc. AI-CoEs represent a collaborative effort between the lead institute and other academic institutions such as AIIMS Delhi and Patna, IITs at Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Gandhinagar and Tirupati; NITs at Calicut, Meghalaya, and Hamirpur; IIIT Hyderabad; etc.

These CoEs have undertaken strategic initiatives aligned with their sectoral focus. The AI-CoE for Sustainable Cities has initiated clean-air monitoring in Delhi and AI-based traffic and flood prediction for Surat. Further, a Digital Nagar Palika governance platform has been piloted in Kanpur to streamline municipal services and to integrate citizen feedback, service requests, and urban management into one system. Under the AI-CoE for Healthcare, projects have been initiated to develop AI tools on the detection of various chronic diseases like oral and breast cancer, retinal disease and diabetes. The AI-CoE for Agriculture has deployed Automatic Weather Stations.

CONSERVATION OF ERUMBESWARAR TEMPLE IN THIRUVERUMBUR**2332. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:****DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:**

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

- (a) the details of the development work including beautification being done in the centres of pilgrimage like temples and ancient monuments in the State of Tamil Nadu especially in Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protected Erumbeeswarar Temple in Thiruverumbur;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for development like restoration, conservation and improvement of visitor amenities of the said places/temple including ASI maintained temples during the last three years and the current year?

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

(a) and (b): There are 412 nos. of centrally protected monuments/ sites including temples under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the State of Tamil Nadu. Conservation, preservation, maintenance and beautification of these 412 centrally protected monuments/sites is a continuous process and is taken up as per the requirement and availability of resources. All the monuments/sites are in a good state of preservation. The details of development works including beautification works carried out by ASI in the State of Tamil Nadu including Erumbeeswarar Temple in Thiruverumbur during last three years

are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): The details of amount allocated and utilised for the conservation, preservation and restoration of these 412 monuments including temples during the last three years and current financial year are given as under:-

(Amount in Crores)

S. No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	2022-23	19.95	19.95
2.	2023-24	22.50	22.50
3.	2024-25	18.95	18.94
4.	2025-26	20.00	12.42 (up to 21.11.2025)

STATEMENT

The details of development works including beautification works carried out by ASI in the State of Tamil Nadu including Erumbeeswarar Temple in Thiruverumbur during last three years and current financial year is as under:-

2022-23

S. No.	Name of Monument/ site	Development works done including beautification undertaken
1	Siva Temple, Nirpalani	Provided stone flooring apron.
2	Jain idol and remains of the Jain temple, Letchumanappatti	Provided dwarf wall with grill fencing.
3	Siva Temple, Panangudi	
4	Jain Tirthankara image, Alangudipatti (Hamlet of Tennathirayanpatti)	
5	Dolmens at Vilpati, Kodaikanal	
6	Rock cut bas-relief of Jain images with inscriptions in Vatteluttu in Amanamalai or	Portable security cabin.

	Samanarmalai, Keelakuyilkudi	
7	Prehistoric remains, Adichanallur	Shelter for excavated site.

2023-24

S. No.	Name of Monument/ site	Development works done including beautification undertaken
1	Excavated remains of Buddistvihara and temple at Pallavaneswara Melaiyur (Kaveripattinam)	Provided stone benches, solar lights, directional signages, stone revetment.
2	Brihadiswara Temple, GangaiKondaCholapuram(Hamlet of Kuruvalapparkovil).	Provided signages, dust bin, stone benches.
3	Rajendracholisvaram Temple, Ponnamaravathi, Pudukkottai	Provided stone flooring and revetment provided at the exposed original floor level at entrance.
4	Prehistoric remains, Adichanallur	Development and beautification of garden
5	Jain statue called Paluppar, Jayankonda-cholapuram.	Provided stone flooring, Cultural Notice Boards.

2024-25

S. No.	Name of Monument/ site	Development works done including beautification undertaken
1	Erumbeeswarar Temple in Thiruverumbur.	Basic amenities like drinking water facilities, hand rails to the steps leading to the monument located at the hill top, coir mat for walk way etc.
2	Parthasarathi and Krishna	Provided stone benches, stone dust bins,

	temples, Parthivapuram	kerb stones to the existing pathway.
3	Rock-cut Siva Temple (Pallava 8 th century A.D.), Malayadippatti.	Provided portable toilet cabin.
4	Cavern with Panchapandava beds on western slope of the hills and similar beds behind the Sikkandar mosque on the top, Thirupparankunram	Portable security cabin.
5	Rock cut cave and inscriptions on the southern side of Tiruparankunram Rock, Thirupparankunram.	
6	Airavateswarar temple, Darasuram	Provided Stone benches, Cultural Notice Boards, RO Drinking water kiosk, stone revetment.
7.	Vellore Fort, Vellore	Granite stone pathway towards Museum and interlock pathway at Periyar park
8.	Kailasanatha temple, Kanchipuram	Stone flooring pathway
9.	Apathsahayeswara Temple, Thenneri	Stone flooring pathway
10.	Chennaraya Perumal Temple (adhiyamankottai), Dharmapuri.	Stone flooring pathway
11.	Narasimhaswamy temple and Ranganatha Swamy temple, Namakal	Providing of Hand rails

2025-26

S. No.	Name of Monument/ site	Development works done including beautification undertaken
1	Erumbeeswarar Temple in Thiruverumbur.	Basic amenities like drinking water facilities, hand rails to the steps leading to the monument located at the hill top.
2	Rock-cut Siva Temple (Pallava 8 th century A.D.), Malayadippatti.	Provided portable toilet cabin.
3	Cavern with Panchapandava beds on western slope of the hills and similar beds behind the Sikkandar mosque on the top, Thirupparankunram	Portable security cabin.
4	Brihadiswara Temple, GangaikondaCholapuram	Provided Direction sign boards and Cultural Notice Boards
5.	On the Krishnagiri- Two granaries, well for storing ghee, well for storing oil, two temples and an audience chamber, Gingee	Installation of Protection Notice Board and Information Board (Site Plan)
6.	On the Rajagiri – Two Granaries, a magazine, flagstaff, Ranganatha temple, Kamalakanniamman temple and the sacrificial slab in front of it, a big cannon, a treasury and an audience hall, Gingee.	Installation of Cultural Notice Board.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN LADAKH

2333. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the sharp decline in the pass percentage of classes 10 and 12 students of Government schools in Union Territory of Ladakh after the recent transition to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) system and particularly poor due to results in Kargil district;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the factors responsible for this dismal performance;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken or proposes to undertake any detailed study, policy intervention or special resource package to improve academic outcomes in Ladakh's government schools; 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) to (d): Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) exam pattern and competency-based question style differ significantly from the earlier board viz; Jammu & Kashmir board Of School Education (JKBOSE), causing initial difficulty for many students and teachers. Further, Ladakh's short academic year and harsh winters limit learning continuity.

The School Education Department, UT Administration, Ladakh has taken

multiple initiatives in the UT for better results of class 10 & 12, which are as follows:

- Winter Coaching Camps (remedial teaching) being conducted every year from October to February in both Leh and Kargil with residential facilities.
- Well-equipped libraries, laboratories, ICT labs, Astronomy Labs, Full science practical coverage labs established in all Secondary/ Higher Secondary Schools
- Vocational courses have been introduced in all Secondary/ Higher Secondary Schools.
- Establishment of 37 PM SHRI Schools in Ladakh (including 21 in Kargil) with enhanced infrastructure and smart classrooms.
- Appointment of 130 subject-specific contractual lecturers/teachers in Kargil District
- Teacher Training: Orientation training programme conducted for 1,200 secondary/ higher secondary school teachers by CBSE Regional Centre, Chandigarh, in 2024-25 on CBSE question paper patterns and new assessment techniques.
- Pre board exams conducted for the students of class 10th and 12th under CBSE pattern twice in a year.

These endeavors have resulted in the improved performance of the students in class 10th and 12th. The pass percentage has improved from 53% to 73% for class 10th and 44% to 48% for class 12th during 2023-24 to 2024-25.

TEACHER CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

2334. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the extent to which the introduction of teacher capacity building programmes such as National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA), impacted the education sector in the country;
- (b) the extent to which the implementation of digital teaching aids like Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) help in improving pedagogical techniques; and
- (c) the details of collaboration with State Governments, educational institutions and international bodies to modernize the teaching and training curriculum for middle school teachers?

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

(a) and (b): The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched a National Mission to improve learning outcomes through an Integrated Teacher Training Programme called NISHTHA – National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha. NISHTHA online was launched using DIKSHA platform in October, 2020, which offers structured digital courses comprising videos, reading material, reflective activities and self-assessment tools, including

modules related to the use of ICT in teaching, learning and assessment. The platform supports teachers in improving pedagogical techniques through access to on-demand digital content, lesson plans, interactive materials and dashboards. NISHTHA training has been extended to secondary stage teachers in 2021-22. NISHTHA also caters to Foundational Literacy and Numeracy and Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) for training of master trainers. Till date, cumulatively over 63 lakh teachers and school heads across all States/UTs and central organisations have undergone Continuous Professional Development through NISHTHA.

Under PM e-VIDYA programme, which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education, Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) was launched in 2017 for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs along with QR coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades (One Nation, One Digital platform). For teachers, DIKSHA contains lesson plans, worksheets and activities, to create enjoyable classroom experiences. Teachers have access to interactive and engaging teaching materials; can share best practices with other teachers to explain difficult concepts to students; join courses to further professional development, etc.

(c): Strengthening of teacher training/education programmes of States/UTs is supported under the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha in alignment with the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020. These include strengthening of physical infrastructure in Teacher

Education Institutions (TEIs); support to State Councils of Educational Research and Trainings (SCERTs) so that they can effectively and efficiently carry out quality teacher education, research and develop state-specific curriculum framework, as a follow up to the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF SE); capacity building of District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) functionaries; continuous academic support to schools through BRC/CRC etc.

Financial provision is also provided under this scheme as per state specific proposals for in-service training of teachers, school Heads, subject teachers, resource persons, master trainers, Education Administrators, Teachers Educators, key resource persons, induction training of newly recruited teachers including those in rural and remote areas at elementary and secondary levels through SCERTs and DIETs, as the nodal agencies.

The Government has decided to develop all functional District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) into Centers of Excellence under the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha in a phased manner starting from FY 2023-24. Based on proposals submitted by States/UTs, so far the Government has approved upgradation of 125 DIETs for the FY 2023-24 and upgradation of 121 DIETs for the FY 2025-26.

Further, in terms of NEP, 2020, the Government has released a Guiding Document on the National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) and Bluebook on the National Mission for Mentoring (NMM). NPST defines competencies of teachers at different stages/levels. The Bluebook on NMM

contains the various modalities for mentoring of schoolteachers for enhancing their capacity building.

In terms of recommendations of NEP 2020, NCTE has notified ITEP, a 4-year integrated dual major bachelor degree in Education as well as a specialized subject in arts, science, physical education etc. The aim is to develop passionate, motivated, qualified, professionally trained, and well-prepared teachers. Admission for the ITEP is carried out by the National Testing Agency (NTA) through the National Common Entrance Test (NCET), which was last held on 29th April, 2025.

IMPACT OF SOAR INITIATIVE

2335. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the details of the features and implementation status of the Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR) initiative;
- (b) the total number of students and teachers trained under the said scheme so far;
- (c) the progress made under the Drone Didi scheme, including the number of women trained in drone operations; and
- (d) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of the said schemes on employability and future skills and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): The Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR) programme is a structured skill development initiative designed to build personal, professional and workplace readiness among learners. It strengthens essential competencies such as communication, critical thinking, digital literacy and behavioural skills through curated modules, guided learning and practical engagement. The programme equips participants with the confidence and capabilities needed to perform effectively in technology-driven work environments and supports their progression across diverse career pathways. Under the SOAR initiative, multiple courses have been launched in collaboration with leading industry partners such as Microsoft, HCL Technologies and NASSCOM to build AI awareness, foundational readiness and educator capability.

(b): Under the SOAR initiative, AI-readiness courses are being delivered in partnership with Microsoft, HCL Technologies and NASSCOM to equip students and educators with foundational and applied AI skills.

The total number of students and teachers trained under the said scheme so far;

SOAR Coursewise details as on 7th Dec 2025			
Content Provider	Course Name	Enrolled	Certified
Microsoft	SOAR - AI to Acquire	6,359	780
	SOAR - AI for Educators	9,926	930
	SOAR - AI to Aspire	8,084	1310
	SOAR - AI to be Aware	28,154	3,567
HCL Technologies Ltd	SOAR - AI to Aspire	17,472	997

	SOAR - AI to Acquire	8,544	531
	SOAR - AI for Educator	7,544	571
	SOAR - AI to be Aware	31,564	2,778
NASSCOM	SOAR - AI to Acquire	3,207	147
	SOAR - AI to be Aware	8,196	441
	SOAR - AI to Aspire	3,195	98
	SOAR – AI for Educator	2,241	101

(c): The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare implements 'Namo Drone Didi' scheme with an objective to promote advance technology in agriculture for improved efficiency, enhanced crop yield & reduced cost of operation and to empower SHGs as drone service providers for increasing their income and providing livelihood support to them.

Further, this Ministry also conduct training in drone-related job roles under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY4.0). The progress made in the drone-related job roles under PMKVY 4.0, including the number of women trained in drone operations, is as follows:

Job Role Name	No. of candidates Trained/oriented		Total
	Female	Male	
Drone Manufacturing and Assembly Technician	2,576	5,532	8,108
Drone Operator - Multi Rotor	18	169	187
Drone Service Technician	7,229	7,337	14,566
Kisan Drone Operator	1,185	1,724	2,909

(d): The Government undertakes periodic reviews of AI and drone-related skilling initiatives under the Skill India Mission, assessing enrolment, certification,

placement, self-employment outcomes and employer feedback to gauge their effectiveness in strengthening employability and future skills. These reviews support continuous curriculum updates, industry collaboration and improvements in implementation modalities, ensuring that SOAR and drone-related programmes remain aligned with evolving technology trends and labour-market requirements. The effectiveness of broader skill development schemes is also evaluated through MIS-based monitoring, third-party assessments and beneficiary feedback. The Impact Evaluation of PMKVY 2.0 reported a measurable rise in employment for Short-Term Training candidates—including a nine-percentage-point increase—higher monthly incomes and strong satisfaction with training quality. Under Recognition of Prior Learning, 78% of beneficiaries continued working in their certified trade and reported an average 25% increase in income. These findings guide ongoing refinements in the design and delivery of skill development programmes.

STATUS OF UPGRADATION OF INSTITUTES UNDER CBSP SCHEME

2336. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

- (a) the progress made in training and certification under the Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP) scheme during 2014–2025 in the country especially in Maharashtra;
- (b) the status of expansion and upgradation of Institutes of Hotel Management (IHM), Food Craft Institutes (FCI), Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) campuses and other training institutions supported by the Government across the country, including those benefitting in Maharashtra's tourism ecosystem;
- (c) whether the India International Trade Fair (IITF) certification programme and responsible tourism initiatives such as Paryatan Mitra and Paryatan Didi have improved the availability of trained local tourist guide facilitators, especially in heritage, spiritual and eco- tourism circuits across the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (d) the details of collaborations with leading hospitality and tourism industry chains to improve hands-on training, apprenticeships and job placements for students; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken to further strengthen skill development and capacity-building avenues to boost tourism-driven employment and entrepreneurship?

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

- (a): The Ministry of Tourism has put in place “Capacity Building for Service Providers” (CBSP) scheme to provide education, training and certification to the

tourism service providers covering different stakeholders & aspects of Hospitality and Tourism sector, thus increasing the employability of service providers. State-wise number of persons trained/certified including Maharashtra under this scheme from FY 2014-15 to FY 2024-25 is at **Statement**.

(b): The Budget Provision for the scheme “Assistance to IHMs/ FCIs/ IITTM/ NCHMCT/ ICI etc.” for year 2025-26 stands at Rs.35 crore. This scheme provides financial assistance to Institutes of Hotel Management (IHM), Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), Food Craft Institutes (FCI), etc in the country including Maharashtra.

This assistance is basically used for setting up of new institutes, upgradation of infrastructure such as construction of hostels, modernization of laboratories, purchasing of equipments, furniture, computers, etc.

(c): The Ministry through a digital initiative conducts Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF) and Incredible India Tourist Guide (IITG) certification Programme. These programs aim at creating an online learning platform with an objective of creating a pool of well trained and professional Tourist Facilitators and Guides. As on date there are certified 5311 IITF and 2756 IITG working pan India, including the heritage, spiritual and eco-tourism circuits across the country.

The Ministry has also launched a National Responsible Tourism initiative by the name of Paryatan Mitra/ Paryatan Didi. This initiative aims to elevate the overall experience of tourists. This programme was launched in 2024 and since then around 4300 people have been trained including Pali Lok Sabha

constituency.

(d) and (e): To strengthen skill development, capacity-building avenues, boost tourism-driven employment and entrepreneurship, the Ministry of Tourism facilitated signing of 70 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the 10 leading Hospitality and Tourism Industry chains in India and 21 Central Institutes of Hotel Management (CIHMs) under its purview. These MOUs focus on student engagement, faculty development, short-term tourism and hospitality skilling education and institutional & infrastructural development.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise number of persons trained/certified under CBSP Scheme from FY 2014-15 to FY 2024-25.

S. no	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018 -19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	931	220	0	0	0	58	0	63	0	0	174	1446
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	780	180	143	236	210	363	0	152	120	0	2184
3	Assam	1209	1222	733	72	334	389	109	185	375	493	1155	6276
4	Bihar	1126	903	494	25	135	471	343	210	134	123	1179	5143
5	Chandigarh	1906	2034	1431	0	89	0	25	0	468	112	0	6065
6	Chattisgarh	400	0	0	0	30	115	49	79	67	30	265	1035
7	Delhi	15909	5858	2299	1095	2113	2634	85	210	79	373	1622	32277
8	Goa	1912	2269	597	0	33	60	0	0	0	30	0	4901
9	Gujrat	965	1129	370	25	28	96	25	660	264	0	142	3704
10	Haryana	3215	3118	1319	0	590	725	266	473	900	636	2591	13833
11	Himachal Pradesh	1859	1843	1300	254	740	532	383	754	488	315	5409	13877
12	UT of J&K	2131	3012	811	389	1293	1033	1108	1054	1309	1096	11753	24989
13	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	32	143	224	86	240	1600	2325

14	Karnataka	9672	7626	2413	43	397	976	279	350	203	343	1908	2421 0
15	Kerala	1353 5	1186 4	2622	3909	5566	8809	753	150 0	58	153	240	4900 9
16	Madhya Pradesh	6551	6064	6517	2966	4151	6079	1929	528 9	4727	6838	9429	6054 0
17	Maharastra	2491	2328	1400	328	1106	722	153	110	647	420	6487	1619 2
18	Meghalaya	957	797	259	87	310	136	313	212	202	171	207	3651
19	Manipur	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	743	1093
20	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	0	834	0	47	1541
21	Odisha	3016	5041	3007	125	2444	952	881	656	441	270	1130	1796 3
22	Puducherry	150	105	47	0	0	0	0	0	67	60	0	429
23	Punjab	2346	5881	2174	441	1753	1690	675	101 3	1012	1337	4276	2259 8
24	Rajasthan	2206	2555	1044	123	442	471	226	144	593	1453	5517	1477 4
25	Sikkim	50	180	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	410
26	Tamil nadu	3361	3385	1258	2248	2542	2726	2267	253 8	3137	3644	2324	2943 0
27	Telengana	1924	2163	2398	1643	2104	652	210	417	546	725	3525	1630 7
28	Uttar Pradesh	2063	3000	1451	510	1222	1670	320	472 9	3418	3368	16914	3866 5
29	Uttarakhand	7114	7648	3183	2187	529	842	399	871	1116	1361	3929	2917 9
30	West Bengal	1533	1097	1048	38	425	378	0	142	251	226	6804	1194 2
31	UT of Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	151	0	0	0	272
32	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	216	431	714
	Total	8888 2	8212 2	3853 5	1665 1	28612	3245 8	1208 5	220 34	21641	24153	89801	4569 74

Source: Ministry of Tourism

एसएनए स्पर्श

2337. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पेंशन प्रशासन प्रणाली (रक्षा) के अंतर्गत एकल नोडल एजेंसी 'एसएनए स्पर्श' को शुरू करने का उद्देश्य क्या है;
- (ख) भुगतानों का समय पर जारी होना सुनिश्चित करने में यह कितनी उपयोगी है;
- (ग) क्या एसएनए स्पर्श से राज्यों को केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (सीएसएस) के लिए सरकार द्वारा जारी निधि का उपयोग करने में सहायता मिलने की संभावना है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस प्रणाली में कितनी योजनाएं शामिल की गई हैं और कुल कितने लेनदेन हुए हैं;
- (ङ) क्या ट्रेजरी सिंगल अकाउंट (टीएसए), सिंगल नोडल एजेंसी (एसएनए), सेन्ट्रल नोडल एजेंसी (सीएनए) और एसएनए स्पर्श जैसी प्रणालियों के कार्यान्वयन से निधि प्रवाह तंत्र में सुधार हुआ है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (च): पेंशन प्रशासन प्रणाली - रक्षा (स्पर्श) अक्टूबर 2020 में शुरू की गई थी। यह एक 'डिजिटल इंडिया' पहल है जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में रहने वाले सशस्त्र बल कर्मियों और रक्षा नागरिकों को पेंशन स्वीकृत करने और वितरित करने सहित रक्षा पेंशन के प्रबंधन के लिए एक व्यापक, पारदर्शी और कारगर समाधान प्रदान करना है। कुल 34.08 लाख रक्षा पेंशनभोगियों में से लगभग 31.69 लाख को रक्षा (स्पर्श) में पंजीकृत किया जा चुका है।

एसएनए-स्पर्श केंद्र और राज्य द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के तहत आरबीआई के पीएफएमएस-स्टेट एफएमआईएस-ई-कुबेर के एकीकृत नेटवर्क के माध्यम से केंद्र और राज्य दोनों की समेकित निधियों से उचित समय पर निधि के प्रवाह को सक्षम बनाता है। एसएनए-स्पर्श योजना

शुरू करने का उद्देश्य राज्यों को केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (सीएसएस) निधियों के प्रवाह में पारदर्शिता बढ़ाना और उनके उपयोग की बेहतर निगरानी करना है। इसका उद्देश्य भारत की समेकित निधि और राज्यों की समेकित निधि के बाहर सीएसएस निधियों के प्रवाह को समाप्त करना भी है, जिससे सरकार की उधारी लागत कम हो। एसएनए स्पर्श ने राज्य कोषागारों द्वारा सीएसएस कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (आईए) को सीएसएस निधियों के केंद्र और राज्य के हिस्से के हस्तांतरण में होने वाली देरी को समाप्त कर दिया है। इस मॉडल के तहत धनराशि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा सीधे लाभार्थियों और विक्रेताओं के बैंक खातों में जारी की जाती है।

वर्तमान में, 31 राज्यों/ विधानसभा वाले केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों (यूटी) में 48 सीएसएस की 1744 एसएलएस को एसएनए स्पर्श में पंजीकृत किया गया है। इसके अलावा, 2025-26 में, 1,07,918 करोड़ रुपये की मातृ स्वीकृति जारी की गई है और एसएनए-स्पर्श के माध्यम से विभिन्न सीएसएस के तहत 9 दिसंबर, 2025 तक केंद्र के हिस्से का कुल 36,995 करोड़ रुपये जारी किया गया है। एसएनए स्पर्श, केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी (सीएनए) मॉडल और ट्रेजरी सिंगल अकाउंट (टीएसए) ने पारदर्शिता बढ़ाकर, प्रवाह को कम करके और केंद्र तथा राज्य की समेकित निधियों से समय पर निधियां जारी करने की सुविधा प्रदान करके केंद्र प्रायोजित और केंद्रीय क्षेत्रक योजनाओं के तहत निधियों के प्रवाह में सुधार किया है, जिससे नकदी प्रबंधन बेहतर हुआ है।

REGIONAL DISPARITY IN CSR SPENDING

2338. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that despite Uttar Pradesh having the highest population, it receives disproportionately lower Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds compared to industrialised States like Maharashtra and Gujarat;

- (b) if so, the specific reasons for this regional skew and the steps taken by the Government to encourage corporate sector to invest CSR funds in "Aspirational Districts" and rural constituencies; and
- (c) the data of total CSR expenditure incurred in Uttar Pradesh, during the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, district-wise/sector-wise (Health, Education and Rural Development)?

**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): As per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor CSR activities of the company based on the recommendation of its CSR Committee. The Government does not issue any specific direction to the companies to spend in any particular area/activity. The CSR framework is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR activities annually in the MCA21 registry. All data related to CSR 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, state-wise CSR expenditure in India and district-wise and sector-wise CSR expenditure in Uttar Pradesh for the financial year 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I, II and III** respectively. The disclosures related to CSR expenditure are reported in the CSR Annual Report to be filed with their annual filing of returns. Vide General Circular No. 06/2025 dated

17.10.2025, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has allowed all companies to complete their annual filings pertaining to FY 2024-25 till 31st December, 2025. Therefore, companies have time to file the details related to their CSR expenditure pertaining to financial year 2024-25 upto 31st December, 2025.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise CSR expenditure in India for FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S. No.	States/ UTs	FY 2023-24
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Island	3.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,129.75
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.57
4.	Assam	488.62
5.	Bihar	260.53
6.	Chandigarh	113.31
7.	Chhattisgarh	422.73
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	30.17
9.	Delhi	1,949.95
10.	Goa	85.79
11.	Gujarat	2,707.54
12.	Haryana	816.95
13.	Himachal Pradesh	148.59
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	98.54
15.	Jharkhand	414.63
16.	Karnataka	2,254.88
17.	Kerala	387.91
18.	Lakshadweep	0.36
19.	Leh & Ladakh	30.41
20.	Madhya Pradesh	600.47
21.	Maharashtra	6,065.95
22.	Manipur	83.19
23.	Meghalaya	30.94
24.	Mizoram	4.48
25.	Nagaland	15.41
26.	Odisha	1,389.39
27.	Puducherry	32.68

28.	Punjab	351.89
29.	Rajasthan	1,145.67
30.	Sikkim	41.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,968.76
32.	Telangana	1,054.92
33.	Tripura	9.45
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,545.01
35.	Uttarakhand	360.76
36.	West Bengal	862.57
37.	PAN India*	6,960.21
38.	Other Centralized Funds	1,000.83
39.	NEC/Not Mentioned*	1.06
Total		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.

STATEMENT-II

District-wise CSR expenditure in Uttar Pradesh for FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

Sr. No.	Districts	FY 2023-24
1.	Agra	23.16
2.	Aligarh	10.12
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	5.68
4.	Amethi	0.04
5.	Amroha	1.57
6.	Auraiya	4.03
7.	Ayodhya	37.98
8.	Azamgarh	3.40
9.	Baghpat	10.37
10.	Bahraich	17.29
11.	Ballia	8.23
12.	Balrampur	3.89
13.	Banda	2.07
14.	Bara Banki	5.90
15.	Bareilly	12.35
16.	Basti	2.09

17.	Bhadohi	3.09
18.	Bijnor	5.07
19.	Budaun	3.43
20.	Bulandshahr	19.92
21.	Chandauli	4.55
22.	Chitrakoot	8.88
23.	Deoria	2.05
24.	Etah	-
25.	Etawah	0.72
26.	Farrukhabad	0.51
27.	Fatehpur	6.72
28.	Firozabad	6.21
29.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	217.07
30.	Ghaziabad	73.91
31.	Ghazipur	2.36
32.	Gonda	15.00
33.	Gorakhpur	11.51
34.	Hamirpur	36.72
35.	Hapur	0.04
36.	Hardoi	58.71
37.	Hathras	3.36
38.	Jalaun	-
39.	Jaunpur	7.18
40.	Jhansi	7.62
41.	Kannauj	0.29
42.	Kanpur Dehat	3.62
43.	Kanpur Nagar	-
44.	Kasganj	-
45.	Kaushambi	4.14
46.	Kheri	2.52
47.	Kushinagar	0.54
48.	Lalitpur	5.25
49.	Lucknow	90.04
50.	Mahoba	1.66
51.	Mahrajganj	1.83
52.	Mainpuri	1.63
53.	Mathura	130.43

54.	Mau	0.67
55.	Meerut	17.13
56.	Mirzapur	6.66
57.	Moradabad	5.41
58.	Muzaffarnagar	21.17
59.	Pilibhit	2.23
60.	Pratapgarh	5.27
61.	Prayagraj	13.59
62.	Rae Bareli	14.47
63.	Rampur	2.59
64.	Saharanpur	25.46
65.	Sambhal	-
66.	Sant Kabir Nagar	0.11
67.	Shahjahanpur	12.23
68.	Shamli	0.08
69.	Shrawasti	4.44
70.	Siddharthnagar	6.97
71.	Sitapur	8.16
72.	Sonbhadra	52.81
73.	Sultanpur	14.72
74.	Unnao	3.47
75.	Varanasi	221.95
76.	District not classified elsewhere	220.66
	Total	1,545.01

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

STATEMENT-III

Development sector-wise CSR expenditure in Uttar Pradesh for FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

Sr. No.	CSR Development Sector	FY 2023-24
1.	Agro forestry	2.57
2.	Animal welfare	51.42
3.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	0.14
4.	Art and culture	20.59
5.	Conservation of natural resources	10.78
6.	Education	492.36
7.	Environmental sustainability	140.67

8.	Gender equality	24.77
9.	Health care	322.76
10.	Livelihood enhancement projects	44.17
11.	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	72.97
12.	Rural development projects	146.44
13.	Safe drinking water	54.04
14.	Sanitation	31.06
15.	Senior Citizens Welfare	8.56
16.	Setting up homes and hostels for women	3.04
17.	Setting up orphanage	0.57
18.	Slum area development	4.58
19.	Socio-economic equalities	3.45
20.	Special education	13.84
21.	Technology incubators	0.08
22.	Training to promote sports	9.29
23.	Vocational skills	52.26
24.	Women empowerment	31.71
25.	NEC/Not mentioned*	2.90
	Total	1,545.01

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

*Companies did not specify the names of Sector where projects were undertaken.

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS TARGETS

2339. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

SHRI BHAJAN LAL JATAV:

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

- (a) the percentage of the current Air Quality Index (AQI) improvement plan actually implemented in view of the fact that the country's AQI has been continuously rising over the last three years;
- (b) the details of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards targets for 2025-

- 26, the details of cities where PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ levels have been met along with the cities where standards have not been met;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) since 2019, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that nearly two-thirds of cities monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) have moderate or worse rating of Air Quality Index (AQI);
- (e) whether the Government is aware of reports revealing that independent monitors indicate more severe AQI levels than Government-operated monitors.
- (f) the reasons for the number AQI monitoring stations being significantly lower as compared to international standards; and
- (g) the time by which the real-time data collection for identifying pollution sources is likely to become fully automated?

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

(a) to (g): Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 and it is a long-term, time-bound, national-level strategy to address air pollution in 130 non-attainment and million plus cities/urban agglomeration in 24 States/UTs. City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared by all 130 cities under NCAP to implement air quality improvement measures in respective cities. These plans target air pollution

sources like soil & road dust, vehicular emissions, waste burning, Construction and Demolition activities and industrial pollution.

Focused actions by 130 cities under NCAP have shown positive results with 103 cities showing reduction in PM_{10} concentration in 2024-25 with respect to 2017-18, 64 cities have shown reduction in PM_{10} levels by more than 20% with respect to base year 2017-18 and 25 of these cities have achieved a reduction of more than 40%. A total of 22 Cities have met NAAQS and have PM_{10} Concentrations less than $60 \mu g/m^3$.

Further, National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) have been notified for 12 pollutants in 2009 under the Environmental Protection Rules, 1986 to protect public health and environment from air pollution.

In 2022, out of 134 cities for which AQI was disseminated, 124 cities showed more good days ($AQI \leq 200$). Similarly, in 2023, out of 191 such cities, 189 cities showed more good days ($AQI \leq 200$). In 2024, out of 231 cities, 228 cities showed more good days ($AQI \leq 200$).

State- wise details of funds allocated, released and utilised under NCAP are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Further, the programme emphasises the mobilisation of resources through convergence of various schemes of Central & State Governments such as Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), AMRUT, Smart City Mission, PM e-Bus Sewa, PM E-DRIVE, SATAT, and Nagar Van Yojana, as well as resources of State Govts. / UT administrations, Municipal Corporations and other developmental authorities.

The AQI in the country is generated through Continuous Ambient Air

Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) which are equipped with state of art reference-grade systems, delivering continuous and near real-time data. The real-time measurements from these systems are also indispensable being accurate and scientifically robust air-quality data for Air Quality Index (AQI) reporting. These monitoring systems provide accurate, traceable, and reliable data, which is essential for compliance assessment under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), for scientifically credible trend analysis and for regulatory purposes.

At present, air quality data generation using any technology other than the specified in National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), 2009 is not used for regulatory purpose as its accuracy, linearity, reliability, and long-term performance are not yet fully established. Therefore, the data from these sensors may have a degree of error/uncertainty.

Concerned State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees install Monitoring Stations to collect ambient air quality, in line with the criteria issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). At present, ambient air quality monitoring is carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in 583 cities across the country. Ambient air quality data collected or authenticated by CPCB and SPCB/PCC is only recognised and disseminated to public.

Total 1597 air quality monitoring stations (CAAQMS and NAMP stations) are present across 583 cities, under which, 562 are Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) and 1035 are Manual stations.

Presently Air Quality Index (AQI) is disseminated on real-time basis in more than 250 cities. A centralised air quality portal and mobile app-SAMEER is functional for tracking and dissemination of near real time air quality data and hourly Air Quality Index to the public. CPCB issues a daily bulletin at 04:00 PM comprising AQI of various cities in the country. SAMEER app also serves as a grievance redressal mechanism which allows the citizens to report pollution related complaints for quick resolution by the concerned agencies. Further, air quality monitoring data is also made available by respective SPCBs/PCCs on their websites.

STATEMENT

Details of State-wise allocation, release and Utilisation of funds under NCAP for FY 2019-20 to 2025-26

(Rs. in crore)

S. no.	State	Allocation	Released	Utilisation
1	Andhra Pradesh	734.9	407.25	215.84
2	Assam	156.52	108.72	64.26
3	Bihar	870.13	380.17	291.95
4	Chandigarh	55.2	43.37	31.17
5	Chhattisgarh	427.74	302.95	201.04
6	Delhi	103.3	81.36	14.1
7	Gujarat	1533	1282.98	1065.42
8	Haryana	182	107.14	49.87
9	Himachal Pradesh	29.43	22.84	16.93
10	Jammu & Kashmir	278.14	188	58.53
11	Jharkhand	604	279.44	184.52

12	Karnataka	1210.6	625.93	472.39
13	Madhya Pradesh	1234.52	834.65	659.42
14	Maharashtra	3334.03	1794.85	1439.68
15	Meghalaya	12.16	12.16	6.41
16	Nagaland	31.13	31.13	18.34
17	Odisha	195.8	107.54	77.07
18	Punjab	542.7	351.69	234.9
19	Rajasthan	1151.17	687.45	589.08
20	Tamilnadu	903.7	655.15	550.46
21	Telangana	906.05	739.67	529.67
22	Uttar Pradesh	3799.3	2941.16	2245.78
23	Uttarakhand	148.4	102.97	65.38
24	West Bengal	1685.24	1326.87	920.64
	Total	20129.16	13415.43	10002.85

AUDIT OF SPORTS BODIES

2340. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) whether there is any plan of the Government to take control of big sports bodies such as Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), All India Football Federation (AIFF) etc. for their proper and smooth functioning, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to conduct Audit of the said big sports bodies in future, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): National Sports Federations (NSFs), including the All India Football Federation (AIFF), are voluntary bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 / Trusts Act / Companies Act. The Government recognizes NSFs as per the procedure laid down in the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 (Sports Code) and subsequent guidelines issued from time to time. The Sports Code mandates the NSFs to follow healthy management practices, accountability, transparency, impartial and transparent selection procedures, age and tenure restrictions of office bearers, basic universal principles of good governance in sports, proper accounting procedures, prevention of age fraud & sexual harassment of women, and holding of elections as per model election guidelines. Further, Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) is not recognised as a National Sports Federation (NSF).

(c): The accounts of the NSFs receiving grant of more than Rs. 1.00 crore in a year are subject to audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

SBI PROJECTIONS ON IMPACT OF LABOUR CODES

2341. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government accepts that SBI's estimate of a Rs. 75,000-crore consumption boost from the new labour codes is purely theoretical and if so,

whether any independent impact study has been conducted by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has credible evidence to support the assumption that 20 per cent of informal workers are likely to shift to formal employment, despite the persistent failure of past formalisation efforts and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government admits that unemployment cannot fall by 1.3 per cent when several States have yet to fully notify labour code rules and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps are planned by the Government;

(e) whether safeguards exist to prevent employers from evading compliance through contractualisation, outsourcing or pushing workers back into informal arrangements and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has assessed the compliance burden on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and small establishments and if so, the measures proposed by the Government to ensure that the labour codes do not escalate costs or trigger job losses?

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): Reforms in labour laws are an on-going process to update the legislative as well as governance system to address the need of the hour so as

to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario. The four Labour Codes have provisions for reducing compliance burden and enabling flexible, modern work arrangements thereby facilitating employment, skilling and industrial growth; reaffirming the Government's commitment to a pro-worker, pro-women, pro-youth and pro-employment labour ecosystem.

(c) to (e): The four Labour Codes came into force with effect from 21.11.2025. The Codes provide for reducing compliance burden and enabling flexible, modern work arrangements thereby boosting employment, skilling and industry growth, reaffirming the Government's commitment to a pro-worker, pro-women, pro-youth and pro-employment labour ecosystem.

The Labour Codes strengthen the protection available to workers, including unorganized workers in terms of statutory minimum wage, social security and healthcare of workers. The provision of Fixed Term Employment (FTE) has been introduced in the Industrial Relations Code 2020, allowing engagement of workers for a specified duration. Such workers are entitled to all benefits, at par with permanent employees performing similar work. This provision is expected to reduce contractualization, increase employability and meet workers' aspirations. They are eligible for gratuity after just one year, instead of five years.

The Code on Wages, 2019 provides for a statutory right for payment of minimum wages for all employees and extends applicability of minimum wages to all employees in all sectors covering both organised and unorganised.

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 provides for provisions related to safety, health and working conditions of these workers. The Code also mandates every employer to issue appointment letters to all employees which will further enhance formalisation.

Further, the Code on Social Security, 2020 aims to extend social security benefits to all workers both in the organised and unorganized sectors.

Besides, the National Career Service (NCS) and a national database of unorganised workers on e-Shram portal of Ministry of Labour and Employment are in place to bridge the supply-demand in labour market through convergence of various stakeholders employers, job-seekers, skilling services and registration respectively.

The NCS Portal is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

Labour is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India, therefore, the Centre and the States have separate enforcement machinery to oversee compliance and ensure effective implementation of labour laws in their respective sphere.

(f): One of the central aims of the Labour Codes is to simplify and streamline regulatory processes through rationalised thresholds leveraging technology thorough digitised forms, registers & returns, transparency in enhancement and decriminalisation of offences etc. The Codes create a balanced environment for enterprises to create employment opportunities for workers to benefit from fair

wages, dignity, and social protection.

DIGITAL MARKET REGULATIONS

2342. SHRI ARUP CHAKRABORTY:

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

- (a) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen the competition framework after the anti-competition actions by the European Union and the US Department of Justice against Google and Meta respectively;
- (b) the manner in which the Government is planning to align India's digital market regulations with global standards to improve enforcement mechanisms against monopolistic practices by foreign tech firms;
- (c) the specific measures taken/being taken by the Government to protect Indian digital platforms from potential anti-competitive actions by dominant global tech companies; and
- (d) the timeline set for regulatory review and enforcement?

**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 Competition Commission of India (CCI) is empowered under the Competition Act, 2002 to inquire into anti-competitive conduct by enterprises, including large technology firms. CCI inquires into conduct that may amount to anti-competitive agreement under Section 3 or an abuse of dominance under Section 4. Through its enforcement actions across sectors, including digital

markets, the CCI ensures that markets remain competitive and contestable. The CCI has taken cognizance of alleged anti-competitive practices by big tech firms including major global tech firms and ordered investigation and where violations were established imposed monetary penalties along with cease-and-desist orders and other remedies.

Further, to address challenges in digital markets, the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2023 introduced key reforms that empower the Competition Commission of India (CCI) to effectively regulate such markets by introducing inter-alia, a ₹2,000 crore Deal Value Threshold along with the Substantial Business Operations in India (SBOI) criterion to capture high-value digital market transactions that previously were not within the purview; settlement and commitment mechanisms for faster case resolution; inclusion of hub-and-spoke facilitators within cartel provisions; global-turnover-based proportional penalties.

In addition, the review of legislation, rules and regulation is a continuous process and based on the recommendations, suggestions, and learning outcomes, the Government undertakes appropriate measures to amend the same from time to time to meet emerging requirements, following due stakeholder consultation.

ROADMAP TO SUSTAINABLE HOMESTAY TOURISM

2343. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the NITI Aayog's report on "Rethinking Homestays: Navigating Policy Pathways", aims a roadmap for States to harmonies regulations in promoting sustainable growth of tourism and unlock homestays' economic, cultural and entrepreneurial potential; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the specific measures proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the provisions stated in the said report?

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

(a) and (b): Yes. The NITI Aayog's report on "Rethinking Homestays: Navigating Policy Pathways" aims to advance framework that states can adopt to harmonise regulations and establish an inclusive homestay ecosystem, thus promoting sustainable tourism growth.

The best practices are available from this report for States/UTs to adopt. The specific measures proposed in the said Report are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Recommendations Proposed for the Homestay Sector in the Report "Rethinking Homestays: Navigating Policy Pathways".

1. Adopt Best Practices from Across India on Various Components of Regulation:

The current ecosystem for alternative accommodations, particularly homestays, in India operates within a diverse regulatory landscape where states have tailored frameworks to balance operational ease with governance. Many states have simplified registration processes and introduced policy incentives to

drive homestay growth while ensuring compliance.

For instance, Goa has significantly reduced bureaucratic hurdles by requiring only three essential documents—proof of ownership, applicant identification, and GST registration (if applicable)—for homestay registration. The state also offers a seamless digital registration and renewal process through a single online portal, with a five-year validity period for registration and no additional documentation required for renewal.

Kerala follows a structured yet efficient verification process through a quorum-based assessment. A team of four out of six designated officials, including the District Tourism Officer, inspects the property and issues the necessary NOCs.

For classification of homestays, Chhattisgarh offers functional classification with various categories such as heritage, urban, village/forest, and tribal homestays with concomitant flexibility regarding amenities to be provided.

In Delhi, under the National Capital Territory (Incredible India) Bed and Breakfast Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act of 2007, classifies B&Bs as residential units. This provision allows operators to benefit from lower power, water, and property tax rates, along with deemed registration under the Incredible India B&B guidelines.

Other states have also integrated the convergence of their respective homestay incentives into broader policy initiatives. Meghalaya offers operators the opportunity to combine subsidies for national and state policies whereas Gujarat allows operators to reap benefits from their state solar mission and other

policies, thereby fostering growth in the sector. Maharashtra has introduced a zone-based classification system for tourism projects, linking incentives to the property's location to promote balanced regional development. Meanwhile, Uttarakhand follows a structured, phase-wise incentive program tailored to the needs of both hilly and plain regions, ensuring equitable growth across the state.

Further, to advance sustainable and responsible tourism, Kerala introduced the Responsible Tourism Mission in 2008 which aspires to foster better economic benefits and the well-being of local people and communities. Its key aspects are conserving natural and cultural heritage and preserving the world's diversity. Goa also prioritises regenerative tourism through the Tourism Master Plan as well as the Homestay and B&B Policy, to revive ecosystems, communities, and cultures, and build a sustainable ecosystem.

2. Take concrete steps towards creating a model policy framework for homestays:

Building on these successful practices, it is proposed to have a model policy framework that states may adopt to harmonize regulations and establish a more resilient and inclusive ecosystem for homestays. This framework incorporates key components designed to simplify processes, encourage wider participation, and promote sustainable tourism growth.

2.1 Ease of Doing Business:

a. **Registration and Renewal:** The registration process may be streamlined, requiring only essential documents such as ownership proof, applicant identification, and GST registration (if applicable, depending on the threshold).

For renewal, the concerned establishment's renewal application may be processed upon payment of the requisite fee, with no additional documentation required. The focus may be placed on reducing bureaucratic hurdles and eliminating unnecessary steps.

b. **Establish a Single-window Clearance System for Homestay Registration:** A unified, digital platform may be established to integrate approvals across key departments, including tourism, panchayats, revenue, and utilities, to streamline processes and minimize delays. Provisional registration certificates may be issued before verification, allowing homestays to commence operations while necessary inspections are conducted. Further, interdepartmental coordination may be strengthened to facilitate a smooth and efficient registration process.

c. **Proportionate Registration Fees:** Fees and compliance requirements may be reasonable and proportionate to the size and category of the homestay, ensuring the financial viability of smaller operators.

d. **Facilitate Processing:** Application disposal timelines may be capped at 30 days, ensuring prompt registration and renewal processing, thereby improving service delivery and reducing delays. Additionally, if the concerned Tourism Department fails to communicate a decision within the stipulated time frame, the application may be automatically deemed approved to prevent unnecessary administrative bottlenecks.

e. **Establish Central Nodal Agency:** Establish a central nodal agency to streamline communication across departments and facilitate coordination between various stakeholders to ensure a unified approach to policy

implementation, marketing, and resource allocation.

2.2 Digitalisation for Streamlined Operations of Homestays:

a. **Develop a Digital Portal for Registration and Compliance:** A centralised digital portal may be developed for homestay registration, renewals, and compliance management. The portal may allow operators to submit documents, track applications, and receive policy updates and renewal reminders.

b. **Introduce-Declaration Mechanisms:** To reduce administrative burden and enhance ease of doing business, homestay operators may be permitted to self-declare compliance with essential guidelines through a digital portal while obtaining necessary NOCs and undergoing inspection processes. Further, a randomised inspection mechanism may be introduced to ensure regulatory compliance and reduce administrative overheads.

2.3 Destination Management and Promotion through Homestays:

The policy may emphasise developing and promoting lesser-known destinations by integrating the homestay sector as a key component in diversifying tourism across the state. In addition, a key priority may be creating distinctive, immersive experiences that are inherently linked to each destination's unique character to attract visitors.

a. **Targeted Marketing Campaigns:** Collaborative marketing initiatives and promotional campaigns undertaken by the state government may highlight the unique offerings of underdeveloped regions, with a focus on how homestays can provide authentic, community-driven travel experiences that attract both domestic and international visitors.

The following marketing strategy could be considered:

- i. Collaborations with OTAs, and travel companies to increase visibility and drive bookings for the particular destination, attracting both domestic and international tourists.
 - ii. Engagement with travel influencers and content creators to showcase local experiences, heritage, and immersive stays associated with the particular destination to ensure broader audience reach and engagement.
 - iii. Integration of registered homestays into official marketing channels, including state tourism's website, app, social media platforms, establishments, outlets, printed promotional materials and brochures at travel marts and exhibitions etc.
- b. Experiential Tourism & Community Involvement: State policies may prioritise the development of experiential tourism models, ensuring that visitors have engaging activities—such as guided cultural experiences, workshops, and adventure trails—to ensure homestays provide authentic and enriching tourism experiences in addition to facilitating accommodation.
- c. Anchor Hub and Thematic Circuit Development: State governments may diversify tourism offerings by stimulating demand in key segments through a strategic Anchor Hub and Thematic Circuit development mode. This approach establishes:
- i. Anchor Hubs as key tourist destinations with the potential to offer diverse tourism experiences and serve as gateways to surrounding

regions, with homestays playing a vital role in enhancing the visitor experience.

- ii. Thematic Circuits that connect multiple destinations through homestays based on shared themes such as spiritual, culture, adventure, wellness, ecotourism etc. These circuits should be built around unique experiences, ensuring travellers have a deeper connection to the region.

2.4 Incentives:

a. Destination-Focused Financial Incentive: Financial incentives may be based on promoting tourism at the destination level rather than focusing solely on individual homestay amenities or classifications. This will encourage operators to contribute to regional growth and attract tourists to underserved areas. A tiered incentive approach could be used.

- i. Tier 1 Destinations: Areas with immediate tourism potential should receive top priority for development and promotional support.
- ii. Tier 2 Destinations: Secondary areas with long-term potential should receive phased incentives and marketing support.

b. Non-Financial Incentives:

- i. Project Support Organisations (PSOs): PSOs may be introduced to support homestay operators, particularly in rural or remote regions. These organisations would provide technical assistance, project management expertise, and guidance on best practices to help new homestay operators successfully launch and maintain their

businesses.

- ii. **Residential Utility Classification:** Homestays may be classified as residential units for utility purposes, ensuring access to residential rates for water, electricity, and property taxes. This will enhance the financial sustainability of homestays.
- iii. **Capacity Building:** State Tourism Departments may be encouraged to collaborate with private industry experts to organise capacity-building sessions and Homestay Business Summits. These initiatives may facilitate knowledge exchange, provide networking and collaboration opportunities, and impart best practices from top performing homestays.

2.5 Awareness Generation:

- i. **Information Education Communication (IEC) Campaign:** A national IEC strategy may be launched to raise awareness about homestay registration, compliance guidelines, and available policy benefits.
- ii. **Local Facilitation Centers:** Dedicated facilitation centres may be established, particularly in rural and remote areas, to assist homestay operators with registration, compliance procedures, and access to financial and technical support.

2.6 Creation of Homestay Clusters:

Promote the creation of homestay clusters within communities by leveraging local resources and existing infrastructure to create high-value experiential tourism products. This approach may also prioritise the

sustainability of these clusters by promoting long-term viability through community involvement, environmental stewardship, and economic diversification to ensure that these clusters remain resilient and beneficial for both visitors and host communities.

उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा में पर्यावरण संरक्षण के उपाय

2344. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में वायु, जल और मृदा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने तथा सतत विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण, वनीकरण और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपायों के लिए कदम उठाने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो जिले में चलाए गए कार्यक्रमों, उनके अंतर्गत कवर किए गए क्षेत्र सहित इससे प्राप्त परिणाम का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) से (ग): सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में वनीकरण, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपायों सहित विभिन्न पर्यावरण संरक्षण उपायों का कार्यान्वयन किया है।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू किए गए राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनएसीपी) के अंतर्गत अमरोहा जिले के मानकों को पूरा न करने वाले गजरौला शहर को वायु गुणवत्ता सुधार उपायों को लागू करने हेतु शहर-स्तरीय कार्ययोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन हेतु क्रिटिकल गैप फंडिंग उपलब्ध कराई गई है।

एनसीएपी के तहत वार्षिक कार्य योजना तैयार करने, उसका कार्यान्वयन करने और निगरानी

करने के लिए जिला, मजिस्ट्रेट की अध्यक्षता में जिला-स्तरीय निगरानी एवं कार्यान्वयन समिति गठित की गई है। गजरौला शहर को 7.32 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए गए तथा सड़क निर्माण, सड़क किनारे धूल नियंत्रण उपाय, शहरी हरित क्षेत्र विकास और जन-जागरूकता कार्यक्रम जैसे कार्य किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा शहर ने ठोस कचरे के संग्रहण, परिवहन, वर्गीकरण और जैव-अपघटन, मुख्य सड़कों का पक्का निर्माण, तथा जल छिड़काव जैसी गतिविधियाँ भी की हैं। इसके अलावा केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (यूपीपीसीबी) के साथ मिलकर, अमरोहा जिले के तिगड़ी गंगा घाट पर गंगा नदी के जल की गुणवत्ता तथा गजरौला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भूजल गुणवत्ता की नियमित निगरानी करता है।

आवास व शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय की अमृत योजना के अंतर्गत, अमरोहा शहर में 20.38 करोड़ रुपये की 8 परियोजनाएँ संचालित की गईं, जिनके माध्यम से 18,333 जल के कनेक्शन और 27,300 सीवर/सेप्टेज कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए। अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत जिले में 151.23 करोड़ रुपये की 10 परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनमें 23,585 नए जल के कनेक्शन और 13.20 एकड़ जल निकाय पुनरुद्धार शामिल है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, यूपीपीसीबी अमरोहा जिले की अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी औद्योगिक इकाइयों का नियमित निरीक्षण करता है, जिसके साथ साथ जिला अमरोहा में औद्योगिक प्रदूषण पर नियंत्रण के लिए प्राधिकृत एजेंसियों द्वारा तीसरे पक्षकार के माध्यम से ऑडिट भी किया जाता है। मुख्य उद्योगों में सतत ऑनलाइन उत्सर्जन/प्रदूषक जल निकासी निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) स्थापित है, जिन्हें यूपीपीसीबी द्वारा ऑनलाइन मॉनिटर किया जाता है।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की नगर वन योजना के अंतर्गत अमरोहा जिले में 160 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में नगर वन/नगर वाटिका विकसित करने हेतु 6.4 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। वर्ष 2025 में शहर द्वारा 39.95 लाख पौधे लगाए गए हैं।

इन सभी समन्वित प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप, गजरौला शहर में पीएम 10 स्तर में 32.2% सुधार दर्ज किया गया है—जो वित्तीय वर्ष 2019–20 में $217 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ से घटकर वित्तीय वर्ष 2024–

25 में 146 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ हो गया। इसी प्रकार, एक्यूआई भी वित्तीय वर्ष 2019–20 के 132 से घटकर वित्तीय वर्ष 2024–25 (अक्टूबर तक में 96 हो गया है।

PROMOTION OF TOURISM IN KHAJURAHO

2345. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and promotional initiatives such as Dekho Apna Desh to develop pilgrimage and heritage circuits and boost domestic tourism;
- (b) whether any PRASHAD projects, promotional activities, Fam Tours or Dekho Apna Desh initiatives have been approved or undertaken for sites in the town of Khajuraho, a UNESCO World Heritage site in the Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency, if so, the details thereof along with the funds, works and implementing agencies;
- (c) the details of the measures taken to integrate poor households, trained tourist guides, women-led homestays, local craft markets, transport providers and small vendors in order to directly increase the income from tourism;
- (d) whether promotional or developmental support in this region is inadequate, if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of the steps planned to prioritise these districts; and
- (e) the details of the monitoring indicators used for tourist footfall, local

employment, SHG (Self-Help Group) earnings and artisan participation along with the timelines for assessing impact on local welfare?

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

(a) to (d): Development of tourist destinations and products is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry complements the efforts of States/UTs by developing tourism infrastructure through various schemes and initiatives in consultation with the State Governments/ UT Administrations.

Since the launch of the PRASHAD Scheme in January 2015, the Ministry has sanctioned 54 projects in 28 States/UTs at a total cost of Rs.1726.74 Crore for infrastructure development at pilgrimage and heritage sites.

No project has been sanctioned at Khajuraho under the PRASHAD Scheme. However, the Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme has sanctioned a project 'Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu' under the Heritage Circuit at a total cost of Rs.89.82 Crore and a total of Rs.89.49 Crore has been released till date.

Also, the Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing endeavour promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including Khajuraho through promotional activities such as events, website, social media promotions, fairs and festivals, etc.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism had launched the Dekho Apna Desh initiative in January 2020 for promotion of domestic tourism in the country. Under

this initiative, the Ministry promotes tourism destinations and products of India through various activities such as Webinars, Quiz, Pledge, Seminars, Tourism Promotional Events, Fam tours, Website, social media etc.

Further, the Ministry of Tourism under the Scheme of “Capacity Building for Service Providers” (CBSP) provides education, training and certification to the tourism service providers including tourist guides, transport providers, local artisans and homestay providers, to up-grade manpower at every strata of tourism industry in order to capitalize the vast tourism potential of the country to the fullest and provide professional expertise to the local populace as well as create fresh opportunities in the tourism sector.

(e): The Ministry of Tourism carries out impact evaluation of the Central Sector Schemes to assess the outcomes and effectiveness of the projects from time to time. The evaluation includes key performance indicators such as tourist footfall, local employment generation, income enhancement for Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and the participation of local artisans in tourism-linked activities. In addition, the study examines the broader impact of the schemes on local socio-economic welfare. These indicators collectively enable a comprehensive assessment of the schemes’ contribution to sustainable and inclusive tourism development.

समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत विद्यालयों की स्थापना

2346. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

श्री देवेश शाक्य:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान देश में 'समग्र शिक्षा योजना' के अंतर्गत केंद्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार कुल कितनी धनराशि जारी की गई है;
- (ख) आरटीई अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 6 और 7 के अनुपालन में विद्यालयों की स्थापना, उन्नयन और केंद्र तथा राज्यों के बीच व्यय साझेदारी किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित की जा रही है;
- (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे राज्य में राज्य स्तर पर अपनी स्वयं की शिक्षा प्रणाली होने के मद्देनजर राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में केंद्र और राज्य के बीच समन्वय की स्थिति क्या है; और
- (घ) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान आंवला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और एटा-कासगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत समग्र शिक्षा योजना पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है?

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

(क) से (घ): विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान समग्र शिक्षा के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी किए गए केंद्रीय भाग का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। समग्र शिक्षा के तहत केंद्र सरकार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को चार किस्तों में निधियां जारी करती है और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को व्यय की गति, संबंधित राज्य हिस्सेदारी की प्राप्ति, संपरीक्षित लेखे, बकाया अग्रिमों संबंधी विवरण, अद्यतित व्यय विवरण, विगत वर्ष के संपरीक्षित उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र और वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित अपेक्षित जानकारी तथा योजना के वित्तीय प्रबंधन और खरीद संबंधी मैनुअल के आधार पर निधियां जारी की जाती हैं। समग्र शिक्षा के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केंद्रीय भाग का आवंटन बजटीय प्रावधान के अनुसार किया जाता है, निधियां कार्य-वार जारी नहीं की जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य समग्र शिक्षा के पीएबी के तहत अनुमोदन के आधार पर आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार निधियां जारी करता है।

आरटीई अधिनियम की धारा 6 में यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि समुचित सरकार (राज्य के

लिए राज्य सरकार तथा विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार) तथा स्थानीय प्राधिकारी को इस अधिनियम के प्रारंभ से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर निर्धारित क्षेत्र या पड़ोस में एक स्कूल स्थापित करना होगा। धारा 7(1) में प्रावधान है कि इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए निधियां उपलब्ध कराने की जिम्मेदारी केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की होगी। धारा 7(5) में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि राज्य सरकार, उपधारा (3) के तहत केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को प्रदान की गई राशियों तथा उसके अन्य संसाधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अधिनियम के उपबंधों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए निधियां उपलब्ध कराने हेतु उत्तरदायी होगी। आर्टीई अधिनियम की धारा 8 (क) में यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि समुचित सरकार (राज्य के लिए राज्य सरकार और विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार) प्रत्येक बालक को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य प्रारंभिक शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराएगी। इस योजना के लिए केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच फंड शेयरिंग पैटर्न वर्तमान में 8 पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा एवं 3 हिमालयी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों अर्थात् जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड हेतु 90:10 के अनुपात में है तथा अन्य सभी राज्यों और विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (जम्मू और कश्मीर को छोड़कर) के लिए 60:40 अनुपात में है। यह विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों हेतु 100% केंद्र प्रायोजित है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 को ग्राम पंचायतों, ब्लॉकों, शहरी स्थानीय निकायों, जिलों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों, माननीय संसद सदस्यों, जनता आदि सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ विस्तृत परामर्श प्रक्रिया के बाद दिनांक 29.07.2020 को शुरू की गई है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के पैरा संख्या 27.1 के अनुसार, नीति के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनेक पहलों और कार्यों की आवश्यकता होती है, जिन्हें कई निकायों द्वारा समन्वित और व्यवस्थित तरीके से किया जाना आवश्यक है। एनईपी 2020 इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए अलग-अलग समयसीमा के साथ-साथ सिद्धांत और कार्यप्रणाली प्रदान करता है। 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 शिक्षक शिक्षा परिषद, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद, केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, विश्वविद्यालयों/कॉलेजों/स्कूलों आदि ने एनईपी 2020 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कई पहलें की हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के प्रशासनिक डोमेन में आते हैं। इसलिए, निर्धारित मानदंडों और मानकों का पालन करते हुए एनईपी 2020 के कार्यान्वयन की प्रमुख जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के डोमेन में आती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, आंवला संसदीय क्षेत्र में जिला बदायूँ का कुछ हिस्सा और बरेली का कुछ हिस्सा शामिल है। इसी प्रकार एटा-कासगंज संसदीय क्षेत्र में कासगंज का कुछ हिस्सा और एटा जिले का कुछ हिस्सा शामिल है। तथापि, यूपी में बजट का आवंटन जिला-वार किया जाता है। बरेली, बदायूँ, एटा और कासगंज जिलों का जिला-वार व्यय इस प्रकार है:

(रु. करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	जिला	वित्त वर्ष- 2020-21	वित्त वर्ष 2021-22	वित्त वर्ष 2022-23	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25
1	बरेली	87.76	62.98	83.22	89.89	90.63
2	बदायूँ	75.15	62.66	75.29	86.90	87.15
3	एटा	40.44	30.43	50.65	48.56	48.29
4	कासगंज	34.90	30.80	36.10	43.06	39.76
	कुल	238.25	186.87	245.26	268.40	265.83

विवरण

विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान समग्र शिक्षा के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी केंद्रीय हिस्से का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

(रु. लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	वर्ष 2020-21	वर्ष 2021-22	वर्ष 2022-23	वर्ष 2023-24	वर्ष 2024-25
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	4037.43	3152.32	5651.44	5527.59	6052.36
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	86975.09	68301.36	150359.02	128940.788	124010.57

3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	33964.52	27996.24	25229.47	47503.49	57585.11
4	असम	159429.09	156156.40	208086.22	181046.93	202677.34
5	बिहार	282822.81	340608.45	355459.46	424173.08	421781.44
6	चंडीगढ़	7115.42	10804.09	10979.21	11636.31	11858.35
7	छत्तीसगढ़	35068.41	33236.78	82800	77659.06	83065.84
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली दमन और दीव	3493.77	2092.45	6466.66	4130.25	5462.64
9	दिल्ली	14926.44	14588.04	22193.92	14608.83	38539.03
10	गोवा	1788.38	1102.19	2985.77	1875.43	1633.61
11	गुजरात	97632.80	89375.71	132125.03	113253.16	124554.05
12	हरियाणा	74570.72	51709.18	67021.33	57880.24	53643.94
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	49230.46	31910.05	55160.13	48596.96	52619.99
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	38557.43	87398.83	36497.18	86543.88	82349.31
15	झारखंड	86561.21	85897.13	115451.63	110493.28	107444.41
16	कर्नाटक	61010.01	47451.63	86152.48	82808.79	86830.33
17	केरल	23838.59	22512.79	17815.99	14165.74	0.00
18	लद्दाख	5806.39	5717.55	1489.36	5222.63	13999.80
19	लक्षद्वीप	254.63	216.15	432.99	100.05	306.12
20	मध्य प्रदेश	246219.48	229279.75	193928.88	298151.13	343471.12
21	महाराष्ट्र	63559.58	69302.88	90000	100119.1	112624.52
22	मणिपुर	32364.84	18250.19	40475.7	25721.89	46559.15
23	मेघालय	28355.68	27171.38	37515.29	39418.22	36282.56
24	मिजोरम	18855.02	17968.14	14268.09	27414.06	21651.76
25	नागालैंड	21347.11	13734.16	28104.49	23125.34	21140.50
26	ओडिशा	130145.67	123807.39	183666.84	123660.69	167239.29
27	पुडुचेरी	972.44	1397.54	1527.52	1247.37	1246.03
28	पंजाब	53143.13	50127.01	60504.93	33111.65	67813.14
29	राजस्थान	225943.67	240582.13	213861.12	320289.45	309065.25
30	सिक्किम	6451.72	10012.46	10718.96	13260.51	12273.95
31	तमिलनाडु	162153.74	159882.18	210723.33	187615.54	0.00
32	तेलंगाना	34807.36	55327.91	114251.02	92012.79	98878.94
33	त्रिपुरा	40371.19	22692.81	28672.54	34132.90	42002.98
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	457185.61	204497.10	381975.27	427645.13	626479.22
35	उत्तराखंड	54149.33	32083.60	70438.94	44056.91	64678.27
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	132743.02	130974.48	152204.21	31129.41	0.00
	कुल	2775852.19	2487318.45	3215194.42	3238278.58	3445820.90

**PROMOTION OF ECO AND HILL TOURISM UNDER SDS/SDS 2.0 IN
TAMIL NADU**

2347. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans for the development of eco and hill tourism destinations such as Valparai and the Anamalai region under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SDS) or Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SDS 2.0) scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the project components, amount sanctioned and current implementation status;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any survey to identify potential destinations for sustainable tourism development in Tamil Nadu;
- (d) the details of the destinations selected under the scheme during the last five years, year and State-wise; and
- (e) the details of the measures proposed to integrate such destinations with broader national circuits to enhance employment and local entrepreneurship?

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

- (a) to (e): Identification, development and promotion of various tourist destinations including those in eco and hill tourism areas is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG)/ Union Territory Administration (UTA).

However, in order to complement these efforts of tourism infrastructure

development and experiences, the Ministry of Tourism launched its Swadesh Darshan scheme (SDS) in 2014-15 under identified thematic circuits including Eco-circuit and Himalayan circuit. Accordingly, under SDS, a total of 76 projects were sanctioned in the country including Tamil Nadu, out of which 75 projects are reported as physically complete. Further, the scheme was revamped as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the idea to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations and the Ministry has sanctioned 53 projects under the said scheme. The Ministry has also sanctioned 36 projects under 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0. The projects sanctioned under SD2.0 and CBDD are implemented by the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

The Ministry of Tourism has not undertaken any survey to identify potential destinations for sustainable tourism development in Tamil Nadu. However, various aspects of sustainability and community engagement are embedded in the guidelines of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 and CBDD scheme. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism has also formulated 'National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism'.

The details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, SD2.0 and CBDD 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 (₹ Crore)
1.	Andaman &	Coastal	Development of Long Island-	27.57

	Nicobar Islands	Circuit 2016-17	Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- 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
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubbilamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda - Amravati- Anupu	35.24
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72
7.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68
8.	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96
10.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76
11.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18

12.	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27
13.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh	44.55
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon– Nathiyanaawagaon- 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 & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Development of Jammu- Srinagar-Pahalgam-Bhagwati	77.33

		2016-17	Nagar-Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Zanskar Padum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara- Kargil - Leh	91.84
28.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma- Betla National park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44
29.	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08
32.	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
33.	Kerala	Spiritual	Development Sivagiri Sree	66.42

		Circuit 2018-19	Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	
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 - Sagarshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47
40.	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23
41.	Manipur	Spiritual 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	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-	99.13

		2016-17	Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	
43.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- KremTiro – Khudoi&Kohmang Falls – KhriRiver- Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang- looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97
44.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl& South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26
45.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang- Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37
46.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha	97.36
47.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung- Tuensang-Mon	98.14
48.	Odisha	Coastal 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	Development of Anandpur	85.32

		Circuit 2018-19	Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	
53.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01
54.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samodke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehndipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	87.05
56.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) -Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofer and Purani Chawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (Sunehri Kothi)	70.61
57.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-	98.05

			Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok- TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)	
58.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam– Maka- Temi- BermoikTokel- Phongia- Namchi –Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13
60.	Telangana	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62
61.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu- Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	96.90
63.	Tripura	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat– Dumboor- NarikelKunja- Gandachara– Ambassa	82.85
64.	Tripura	North-East Circuit 2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak- Avangchaarra	44.83

65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilwastu	87.89
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahar-Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)-Pratapgarh-Kausambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Domariyaganj-Basti-Barabanki-Azamgarh-Kairana-Baghpat-Shahjahanpur	71.91
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	67.51
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Maghar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mahuar shaheed Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyaganj)	18.30
73.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-	69.17

		2015-16	Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Bairnath-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 Circuit 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 sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0

S. No	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Amount (₹ Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatla	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.88
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	26.67

				Experience	
7.	Assam	2023-24	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	23.88
8.	Bihar	2024-25	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99
10.	Dadra Nagar & Haveli and Daman & Diu	2024-25	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	147.13
11.	Goa	2023-24	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	24.07
12.	Goa	2023-24	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	19.89
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'	25.64
17.	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	2.72
18.	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.48
19.	Kerala	2023-24	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.81
20.	Kerala	2024-25	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A	93.18

				Global Water Wonderland	
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	23.17
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	16.74
26.	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21
27.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Pitambara Peeth, Datia	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	44.24
28.	Maharashtra	2023-24	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22
29.	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.60
30.	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45
31.	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur&Mualbuhvum, Champhai	38.85
32.	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	33.87
33.	Mizoram	2025-26	Thingsulthliah	Construction of	99.71

				Conference Centre	
34.	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87
35.	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumuoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56
36.	Nagaland	2024-25	Chumuoukedima	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	32.54
37.	Puducherry	2023-24	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	20.29
38.	Punjab	2023-24	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06
39.	Punjab	2024-25	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.91
40.	Rajasthan	2023-24	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	21.65
41.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87
42.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	22.58
43.	Rajasthan	2024-25	MalaseriDungari (District - Bhilwara)	Development of MalaseriDungri, Bhilwara District	48.73
44.	Sikkim	2023-24	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.41
45.	Sikkim	2023-24	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.60
46.	Tamil Nadu	2023-24	Mamallapurm	Immersive experience at Shore	30.02

				Temple	
47.	Telangana	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.82
48.	Telangana	2023-24	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.01
49.	Tripura	2024-25	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 &2)	48.95
50.	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	14.52
51.	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	17.80
52.	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	17.86
53.	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89
TOTAL AMOUNT					2208.27

**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	Category	Sanctioned Amount (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Ahobilam- A spiritual Odyssey	Spiritual Tourism	25.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	Culture & Heritage	25.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-Tourism Project	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.90

4	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	Vibrant Village Programme	4.96
5	Assam	2024-25	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary, Sivasagar	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.99
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Tourist Facilities at Sonapur Mela Ground, Saran	Culture & Heritage	24.29
7	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of MayaliBagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.97
8	Goa	2024-25	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall at Mayem Village	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.81
9	Gujarat	2024-25	Transformation of sharmishtha Lake: Light & culture at Vadnagar	Culture & Heritage	17.29
10	Gujarat	2024-25	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar	Spiritual Tourism	24.66
11	Gujarat	2024-25	THOL: Transformative Tourism' Harmonious Sustainability, Optimized Skilling' Leading Technology	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.96
12	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kaza	Culture & Heritage	24.82
13	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	Vibrant Village Programme	4.96
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	Spiritual Tourism	18.87
15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual	Spiritual	25.00

			Nexus	Tourism	
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	Culture & Heritage	25.00
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.82
18	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	Spiritual Tourism	25.00
19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	Culture & Heritage	25.00
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital of Manipur, LangthabalKonug	Culture & Heritage	24.69
21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural & Heritage centre	Culture & Heritage	24.87
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	Spiritual Tourism	24.87
23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	Spiritual Tourism	24.94
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Development of wings over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	10.00
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	Culture & Heritage	22.19
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	Culture & Heritage	25.00
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A Symbol of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	Spiritual Tourism	24.90
28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience," Gnathang	Vibrant Village Programme	5.00

			Village		
29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	Spiritual Tourism	24.96
30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	Spiritual Tourism	20.01
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	Culture & Heritage	24.85
32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Nizam Sagar, Kamareddy	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.98
33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	Culture & Heritage	24.98
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	Spiritual Tourism	17.60
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99
TOTAL AMOUNT					648.11

केसीसी ऋण माफी

2348. एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर:

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि भारतीय बैंकिंग संघ ने छोटे और सीमांत किसानों की वित्तीय कठिनाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए तीन लाख रुपये तक के केसीसी ऋण के लिए प्रसंस्करण, दस्तावेजीकरण, निरीक्षण, लेजर फोलियो शुल्क और अन्य सेवा शुल्क माफ करने

की सलाह दी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या बैंक इस परामर्श का पालन कर रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का किसानों के हित में और बैंकों द्वारा सख्त अनुपालन के लिए उक्त परामर्श को अनिवार्य बनाने का विचार है; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ): भारतीय बैंक संघ ने 04 फरवरी 2019 को एक एडवाइजरी जारी की और सभी सदस्य बैंकों से यह अनुरोध किया कि वे छोटे और सीमांत किसानों की कठिनाईयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए 3 लाख रुपये तक के किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी)/फसल ऋणों के लिए प्रसंस्करण, दस्तावेजीकरण, निरीक्षण और अन्य सभी सेवा शुल्क माफ कर दें।

तथापि, अविनियमित ऋण परिवेश में, बैंकों को अपने बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित नीति के अनुसार भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के अध्यक्षीन प्रभार और शुल्क लगाने सहित ऋण संबंधी निर्णय लेने का विवेकाधिकार दिया गया है। तदनुसार, बैंक किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना (केसीसी) ऋणों के लिए प्रसंस्करण शुल्क, निरीक्षण शुल्क और अन्य शुल्कों पर अपने संबंधित बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित नीतियों के अनुसार और आरबीआई द्वारा जारी दिनांक 04.07.2018 के किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना (केसीसी) पर मास्टर परिपत्र के प्रावधानों के अनुसार निर्णय लेते हैं।

GENDER-DISAGGREGATED DATA

2349. SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

Will the Minister of **SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

be pleased to state: -

- (a) whether the Government maintains gender-disaggregated data on candidates trained and placed under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0 in Tamil Nadu, district-wise and if so, the details for female candidates;
- (b) the number of women trained under PMKVY 4.0 in Tamil Nadu since its launch, along with the number of trainees successfully placed across various job roles;
- (c) the details of female trainees from Kanchipuram, including enrolment, completion, placement rates and sectors in which they were employed, district-wise;
- (d) whether any targeted skilling initiatives for women-such as tailoring, healthcare, IT/ITES, beauty & wellness and entrepreneurship have been introduced in the said districts under PMKVY 4.0;
- (e) if so, the measures taken by the Government to expand women's participation in PMKVY 4.0 centres in these backward and semi-urban districts, including hostel facilities, stipend support and tie-ups with local industries; and
- (f) whether additional women-focused training centres are proposed in these districts to improve female employment opportunities, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (b): Under PMKVY 4.0, as on 31.10.2025, a total of 86,750 female

candidates have been trained/oriented across 37 Districts in Tamil Nadu. District-wise and gender-wise details of candidates trained/oriented under PMKVY 4.0 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component of the first three versions of the PMKVY Scheme i.e. PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same through On-job Training (OJT) embedded industry relevant skill courses.

(c): Sector-wise details of female candidates enrolled, trained/ oriented and certified in Kanchipuram District under PMKVY 4.0, as on 31.10.2025 is as under:

Sl. No.	Sector Name	Enrolled	Trained / Oriented	Certified
1.	Agriculture	20	20	19
2.	Apparel	827	752	563
3.	Beauty and Wellness	240	212	204
4.	Capital Goods	5	5	0
5.	Construction	22	22	21
6.	Electronics and Hardware	227	170	131
7.	Hydrocarbon	35	30	25
8.	IASC	71	71	62
9.	Iron and Steel	224	224	181
10.	IT-ITeS	914	792	613
11.	Leather	762	762	683
12.	Management	3	3	2
13.	Media and Entertainment	227	227	124
14.	Plumbing	3	3	0
15.	Telecom	195	195	153
16.	Tourism & Hospitality	60	60	56
	Total	3,835	3,548	2,837

(d) to (f): PMKVY 4.0 is a demand-driven scheme designed to benefit all sections of society. The Scheme includes a dedicated provision for Special Projects aimed at enhancing the participation of under-represented social groups, including SC, ST, women, and persons with disabilities (PwDs). Special emphasis is placed on empowering women and marginalized communities by facilitating their access to skill development programs.

To promote inclusivity and ensure that these groups can participate in training and subsequently access gainful wage or self-employment opportunities, the Scheme provides Boarding and Lodging (B&L) and transport facilities for women, PwDs, and trainees from Special Areas, as defined under the Common Norms, for both within and outside Special Areas. Additionally, conveyance support is permissible for women and PwDs undergoing non-residential training, in accordance with the Common Norms.

Further, a special initiative NAVYA (Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational Training for Young Adolescent Girls) for targeted skilling of 3,850 adolescent girls (AGs) has been launched across 27 Aspirational Districts in 19 States aiming to enhance employability, and socio-economic independence among Adolescent Girls.

STATEMENT

District-wise and gender-wise details of candidates trained/oriented under PMKVY 4.0, as on 31.10.2025, is as under:

Sl. No.	District	candidates trained/ oriented		
		Female	Male	Transgender
1.	Ariyalur	1,706	753	-
2.	Chengalpattu	852	712	-
3.	Chennai	3,711	2,864	-

4.	Coimbatore	4,528	5,509	1
5.	Cuddalore	3,379	2,084	-
6.	Dharmapuri	2,549	791	-
7.	Dindigul	3,350	990	-
8.	Erode	4,396	1,149	-
9.	Kallakurichi	95	431	-
10.	Kancheepuram	3,548	1,834	-
11.	Kanniyakumari	2,148	742	-
12.	Karur	1,765	166	-
13.	Krishnagiri	2,767	919	-
14.	Madurai	2,745	1,645	-
15.	Nagapattinam	3,901	1,425	-
16.	Namakkal	3,844	1,484	-
17.	Perambalur	2,123	1,024	-
18.	Pudukkottai	1,379	511	-
19.	Ramanathapuram	670	448	-
20.	Ranipet	652	493	-
21.	Salem	1,525	1,045	-
22.	Sivaganga	847	854	-
23.	Tenkasi	442	355	-
24.	Thanjavur	3,091	1,846	-
25.	The Nilgiris	1,377	1,853	-
26.	Theni	701	450	-
27.	Thiruvallur	5,032	2,551	-
28.	Thiruvarur	2,390	101	-
29.	Tiruchirappalli	4,669	2,943	-
30.	Tirunelveli	1,851	1,442	-
31.	Tirupathur	1,128	156	-
32.	Tiruppur	597	219	-
33.	Tiruvannamalai	5,087	1,373	-
34.	Thoothukudi	853	308	-
35.	Vellore	3,826	780	-
36.	Villupuram	1,797	303	-
37.	Virudhunagar	1,429	752	-
	Total	86,750	43,305	1

राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा एजेंसी (एनटीए) का पुनर्गठन

2350. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की:

- (क) राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा एजेंसी (एनटीए) के पुनर्गठन की स्थिति क्या है और सरकार द्वारा नई प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित डिजी-एग्जाम प्रणाली को विगत कुप्रबंधन और सुरक्षा उल्लंघनों के विरुद्ध सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) समग्र विकास के लिए ज्ञान का प्रदर्शन, आकलन, समीक्षा और विश्लेषण (परख) नई मूल्यांकन विधियों को मानकीकृत करने के लिए किस प्रकार कार्य कर रहा है और कक्षा 3, 5 और 8 के लिए परख ढाँचे के कब तक लागू होने की संभावना है;
- (ग) एनटीए में दस अतिरिक्त पदों के सृजन के क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार कोचिंग सेंटरों पर छात्रों की निर्भरता कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए सार्वजनिक वक्तव्यों की प्रभावकारिता की निगरानी कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) पुनः डिज़ाइन की गई बोर्ड परीक्षाओं और पाठ्यक्रम से कोचिंग संस्थानों पर निर्भरता किस प्रकार कम होने की आशा है?

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

(क) से (ङ): राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा एजेंसी (एनटीए) की स्थापना वर्ष 2018 में उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रवेश/अध्येतावृत्ति हेतु परीक्षाओं का आयोजन करने के लिए एक विशेष संगठन के रूप में की गई थी। वर्ष 2018 में अपनी स्थापना के बाद से, एनटीए ने 5.5 करोड़ से अधिक उम्मीदवारों के लिए 250 से अधिक परीक्षाएं सफलतापूर्वक आयोजित की हैं।

एनटीए द्वारा परीक्षाओं के पारदर्शी, सुचारु और निष्पक्ष संचालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 22.06.2024 को विशेषज्ञों की एक उच्च-स्तरीय समिति (एचएलसीई) का

गठन किया। समिति ने राज्यों के साथ संस्थागत संबंध, ज्ञान और परीक्षा भागीदार के रूप में टेस्ट इंजेंटिंग एजेंसियों की सहभागिता, विभिन्न स्तरों पर उम्मीदवारों के प्रमाणीकरण आदि सहित कई उपायों के माध्यम से भारत में राष्ट्रीय सामान्य प्रवेश परीक्षा के सुधार के संबंध में दिनांक 21.10.2024 को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है।

एनटीए द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर की परीक्षाओं के आयोजन में सुधारों के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करने के लिए डॉ. के. राधाकृष्णन, पूर्व अध्यक्ष, इसरो की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्च स्तरीय संचालन समिति पहले ही गठित की जा चुकी है।

एनटीए को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए, परीक्षाओं का सुचारु और निष्पक्ष आयोजन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एनटीए में 16 नवीन पद सृजित किये गये हैं, जिनमें से निदेशक और संयुक्त निदेशक स्तर पर प्रत्येक के लिए 8 पद हैं।

एनईपी 2020 की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में, राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन केंद्र, परख (समग्र विकास के लिए ज्ञान का प्रदर्शन मूल्यांकन, समीक्षा और विश्लेषण) की स्थापना दिनांक 8 फरवरी, 2023 को शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) के तहत की गई थी।

सतत प्रारंभिक आकलन की दिशा में बदलाव लाने के अपने अधिदेश के भाग के रूप में, राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन केंद्र - परख ने एनईपी, 2020 में परिकल्पित स्कूल शिक्षा के चार चरणों नामतः बुनियादी, प्रारंभिक, मिडिल और माध्यमिक चरण में समग्र प्रगति कार्ड की अवधारणा और विकास किया है, जो (<https://ncert.nic.in/parakh/hpc.php?ln=>) पर उपलब्ध है।

समग्र प्रगति कार्ड (एचपीसी) का उद्देश्य, रटने की प्रवृत्ति से अलग योग्यता-आधारित और रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है। यह गुणवत्तापूर्ण और मात्रात्मक संकेतकों के माध्यम से संज्ञानात्मक, सामाजिक-भावनात्मक और शारीरिक विकास को शामिल करते हुए शिक्षार्थियों की बहुआयामी प्रगति को प्रस्तुत करता है।

32 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने शिक्षा के बुनियादी, प्रारंभिक और मिडिल चरणों में एचपीसी

को अपनाया है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने आईआईटी कानपुर के सहयोग से जेईई, एनईईटी, सीयूईटी जैसी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं और अन्य परीक्षाओं में भाग लेने के इच्छुक विद्यार्थियों को निःशुल्क गुणवत्तापूर्ण सामग्री प्रदान करने के लिए साथी (स्व-मूल्यांकन, परीक्षण और प्रवेश परीक्षा सहायता) पोर्टल शुरू किया है। इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर 17 लाख से अधिक शिक्षार्थी पंजीकृत हैं और 400 परामर्शदाता उपलब्ध हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने कोचिंग केंद्रों के विनियमन संबंधी दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए हैं और उचित विधिक फ्रेमवर्क के माध्यम से विचार करने और कार्रवाई करने हेतु दिनांक 16.01.2024 को राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परिचालित किए हैं। ये दिशानिर्देश निम्नलिखित वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध हैं:

https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Guideliens_Coaching_Centres_en.pdf

ON TIME PAYMENT OF LOAN EMI

2351. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that delays between timely EMI/credit-card payments and their reflection in Credit Information Reports still persist causing temporary drops in CIBIL scores and affecting access to urgent credit or increasing interest rates and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (b) the reasons for Credit Institutions (CIs) inability to report repayment data to Credit Information Companies on a daily or near real-time basis despite digital banking advancements;
- (c) whether all CIs are following the bi-monthly reporting cycle (15th and month-

end) from 1 January 2025 and if so, the details thereof along with the monitoring and penal steps taken by RBI for delays beyond the seven-day window;

(d) the number of complaints under Reserve Bank - Integrated Ombudsman Scheme in the last two financial years regarding delayed or non-updation of credit records, and compensation paid; and

(e) whether the Government is likely to direct RBI to impose mandatory penalties when delayed updates cause proven loss or rejection of credit applications and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): In order to reflect the updated credit information of the customer and enabling lenders to make informed credit decisions, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed all the Credit Institutions (CIs) to move from monthly to fortnightly reporting to Credit Information Companies (CICs) w.e.f. January 01, 2025. Further, RBI, vide Amendment Directions issued on 04.12.2025, and are effective from 01.07.2026, has directed the CIs to submit credit information with higher frequency (i.e., as on 9th, 16th, 23rd and last day of the month) to CICs or at shorter intervals as mutually agreed upon between the CI and CIC.

(d): For delay/failure to correct credit status or wrongly reported to Credit Information Companies, Reserve Bank - Integrated Ombudsman Scheme received 4,801 complaints in Financial Year 2023-24 and 7,330 complaints in Financial Year 2024-25.

(e): In order to ensure the accuracy and completeness of credit information, Section 19 of the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 (CICRA, 2005), read with Rule 20 & Rule 25 of CIC Rules, 2006 and Regulation 10 of CIC Regulations, 2006, states that a CIC or CI, as the case may be, in possession or control of credit information, shall take steps to ensure that the data relating to the credit information maintained and furnished by them is accurate and complete. Section 25 read with Section 23(4) of CICRA Act give permission to RBI to impose penalty on any person who contravenes any provision of this Act and rules made thereunder.

COMPANIES PENALISED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

2352. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

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

- (a) the total number of companies penalised for non-compliance under various provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 between 2019-2025, year/State/UT-wise;
- (b) the total number of penalties imposed and amount recovered during this period;
- (c) the number of companies struck off from the register of companies for non-filing of statutory returns since 2020, year-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any review of the impact of these enforcement measures on improving corporate governance and compliance levels, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The year-wise and State/UT-wise details of the total number of companies penalised for non-compliance under various provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 between 2019 and 2025, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The total number of penalties imposed, and amount recovered from 2019 to 2025, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) This Ministry has carried out Strike-Off drives under section 248(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for striking off such companies which were not carrying on any business or operation for a period of two immediately preceding financial years and had not made any application within such period for obtaining the status of a dormant company under section 455 of the Act or the subscribers to the memorandum have not paid the subscription which they had undertaken to pay at the time of incorporation of a company and declaration to this effect has not been filed within one hundred and eighty days of its incorporation under sub-section (1) of section 10(A) of the Act or was not carrying on any business or operations, as revealed after the physical verification carried out under section 12(9) of the Act. In addition, under Section 248(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 applications for voluntary strike off the company are also filed. Since 2020, year-wise details of companies struck off under section 248(1) and 248(2) which includes companies who have not filed statutory returns are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d): The Act provides a detailed framework to address both minor and major violations, including adherence to accounting and auditing standards, statutory filings, duties of the Board and its committees, responsibilities of independent directors and auditors, and mandatory disclosures. Enforcement actions - such as adjudication orders, compounding orders, and court convictions - have led to the penalisation of such companies for non-compliance. These measures have contributed to enhanced accountability, strengthened governance practices, and an overall improvement in corporate compliance behaviour.

STATEMENT-I

Total Number of Companies Penalised for Non-Compliance							
S.No.	State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	5	0	8	136	21	7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	0	2	4	4	6	9
5	Bihar	25	3	14	55	38	23
6	Chandigarh	0	0	2	0	0	3
7	Chattisgarh	0	0	19	7	63	21
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1	2	0
9	Daman and Diu	7	0	0	0	1	1
10	Delhi	103	52	31	110	137	139
11	Goa	101	0	2	8	1	6
12	Gujarat	25	5	47	152	169	57
13	Haryana	6	2	5	29	41	15
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	0
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	0	2	7	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	1
17	Karnataka	112	89	98	66	93	202
18	Kerala	246	24	56	74	79	27
19	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0

20	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	16	14	36	40	71	23
22	Maharashtra	45	10	52	75	119	174
23	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	0
25	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Odisha	39	4	43	89	38	15
28	Pondicherry	0	0	1	10	3	8
29	Punjab	0	0	3	0	5	0
30	Rajasthan	31	6	17	60	85	57
31	Tamil Nadu	22	3	15	101	57	140
32	Telangana	20	15	22	21	7	38
33	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	31	0	22	3	21	79
35	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	7	14
36	West Bengal	78	59	120	157	119	129
	Total	913	288	617	1201	1193	1188

STATEMENT-II

Total number of penalties imposed, and amount recovered from 2019 to 2022

Total Penalty imposed and Amount Recovered (Amount in Rs.)							
Sl. No	State/UT	2019-2020		2020-21		2021-22	
		Penalty imposed	Amount Recovered	Penalty imposed	Amount Recovered	Penalty imposed	Amount Recovered
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	6,91,000	4,96,200	0	0	55,38,750	20,41,950
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	0	0	4,00,000	4,00,000	10,88,000	10,88,000
5	Bihar	1285000	0	1231100	0	3160000	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	15174	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	6224000	24000
8	Dadra & Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Haveli						
9	Daman and Diu	5103600	196850	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	2691000	388000	5817300	2378900	8547500	282900
11	Goa	45462000	1746055	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	734500	6000	886000	160000	34524100	4241000
13	Haryana	600000	0	125000	125000	1629000	110000
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Jammu & Kashmir	400000	0	0	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Karnataka	3,85,90,600	1,32,80,740	2,69,62,000	1,78,92,500	5,90,87,758	1,99,00,758
18	Kerala	2,29,45,000	44,96,850	0	0	0	0
19	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	2840000	120000	2060000	565000	5764000	1402000
22	Maharashtra	16266000	18,45,000	17143400	1611500	29822500	12745800
23	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Maghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Odisha	18100600	20000	1156000	0	8532400	459000
28	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	51000	51000
29	Punjab	0	0	0	0	3620300	0
30	Rajasthan	265200	0	20000	15000	3485500	296000
31	Tamil Nadu	4,97,63,500	42,82,220	29,60,000	29,60,000	55,28,740	8,38,700
32	Telangana	5767200	4874200	463200	463200	3893600	3133600
33	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	10100000	130000	0	0	8224000	0
35	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	West Bengal	1047500	32500	1639100	0	1500000	185000
	Total	222652700	31914615	60863100	26571100	190236322	46799708

Total number of penalties imposed, and amount recovered from 2022 to 2025

Total Penalty imposed and Amount Recovered (Amount in Rs.)							
Sl. No	State/UT	2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025	
		Penalty imposed	Amount Recovered	Penalty imposed	Amount Recovered	Penalty imposed	Amount Recovered
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	16,31,05,200	3,58,11,260	3,68,65,400	43,57,400	84,33,800	15,45,000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	7,58,190	7,58,190	16,27,650	8,39,350	92,39,300	4,15,000
5	Bihar	28471650	534400	28300300	342000	23871400	911050
6	Chandigarh	0	0	3353500	0	3353500	992000
7	Chattisgarh	2051000	150080	25581200	1115000	6796375	286675
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6000	0	177600	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	400000	400000	190000	190000
10	Delhi	22322600	5665750	13910002	4470000	46137650	9430918
11	Goa	4675200	900000	0	0	34897600	34897600
12	Gujarat	44563750	6731800	40927650	7488050	71426848	9035900
13	Haryana	4855842	1138000	8498923	6150718	76407600	4080800
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	4878850	0	0	0
15	Jammu & Kashmir	2004000	404000	8397200	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	500000	500000
17	Karnataka	3,36,45,879	1,37,05,429	9,04,29,110	3,52,31,241	17,44,69,310	6,55,92,558
18	Kerala	40000	40000	51,72,200	4,50,000	1,49,04,100	11,63,000
19	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	5402400	1903400	78871800	948500	17263100	727250

22	Maharashtra	28090900	20662500	157610420	38400800	136056493	57862710
23	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Maghalaya	0	0	15,00,000	2,30,000	0	0
25	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Odisha	9158300	160000	7431600	6331600	8860700	416500
28	Pondicherry	40,11,900	20000	41,15,000	80000	1,49,54,000	18,00,000
29	Punjab	0	0	4329500	0	0	0
30	Rajasthan	14918050	1469500	16671000	4366150	47165400	7398380
31	Tamil Nadu	9,27,75,620	80,49,700	6,10,48,106	18,59,400	14,19,82,609	90,97,800
32	Telangana	20814382	10386484	25693450	3471250	23148400	14499420
33	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	2292600	0	23871600	50000	197838700	7872900
35	Uttarakhand	250000	0	993000	280000	843400	616400
36	West Bengal	28808200	7439200	27839000	6832800	14244800	15723700
	Total	513021663	115929693	678494061	123694259	1072985085	245055561

STATEMENT-III

Number of Companies Struck Off							
S No.	State/UT	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	Grand Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	3	53	6	3	67
2	Andhra Pradesh		1354	2401	400	224	4379
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	27	32	4	2	68
4	Assam	65	361	587	90	86	1189
5	Bihar	184	1771	2812	185	176	5128
6	Chandigarh	169	461	303	51	89	1073
7	Chattisgarh	47	324	445	67	97	980
8	Dadra & Nagar	1	14	13	1	2	31

	Haveli						
9	Daman and Diu	2	5	12	12	5	36
10	Delhi	1972	5165	16046	2151	2372	27706
11	Goa	34	213	184	78	72	581
12	Gujarat	252	3400	2626	665	891	7834
13	Haryana	408	1076	4813	585	732	7614
14	Himachal Pradesh	201	260	303	27	70	861
15	Jammu & Kashmir		322	450	29	30	831
16	Jharkhand	136	974	886	185	92	2273
17	Karnataka	1025	6100	4339	2317	1615	15396
18	Kerala	956	2121	1558	459	508	5602
19	Ladakh		5	5			10
20	Lakshadwee p	1			2		3
21	Madhya Pradesh	107	541	2427	446	358	3879
22	Maharashtra	2250	11657	12045	3276	3290	32518
23	Manipur	4	51	147	4	6	212
24	Meghalaya	10	29	21	7	2	69
25	Mizoram		9	18	2		29
26	Nagaland	2	19	27	6	3	57
27	Odisha	75	1013	1330	81	159	2658
28	Pondicherry	35	80	82	18	22	237
29	Punjab	330	902	926	125	211	2494
30	Rajasthan	505	1704	1902	426	572	5109
31	Tamil Nadu	1294	6071	4662	964	1179	14170
32	Telangana	693	4991	3795	1763	860	12102
33	Tripura	3	27	91	4	8	133
34	Uttar Pradesh	1934	1594	12079	1234	1046	17887
35	Uttarakhand		244	960	73	133	1410
36	West Bengal	4	9338	3682	721	922	14667
	Grand Total	12704	62226	82062	16464	15837	189293

**ESTABLISHMENT AND MODERNIZATION OF MUSEUMS, CULTURAL
SPACES AND EXHIBITIONS**

2353. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRI SUKHJINDER SIGH RANDHAWA:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

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

- (a) The details of the number of Archaeological site museums in the country, State/UT-wise; if so, so the details thereof;
- (b) the progress made in establishing new museums, galleries and experiential spaces in the country especially in Rajasthan particularly in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency and Dakshina Kannada in Karnataka;
- (c) the details of the steps taken to modernize existing museums and support to regional museums in the country especially in Rajasthan in Pali Lok Sabha

- Constituency and Dakshina Kannada such as Rani Abakka Museum;
- (d) the extent to which national-level events have contributed to enhancing public engagement with cultural institutions of the country particularly in Dakshina Kannada;
- (e) the way in which these museum-related initiatives are expected to support cultural tourism, creative economies and wider access to India's cultural heritage particularly in cultural hubs like Dakshina Kannada; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to declare Girodhpuri Dham (religious place) situated in the Sated of Chhattisgarh as a national heritage site and carry out its development/construction?

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

- (a): At present, the Archaeological Survey of India has Fifty-Two (52) Archaeological Site Museums under its administrative jurisdiction across the country. The state-wise list is given in the enclosed **Statement–I**.
- (b): The list of new museums, galleries, experiential spaces developed by ASI is are given in the enclosed **Statement–II**, however, there is no proposal at present for establishing new archaeological site museum or gallery in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency and Dakshina Kannada in Karnataka
- (c): Archaeological Survey of India annually maintains and periodically upgrades the existing archaeological site museums across the nation, as per the annual budget allocations by the Union Government.

Further, Ministry of Culture operates Museums Grant Scheme under

which financial assistance is provided for setting up of New Museums/development of the existing museums/digitisation of museums and training of professionals of museums managed by Central/State Governments, Societies, Autonomous Bodies, Local Bodies, Academic Institutions and Trusts registered under the societies Act.

Financial assistance provided to museums in the state of Rajasthan and Karnataka in the past years is given in the enclosed **Statement–III**.

(d): Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has enhanced public engagement with cultural institutions through large-scale exhibitions, observance of World Heritage Day, World Heritage Week, ICOM International Museum Day, and other national events. These initiatives improve visibility, support outreach activities, and generate wider public interest while showcasing the nation's rich heritage.

(e): Archaeological museums function as centres for site interpretation and secure display of antiquities, thereby serving as important hubs of cultural tourism. They also support local creative economies, including promotion of regional crafts and cuisines, and consequently contribute to strengthening associated economic activities.

(f): At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

STATEMENT-I

List of Archaeological Site Museums under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Museums
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Amravati

	2.	Chandragiri
	3.	Nagarjunakonda
Assam	4.	Sri Surya Pahar
Bihar	5.	Bodhgaya
	6.	Nalanda
	7.	Vaishali
	8.	Vikramshila
Delhi	9.	Purana Qila
	10.	Gallery of Confiscated and Retrieved Antiquities, Purana Qila
	11.	1857 - India's First War of Independence
	12.	Yaad-e-Jallian
	13.	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Indian National Army
	14.	Azaadi-ke-Diwane
	15.	Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site Museum
	16.	Archaeological Site Museum, Red Fort
	17.	Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort
Goa	18.	Velha Goa
Gujarat	19.	Dholavira
Haryana	20.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thaneswar
Himachal Pradesh	21.	Kangra Fort, Kangra
Karnataka	22.	Halebidu
	23.	Tipu Sultan Museum, Srirangapattanam
	24.	Hampi, Kamlapur
	25.	Aihole
	26.	Badami
	27.	Bijapur
Kerala	28.	Mattancherry Palace
Madhya Pradesh	29.	Chanderi
	30.	Gwalior
	31.	Sanchi
	32.	Shivpuri
	33.	Khajuraho
Maharashtra	34.	Museum on Mahatma Gandhi at Aga Khan Palace, Pune

Odisha	35.	Konarak
	36.	Ratnagiri
	37.	Lalitagiri
Punjab	38.	Ropar
Rajasthan	39.	Kalibangan
	40.	Deeg Palace Museum
Tamil Nadu	41.	Fort St. George Museum
Telangana	42.	Kondapur
Uttar Pradesh	43.	Taj
	44.	Fatehpur Sikri
	45.	Sarnath
	46.	Virtual Experiential Museum (VEM), Man Mahal, Varanasi
	47.	1857 Residency Museum
	48.	Piprahwa
Uttarakhand	49.	Jageshwar
West Bengal	50.	Koch Bihar Palace Museum
	51.	Hazarduari Palace Museum
	52.	Tamluk

STATEMENT-II

List of New Museums and Galleries by Archaeological Survey of India:

Sl. No.	Name of the Archaeological Museum	State	Year of opening
1	Archaeological Site Museum, Piprahwa (Kapilvastu)	Uttar Pradesh	2016
2	Archaeological Site Museum, Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	2017
3	Archaeological Site Museum, Lalitagiri	Odisha	2019
4	'1857- India's First War of Independence', Red Fort, Delhi	Delhi	2019
5	'Yaad-e-Jallian', B2 Colonial Building, Red Fort, Delhi	Delhi	2019
6	'Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and INA', Red Fort, Delhi	Delhi	2019
7	Virtual Experiential Museum, Man Mahal, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	2019
8	'Azaadi-ke-Diwane', Red Fort, Delhi	Delhi	2019

9	'Gallery of Confiscated and Retrieved Antiquities', Purana Qila	Delhi	2019
10	'Museum on Mahatma Gandhi', Aga Khan Palace, Pune	Maharashtra	2019
11	The Humayun's Tomb World Heritage Site Museum	Delhi	2024

STATEMENT-III

Museums set up or developed through financial assistance thorough 'Museum Grant Scheme', Ministry of Culture in the state of Rajasthan and Karnataka

S.No.	Name of Museum	State	Year of Grant (F.Y.)	Amount (in lakhs Rs.)
1.	Shivappa Nayaka Museum & Research Bureau, Bekkiinakalmatha, Shivamogga, Karnataka	Karnataka	2022-23	75
2.	Veer Shiromani Maharana Pratap Samiti, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	2021-22	112.50
3.	Shri Girdhar Samarak Dharmarth Nyas Trust, (Shri Girdhar Samarak Trust) Kings Palace, Jaisalmer Fort Palace	Rajasthan	2020-21	250
4.	Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum, City Palace, Jaipur	Rajasthan	2023-24 & 2025-26	200

FUNDS FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE IN KARNATAKA

2354. SHRI M. MALLESH BABU:

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

(a) the Central share released to the State of Karnataka under the Sarva Shiksha

Abhiyan (SSA) from 2004-05 and under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan thereafter, along with enrolment, learning outcomes indicators and infrastructure outcomes (classrooms, toilets, ICT labs) achieved each year, year-wise;

(b) the details of allocations and expenditure in Karnataka under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) since 2009-10 and its integration under Samagra Shiksha and Mid Day Meal Scheme/PM POSHAN since 2004-2005, year-wise;

(c) the funds released to Karnataka under the PM Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) and earlier Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), year-wise;

(d) the details of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) sanctioned in Karnataka, year-wise; and

(e) the details of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and other key outcome indicators for school and higher education in Karnataka as recorded in UDISE/UDISE+ and AISHE, respectively, year-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Samagra Shiksha' since 2018-19, which subsumed Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha envisages

school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels. Under the Scheme, lump sum financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for all the components including learning outcomes and infrastructure. The details of Central Share released under SSA since 2004-05 and Samagra Shiksha since inception (2018-19) are given in the enclosed **Statement – I** and details of Central Share released and expenditure under PM POSHAN scheme since 2004-05 and RMSA since 2009-10 to the State of Karnataka, year-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement – II**. Further, details of enrolment and infrastructure such as classrooms, toilets, ICT labs in the State of Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement – III** (learning outcome indicator is covered in part (e) of the reply).

(c): The Department of Higher Education is implementing the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme designed to provide financial support to selected State Government Universities and Colleges to enhance their quality and ensure adherence to prescribed norms and standards. The Government launched the third phase of RUSA in June, 2023 as the Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) with a total outlay of ₹12,926.10 crore for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26, with a focus on addressing the needs of educationally unserved and underserved regions.

Since the inception of the scheme, an amount of ₹424.17 crore (Central Share) has been released to the State of Karnataka. The details of fund releases are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(d): A total of 56 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and 32 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been sanctioned in the State of Karnataka. The detailed list of KVs and JNVs in the State is given in the enclosed **Statement–V** and **VI** respectively.

(e): Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), Gender Parity Index (GPI) and Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) from 2018-19 to 2022-23 as per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) is as under -

Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Provisional)
GER	28.8	32	36	36.2	39.6
GPI	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.01	1.01
PTR (Regular mode)	18	18	16	17	17

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), Gender Parity Index (GPI) and Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) of School education from 2018-19 to 2024-25 as per UDISE+ are as under:

GER

Level	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) - All (Karnataka)						
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Primary (1 to 5)	108.37	107.42	105.08	108.04	110	106.8	104.5
Upper Primary (6 to 8)	98.24	101.07	103.13	105.51	106.3	105	102.8
Secondary (9-10)	83.7	86.35	90.62	94.73	99.3	100.9	101.3
Higher Secondary (11-12)	44.4	52.13	55.64	56.6	64.3	58.5	61.4

Source: UDISE+

GPI

Year	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)
2018-19	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.21
2019-20	0.99	1	0.98	1.18
2020-21	1	0.99	0.98	1.13
2021-22	1	0.99	1	1.08
2022-23	1.02	0.99	1.01	1.14
2023-24	1.02	1	1.01	1.21
2024-25	1	1	1	1.3

Source: UDISE+

PTR

YEARS	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)
2018-19	21	17	17	33
2019-20	20	16	16	32
2020-21	20	16	16	28
2021-22	23	18	18	28
2022-23	23	17	18	32
2023-24	22	18	18	28
2024-25	21	17	18	28

Source: UDISE+

STATEMENT-I

Detail of Central Share of Fund released to State of Karnataka from 2004-05 to 2025-26		
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) (Rs. in lakh)		
S.No.	Year	Amount Released
1	2004-05	27,126.15
2	2005-06	28,203.78
3	2006-07	55,791.16
4	2007-08	40,604.79
5	2008-09	51,578.23
6	2009-10	44,220.60
7	2010-11	66,903.00

8	2011-12	62,788.35
9	2012-13	54,289.12
10	2013-14	79,532.80
11	2014-15	66,120.92
12	2015-16	41,759.34
13	2016-17	54,495.51
14	2017-18	54,882.00
SAMAGRA SHIKSHA		
15	2018-19	61,230.00
16	2019-20	73,032.69
17	2020-21	61,010.01
18	2021-22	47,451.63
19	2022-23	86,152.48
20	2023-24	82,748.77
21	2024-25	89356.33
22	2025-26	50562.00

STATEMENT-II

**Detail of Central Share of Fund released to State of Karnataka
under PM POSHAN Scheme from 2004-05 to 2024-25**

S.No.	Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1	2004-05	6793.3	6793.3
2	2005-06	14726.33	14726.33
3	2006-07	24746.01	24746.01
4	2007-08	33851.43	21389.72
5	2008-09	30204.49	30798.43
6	2009-10	33538.61	32812.33
7	2010-11	45368.30	41545.05
8	2011-12	56525.78	46357.02
9	2012-13	73785.1	60386.8
10	2013-14	67193.37	72454.84
11	2014-15	56610.59	59165.60
12	2015-16	41939.61	53949.29
13	2016-17	43937.92	47203.93
14	2017-18	44788.57	44021.56
15	2018-19	40707.67	43358.74
16	2019-20	52056.79	50222.91
17	2020-21	51553.54	55353.86

18	2021-22	48834.32	49282.03
19	2022-23	69076.57	68221.51
20	2023-24	55973.07	54702.00
21	2024-25	57303.34	54514.33

**Detail of Central Share of Fund released to State of Karnataka under
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) from 2009-10 to 2017-18**

S.N o.	Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2009-10	7113	14.52
2.	2010-11	1688	2143.45
3.	2011-12	3861.4	7996.11
4.	2012-13	11700.5	7925.12
5.	2013-14	16524.44	18956.9
6.	2014-15	28433.17	37457.7
7.	2015-16	20828.84	49746.13
8.	2016-17	8104.32	37783.97
9.	2017-18	5169.27	32148.68

STATEMENT-III

Details of enrolment and infrastructure					
Year	Total Enrolment	Percentage of Schools having Boys' and Girls' toilets		Total No. of Schools with ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms	
		% of Schools having Boys' toilets	% of Schools having Girls' toilets	School with Smart Classrooms	School with ICT Labs
2014-15	11069457	99.5	99.6	-	-
2015-16	11265129	99.3	99.6	-	-
2016-17	10190741	96.4	97.4	-	-
2017-18	11129010	94.3	95.2	-	-
2018-19	11950522	94.1	96.2	-	-
2019-20	12139105	98.9	99.6	-	20174
2020-21	11856736	97.2	99.0	-	17797

2021-22	12092381	96.5	98.7	14596	21884
2022-23	12398654	98.0	99.4	17172	22252
2023-24	11926303	97.3	99.2	20793	19958
2024-25	11780251	97.1	99.1	23733	19822

Source: UDISE+

STATEMENT-IV

Detail of Central Share of Fund released to State of Karnataka for PM RUSA/PM USHA from 2013-14 to 2025-26

S.No.	Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2013-14	3.28
2.	2014-15	0.00
3.	2015-16	87.23
4.	2016-17	41.82
5.	2017-18	87.24
6.	2018-19	65.49
7.	2019-20	69.75
8.	2020-21	0.00
9.	2021-22	4.50
10.	2022-23	0.00
11.	2023-24	5.62
12.	2024-25	40.36
13.	2025-26	18.89 (as on date)

STATEMENT-V

List of KVs and JNVs in Karnataka

S.N.	Name of District	Name of KV	Year
1	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE (ASC)	1963-64
2	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE MEG & CENTRE	1964-65
3	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE, JALAHALLI NO. I (AFS)	1964-65
4	DHARWAD	HUBLI NO. I	1965-66
5	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE (HEBBAL)	1965-66
6	DAKSHINA	MANGALORE NO. I	1966-67
7	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE MALLESHWARAM	1966-67

8	BELLARY	DONIMALAI (NDMC)	1974-75
9	BIDAR	BIDAR (AFS)	1975-76
10	BELAGAVI	SAMBRA (AFS)	1977-78
11	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE (IISC)	1978-79
12	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE (NAL)	1980-81
13	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE, YELAHANKA (AFS)	1981-82
14	KOLAR	BEML NAGAR KOLAR	1982-83
15	DHARWAD	DHARWAD	1983-84
16	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE, JALAHALLI NO. II (AFS)	1983-84
17	BELAGAVI	BELGAUM CANTT.	1983-84
18	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE, YELAHANKA (W&AP)	1984-85
19	BELLARY	BELLARY	1986-87
20	GULBARGA	KALABURAGI (Formerly known as	1986-87
21	HASSAN	HASSAN	1986-87
22	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE (DRDO)	1986-87
23	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE, MG RLY.	1988-89
24	DAKSHINA	MANGALORE NO. II (RAILWAYS)	1991-92
25	DHARWAD	HUBLI NO II	1993-94
26	MYSORE	MYSORE	1993-94
27	BANGALORE URBAN	BANGALORE, YELAHANKA (CRPF)	1995-96
28	VIJAYANAGARA	HOSPET	1997-98
29	BIJAPUR	BIJAPUR	1997-98
30	RAICHUR	RAICHUR	1997-98
31	TUMKUR	TUMKUR	1997-98
32	UTTARA KANNADA	KARVAR NAVAL BASE	2005-06
33	KODAGU	KODAGU	2006-07
34	BAGALKOT	BAGALKOT	2007-08
35	BELAGAVI	NO.3 BELGAUM	2007-08
36	KOPPAL	KOPPAL	2010-11
37	DEVANGERE	DAVANGERE, DISTT. DEVANGERE	2010-11
38	SHIMOGA	SHIMOGA, DISTT. SHIMOGA	2010-11
39	BANGALORE URBAN	KRISHNARAJAPURAM, DLS COLONY,	2011-12
40	CHAMRAJ NAGAR	CHAMRAJ NAGAR	2014-15
41	RAICHUR	HUTTI GOLD MINES COMPANY LIMITED	2015-16
42	BELAGAVI	CHIKODI	2015-16
43	HAVERI	HAVERI	2015-16
44	MANDYA	MANDYA	2015-16
45	UDUPI	UDUPI	2015-16
46	CHICKMAGLURU	KADRIMIDRI	2017-18
47	RAMNAGRA	CHANNAPATNA	2017-18
48	MYSORE	BRBNMPL MYSURU	2018-19
49	KOPPAL	VIRUPPAPURA, GANGAVATHI	2018-19
50	CHIKKABALLAPUR	GAURIBIDANUR	2018-19

51	BANGALORE URBAN	RAILWAY YESHWANTHPUR, DISTT	2019-20
52	BELAGAVI	SADALGAH	2021-22
53	RAICHUR	ELARGI (D) VILLAGE, SINDHANUR	2025-26
54	YADGIR	MUDNAL VILLAGE, YADGIRI DISTRICT	2024-25
55	CHITRADURGA	KUNCHIGANAL VILLAGE, DISTRICT	2024-25
56	BELAGAVI	SHINAL, ATHANITALUK, DISTT.	2025-26

STATEMENT-VI

DETAILS OF KVs SANCTIONED IN THE STATE OF KARNATAKA

S.No.	JNV (District)	Year
1	BAGALKOTE	2001-02
2	BENGALURU RURAL	1986-87
3	BENGALURU URBAN	1993-94
4	BELAGAVI	1987-88
5	BALLARI	2024-25
6	BIDAR	1987-88
7	CHAMRAJANAGAR	1987-88
8	CHIKKABALLAPUR	1986-87
9	CHIKKAMAGALURU	1986-87
10	CHITRADURGA	1987-88
11	DAKSHINA	2000-01
12	DAVANAGERE	2001-02
13	DHARWAD	1987-88
14	GADAG	2000-01
15	HASSAN	1987-88
16	HAVERI	2000-01
17	KALABURAGI-I	2017-18
18	KALABURAGI-II	2008-09
19	KODAGU	1987-88
20	KOLAR	2017-18
21	KOPPAL	1987-88
22	MANDYA	1986-87
23	MYSURU	2003-04
24	RAICHUR	2000-01
25	RAMNAGARA	2017-18
26	SHIVAMOGGA	1986-87

27	TUMKUR	1988-89
28	UDUPI	1993-94
29	UTTARA KANNADA	1987-88
30	VIJAYANAGARA	1987-88
31	VIJAYAPURA	1987-88
32	YADAGIRI	2008-09

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN PUDUCHERRY

2355. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Puducherry has a rising rate of unemployment among youth due to mismatch between available jobs and skills, lack of vocational training centres and in sufficient entrepreneurship opportunities;
- (b) if so, the comprehensive details of all skill development programmes, training initiatives, job fairs, start-up support schemes and collaboration with industries undertaken by the Government to provide employment opportunities and enhance employability of youth in Puducherry; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the proposed measures to address youth unemployment in a sustainable and effective manner?

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

- (a) to (c): As per the latest estimates of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2023-24 conducted by the National Sample Survey (NSS) of Ministry of

Statistics and Programme Implementation (PLFS), the unemployment rate on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years from UT of Puducherry has decreased from 33.5 percent in 2017-18 to 14.6 percent in 2023-24.

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

The details of the candidates trained under major schemes of MSDE in Puducherry are as under:

PMKVY (Since inception to 31.10.2025)	NAPS (Since 2018-19 to 31.10.2025)	ITI (2018-19 to 2024- 25)
35,597	14,080	5,336

The schemes of MSDE are demand driven and training centres under these schemes are set up or engaged on need basis. The details of the training centres engaged under the schemes of MSDE in Puducherry are as under:

PMKVY 4.0 Centres (STT+SP)*	NAPS Establishments	Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
22	268	15

* Short-Term Training (STT) and Special Projects (SP)

To align the training programs as per the market needs, 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. National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has approved 8693 qualifications as per the industry requirements, out of which 2266 qualifications are valid and active, and 6427 qualifications are archived for being not relevant.

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. 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. Further, Rozgar Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) have been organized to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates across the country including Puducherry.

To create wage- and self-employment opportunities, Government of India has taken various initiatives to promote an inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem through entrepreneurship education, training, and advocacy; in addition to the Skill Development training. The details of various initiatives to promote an inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem are as under:

- (i) Implementation of schemes/programmes for the entrepreneurship promotion like PM's Employment Generation Programme; MSE-Cluster

Development Programme; Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries; A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship; Startup India; Startup Village Entrepreneurship Program; PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises; Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs Scheme, etc.

- (ii) With intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the Startup ecosystem of the country, the Government launched the Startup India initiative in 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.
- (iii) Further, to provide access to credit/loan to youth for establishing business enterprises or start-ups, the Government implements various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Stand-Up India, PM Vishwakarma, etc.
- (iv) 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 Puducherry.

पर्यटन विकास के लिए योजनाएँ

2356. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देशभर में, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली में पर्यटन के विकास हेतु क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त योजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त योजनाओं के माध्यम से अब तक सृजित रोजगार का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा एवं नगर हवेली में पर्यटन को और बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन गंतव्यों और उत्पादों का विकास संबंधी कार्य मुख्यतः संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)', 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)'- एसडी 2.0 की एक उप-योजना, 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास हेतु केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता (एसीएटीआईडी)' नामक अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टों (डीपीआर) की प्रस्तुति, निधियों की उपलब्धता और पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता आदि के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

इसके साथ ही, भारत सरकार ने 'पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई)-वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केन्द्रों का विकास' नामक पहल के तहत भी राज्यों को पर्यटन विकास संबंधी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय की उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के तहत देश में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय सृजित रोजगार की योजना-वार संख्या का ब्यौरा नहीं रखता है। तथापि, वर्ष 2021-22 से 2023-24 के लिए भारत में पर्यटन क्षेत्र में रोजगार संबंधी परिदृश्य निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	पर्यटन संबंधी रोजगार की कुल संख्या (मिलियन में)
2021-22	70.04
2022-23	76.17
2023-24	84.63

स्रोत: आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) पर आधारित अनुमान

इसके अलावा, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपने सतत प्रयास के हिस्से के रूप में महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सहित देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का संवर्धनात्मक गतिविधियों जैसे कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन, वेबसाइट, सोशल मीडिया पर प्रचार, मेलों और महोत्सवों आदि के माध्यम से संवर्धन करता है।

विवरण

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परिपथ/स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	लॉन्ग द्वीप - रॉस स्मिथ द्वीप - नील द्वीप - हैवलॉक द्वीप-बाराटांग द्वीप - पोर्ट ब्लेयर का विकास	27.57
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ 2014-15	काकीनाडा - होप आइलैंड - कोरिंगा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य - पासरलापुडी - अडुरु - एस यानम - कोटिपल्ली का विकास	67.83
3.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ	नेल्लोर – पुलिकट झील - उब्बलमाडुगु जल	49.55

		2015-16	प्रपात - नेलापट्टू - कोठाकोडुरु - मायपाडु - रामतीर्थम - इस्कापल्ली का विकास	
4.	आंध्र प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2017-18	बौद्ध परिपथ: शालीहुंडम - बाविकोंडा - बोज्जनकोंडा - अमरावती - अनूपु का विकास	35.24
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2014-15	भालुकपोंग - बोमडिला और तवांग का विकास	49.77
6.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	नफरा - सेप्पा - पप्पू, पासा, पक्के घाटियाँ - संगदूपोटा-न्यू सगाली - जीरो-योम्चा का विकास	96.72
7.	असम	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	मानस - प्रोबितोरा - नामेरी - काजीरंगा - डिब्रू - सैखोवा का विकास	94.68
8.	असम	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	तेजपुर - माजुली - शिवसागर का विकास	90.98
9.	बिहार	तीर्थकर परिपथ 2016-17	वैशाली - आरा - मसाद - पटना - राजगीर - पावापुरी - चंपापुरी का विकास	33.96
10.	बिहार	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	कांवरिया मार्ग: सुल्तानगंज - धर्मशाला - देवघर का विकास	44.76
11.	बिहार	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	बौद्ध परिपथ का विकास - बोधगया में कन्वेंशन सेंटर का निर्माण	95.18
12.	बिहार	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2017-18	भित्तिहरवा - चंद्रहिया - तुर्कोलिया का विकास	44.27
13.	बिहार	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	मंदार हिल और अंग प्रदेश का विकास	44.55
14.	छत्तीसगढ़	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जशपुर - कुनकुरी - मैनापाट - कमलेशपुर - महेशपुर - कुर्दार - सरोधदादर - गंगरेल - कोंडागांव - नाथियानवागांव - जगदलपुर -	96.10

			चित्रकूट - तीर्थगढ़ का विकास	
15.	गोवा	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	सिक्वेरिम - बागा, अंजुना - वागाटोर, मोरजिम - केरी, अगुआड़ा किला और अगुआड़ा जेल का विकास	97.65
16.	गोवा	तटीय परिपथ 2017-18	तटीय परिपथ II: रुआ डी ओरम क्रीक - डोना पाउला - कोलवा - बेनौलिम का विकास	99.35
17.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	अहमदाबाद - राजकोट - पोरबंदर - बारदोली - दांडी का विकास	59.17
18.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	वडनगर - मोढेरा का विकास	91.12
19.	गुजरात	बौद्ध परिपथ 2017-18	जूनागढ़ - गिर सोमनाथ - भरुच - कच्छ - भावनगर - राजकोट - मेहसाणा का विकास	26.68
20.	हरियाणा	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	कुरुक्षेत्र में महाभारत से संबंधित स्थानों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	77.39
21.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	हिमालय परिपथ: कियारीघाट, शिमला, हाटकोटी, मनाली, कांगड़ा, धर्मशाला, बीर, पालमपुर, चंबा का विकास	68.34
22.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	जम्मू - श्रीनगर - पहलगाम - भगवती नगर - अनंतनाग - सलामाबाद, उरी - कारगिल - लेह का विकास	77.33
23.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	जम्मू-राजौरी-शोपियां-पुलवामा में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	81.60
24.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास - पीएम विकास पैकेज के तहत 2014 में बाढ़ में नष्ट हुई परिसंपत्तियों के बदले परिसंपत्तियों का निर्माण	90.43
25.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	मंतलाई और सुधमहादेव में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.99
26.	जम्मू और	हिमालयन	अनंतनाग - पुलवामा - किश्तवर -	86.39

	कश्मीर	परिपथ 2016-17	पहलगाम - जांस्कर पदुम – दक्सुम - रंजीत सागर बांध में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	
27.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	गुलमर्ग – बारामूला – कुपवाड़ा - कारगिल - लेह में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.84
28.	झारखंड	इको परिपथ 2018-19	इको पर्यटन परिपथ: दलमा - बेतला नेशनल पार्क – मिरचैया - नेतरहाट का विकास	30.44
29.	केरल	इको परिपथ 2015-16	पथनमथिट्टा – गवी – वागामोन - तेक्कडी का विकास	64.08
30.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	सबरीमाला – एरुमेली – पम्पा - सन्निधानम का विकास	46.54
31.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	श्रीपद्मनाभ अर्नामूला का विकास	78.08
32.	केरल	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2018-19	मालानाड मालाबार क्रूज पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	57.35
33.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	शिवगिरीश्री नारायण गुरु आश्रम - अरुवीपुरम - कुन्नुमपारा श्री सुब्रह्मनिया - चेम्बझंथी श्री नारायण गुरुकुलम का विकास	66.42
34.	मध्य प्रदेश	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	पन्ना-मुकुंदपुर-संजय-दुबरी- बांधवगढ़- कान्हा – मुक्की - पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास	92.10
35.	मध्य प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	सांची – सतना – रीवा – मंदसौर - धार का विकास	74.02
36.	मध्य प्रदेश	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	ग्वालियर – ओरछा – खजुराहो – चंदेरी – भीमबेटका – मांडू का विकास	89.82
37.	मध्य प्रदेश	इको परिपथ 2017-18	गांधीसागर बांध - मंडलेश्वर बांध - ओंकारेश्वर बांध - इंदिरा सागर बांध - तवा बांध - बरगी बांध – भेड़ाघाट - बाणसागर बांध - केन नदी का विकास	93.76
38.	महाराष्ट्र	तटीय परिपथ	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय परिपथ - सागरेश्वर,	19.06

		2015-16	तारकरली, विजयदुर्ग (बीच और क्रीक), मितभव का विकास	
39.	महाराष्ट्र	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	वाकी – अदासा – धापेवाड़ा – पारदसिंघा – तेलनखंडी - गिराड का विकास	45.47
40.	मणिपुर	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	मणिपुर में पर्यटक परिपथ: इम्फाल - खोंगजोम का विकास	72.23
41.	मणिपुर	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	श्री गोविंदजी मंदिर, श्री बिजॉय गोविंदजी मंदिर – श्री गोपीनाथ मंदिर – श्री बंगशीबोदोन मंदिर – श्री कैना मंदिर का विकास	45.34
42.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2016-17	उमियम (लेक व्यू), यू लुम सोहपेटबनेंग - मावडियांगडियांग - आर्किड लेक रिजॉर्ट का विकास	99.13
43.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	वेस्ट खासी हिल्स (नोंगखलाव- क्रेम तिरोट - खुदोई और कोहमांग जलप्रपात - खरी नदी- मावथाट्रीशन, शिलांग), जयंतिया हिल्स (क्रांग सूरी फॉल्स- शिरमंग-इयूक्सी), गारो हिल्स (नोकरेक रिजर्व, कट्टाबील, सिजू गुफाएं) का विकास	84.97
44.	मिजोरम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	थेनजोल और साउथ ज़ोटे, जिला सेरछिप और रईक का विकास	92.26
45.	मिजोरम	इको परिपथ 2016-17	इको-एडवेंचर परिपथ आइजोल -रावपुइचिप - खवफाप - लेंगपुई - चटलांग- सकाब्रहमुइटुइतलांग - मुथी - बेराटलांग - तुइरियल एयरफील्ड - हमुइफांग का विकास	66.37
46.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जनजातीय परिपथ पेरेन- कोहिमा- वोखा का विकास	97.36
47.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2016-17	मोकोकचुंग – तुएनसांग - मोन का विकास	98.14

48.	ओडिशा	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	गोपालपुर, बरकुल, सतपाड़ा और तंपारा का विकास	70.82
49.	पुडुचेरी	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	दुबरायापेट – अरिकामेडु – वीरमपट्टिनम – चुन्नम्बर – नल्लावाडु/नरमबाई – मनापेट - कालापेट - पुडुचेरी - यानम का विकास	58.44
50.	पुडुचेरी	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	फ्रेंको - तमिल गांव, कराईकल, माहे और यानम का विकास	49.44
51.	पुडुचेरी	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	पुडुचेरी में आध्यात्मिक परिपथ का विकास	34.96
52.	पंजाब	विरासत परिपथ 2018-19	आनंदपुर साहिब - फतेहगढ़ साहिब - चमकौर साहिब - फिरोजपुर - खटकर कलां - कलानौर - पटियाला का विकास	85.32
53.	राजस्थान	मरुस्थल परिपथ 2015-16	सांभर लेक टाउन और अन्य स्थलों का विकास	50.01
54.	राजस्थान	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	गोविंद देव जी मंदिर (जयपुर), खाटूश्याम जी (सीकर) और नाथद्वारा (राजसमंद) का विकास	75.80
55.	राजस्थान	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ - 'चुरू (सालासर बालाजी) - जयपुर (श्री समोदके बालाजी, घाटके बालाजी, बंधेके बालाजी) - विराटनगर (बीजक, जैनसिया, अंबिका मंदिर) - भरतपुर (कमान क्षेत्र) - धौलपुर (मुचकुंड) – मेहंदीपुर बालाजी - चित्तौड़गढ़ (सांवलियाजी) का विकास	87.05
56.	राजस्थान	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	विरासत परिपथ राजसमंद (कुंभलगढ़ किला) - जयपुर (जयपुर और नाहरगढ़ किले में अग्रभाग की प्रकाश व्यवस्था) -झालावाड़ (गागरोन किला) - चित्तौड़गढ़ (चित्तौड़गढ़ किला) - जैसलमेर (जैसलमेर किला) - हनुमानगढ़ (गोगामेड़ी) - उदयपुर (प्रताप गौरव केंद्र) - धौलपुर (बाग-ए-निलोफर और	70.61

			पुरानी छावनी) - नागौर (मीरा बाई स्मारक, मेड़ता) - टोंक (सुनहरी कोठी) का विकास	
57.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	रंगपो (प्रवेश) – रोरथांग – अरितार – फादमचेन – नाथंग – शेराथांग – सोंगमो – गंगटोक – फोडोंग – मंगन – लाचुंग – युमथांग – लाचेन – थांगु – गुरुडोंगमेर - मंगन – गंगटोक – तुमिनलिंगी - सिंगतम (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	98.05
58.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2016-17	सिंगतम-मका-टेमी – बेरमोइक टोकेल – फोंगिया – नामची – जोरथांग – ओखारे – सोम्बारिया – दारमदिन - जोरथांग - मेल्ली (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	95.32
59.	तमिलनाडु	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	(चेन्नई - मामल्लापुरम - रामेश्वरम - मानपाडु - कन्याकुमारी) का विकास	73.13
60.	तेलंगाना	इको परिपथ 2015-16	महबूबनगर जिले में इको पर्यटन परिपथ का विकास	91.62
61.	तेलंगाना	जनजातीय परिपथ 2016-17	मुलुगु – लकनावरम – मेदवरम – तड़वई – दमारवी – मल्लूर - बोगाथा झरनों का विकास	79.87
62.	तेलंगाना	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	कुतुबशाही विरासत पार्क-पैगाह मकबरे-हयात बख्शी मस्जिद - रेमंड का मकबरा का विकास	96.90
63.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	अगरतला – सिपाहीजला - मेलाघर – उदयपुर – अमरपुर – तीर्थमुख - मंदिरघाट – डंबूर – नारिकेलकुंज – गंडाचरा - अंबासा का विकास	82.85
64.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	सूरमाचेर्रा – उनाकोटी - जम्पुई हिल्स – गुनाबती – भुवनेश्वरी-नीरमहल – बॉक्सनगर - चोद्दाखोला – पिलक - अवांगचारा का विकास	44.83
65.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89
66.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45

		परिपथ 2016-17		
67.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव)–प्रतापगढ़–कौशांबी–मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी – आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास	71.91
68.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	बिजनौर–मेरठ–कानपुर - कानपुर देहात – बांदा– गाजीपुर–सलेमपुर– घोसी – बलिया - अम्बेडकर नगर–अलीगढ़–फतेहपुर– देवरिया–महोबा– सोनभद्र – चंदौली – मिश्रिख - भदोही का विकास	67.51
69.	उत्तर प्रदेश	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कालिंजर किला (बांदा) - मगहरधाम (संतकबीर नगर) - चौरीचौरा, शहीद स्थल (फतेहपुर) - महुअर शहीद स्थल (घोसी) - शहीद स्मारक (मेरठ) का विकास	36.65
70.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21
71.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	12.03
72.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30
73.	उत्तराखंड	इको परिपथ 2015-16	टिहरी झील और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों का नए गंतव्य के रूप में विकास के लिए इको-पर्यटन, एडवेंचर स्पोर्ट्स और संबद्ध पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना का एकीकृत विकास - जिला टिहरी	69.17
74.	उत्तराखंड	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कुमाऊं क्षेत्र में विरासत परिपथ – कटारमल – जोगेश्वर – बैजनाथ - देवीधुरा का एकीकृत विकास	76.32
75.	पश्चिम बंगाल	तटीय परिपथ	तटीय परिपथ: उदयपुर – दीघा – शंकरपुर	67.99

		2015-16	- ताजपुर - मंदारमणि - फ्रेजरगंज - बक्खलाई - हेनरी द्वीप का विकास	
76.	-	मार्गस्थ परिपथ 2018-19	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में वाराणसी - गया; कुशीनगर - गया - कुशीनगर में मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	17.50
कुल राशि				5290.33

स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	स्वीकृति वर्ष	गंतव्य	एक्सपीरियंस का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	बापतला	सूर्यलंका बीच एक्सपीरियंस का विकास	97.52
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2023-24	अरक्कू-लम्बासिंगी	अरक्कू में बोर्ला केव एक्सपीरियंस	29.88
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2023-24	नाचो	अनलॉक नाचो अभियान	14.02
4.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2023-24	मेचुका	मेचुका सांस्कृतिक हाट	18.48
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2023-24	मेचुका	मेचुका एडवेंचर पार्क	12.75
6.	असम	2023-24	कोकराझार	कोकराझार वेटलैंड एक्सपीरियंस	26.67
7.	असम	2023-24	जोरहाट	रीइमेंजिनिंग सिन्नामारा टी एस्टेट	23.88
8.	बिहार	2024-25	बोधगया	बोधगया में बौद्ध ध्यान एवं अनुभव केंद्र का विकास	165.44
9.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	कवर्धा	भोरमदेव कॉरिडोर विकास, कबीरधाम जिला	145.99
10.	दादरा नगर एवं हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	2024-25	दमन	दमन कन्वेंशन सेंटर	147.13

11.	गोवा	2023-24	पोवोरिम	पोवोरिम क्रीक एक्सपीरियंस	24.07
12.	गोवा	2023-24	कोलवा	कोलवा बीच एक्सपीरियंस	19.89
13.	हरियाणा	2024-25	पंचकुला	टिक्कर ताल और एडवेंचर पार्क में एडवेंचर टूरिज्म हब का विकास	26.68
14.	हरियाणा	2024-25	पंचकुला	यादविन्द्रा गार्डन का कायाकल्प	65.82
15.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	माँ चिंतपूर्णी मंदिर (जिला - ऊना)	माँ चिंतपूर्णी देवी मंदिर, ऊना का विकास	56.26
16.	कर्नाटक	2023-24	हम्पी	'ट्रैवलर नूक्स' की स्थापना	25.64
17.	कर्नाटक	2023-24	मैसूरु	टोंगा राइड हेरिटेज एक्सपीरियंस जोन	2.72
18.	कर्नाटक	2023-24	मैसूरु	ईकोलोजिकल एक्सपीरियंस जोन	18.48
19.	केरल	2023-24	कुमारकोम	कुमारकोम पक्षी अभयारण्य एक्सपीरियंस	13.81
20.	केरल	2024-25	अलप्पुझा	अलाप्पुझा: ए ग्लोबल वॉटर वंडरलैंड	93.18
21.	केरल	2024-25	मलमपुझा	मलमपुझा गार्डन और लीजर पार्क में पर्यटकों के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाना	75.87
22.	लद्दाख	2023-24	लेह	जूले लेह जैव विविधता पार्क	23.17
23.	लद्दाख	2023-24	कारगिल	एक्सप्लोरिंग एलओसी और हुंडरमन विलेज एक्सपीरियंस	11.91
24.	लक्षद्वीप	2024-25	बंगारम	बंगाराम में पर्यटक अनुभव का संवर्धन	81.18
25.	मध्य प्रदेश	2023-24	ग्वालियर	फूलबाग एक्सपीरियंस जोन	16.74
26.	मध्य प्रदेश	2023-24	चित्रकूट	चित्रकूट में आध्यात्मिक एक्सपीरियंस	27.21
27.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	पीताम्बरा पीठ, दतिया	पीताम्बरा पीठ दतिया का विकास	44.24
28.	महाराष्ट्र	2023-24	पुणे	शिवसृष्टि ऐतिहासिक थीम	76.22

				पार्क-फेज 3	
29.	मेघालय	2023-24	सोहरा	वॉटरफॉल ट्रेल्स एक्सपीरियंस	27.60
30.	मेघालय	2023-24	सोहरा	मेघालयन एज केव एक्सपीरियंस	32.45
31.	मिजोरम	2024-25	चम्फाई	केइलुंगलिया, ज़ोटे, नगुर और मुअलबुहम, चम्फाई में इको रिजॉर्ट एक्सपीरियंस	38.85
32.	मिजोरम	2024-25	चम्फाई	विरासत और सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, चम्फाई	33.87
33.	मिजोरम	2025-26	थिंग्सुलथलि या	सम्मेलन केंद्र का निर्माण	99.71
34.	नागालैंड	2023-24	चुमुकेदिमा	चुमुकेदिमा व्यू पॉइंट पर इको- पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	7.87
35.	नागालैंड	2023-24	चुमुकेदिमा	मिडवे रिट्रीट में जनजातीय सांस्कृतिक एक्सपीरियंस	21.56
36.	नागालैंड	2024-25	चुमुकेदिमा	चुमुकेदिमा के जैकब गांव में साहसिक पर्यटन का अनुभव	32.54
37.	पुदुचेरी	2023-24	कराईकल	कराईकल बीच और वाटरफ्रंट एक्सपीरियंस	20.29
38.	पंजाब	2023-24	कपूरथला	कांजिली वेटलैंड में इको पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	20.06
39.	पंजाब	2023-24	अमृतसर	अटारी में सीमा पर्यटन एक्सपीरियंस	25.91
40.	राजस्थान	2023-24	बूंदी	केशोरायपाटन में आध्यात्मिक अनुभव	21.65
41.	राजस्थान	2024-25	सीकर	श्री खाटू श्याम जी मंदिर (सीकर) में विकास कार्य	87.87
42.	राजस्थान	2024-25	करणी माता मंदिर, जिला बीकानेर	श्री करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर में विकास कार्य	22.58
43.	राजस्थान	2024-25	मालासेरी डूंगरी (जिला - भीलवाड़ा)	मालासेरी डूंगरी, भीलवाड़ा जिले का विकास	48.73

44.	सिक्किम	2023-24	ग्यालशिंग	युकसोम क्लस्टर में इको-वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	15.41
45.	सिक्किम	2023-24	गंगटोक	गंगटोक सांस्कृतिक गांव	22.60
46.	तमिलनाडु	2023-24	मामल्लापुरम	शोर मंदिर में इमर्सिव एक्सपीरियंस	30.02
47.	तेलंगाना	2023-24	भोंगीर	भोंगीर किला एक्सपीरियेंशियल जोन	56.82
48.	तेलंगाना	2023-24	अनंतगिरि	अनंतगिरि वन में इको पर्यटन जोन	38.01
49.	त्रिपुरा	2024-25	अगरतला	अगरतला में त्रिपुरा हेरिटेज विलेज और संगीत अनुभव (चरण-1 और 2)	48.95
50.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023-24	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	14.52
51.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2023-24	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	17.80
52.	उत्तराखंड	2023-24	पिथौरागढ़	गुंजी में ग्रामीण पर्यटन क्लस्टर एक्सपीरियंस	17.86
53.	उत्तराखंड	2023-24	चंपावत	टी गार्डन एक्सपीरियंस	19.89
कुल राशि					2208.27

चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) - स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की एक उप-योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	श्रेणी	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	अहोबिलम - एक आध्यात्मिक यात्रा	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	25.00
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	नागार्जुन सागर में बौद्ध विरासत और सांस्कृतिक अनुभवों का संवर्धन	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	बिचोम बांध साहसिक और इको-पर्यटन परियोजना	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.90

4.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	किभितो सीमांत पर्यटन - शांति का प्रवेश द्वार	जीवंत ग्राम कार्यक्रम	4.96
5.	असम	2024-25	पाणिधिग पक्षी अभयारण्य, शिवसागर	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.99
6.	बिहार	2024-25	सोनपुर मेला मैदान, सारण में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.29
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	मायाली बगीचा का इको-पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकास	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.97
8.	गोवा	2024-25	मायेम गाँव में हरवलम जलप्रपात का सौंदर्यीकरण और विकास	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.81
9.	गुजरात	2024-25	शर्मिष्ठा झील का रूपांतरण: वडनगर में प्रकाश और संस्कृति	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	17.29
10.	गुजरात	2024-25	हरसिद्धि तट, पोरबंदर में पवित्र महासागर आश्रय स्थल	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.66
11.	गुजरात	2024-25	थोल: परिवर्तनकारी पर्यटन 'सौहार्दपूर्ण स्थायित्व, अनुकूलित कौशल' अग्रणी प्रौद्योगिकी	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.96
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	काज़ा में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.82
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	रक्छम, छितकुल में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	जीवंत ग्राम कार्यक्रम	4.96
14.	झारखंड	2024-25	रामरेखा धाम, सिमडेगा में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	18.87

15.	केरल	2024-25	थालास्सेरी: आध्यात्मिक जुड़ाव	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	25.00
16.	केरल	2024-25	वर्कला-दक्षिण काशी	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00
17.	लद्दाख	2024-25	मुश्कोह को एक स्थायी पर्यटन केंद्र के रूप में उन्नत बनाना: वन्यजीव दर्शन और सामुदायिक प्रगति का एकीकरण	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.82
18.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	मध्यकालीन वैभव 2.0, ओरछा	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	25.00
19.	महाराष्ट्र	2024-25	अहमदनगर किले का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00
20.	मणिपुर	2024-25	मणिपुर की प्राचीन राजधानी, लंगथबल कोनुग का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.69
21.	मेघालय	2024-25	मावफलांग सांस्कृतिक एवं विरासत केंद्र	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.87
22.	मेघालय	2024-25	नर्तियांग आध्यात्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक केंद्र	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.87
23.	नागालैंड	2024-25	सोलफुल ट्रेल: इम्पुर विरासत अनुभव, इम्पुर गाँव	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.94
24.	नागालैंड	2024-25	दोयांग पर विंग्स का विकास: एक इको पर्यटन स्थल, दोयांग जलाशय	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	10.00
25.	पुदुचेरी	2024-25	व्हाइट टाउन का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	22.19
26.	पंजाब	2024-25	हुसैनीवाला बॉर्डर, फिरोजपुर में सांस्कृतिक और विरासत खंड	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	25.00
27.	पंजाब	2024-25	विरासत मार्ग - श्री आनंदपुर साहिब, रूपनगर में शांति और	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.90

			सद्भाव का प्रतीक		
28.	सिक्किम	2024-25	वीरता की गूँज: गनाथांग घाटी अनुभव, गनाथांग गाँव	जीवंत ग्राम कार्यक्रम	5.00
29.	सिक्किम	2024-25	काबी क्रॉनिकल्स: एकता और विरासत के माध्यम से एक यात्रा, काबी, मंगन	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	24.96
30.	तमिलनाडु	2024-25	रामेश्वरम का प्रतीकात्मक परिवर्तन	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	20.01
31.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	नलगोंडा के बुद्धवनम में डिजिटल अनुभव केंद्र	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.85
32.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	निज़ाम सागर, कामारेड्डी में इको-पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	इको-पर्यटन और अमृत धरोहर स्थल	9.98
33.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024-25	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य का विकास	संस्कृति एवं विरासत	24.98
34.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	जादुंग उत्सव मैदान, जादुंग का विकास	जीवंत ग्राम कार्यक्रम	4.99
35.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	कैचीधाम परिसर, कैचीधाम का विकास	आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन	17.60
36.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	माना हाट परियोजना	जीवंत ग्राम कार्यक्रम	4.99
कुल राशि					648.11

पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) – वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों का विकास योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र.सं.	राज्य	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	गंडीकोटा में फोर्ट एवं गोर्ज एक्सपीरियंस का संवर्धन	77.91
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	राजा महेंद्रवरम में अखंड गोदावरी- (हवेलोक ब्रिज	94.44

			और पुष्कर घाट)	
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	पासीघाट में सियांग एडवेंचर और इको-रिट्रीट	46.48
4.	असम	2024-25	गुवाहाटी में असम राज्य चिड़ियाघर सह वनस्पति उद्यान	97.12
5.	असम	2024-25	शिवसागर में रंग घर का सौंदर्यीकरण	94.76
6.	बिहार	2024-25	सहरसा में मत्स्यगंधा झील का विकास	97.61
7.	बिहार	2024-25	करमचट में करमचट इको पर्यटन और एडवेंचर हब	49.51
8.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	रायपुर में चित्रोत्पला फिल्म सिटी का विकास	95.79
9.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	रायपुर में जनजातीय और सांस्कृतिक सम्मेलन केंद्र का विकास	51.87
10.	गोवा	2024-25	पोंडा में छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज संग्रहालय	97.46
11.	गोवा	2024-25	पोरवोरिम में टाउनस्क्वेयर	90.74
12.	गुजरात	2024-25	केरली (मोकरसागर), पोरबंदर में इको-पर्यटन गंतव्य	99.50
13.	गुजरात	2024-25	धोर्डों में टेंटेड सिटी और कन्वेंशन सेंटर	51.56
14.	झारखंड	2024-25	कोडरमा में तिलैया का इको-पर्यटन विकास	34.87
15.	कर्नाटक	2024-25	रोएरिच और देविका रानी एस्टेट टाटागुनि, बेंगलुरु में इको पर्यटन और सांस्कृतिक केंद्र	99.17
16.	कर्नाटक	2024-25	बेलगावी में सवादत्ती यल्लम्मागुड्डा का विकास	100.00
17.	केरल	2024-25	कोल्लम में अष्टमुडी जैव विविधता और इको मनोरंजन केंद्र	59.71
18.	केरल	2024-25	सरगालया में मालाबार के सांस्कृतिक क्रूसिबल का ग्लोबल गेटवे	95.34
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	ओरछा एक मध्यकालीन वैभव	99.92
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	भोपाल में एमआईसीई के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन सेंटर	99.38
21.	महाराष्ट्र	2024-25	सिंधुदुर्ग में आईएनएस-गुलदार अंतर्जालीय संग्रहालय, कृत्रिम चट्टान और पनडुब्बी पर्यटन	46.91
22.	महाराष्ट्र	2024-25	नासिक में "राम-काल पथ" का विकास	99.14
23.	मणिपुर	2024-25	लोकटक में लोकटक लेक एक्सपीरियंस	89.48
24.	मेघालय	2024-25	मावखानू में एमआईसीई अवसंरचना	99.27
25.	मेघालय	2024-25	शिलांग में उमियम झील का पुनर्विकास	99.27

26.	ओडिशा	2024-25	हीराकुंड का विकास	99.90
27.	ओडिशा	2024-25	सतकोसिया का विकास	99.99
28.	पंजाब	2024-25	एसबीएस नगर में खटकर कलां में शहीद-ए-आजम, सरदार भगत सिंह को श्रद्धांजलि के रूप में हेरिटेज स्ट्रीट का विकास	53.45
29.	राजस्थान	2024-25	जयपुर में आमेर-नाहरगढ़ एवं आसपास के क्षेत्र का विकास	49.31
30.	राजस्थान	2024-25	जयपुर में जल महल का विकास	96.61
31.	सिक्किम	2024-25	नामची में स्काईवॉक, भालेदुंगा, यांगांग	97.37
32.	सिक्किम	2024-25	नाथुला में बॉर्डर एक्सपीरियंस	68.19
33.	तमिलनाडु	2024-25	मामल्लापुरम में नंदवनम हेरिटेज पार्क का विकास	99.67
34.	तमिलनाडु	2024-25	ऊटी में रेस कोर्स में इको पार्क	70.23
35.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	रामप्पा में रामप्पा क्षेत्र स्थायी पर्यटन परिपथ	73.74
36.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	नल्लामाला में सोमसिल्ला निरोगता और आध्यात्मिक रिट्रीट	68.10
37.	त्रिपुरा	2024-25	गोमती के बंडुआर में शक्ति पीठ पार्क	97.70
38.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024-25	आगरा जिले में बटेश्वर का विकास	74.05
39.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024-25	श्रावस्ती में एकीकृत बौद्ध पर्यटन विकास	80.24
40.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	प्रतिष्ठित शहर ऋषिकेश: ऋषिकेश में राफ्टिंग बेस स्टेशन	100.00
कुल राशि				3295.76

प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में अमरावती टाउन, गुंटूर जिले का विकास	2015-16	27.77
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	श्रीसैलम मंदिर का विकास	2017-18	43.08
3.	आंध्र प्रदेश	विशाखापत्तनम मंदिर में सिंहाचलम में श्री वराह लक्ष्मी नरसिम्हा स्वामी वारी देवस्थानम	2022-23	54.04

4.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अन्नावरम मंदिर शहर में तीर्थ पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2024-25	25.33
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	परशुराम कुंड, लोहित जिला का विकास	2020-21	37.88
6.	असम	गुवाहाटी में और उसके आसपास कामाख्या मंदिर और तीर्थ स्थलों का विकास	2015-16	29.80
7.	बिहार	पटना साहिब का विकास	2015-16	29.62
8.	बिहार	विष्णुपद मंदिर, गया, बिहार में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2014-15	3.63
9.	बिहार	अंबिका भवानी मंदिर, सारण का विकास	2024-25	13.29
10.	छत्तीसगढ़	डोंगरगढ़, राजनंदगांव जिला, छत्तीसगढ़ में माँ बमलेश्वरी देवी मंदिर का विकास	2020-21	48.44
11.	गोवा	बोम जीसस बेसिलिका का विकास	2024-25	16.46
12.	गुजरात	द्वारका का विकास	2016-17	10.46
13.	गुजरात	सोमनाथ में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2016-17	45.36
14.	गुजरात	सोमनाथ में प्रोमेनेड का विकास	2018-19	47.12
15.	गुजरात	बनासकांठा, गुजरात में अंबाजी मंदिर में तीर्थ यात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2022-23	50.00
16.	हरियाणा	पंचकुला जिले में माता मनसा देवी मंदिर और नाडा साहेब गुरुद्वारा का विकास	2019-20	48.53
17.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	हजरतबल दरगाह, श्रीनगर का विकास	2016-17	40.46
18.	झारखंड	बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम, देवघर का विकास	2018-19	36.79
19.	कर्नाटक	मैसूरु में श्री चामुंडेश्वरी देवी मंदिर में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2023-24	45.38
20.	कर्नाटक	रेणुका येल्लामा देवी मंदिर का विकास	2024-25	18.37
21.	कर्नाटक	बीदर जिले के पापनाश मंदिर में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	22.25
22.	केरल	गुरुवायूर मंदिर का विकास	2016-17	45.19
23.	मध्य प्रदेश	अमरकंटक का विकास	2020-21	49.99
24.	मध्य प्रदेश	ओंकारेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	43.93
25.	महाराष्ट्र	त्र्यंबकेश्वर, नासिक का विकास	2017-18	45.41
26.	मेघालय	मेघालय में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधाओं का विकास	2020-21	29.29

27.	मिज़ोरम	मिज़ोरम राज्य में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	44.89
28.	मिज़ोरम	चंफाई जिले के वांगछिया में प्रशाद योजना के तहत मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	5.47
29.	नागालैंड	नागालैंड में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	25.20
30.	नागालैंड	जुन्हेबोटो में तीर्थयात्रा पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	18.18
31.	ओडिशा	मेगा परिपथ के अंतर्गत पुरी, श्री जगन्नाथ धाम - रामचंडी - देमुली में प्राची रिवर फ्रंट में अवसंरचना का विकास	2014-15	50.00
32.	पुडुचेरी	श्री धरबारण्येश्वर मंदिर के लिए तीर्थयात्री सुविधाओं और पर्यटक आकर्षणों का विकास	2024-25	25.94
33.	पंजाब	अमृतसर में करुण सागर वाल्मीकि स्थल का विकास	2015-16	6.40
34.	पंजाब	चमकौर साहिब, रोपड़, पंजाब का विकास	2021-22	30.52
35.	राजस्थान	पुष्कर/अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	32.64
36.	सिक्किम	युकसोम में फोर पेट्रन सेंट्स में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा का विकास	2020-21	33.32
37.	तमिलनाडु	कांचीपुरम का विकास	2016-17	13.99
38.	तमिलनाडु	वेलंकन्नी का विकास	2016-17	4.86
39.	तमिलनाडु	8 नवग्रह मंदिरों का विकास	2024-25	40.94
40.	तेलंगाना	जोगुलम्बा देवी मंदिर, आलमपुर का विकास	2020-21	38.90
41.	तेलंगाना	रुद्रेश्वर (रामप्पा) मंदिर, मुलुगु में तीर्थयात्रा और विरासत पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	62.00
42.	तेलंगाना	भद्राचलम, भद्राद्रि कोठागुडेम जिले में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना का विकास	2022-23	41.38
43.	तेलंगाना	देवी रेणुका येल्लम्मा देवस्थानम में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का विकास	2024-25	4.22
44.	त्रिपुरा	त्रिपुर सुंदरी मंदिर, उदयपुर का विकास	2020-21	34.43
45.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-I	2015-16	18.73

46.	उत्तर प्रदेश	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ (चरण-II) के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास	2014-15	10.98
47.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गंगा, वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन	2017-18	9.02
48.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36
49.	उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण II	2017-18	44.60
50.	उत्तर प्रदेश	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59
51.	उत्तराखंड	केदारनाथ का एकीकृत विकास	2015-16	34.77
52.	उत्तराखंड	बद्रीनाथजी धाम में तीर्थयात्रा सुविधा के लिए अवसंरचना का विकास	2018-19	56.15
53.	उत्तराखंड	गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री धाम में तीर्थयात्रा अवसंरचना सुविधाओं में वृद्धि	2021-22	54.36
54.	पश्चिम बंगाल	बेलूर मठ का विकास	2016-17	30.03
		कुल राशि		1726.74

पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता (एसीएटीआईडी) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	स्वीकृति तिथि	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	डल झील (निगीन झील) में साउंड और लाइट शो	जम्मू और कश्मीर	25-06-2012	5.00
2.	तिलयार झील में मल्टीमीडिया/लेजर शो का कार्यान्वयन	हरियाणा	30-04-2013	5.00
3.	दीव किला, दीव में साउंड और लाइट शो	दमन और दीव	28-02-2015	7.75
4.	वाराणसी/सारनाथ में स्मारकों का प्रदीप्तीकरण (सारनाथ में धमेख स्तूप में सारनाथ चौखंडी स्तूप, सारनाथ में	उत्तर प्रदेश	28-02-2015	5.12

	लालकान का मकबरा और बनारस में मान महल)			
5.	यादविन्द्रा गार्डन, पिंजौर, हरियाणा में साउंड और लाइट शो	हरियाणा	16-10-2017	6.00
6.	पुष्टापार्थी, आंध्र प्रदेश में साउंड और लाइट शो	आंध्र प्रदेश	27-11-2017	7.08
7.	(पुराना किला) दिल्ली में साउंड और लाइट शो	दिल्ली	05-08-2019	14.04
8.	भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा बेलताल झील, दमोह, मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना	मध्य प्रदेश	29-09-2020	23.15
9.	लेह, लद्दाख में साउंड और लाइट शो और पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र, कारगिल, लद्दाख में वाटर स्क्रीन प्रोजेक्शन मल्टीमीडिया शो	लेह और लद्दाख	26-11-2020	23.22
10.	नवलसागर झील, बूंदी में म्यूजिकल फाउंटेन और वाटर स्क्रीन मल्टीमीडिया आधारित प्रोजेक्शन शो की स्थापना	राजस्थान	04-10-2023	9.25
11.	राष्ट्रपति भवन में लाइट और साउंड एवं मल्टीमीडिया शो का विकास	दिल्ली	28-03-2024	47.12
12.	गंगईकोंडा चोलपुरम मंदिर, जिला - अरियालुर में प्रकाश व्यवस्था और संबंधित कार्य	तमिलनाडु	31-03-2025	11.47
13.	चेन्नई पोर्ट में मौजूदा यात्री टर्मिनल में क्रूज यात्री सुविधा केंद्र	तमिलनाडु	24-09-2012	17.24
14.	विश्व विरासत स्थल हुमायूँ का मकबरा, नई दिल्ली में व्याख्या केंद्र का निर्माण	दिल्ली	04-03-2014	49.45
15.	मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में क्रूज टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग	गोवा	24-06-2014	8.79
16.	मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में आब्रजन सुविधा में सुधार और मौजूदा क्रूज बर्थ को गहरा करना	गोवा	24-08-2018	13.16

17.	मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, गोवा में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू क्रूज टर्मिनल और संबद्ध सुविधाओं का निर्माण	गोवा	10-09-2021	50.00
18.	एक पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में कानोजी आंग्रे लाइटहाउस का विकास	महाराष्ट्र	09-08-2016	15.00
19.	इंदिरा डॉक, मुंबई में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रूज टर्मिनल का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण।	महाराष्ट्र	29-12-2017	12.50
20.	इंदिरा डॉक, मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रूज टर्मिनल का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण	महाराष्ट्र	20-12-2021	37.50
21.	विलिंगडन द्वीप, कोचीन, केरल में वॉकवे/प्रोमेनेड का विकास	केरल	28-10-2016	9.01
22.	एर्नाकुलम घाट के बर्थ और बैकअप क्षेत्र के उन्नयन के लिए केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	केरल	31-03-2017	21.41
23.	कोचीन पोर्ट क्रूज टर्मिनल में अवसंरचना का विकास	केरल	12-12-2018	1.20
24.	कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट वॉकवे पर अतिरिक्त पर्यटन सुविधाओं का निर्माण	केरल	12-12-2018	4.66
25.	नए कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट टर्मिनल में अतिरिक्त अवसंरचना का विकास	केरल	13-12-2019	10.29
26.	भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण द्वारा एसएआई त्रिवेंद्रम गोल्फ क्लब में गोल्फ कोर्स के उन्नयन के लिए परियोजना	केरल	31-03-2017	24.65
27.	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन स्मारकों में प्रकाश व्यवस्था : 1. दशाश्वमेधघाट से दरभंगाघाट (300 मीटर का विस्तार) 2. तुलसी मानस मंदिर 3. सारनाथ संग्रहालय	उत्तर प्रदेश	21-12-2017	2.94
28.	जेसीपी अटारी, बाघा बोर्डर में अवसंरचना विकास	पंजाब	12-06-2018	12.87

29.	श्री तनोट कॉम्प्लेक्स, जैसलमेर सेक्टर में सीमा पर्यटन का विकास	राजस्थान	05-07-2022	17.67
30.	विशाखापत्तनम पोर्ट के बाहरी बंदरगाह में चैनल बर्थ क्षेत्र में क्रूज-सह-तटीय कार्गो टर्मिनल का निर्माण	आंध्र प्रदेश	14-12-2018	38.50
31.	अमृतसर, पंजाब में 'जलियांवाला बाग स्मारक' के जीर्णोद्धार/नवीनीकरण और जलियांवाला बाग राष्ट्रीय स्मारक पर किये जाने वाला अतिरिक्त कार्य	पंजाब (जीएफआर)	08-03-2019	23.02
32.	नेशनल गैलरी ऑफ मॉडर्न आर्ट के भवन में प्रकाश व्यवस्था	दिल्ली	19-12-2019	3.80
33.	राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय की चयनित सुविधाओं का विकास और नवीनीकरण	दिल्ली	26-12-2019	43.73
34.	एनजीएमए भवन की 3डी विजुअल प्रोजेक्शन मैपिंग	दिल्ली	31-03-2021	6.16
35.	'राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान केंद्र का बड़े स्तर पर उन्नयन' परियोजना	दिल्ली	27-03-2023	31.80
36.	राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग संख्या 1 और 2 पर नदी क्रूज के चढ़ने/उतरने के मुख्य बिंदुओं पर जेटी का विकास	असम	28-04-2020	28.03
37.	आइजोल में कन्वेंशन सेंटर और संबद्ध अवसंरचना का विकास	मिजोरम	31-03-2021	39.94
38.	उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्य में 22 व्यू पॉइंट का विकास (i) नागालैंड (2 व्यू पॉइंट) – 5.77 करोड़ रुपये (ii) मेघालय (3 व्यू पॉइंट) – 6.26 करोड़ रुपये (iii) मिजोरम (9 व्यू पॉइंट) – 12.78 करोड़ रुपये (iv) अरुणाचल प्रदेश (4 व्यू पॉइंट) – 6.25 करोड़ रुपये	एनईआर	11-10-2022	44.44

	(v) मणिपुर (3 व्यू पॉइंट) – 5.93 करोड़ रुपये (vi) सिक्किम/पश्चिम बंगाल (1 व्यू पॉइंट) – 3.70 करोड़ रुपए			
39.	संजीवैया पार्क, हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना में वॉटर स्क्रीन और म्यूजिकल फाउंटेन सहित मल्टीमीडिया लेजर शो	तेलंगाना	31-10-2022	50.00
40.	उस्मानिया कला विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद तेलंगाना में डिजिटल मल्टीमीडिया प्रौद्योगिकी और प्रकाश व्यवस्था की डिजाइन, आपूर्ति, स्थापना, परीक्षण एवं शुरुआत	तेलंगाना	22-12-2022	11.79
41.	बक्सर, बिहार में एक्वास्क्रीन प्रोजेक्शन और साउंड शो सहित 3डी मैकिंग और रामरेखा घाट, बिहार में डायनामिक लाइटिंग और मोटिफ	बिहार	10-06-2024	5.99
42.	3 ग्लास टॉप कोच का निर्माण: 12.00 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत और जारी की गई राशि ● विजाग-अरक्कू घाटी विशाखापत्तनम, आंध्र प्रदेश ● दादर-मडगांव रूट, मुंबई से गोवा ● काजीगुंड- बारामुल्ला, जम्मू और कश्मीर	आंध्र प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र गोवा जम्मू और कश्मीर	-	12.00
43.	गोवा के तीन रेलवे स्टेशनों: मडगांव, थिविम और करमाली पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास।	गोवा	08-09-2017	25.00
44.	III. कांचीगुडा रेलवे स्टेशन विरासत भवन के अग्रभाग में प्रकाश व्यवस्था	तेलंगाना	02-01-2024	3.41
45.	अमृतसर रेलवे स्टेशन	पंजाब	30-07-2013	5.84
46.	राय-बरेली रेलवे स्टेशन	उत्तर प्रदेश	30-07-2013	4.44

47.	तिरुवनंतपुरम सेंट्रल स्टेशन (टीवीसी)	केरल	30-07-2013	5.98
48.	गया रेलवे स्टेशन	बिहार	30-07-2013	5.18
49.	आगरा कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन	उत्तर प्रदेश	30-07-2013	5.05
50.	अजमेर रेलवे स्टेशन	राजस्थान	15-05-2014	5.52
51.	जयपुर रेलवे स्टेशन	राजस्थान	15-05-2014	4.88
52.	हैदराबाद रेलवे स्टेशन	तेलंगाना	13-02-2017	4.41
53.	नांदेड़ रेलवे स्टेशन	महाराष्ट्र	31-03-2017	5.18
54.	तिरुपति रेलवे स्टेशन	आंध्र प्रदेश	13-02-2017	5.75
55.	होस्पेट रेलवे स्टेशन	कर्नाटक	31-03-2017	5.41
56.	पुरी रेलवे स्टेशन	ओडिशा	डेटा नहीं उपलब्ध है	6.15
57.	रामेश्वरम रेलवे स्टेशन	तमिलनाडु	28-03-2018	4.7
58.	औरंगाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन	महाराष्ट्र	12-03-2018	5.71
59.	रामपुरहाट रेलवे स्टेशन	पश्चिम बंगाल	15-03-2018	3.48
60.	तारकेश्वर रेलवे स्टेशन	पश्चिम बंगाल	15-03-2018	3.87
61.	मदुरै रेलवे स्टेशन	तमिलनाडु	30-06-2018	4.48
62.	कामाख्या रेलवे स्टेशन	असम	18-12-2018	4.96
63.	गुवाहाटी रेलवे स्टेशन	असम	18-12-2018	4.99
64.	न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी रेलवे स्टेशन	पश्चिम बंगाल	15-05-2019	4.55
65.	चित्तौड़गढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन	राजस्थान	07-10-2019	4.99
66.	कुरुक्षेत्र रेलवे स्टेशन	हरियाणा	22-01-2020	3.02
कुल राशि				948.78

UPDATED NDC TARGETS

2357. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

- (a) the details of specific quantitative and qualitative targets included in updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for the period up to 2035, to be submitted to the United Nations by the end of December 2025;

- (b) the current official estimate of the concessional climate finance required by the Government from developed nations to achieve the enhanced 2035 NDC targets; and
- (c) the action plan chalked out by the Government to create a national, transparent monitoring framework to track the deployment and impact of international climate finance once secured to ensure that it directly aids the transition away from fossil fuel use and improves energy efficiency across the country especially in industrial and power sectors, as required by the Paris Agreement?

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

(a): The Government of India stands committed to combat climate change and has taken several measures to meet India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) under the Paris Agreement in 2015 which was updated in 2022. The successive NDC targets including those for 2031-35 are finalized after extensive stakeholder consultation, the outcome of which is made known after the completion of the process.

(b) and (c): The question does not arise.

FINANCIAL DEFICIENCY IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

2358. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

- (a) the details of central universities/other universities under the Government that have reported financial deficits during the last ten years, including the quantum of deficit in each case;
- (b) whether such deficits have affected salaries, infrastructure development, student welfare and research activities, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed the existing funding mechanisms for central universities to ensure timely grants and reduce overdependence on student fees, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate financial support and long-term sustainability to Central Universities; and
- (e) the percentage of GDP allocated to higher education in the country?

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

(a) to (d): Central Universities are autonomous institutions, established by Acts of Parliament and they are governed by their own Acts, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations etc. made thereunder and they are competent to take decision in academic and administrative matters of the University. Ministry of Education releases block grant to University Grants Commission (UGC) under “Grants to Central Universities” which in turn allocates funds to Central Universities, based on their realistic requirements, expenditure incurred during the previous year as well as availability of funds. As informed by UGC, during the last ten years, the

grants to 47 Central Universities have been increased from Rs.5621.38 cr. (in 2015-16) to Rs.12776.77 cr. (in 2024-25).

(e): As per latest report "Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education 2019-20 to 2021-22" published by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, the total expenditure on education in India during the year 2021-22 was 4.12% of GDP, of which 1.29% was spent on higher education.

नेशनल क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क (एनसीआरएफ) एंड मोबिलिटी

2359. श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

श्री दुलू महतो:

श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्री महेंद्र सिंह सोलंकी:

डॉ. हेमांग जोशी:

श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

श्री सुनील दत्तात्रेय तटकरे:

श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

श्री शिवमंगल सिंह तोमर:

श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटी:

श्री धवल लक्ष्मणभाई पटेल:

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में, शैक्षणिक सत्र 2025-26 से नेशनल क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क

(एनसीआरएफ) के अनिवार्य कार्यान्वयन हेतु सरकार द्वारा राज्य बोर्डों को जारी किए गए विशिष्ट दिशानिर्देशों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त दिशानिर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में राज्य बोर्डों द्वारा निगरानी और अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या तंत्र मौजूद है;

(ग) एनसीआरएफ के अंतर्गत शैक्षणिक और व्यावसायिक शिक्षा विधाओं में, विशेषकर दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, सुचारु मोबिलिटी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

(घ) विशेषकर दाहोद, लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सभी छात्रों के क्रेडिट की उनके डिजिलॉकर खातों में डिजिटल रिकॉर्डिंग सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) एनसीआरएफ ढांचा किस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय उच्च शिक्षा योग्यता ढांचे (एनएचईक्यूएफ) के साथ व्यावसायिक क्रेडिट का संरेखण सुनिश्चित करता है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020, शिक्षा में अधिक सक्रियता और लोचशीलता के लिए सामान्य शिक्षा और कौशल शिक्षा को एकीकृत करने पर बल देती है। एनसीआरएफ एक ऐसा सक्षम फ्रेमवर्क है जो शैक्षणिक, कौशल और अनुभावात्मक अधिगम जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं से प्राप्त अधिगम क्रेडिटाइजेशन के लिए मूल सिद्धांत निर्धारित करता है। यह स्कूल शिक्षा, उच्चतर शिक्षा और कौशल शिक्षा से अर्जित क्रेडिट को निर्बाध रूप से जोड़ने के लिए एकल मेटा-फ्रेमवर्क है।

माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, मध्य प्रदेश (एमपीबीएसई) सहित राज्य बोर्डों को अवार्डिंग और मूल्यांकन निकाय बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया है। केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) ने कई क्षेत्रीय संवेदीकरण कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन किया है और कक्षा 9 से 12 के लिए स्कूलों में एनसीआरएफ कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) अधिसूचित की है। अधिसूचना की एक प्रति

https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/Notifications/2023/75_Notification_2023.pdf पर देखी जा सकती है।

अनुपालन और निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार ने एकेडमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट्स (एबीसी), डिजिलॉकर और एपीएएआर-आईडी जैसी डिजिटल प्रणालियों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वयन को सक्षम बनाया है। प्रत्येक छात्र को यूडाइज+ के माध्यम से विशिष्ट डिजिटल पहचान एपीएएआर आईडी सौंपी जा रही है, जो स्वचालित रूप से उनके डिजिलॉकर से जुड़ी होती है।

शैक्षणिक और व्यावसायिक धाराओं के बीच सुचारू गतिशीलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, जिसमें दाहोद लोकसभा क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, एनसीआरएफ एक एकीकृत प्रणाली स्थापित करता है जो मूल्यांकन के अध्यधीन कक्षा में अधिगम, कौशल-आधारित गतिविधियों, अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा और इंटरनशिप के माध्यम से अर्जित क्रेडिट की मान्यता और अंतरण को सक्षम बनाता है। एबीसी ऋण संचय, अंतरण और प्रतिदान की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। एआईसीटीई में तकनीकी शिक्षा में लोचशीलता और पहुंच को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई प्रवेश-निकास विकल्पों का समर्थन करने वाले एनसीआरएफ सिद्धांत शामिल हैं। डिप्लोमा या डीवीओसी कार्यक्रमों से बीटेक और अन्य उच्चतर शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों में प्रगति जैसे पार्श्व प्रवेश मार्गों के माध्यम से गतिशीलता को आगे बढ़ाया जाता है। एनआईओएस मान्यता प्राप्त बोर्डों और कौशल संस्थानों से क्रेडिट अंतरण तंत्र के माध्यम से क्रेडिट गतिशीलता का समर्थन करता है और उच्चतर शिक्षा में प्रगति को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए अपने कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों को एनएसक्यूएफ स्तर 3 से 4.5 तक संरेखित करता है।

छात्रों के क्रेडिट की डिजिटल रिकॉर्डिंग के लिए, जिसमें दाहोद लोकसभा क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, एनसीआरएफ को एकेडमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट्स (एबीसी), नेशनल एकेडमिक डिपॉजिटरी (एनएडी) और डिजिलॉकर सहित डिजिटल अवसंरचना के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है। अधिकृत संस्थानों द्वारा अपलोड किए गए क्रेडिट डिजिटल रूप से हस्ताक्षरित होते हैं, टेम्पर-प्रूफ प्रारूप में संग्रहीत होते हैं और एपीएएआर-आईडी प्रमाणीकरण के माध्यम से शिक्षार्थी से जुड़े होते हैं।

एनसीआरएफ मई 2023 में प्रकाशित राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क

(एनएचईक्यूएफ) के साथ व्यावसायिक क्रेडिट का संरेखण सुनिश्चित करता है, जो अधिगम परिणामों के संदर्भ में डिग्री/डिप्लोमा/प्रमाणपत्र के लिए उच्चतर शिक्षा योग्यता को परिभाषित करता है। यह भारत में कौशल शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण, और तकनीकी/व्यावसायिक शिक्षा सहित उच्चतर शिक्षा में लगे विभिन्न प्रकार के संस्थानों द्वारा दी जाने वाली योग्यताओं को पहचानने और मान्यता देने के लिए एक एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय ढांचा प्रदान करता है।

INCREASE IN CESS AND SURCHARGE COLLECTIONS

2360. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the collection from various cesses and surcharges have increased substantially since 2014, if so, the details of total cess and surcharge collections and their percentage share in the total tax pool, year-wise;
- (b) whether it is true that cesses and surcharges being outside the divisible pool, have reduced the tax share devolved to States, if so, whether the Government has assessed its fiscal impact on State finances and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total amount of cess and surcharge collected under each category but not spent along with the reasons for such large unspent balance; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to release/share a portion of the unspent cess and surcharge funds with the States or bring these levies back into the divisible pool to ensure equitable fiscal distribution and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Year-wise detail of Collections of major cesses and surcharges (in operation) during FY 2014-15 to FY 2025-26 and their share as a percentage of Gross Tax Revenue are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Tax shares are devolved to the States based on recommendation of successive Finance Commissions. As a percentage of divisible Pool, the states share devolved to States increased from 32% in 2014-15 to 41% in 2025-26.

Year-wise detail of devolutions made to the States since FY 2014-15 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): Proceeds from the cesses and surcharges are collected and deposited in Consolidated Fund of India in terms of Articles 266 of the Constitution of India. The balances in the Consolidated Fund of India close every Financial Year, this implies that there are no unspent balances of cesses in the Consolidated Fund of India.

The details of the collections and utilizations under major cesses since FY 2014-15 are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d): Taxes levied and distributed between the Union and the States are governed by Article 270(1) of the Constitution of India. This Article exempts cesses and surcharges from distribution between the Union and the States and hence do not form part of the divisible Pool. In the true spirit of fiscal federalism, Government of India during this financial Year has till date released 2 additional instalments of tax devolution (instead of 9 instalments Government of India has released 11 instalments till date).

STATEMENT-I**Statement showing details of Cesses & Surcharges levied and collected as part of principal taxes***(₹ crore)*

Sr No	Name of the levy and tax receipt heads	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	RE 2024-25	BE 2025-26
CESSES IN OPERATION:													
1	AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE & DEVELOPMENT CESS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76950.68	74142.03	80923.60	75180.00	80030.00
2	CESS ON CRUDE OIL	14655.05	14310.69	12618.31	13579.21	17814.23	14062.49	10894.44	19353.84	21497.14	18803.41	17810.00	19330.00
3	CESSES ON EXPORTS	1179.06	122.39	177.21	384.56	1690.23	5759.14	9214.64	1457.10	852.44	-3.19	10.00	11.00
4	HEALTH CESS	...	...	...	...	...	...	-13.52	31.02	24.01	22.90	30.00	35.00
5	HEALTH & EDUCATION CESS	...	...	...	...	41177.44	39131.10	35821.55	52732.33	61809.29	71156.96	85300.00	94000.00
6	NATIONAL CALAMITY CONTINGENT DUTY	3732.55	5172.93	6426.20	2938.44	1797.80	2380.44	5098.81	6138.30	7168.30	7812.25	9610.00	10380.00
7	ROAD AND INFRASTRUCTURE CESS*	25121.95	69539.98	72399.53	83132.29	110847.16	122424.32	235782.55	195986.96	59234.95	44552.49	45250.00	47420.00
A	Total (1 to 7)	44688.61	89145.99	91621.25	100034.50	173326.86	183757.49	296798.47	352650.23	224728.16	223268.42	233190.00	251206.00
% share of cess [without GST Compensation Cess]		3.6%	6.1%	5.3%	5.2%	8.3%	9.1%	14.6%	13.0%	7.4%	6.4%	6.1%	5.9%

Sr No	Name of the levy and tax receipt heads	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	RE 2024-25	BE 2025-26
w.r.t GTR													
B	GOODS & SERVICES TAX COMPENSATION CESS	...	...	...	62611.59	95080.71	95553.09	85191.91	104768.66	125862.41	141436.16	153440.00	167110.00
C	Total (A+B)	44688.61	89145.99	91621.25	162646.09	268407.57	279310.58	381990.38	457418.89	350590.57	364704.58	386630.00	418316.00
% share of GST Compensation Cess w.r.t GTR		-	-	-	3.3%	4.6%	4.8%	4.2%	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%
SURCHARGES:													
1	Corporation Tax	14302.20	17754.06	20109.73	21439.48	25448.59	19053.92	14078.57	15890.00	55103.79	60373.34	60000.00	70000.00
2	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1400.10	1565.16	2298.97	3211.77	4291.69	5236.92	5537.78	7922.88	53914.24	54793.80	76000.00	85000.00
3	Fringe Benefit Tax	0.04	0.03	0.01	...	0.01	...	0.37	...	...	...	...	...
4	Social Welfare Surcharge under Customs	...	...	...	1221.88	8871.19	8796.12	13447.39	16945.06	16178.79	16273.41	17250.00	17500.00
D	Total (1 to 4)	15702.34	19319.25	22408.71	25873.13	38611.48	33086.96	33064.11	40757.94	125196.82	131440.55	153250.00	172500.00
% share of surcharge w.r.t GTR		1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	4.1%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%

**Includes additional duty of excise on petrol and diesel, which were known as 'road cess' before introduction of 'road and infrastructure cess'.*

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise details of devolution of States' Share of Union Taxes and Duties since FY 2014-15.

Financial Year	(₹ Lakh crore)
2014-15	3.38
2015-16	5.06
2016-17	6.08
2017-18	6.73
2018-19	7.61
2019-20	6.51
2020-21	5.95
2021-22	8.83
2022-23	9.48
2023-24	11.29
2024-25(RE)	12.87
2025-26(BE)	14.22

STATEMENT-III

Collections and Utilizations under major Cesses'

1. **Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK), Madhyamik and Uchchatar Shiksha Kosh (MUSK) and Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Nidhi (PMSSN)**

(₹crore)

Year	Collection (Health and Education Cess) (A)	(Transfer/ Utilisation) (B)	Balance (A) – (B)
2014-15	36178.49	22323.19	13855.30
2015-16	28023.03	19298.16	8724.87
2016-17	30248.07	19732.47	10515.60
2017-18	31656.11	19139.80	12516.31
2018-19	41309.08	37836.88	3472.20
2019-20	39240.55	41308.40	-2067.85
2020-21	35894.82	70735.46	-34840.64
2021-22	52750.27	78286.97	-25536.70
2022-23	61813.92	70589.27	-8775.35
2023-24	71158.60	80009.96	-8851.36
2024-25 (RE)	85300.00	87198.73	-1898.73

2025-26 (BE)	94000.00	103000.00	-9000.00
Total	607572.94	649459.29	-41886.35

#Reserve Funds viz Madhyamik & Uchhatar Shiksha Kosh (MUSK) and Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Surakashi Nidhi (PMSSN) have been operationalized from FY 2022-23 after obtaining approval of C&AG in December, 2022. Amount transferred under MUSK during the FY 2018-19 to FY 2021-22; and under PMSSN during the FY 2020-21 to FY 2021-22 are as per Revised Estimate (RE) related to the respective year(s).

2. CENTRAL ROAD AND INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

(₹crore)

Year	Collection* (Road and Infrastructure Cess) (A)	(Transfer/ Utilisation) (B)	Balance (A)-(B)
2014-15	25121.95	25777.94	-655.99
2015-16	69539.98	43175.10	26364.88
2016-17	72399.53	51853.58	20545.95
2017-18	83132.29	58521.63	24610.66
2018-19	110847.16	62879.64	47967.52
2019-20	122424.32	90252.40	32171.92
2020-21	235782.55	182363.47	53419.08
2021-22	195986.96	251738.18	-55751.22
2022-23	59234.95	239646.25	-180411.30
2023-24	44552.49	47777.66	-3225.17
2024-25 (RE)	45250.00	39777.90	5472.10
2025-26 (BE)	47420.00	41000.00	6420.00
Total	1111692.18	1134763.75	-23071.57

**Includes additional duty of excise on petrol and diesel, which were known as 'road cess' before introduction of 'road and infrastructure cess'.*

3. NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND

(₹crore)

Year	Collection [National Calamity Contingent Duty] (A)	(Transfer/ Utilisation) (B)	Balance (A)-(B)
2014-15	3732.55	3460.88	271.67
2015-16	5172.93	5695.70	-522.77
2016-17	6426.20	6450.00	-23.80
2017-18	2938.44	3660.00	-721.56
2018-19	1797.80	2500.00	-702.20
2019-20	2380.44	2480.00	-99.56
2020-21	5098.81	5820.00	-721.19
2021-22	6138.30	6134.60	3.70
2022-23	7168.30	8000.49	-832.19
2023-24	7812.25	8801.21	-988.96
2024-25 (RE)	9610.00	9610.00	0.00
2025-26 (BE)	10380.00	10380.00	0.00
Total	68656.02	72992.88	-4336.86

4. AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE & DEVELOPMENT FUND

(₹crore)

Year	Collection (Agriculture and Infrastructure Cess) (A)	(Transfer/Utilisation) (B)	Balance (A) - (B)
2021-22	76950.68	...	76950.68
2022-23	74142.03	...	74142.03
2023-24	80923.60	120714.39	-39790.79
2024-25 (RE)	75180.00	138822.37	-63642.37
2025-26 (BE)	80030.00	117676.85	-37646.85
Total	387226.31	377213.61	10012.70

* The Cess is being levied in pursuance of Finance Act, 2021.

5. OIL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(₹crore)

Year	Collection* (Cess on Crude Oil) [#] (A)	(Transfer/ Utilisation) (B)	Balance (A)-(B)
2014-15	14677.24	...	14677.24
2015-16	14468.94	...	14468.94
2016-17	12778.20	...	12778.20
2017-18	14246.20	...	14246.20
2018-19	18556.09	...	18556.09
2019-20	15800.92	...	15800.92
2020-21	11474.15	...	11474.15
2021-22	19324.29	...	19324.29
2022-23	21629.22	...	21629.22
2023-24	18803.41	...	18803.41
2024-25 (RE)^	17810.00	17730.00	80.00
2025-26 (BE)^	19330.00	19376.03	-46.03
Total	198898.66	37106.03	161792.63

The Cess is being levied under Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974

^ The Reserve Fund in the Public Account of India has, however, been operationalized, going forward, from FY 2024-25.

*Collection data till FY 2022-23 is taken from Annual report 2022-23 of Oil Industry Development Board.

6. GOODS & SERVICES TAX COMPENSATION FUND

(₹crore)

Year	Collection (GST Compensation Cess) (A)	(Transfer/ Utilisation) (B)	Balance (A)-(B)
2014-15	...	...	...
2015-16	...	...	...
2016-17	...	...	...
2017-18	62611.59	56146.00	6465.59
2018-19	95080.71	54275.00	40805.71
2019-20	95553.09	153910.29	-58357.20

2020-21	85191.91	106317.00	-21125.09
2021-22	104768.66	110795.47	-6026.81
2022-23	125862.41	163506.29	-37643.88
2023-24	141436.16	143109.49	-1673.33
2024-25 (RE)	153440.00	153440.00	...
2025-26 (BE)	167110.00	167110.00	...
Total	1031054.53	1108609.54	-77555.01

CBSE GLOBAL CURRICULUM

2361. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the objectives and expected impact of the new Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) Global Curriculum to be introduced in April 2026, particularly for CBSE-affiliated schools in the UAE and other countries, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the new curriculum meets international benchmarks while retaining core Indian educational values;
- (c) the details of consultations held with GCC education regulators regarding curriculum contextualisation, teacher qualifications, global recognition of CBSE certificates along with the support being extended to schools for meeting new compliance requirements; and
- (d) whether overseas CBSE schools and Indian schools opting for the Global Curriculum are likely to receive additional support for teacher training, infrastructure upgrades and alignment with international standards and if so, the details or the nature of such support?

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 Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) Global Curriculum has been conceptualised to provide a globally benchmarked but Indian-rooted curriculum for children of the Indian diaspora and other learners abroad, to promote competency-based and future-ready learning as envisaged in NEP 2020, and to facilitate smooth mobility of students across countries and school systems.

Its expected impact includes improved learning outcomes, stronger foundational and 21st-century skills, enhanced global recognition of CBSE qualifications, and better alignment of overseas CBSE schools with international expectations.

To ensure that the new curriculum meets international benchmarks while retaining core Indian educational values, CBSE is

- (i) aligning the curriculum with national policy and frameworks.
- (ii) mapping learning standards with international reference frameworks used by leading school systems;
- (iii) embedding competency-based, inquiry-oriented pedagogy and robust assessment practices;

Academic experts, including those with experience in international curricula, are being associated with the design and review process.

CBSE, in consultation with the Ministry of Education, is engaging with

education regulators of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries on issues relating to curriculum contextualisation, teacher qualifications, and recognition/equivalence of CBSE certificates.

The programme is initially for the overseas CBSE schools and they are proposed to receive academic and capacity-building support. This will include online and face-to-face training programmes for teachers and school leaders, access to curricular resources, exemplar lesson plans and assessment tools and documentation required by host-country regulators.

PROMOTION AND PUBLICITY OF TOURISM IN GLOBAL MARKET

2362. SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

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

- (a) the details of the initiatives taken by the Tourism Officers of Indian Missions to promote India in overseas tourism markets through the Incredible India brand and international events;
- (b) the details of the steps taken to strengthen domestic tourism through programmes such as Dekho Apna Desh, Bharat Parv and the Best Tourism

Village Competition;

- (c) the manner in which campaigns like 'Wed in India' and 'Meet in India' are being used to position India in the global wedding and MICE (Meetings Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) tourism markets;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of these promotional measures on tourist arrivals, tourism spending and destination visits;
- (e) whether the Government is promoting India in overseas tourism markets through its Coastal and Rural Tourism, as very popular in overseas especially in Palghar district of Maharashtra; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with Indian Missions promotes India as a tourist destination in key international source markets. The Indian Missions facilitates participation of private and Government stakeholders including State Governments/Union Territories in major overseas tourism trade fairs and exhibitions; organisation of Tourism Roadshows, food festivals; engagements with local tour operators and other industry stakeholders; organisation of trade meetings & familiarization (FAM) trips; publicity through social media and media engagement activities.

(b): The Ministry endeavours to strengthen domestic tourism through various initiatives including Dekho Apna Desh, Bharat Parv and Best Tourism Village competition etc.

Dekho Apna Desh initiative aims to raise awareness of India's rich heritage and culture, foster national pride, and encourage extensive domestic travel. Under this initiative Ministry of Tourism has organized webinars about different lesser-known destinations, quiz contests and other competitions both online and offline. Several domestic promotional events are also organised in association with tourism stakeholders.

Bharat Parv is a flagship annual event organized by the Ministry of Tourism as part of the Republic Day celebrations. The event showcases India's rich cultural, artistic, culinary, and spiritual diversity and aims to promote the spirit of "Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat." The event features display of Republic Day tableaux, food festival, participation of handicraft and handloom artisans, pavilions by tourism departments of State Governments / Union Territories, Central Ministries, cultural performances etc.

The Best Tourism Villages Competition was undertaken to honour a village that best exemplifies a tourism destination in preserving cultural and natural assets, promoting community-based values and lifestyles and is commitment to sustainability. In the last two editions of the Best Tourism Village Competition held in 2023 and 2024, a total of 71 villages were recognized as Best Tourism Villages.

(c): To Position India as a leading global MICE destination, the Ministry of Tourism has developed a National Strategy and Roadmap for the MICE industry. As part of this initiative, in 2021, "Meet in India" sub-brand was launched, with the vision to promote India as a hub for mega conferences and exhibitions,

creating awareness and building a positive global perception of the country's MICE potential.

Ministry of Tourism has also launched the campaign "India Says I Do" in 2023 to promote India as a premier wedding destination globally. The campaign aims to showcase the diverse, rich and culturally vibrant venues India offers for weddings, from royal palaces and heritage forts to scenic beaches, mountains and riversides.

In the year 2024 and 2025, the Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), organised "Wed in India" expo and "Meet in India" conclave, respectively, on the sidelines of Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB) at Jaipur.

(d): The Ministry of Tourism has not made such assessment to evaluate the impact of these promotional measures on tourist arrivals, tourism spending and destination visits.

(e) and (f): Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the tourism generating markets to promote various Indian tourism products including coastal tourism and Rural Tourism destinations of the country. These objectives are met through various marketing and promotional activities done in association with the Travel Trade, State Governments and Indian Missions overseas.

NCS PORTAL

2363. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) the manner in which the National Career Service (NCS) Portal helped in increasing job matching for job seekers in the country, State/UT-wise, particularly in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan;
- (b) the details of the number of job aspirants who have received career counselling and guidance through the NCS portal so far, year and skill-wise, particularly in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan;
- (c) the details of the number of Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) signed between the Private and Government partners to improve the service offering of the NCS along with the major partners; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to integrate gig workers and platform-based employment through the NCS portal in the country, particularly in Rajasthan?

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, Government of India, is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which brings all the jobseekers and employers on a single platform for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in].

As on 20.11.2025, NCS Portal has mobilized more than 8.17 crore vacancies which has resulted in shortlisting of more than 2.1 crore Jobseekers in the country. State/UT-wise details of vacancies mobilized may be seen at

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

Further, Ministry has signed several MoUs with the private and public employers/ portals/Platforms to strengthen public-private partnerships for enhancing employment opportunities for all jobseekers. Till date more than 25 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed including MoUs with private partners such as Swiggy, Zomato, Amazon, and Zepto which provide gig and platform-based employment opportunities to job seekers through the NCS portal across the country including in Rajasthan.

NCS Portal provides online/offline career counselling and vocational guidance services to its registered users. More than 1182 Career Counsellors have been on boarded on NCS portal. Till date more than 55 Lakh online/ offline career guidance sessions have been conducted nationwide, of which more than 2.3 Lakh sessions have been held in Rajasthan, including Pali Lok Sabha Constituency.

The National Career Service (NCS) portal has been integrated with the e-Shram portal, which is a database of over 30 crore unorganized workers, including gig and platform workers. This integration enables all e-Shram registrants, including those from the State of Rajasthan, to access the full range of services available on the NCS portal, such as job search and related facilities.

UPI FRAUD CASES RESOLVED

2364. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the number of UPI fraud cases resolved within seven and thirty days respectively, State-wise;
- (b) the percentage of chargeback cases resulting in successful recovery to customers;
- (c) the comparative performance of banks and applications in processing such fraud resolutions; and
- (d) the timeline for publication of anonymised UPI micro-data to improve transparency and accountability?

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

(a) and (b): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) have informed that state-wise details for Unified Payments Interface (UPI) fraud cases are not maintained by them. However, overall 22 percent of the reported fraud cases were acted upon within seven days and 92 percent within thirty days (by way of recovery or rejection) during April - September 2025. Further, 6 percent of the fraud chargebacks have been successfully recovered.

(c): The comparative performance of the top 15 beneficiary banks as reported by RBI & NPCI is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): NPCI has informed that the anonymised UPI micro-data is published on its official website under "Ecosystem statistics for UPI" & "Product statistics for UPI" sections.

STATEMENT

Bank wise fraud reported (%) and recovery to customer (%) for FY 2025-26

Beneficiary Bank	Contribution to Fraud Chargebacks raised (%)	Successful recovery to customer (%)
YES BANK LTD.	15.00	18.00
AXIS BANK LTD.	12.00	2.50
STATE BANK OF INDIA	8.00	1.00
AIRTEL PAYMENTS BANK LTD.	6.00	9.00
ICICI BANK LTD.	4.00	11.00
HDFC BANK LTD.	3.00	22.00
BANK OF BARODA	3.00	0.60
PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	3.00	0.40
FINO PAYMENTS BANK LTD.	3.00	7.00
INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	2.00	0.60
INDIAN BANK	2.00	2.00
INDIA POST PAYMENTS BANK LTD.	2.00	0.40
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK	2.00	7.00
INDUSIND BANK LTD.	2.00	4.50
NSDL PAYMENTS BANK LTD.	2.00	7.00
OTHERS	29.00	2.00

प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर के लिए निधि

2365. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड :

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

- (क) देश भर में प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर के कार्यान्वयन का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) गत दस वर्षों तथा वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान इस परियोजना हेतु आवंटित, स्वीकृत एवं उपयोग की गई धनराशि का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर के लिए वार्षिक निधि का आवंटन कम किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

- (घ) उक्त कटौती से बाघों के संरक्षण एवं सुरक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का परियोजना की निरंतर सफलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार अतिरिक्त धनराशि स्वीकृत करने का विचार है?

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

(क): देश के 18 बाघ संरक्षित राज्यों में वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का एकीकृत विकास (आईडीडबल्यूएच) की अम्बरेला केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) के घटक के रूप में परियोजना बाघ को लागू किया जा रहा है। परियोजना हाथी को वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से परियोजना बाघ के साथ विलय किया गया है।

(ख) से (ङ): आईडीडबल्यूएच स्कीम के परियोजना बाघ घटक के तहत आबंटित बजट का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** पर देखा जा सकता है। राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण (एनटीसीए) प्रत्येक वित्त आयोग में परियोजना बाघ के लिए केंद्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम (सीएसएस) के तहत राशि सुरक्षित रखता और उसे संबंधित राज्य को जारी किया जाता है। संबंधित राज्य भी परियोजना में योगदान देते हैं। हाल ही के वर्षों में 'परियोजना बाघ' के तहत काफी उपलब्धियां रही हैं, जिससे देश में बाघों की संख्या बढ़ी है और इस परियोजना की सफलता सुनिश्चित हुई है।

विवरण

आईडीडबल्यूएच स्कीम के परियोजना बाघ घटक के तहत आबंटित बजट का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	आबंटन (रु.करोड़ में)
2015-2016	151.75
2016-2017	375.00
2017-2018	345.00
2018-2019	350.00
2019-2020	350.00
2020-2021	300.00
2021-2022	250.00
2022-2023	300.00

2023-2024	331.80
2024-2025	290.00
2025-2026	290.00

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

2366. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) whether the melting of Himalayan glaciers, shifting of tectonic forces is intensifying vulnerability to earthquake and heightened seismic risk;
- (b) if so, the details and effective measures taken by the Government to mitigate the impact of climate change;
- (c) whether the cumulative effect of greenhouse gases disrupts climate systems leading to more frequent and severe weather events, rising sea levels and widespread ecological impacts;
- (d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) whether the rural population especially women bear the heavy burden of the ill-effects of the climate change and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

- (a) and (b): According to information provided by the Ministry of Earth Sciences

(MoES), scientific studies indicate that the Himalayan region is inherently one of the most seismically active zones in the world due to the ongoing convergence between the Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates. While the melting of Himalayan glaciers is primarily a consequence of climate change, it does not directly trigger earthquakes. Climate-related factors such as changes in hydrological loading, glacial retreat, and increased sediment movement may influence local stress conditions in specific areas. However, the principal driver of seismicity in the Himalaya remains the active tectonic deformation and accumulation of strain along major fault systems, which intensify seismic vulnerability in the region.

The Government has undertaken several measures to monitor and mitigate the impacts of climate change and to enhance preparedness for natural hazards, including earthquakes. Key initiatives include expansion and upgradation of seismic and strong-motion observation networks by National Centre for Seismology (NCS), Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) for improved seismic hazard assessment.

To mitigate the impact of earthquake disasters, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has undertaken several initiatives, like demonstration of retrofitting technologies across various states to promote earthquake-resilient construction practices and issuance of technical guidelines on earthquake-resistant construction and retrofitting. These efforts aim to enhance the understanding of seismic risk among stakeholders and encourage adoption of preventive measures at both institutional and community levels. NDMA has undertaken earthquake risk assessment for various cities,

particularly those in earthquake-prone areas. The guidelines developed by NDMA serve as critical references for stakeholders, including engineers, architects, urban planners, policymakers, and the general public, to mitigate seismic risks. NDMA also conducts regular public awareness programmes and mock exercises to prepare all stakeholders to deal with earthquake events.

(c) and (d): As per information provided by the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), the cumulative effect of greenhouse gases disrupts climate systems leading to more frequent and severe weather events such as increased frequency of extreme weather events, shifts in monsoon and climatic patterns, rising sea levels and widespread ecological impacts. India's Third National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2023 states that the impacts of climate change are observed in various sectors: biodiversity and forests; agriculture; water resources; coastal and marine ecosystems; human health; gender; urban and infrastructure. The report also states that extreme precipitation and flooding have affected several parts of India in recent years and these floods were caused by heavy precipitation as well as events such as glacier breaks and flash floods, and avalanches.

The Government stands committed to combating climate change through its several programmes and schemes, including the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which comprises missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, sustainable agriculture, health, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India, and strategic knowledge for climate

change. The NAPCC provides an overarching framework for all climate actions. Thirty-four States/Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the NAPCC, taking into account State-specific climate change issues.

(e): According to India's Third National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2023, climatic extremes and climate change further confound the scenario by magnifying manifold the workload of women and enhancing their vulnerability. Recurring incidences of erratic rainfall and increasing possibilities of extreme events can result in the loss of agricultural produce. Women are exposed to harvest losses, which are often their sole source of food and income. Second, climate variability usually impacts sectors that are traditionally associated with rural womenfolk, such as paddy cultivation, cotton and tea plantations, and fishing. In India, about 65 per cent of the total female workers are engaged in one of the most climate sensitive sectors – agriculture, thereby constituting 30 per cent of the total cultivators and about 43 per cent of the total agricultural labourers in the country.

The Government of India has launched several schemes/ programmes that can directly or indirectly reduce the risk of women to climate change. Few such schemes/ programmes are National Programme on Climate Change and Human Health (NPCCHH), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Nal Se Jal under Jal Jeevan Mission, Swaccha Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, and Mother and Child tracking System of National Health Mission. These schemes strengthen the capacity of women by reducing

their exposure and sensitivity to climate-related risks, while simultaneously enhancing their adaptive abilities.

UNEVEN SPENDING OF CSR FUNDS

2367. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

DR. AMAR SINGH:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

SHRI T. R. BAALU:

SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

- (a) the details of companies including PSUs which are not spending required sums on welfare activities under CSR and the Companies Act, 2013 during the last five years;
- (b) the details of steps taken by the Government to enforce the mandated provisions regarding spending of these CSR funds on welfare activities;
- (c) the details of sectors and amount of funds spent by companies under CSR on welfare activities in the Kaushambi, Mau and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh and Jangipur in West Bengal during the last three years;
- (d) the reasons for non-spending/less spending of funds in these districts;
- (e) the details of CSR expenditure, including the Government schemes

supported through CSR contributions since 2020 and the measures taken to ensure equitable distribution of funds across States, State-wise, particularly in aspirational districts or disaster-affected regions; and

(f) the total amount of unutilised CSR funds that have lapsed or transferred to "Unspent CSR Account" since 2020, year-wise and the details of companies penalised for the same?

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

(a) and (b): The Board of the company is required to disclose the CSR Policy implemented by the company in its Board report and the Board of the company has to satisfy itself that the funds so disbursed have been utilised for the purposes and in the manner as approved by it, and the Chief Financial Officer or the person responsible for financial management shall certify to the effect. Further, those companies who have their websites are required to make disclosures such as composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by Board on their website. The CSR framework is disclosure based and expenditure on CSR activities is required to be audited by the statutory auditors of the company. The Ministry has notified the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, ("CARO, 2020") applicable from FY 2021-22 which requires auditors to state details of any unspent CSR amount. Thus, the existing framework provides adequate mechanisms to ensure compliance, transparency and accountability. Whenever violation of CSR provisions is

reported, action against such non-compliant Companies is initiated as per provisions of the Act after due examination of records and following due process of law.

(c): All data related to CSR filed by companies in MCA21 registry is available in public domain and can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in. On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, the Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in Kaushambi, Mau and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh for the last three Financial Years (FYs) i.e FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I, II and III** respectively. There is no district with name of Jangipur in West Bengal. Jangipur is a sub-division of the district of Murshidabad in West Bengal. Sub-division-wise CSR data is not maintained by this Ministry centrally.

(d) and (e): 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 Government does not issue any directions to Corporates to spend in any particular area or activity. 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 MCA 21 registry, the State-wise CSR expenditure and CSR expenditure in aspirational districts in the Country for the last five Financial Years i.e. FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV** and **Statement-V** respectively.

(f): The data as regards unspent CSR funds is not maintained centrally. The

amount transferred to funds specified in Schedule VII of the Act by companies is included in the information given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	CSR Development Sector	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Art and culture	-	-	-
2.	Education	0.02	-	0.17
3.	Environmental sustainability	0.60	-	0.25
4.	Health care	0.10	0.09	0.23
5.	Rural development projects	0.87	2.20	3.42
6.	Safe drinking water	-	-	-
7.	Training to promote sports	-	-	-
8.	Vocational skills	-	0.03	0.07
Total		1.59	2.32	4.14

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

STATEMENT-II

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in Mau, Uttar Pradesh from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	CSR Development Sector	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Education	-	0.05	0.45
2.	Health care	0.35	0.20	0.01
3.	NEC/Not mentioned*	-	-	0.21
Total		0.35	0.25	0.67

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

* Companies either did not specify the names of district or indicated more than one district where projects were undertaken.

STATEMENT-III**Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh from
FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24****(Amount in Rupees Crore)**

S.No.	CSR Development Sector	FY 2021-22	FY 2022- 23	FY 2023-24
1.	Animal welfare	-	-	-
2.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	0.08	-	0.02
3.	Education	0.08	0.81	0.63
4.	Environmental sustainability	-	0.00	0.65
5.	Health care	0.54	0.04	4.26
6.	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	0.00	0.08	0.51
7.	Rural development projects	-	-	0.44
8.	Safe drinking water	-	0.09	1.72
9.	Slum area development	-	-	-
Grand Total		0.70	1.02	8.23

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

STATEMENT-IV**Refer to part (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question no. 2367 for 15.12.2025****State-wise CSR expenditure in India from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24****(Amount in Rupees Crore)**

S. No.	States/ UTs	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Island	1.29	2.86	9.71	2.53	3.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	710.23	719.81	663.50	986.77	1,129.75
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.02	10.58	119.42	13.36	39.57
4.	Assam	285.00	180.23	406.42	474.96	488.62
5.	Bihar	110.48	89.89	178.97	241.41	260.53

6.	Chandigarh	15.58	13.40	51.19	18.44	113.31
7.	Chhattisgarh	269.68	325.63	317.70	609.08	422.73
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	27.88	27.23	18.27	23.22	30.17
9.	Delhi	830.00	724.59	1,198.50	1,517.07	1,949.95
10.	Goa	43.91	41.92	45.43	60.91	85.79
11.	Gujarat	984.37	1,461.60	1,613.18	2,060.02	2,707.54
12.	Haryana	537.91	550.86	687.13	720.38	816.95
13.	Himachal Pradesh	78.78	106.31	140.27	141.40	148.59
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.27	35.56	50.68	72.19	98.54
15.	Jharkhand	155.21	226.54	243.95	389.65	414.63
16.	Karnataka	1,448.16	1,277.81	1,849.82	2,058.73	2,254.88
17.	Kerala	298.56	290.67	241.58	362.85	387.91
18.	Lakshadweep	-	0.01	0.97	0.02	0.36
19.	Leh & Ladakh	-	-	14.84	11.72	30.41
20.	Madhya Pradesh	220.46	375.51	427.48	668.32	600.47
21.	Maharashtra	3,353.24	3,464.81	5,407.40	5,705.54	6,065.95
22.	Manipur	14.21	10.39	15.62	53.60	83.19
23.	Meghalaya	17.65	17.63	19.63	22.94	30.94
24.	Mizoram	0.25	0.97	6.94	11.01	4.48
25.	Nagaland	5.10	3.57	12.46	13.57	15.41
26.	Odisha	717.39	578.16	752.37	994.82	1,389.39
27.	Puducherry	11.32	12.43	9.31	14.29	32.68
28.	Punjab	189.44	158.46	185.41	263.51	351.89
29.	Rajasthan	734.12	670.00	713.85	1,122.65	1,145.67
30.	Sikkim	10.99	17.28	28.24	36.18	41.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,072.26	1,174.07	1,441.03	1,637.12	1,968.76
32.	Telangana	445.80	627.71	688.58	1,040.61	1,054.92
33.	Tripura	9.40	9.29	15.91	19.26	9.45
34.	Uttar Pradesh	577.98	907.32	1,345.02	1,213.12	1,545.01
35.	Uttarakhand	124.70	160.58	228.09	307.60	360.76
36.	West Bengal	423.85	471.48	571.89	782.74	862.57
37.	PAN India*	9,385.66	7,805.03	5,789.58	6,104.58	6,960.21
38.	Centralized Funds**	1,790.69	3,491.30	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
39.	NEC/Not Mentioned*	20.97	169.47	0.09	10.12	1.06
Total		24,965.82	26,210.95	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.

**including designated funds specified under Schedule VII of the Act i.e Clean Ganga Fund, Swachh Bharat Kosh, Prime Minister's National Relief Fund and PM CARE Fund.

STATEMENT-V

Aspirational-district wise CSR expenditure in India from FY 2019-20 till FY 2023-24 (Amount in Cr.)							
Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	Aspirational District	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju	-	-	-	0.06	-
		Y.S.R. Kadapa	3.15	10.56	18.02	24.01	13.60
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	Baksa	0.23	-	-	-	-
		Barpeta	13.89	5.23	15.14	44.52	35.87
		Darrang	15.66	4.13	41.34	14.65	20.93
		Dhubri	2.88	0.02	1.34	7.16	4.54
		Goalpara	-	0.31	0.82	0.94	3.94
		Hailakandi	-	-	2.36	1.84	1.11
4	Bihar	Araria	0.11	0.01	7.73	7.13	1.16
		Aurangabad	0.80	1.48	4.64	12.04	10.63
		Banka	-	0.03	0.68	7.50	0.15
		Begusarai	3.50	3.53	8.90	18.11	20.09
		Gaya	2.01	1.68	6.11	5.78	13.51
		Jamui	0.44	0.36	0.69	8.93	4.49
		Katihar	0.06	0.23	0.80	0.09	0.54
		Khagaria	-	0.00	1.42	3.53	0.50

		Muzaffarpur	0.73	5.55	9.83	10.09	52.00
		Nawada	2.13	-	0.34	1.67	2.24
		Purnia	-	0.14	1.19	12.10	2.02
		Sheikhpura	-	-	1.07	2.31	1.94
		Sitamarhi	4.79	1.77	1.81	3.51	2.74
5	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	0.05	5.11	15.26	12.12	17.24
		Bijapur	-	1.79	-	-	-
		Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	-	12.13	8.77	9.91	19.52
		Kondagaon	-	-	-	3.00	-
		Korba	17.05	18.74	22.03	27.23	37.20
		Mahasamund	1.79	-	0.77	0.27	6.90
		Narayanpur	2.20	3.24	-	-	-
		Rajnandgaon	4.82	2.77	7.80	9.23	15.68
		Sukma	0.23	1.60	2.49	1.41	-
		Uttar Bastar Kanker	0.07	1.15	1.02	6.59	9.15
6	Gujarat	Dahod	31.36	93.00	28.73	24.47	22.95
		Narmada	1.81	3.40	26.95	10.00	25.74
7	Haryana	Nuh(Mewat)	3.38	4.87	15.49	51.49	24.22
8	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	0.12	5.68	12.99	11.26	16.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	-	10.86	5.25	6.83	8.65
		Kupwara	-	-	1.80	0.64	1.76

Sr. No	State/Union Territory	Aspirational District	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
10	Jharkhand	Bokaro	1.99	1.04	20.19	17.77	31.84
		Chatra	-	0.21	4.61	2.65	6.25
		Dumka	0.73	4.09	7.58	10.78	18.62
		Purbi Singhbhum	6.83	12.30	64.44	103.21	94.20
		Garhwa	-	0.11	0.33	0.34	0.24
		Giridih	1.48	1.53	4.19	4.29	7.26
		Godda	7.47	2.70	8.22	18.89	7.40
		Gumla	0.25	0.26	1.84	2.03	4.50
		Hazaribagh	1.09	3.55	7.98	6.54	16.72
		Khunti	0.21	3.37	-	-	-
		Latehar	-	-	3.26	3.66	4.16
		Lohardaga	-	-	1.29	4.80	6.51
		Pakur	-	0.50	2.02	1.62	5.24
		Palamu	2.36	0.01	5.19	5.24	6.06
		Ramgarh	0.12	2.75	0.05	-	0.65
		Ranchi	6.25	13.42	53.15	67.61	80.65
		Sahebganj	0.01	0.18	0.60	2.86	7.18
		Simdega	0.03	0.96	4.25	3.43	10.50
		Paschimi Singhbhum	3.25	4.67	6.84	7.68	8.87
11	Karnataka	Raichur	4.51	4.51	18.04	10.32	21.89
		Yadgir	1.58	0.97	2.83	-	-
12	Kerala	Wayanad	3.05	1.43	3.33	4.88	3.91
13	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	2.12	3.17	3.61	6.84	4.96
		Chhatarpur	0.43	0.84	7.22	8.03	11.21
		Damoh	1.69	4.34	5.07	17.15	7.53
		Guna	0.53	3.92	6.71	5.79	6.00
		Khandwa	12.82	8.77	15.22	11.89	15.21
		Rajgarh	1.54	4.68	3.97	6.59	12.96
		Singrauli	0.13	72.88	77.66	98.23	114.29
		Vidisha	-	1.00	3.60	1.20	0.89
14	Maharashtra	Dharashiv	2.66	7.37	12.88	26.19	33.05
		Gadchiroli	1.38	9.32	18.32	14.55	70.15
		Nandurbar	8.71	23.27	24.92	30.37	35.66
		Washim	0.48	1.87	7.02	5.00	1.84
15	Manipur	Chandel	0.13	-	0.78	0.54	0.35
16	Meghalaya	Ri Bhoi	0.16	2.37	6.15	4.33	6.91
17	Mizoram	Mamit	-	-	4.23	9.03	1.72
18	Odisha	Balangir	0.06	10.06	3.69	7.74	15.21
		Dhenkanal	3.90	3.37	9.10	9.22	8.73
		Gajapati	-	-	7.76	1.15	0.29
		Kalahandi	10.66	8.12	24.84	20.84	20.57
		Kandhamal	1.12	0.04	2.86	6.16	2.96
		Koraput	15.13	15.52	17.56	24.77	32.71

		Malkangiri	0.02	-	0.23	0.12	1.30
		Nabarangpur	0.01	0.47	2.52	1.71	2.09
		Nuapada	0.30	0.44	3.32	0.60	0.51
		Rayagada	6.09	5.39	11.86	9.50	14.03
19	Punjab	Ferozepur	0.16	0.66	5.82	6.70	2.78
		Moga	1.22	1.23	1.13	1.72	2.76
	Rajasthan	Baran	5.68	6.25	6.81	11.95	16.01
		Dholpur	0.52	2.85	3.37	1.72	4.39
20		Jaisalmer	3.55	4.28	5.44	12.24	27.95
		Karauli	3.03	10.62	12.09	16.66	4.68
		Sirohi	4.70	3.12	9.65	50.97	20.67
21	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	7.42	14.97	13.96	9.81	10.12
		Virudhunagar	13.88	16.58	19.09	23.94	34.69
	Telangana	Bhadradi	3.38	3.72	3.53	0.11	3.98
22		Jayashankar	-	0.44	0.23	-	-
		Kumuram Bheem	-	0.04	0.12	0.02	-
23	Tripura	Dhalai	0.48	0.24	0.39	-	0.63
24	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	0.33	1.76	5.18	7.92	17.29
		Balrampur	0.82	1.47	2.61	1.20	3.89
		Chandauli	-	1.01	6.01	6.38	4.55
		Chitrakoot	-	0.35	1.17	4.50	8.88
		Fatehpur	1.09	0.23	0.46	2.22	6.72
		Shrawasti	0.01	0.33	4.99	3.77	4.44
		Siddharthnagar	0.10	0.56	2.63	0.40	6.97
		Sonbhadra	1.15	25.42	34.39	41.64	52.81
25	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	26.37	35.38	47.41	65.46	75.80
		Udam Singh Nagar	8.65	12.87	17.46	24.81	23.96
	PAN India*	Aurangabad	-	-	-	0.47	4.02
		Bahraich	-	-	-	0.11	-
		Barpeta	-	-	-	-	6.71
		Begusarai	-	-	-	0.75	-
		Bokaro	-	-	-	0.30	-
		Chamba	-	-	-	-	0.12
		Chandel	-	-	-	0.92	-
		Haridwar	-	-	-	-	0.36
		Hazaribagh	-	-	-	1.53	-
26		Moga	-	-	-	-	0.01
		Ranchi	-	-	-	0.11	0.08
		Rayagada	-	-	-	-	0.09
		Ri Bhoi	-	-	-	-	0.30
		Simdega	-	-	-	0.16	-
		Singrauli	-	-	-	-	6.74
		Sonbhadra	-	-	-	-	5.98
		Vidisha	-	-	-	-	1.08
		Wayanad	-	-	-	-	1.20
		Haridwar	-	-	-	0.19	-

27	NEC/Not	Kandhamal	-	-	-	0.10	-
	Mentioned*	Udam Singh Nagar	-	-	-	0.05	-
	Total		307.06	589.56	978.85	1,265.3	1,521.4

(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.

माई भारत पंजीकरण

2368. श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी:

श्री देवसिंह चौहान:

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

श्री मुकेश राजपूत:

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

(क) माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा 31 अक्तूबर, 2023 को आरंभ किए जाने के बाद से 'मेरा युवा भारत' प्लेटफॉर्म किस प्रकार विकसित हुआ है;

(ख) दो करोड़ से अधिक युवाओं के पंजीकरण के पश्चात् प्राप्त प्रमुख उपलब्धियां क्या हैं;

(ग) 'मेरा युवा भारत' मंच ने युवाओं, शासन और जमीनी स्तर पर भागीदारी जुड़ाव के बीच के संबंधों को किस प्रकार सुदृढ़ किया है;

(घ) ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ङ) वह तरीका क्या है जिससे यह किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है कि ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण को "फिजिटल" मॉडल से वास्तविक जमीन धरातल पर उतारा जा सके;

(च) विश्वविद्यालयों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों तथा कॉर्पोरेट संस्थाओं सहित संस्थागत साझेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(छ) भागीदारी जुड़ाव बढ़ाने में क्विज़ और निबंध जैसे नए परस्पर संवाद मॉड्यूल की भूमिका क्या है?

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

(क): दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर 2023 को राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस के अवसर पर कर्तव्य पथ, नई दिल्ली से मेरा युवा भारत लॉन्च किया गया था। इसे विभिन्न युवा विकास कार्यकलापों को होस्ट करने के लिए एक वास्तविक + डिजिटल मंच के रूप में डिजाइन किया गया है। यह मंच युवाओं को उनके प्रोफाइल बनाने, विभिन्न स्वयंसेवा और लर्निंग कार्यकलापों में भाग लेने, अन्य युवाओं के साथ जुड़ने आदि की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। इस मंच पर कई स्वयंसेवा से जुड़े कार्यक्रम और एक्सपीरिएंशियल लर्निंग कार्यक्रम (ईएलपी) होस्ट किए जाते हैं। यह मंच अन्य मंत्रालयों, विभागों, संगठनों, उद्योगों, युवा क्लबों आदि को विभिन्न कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने के लिए वेब स्पेस प्रदान करता है। नवंबर 2025 तक 2.05 करोड़ से अधिक युवाओं ने इस मंच पर पंजीकरण किया है।

माई भारत 2.0, जिसमें एआई टूल्स, स्मार्ट सीवी बिल्डर, मेंटरशिप और एक्सपीरिएंशियल लर्निंग मॉड्यूल शामिल हैं, के विकास के लिए डिजिटल इंडिया कॉरपोरेशन के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किया गया है। 1 अक्टूबर 2025 को माई भारत मोबाइल ऐप लॉन्च किया गया है, जिसमें एआई चैटबोट्स, बहुभाषी सहायता, वॉइस-असिस्टेड नेविगेशन और स्मार्ट सीवी बिल्डर उपलब्ध हैं। इस मंच पर 50,000+ से अधिक साझेदार शामिल हो चुके हैं, जिनमें मंत्रालय, राज्य विभाग, शहरी स्थानीय निकाय (यूएलबी), समुदाय आधारित संगठन (सीबीओ) और युवा क्लब शामिल हैं, यह आपदा मित्र और नागरिक रक्षा स्वयंसेवकों के माध्यम से आपदा प्रतिक्रिया प्रशिक्षण में सहायता करता है, इसे हर घर तिरंगा, मेरी लाइफ और एनसीएस जैसे मंचों के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है और यह कई भाषाओं में उपलब्ध है। इस मंच ने विदेश में निवास कर रहे भारतीय प्रवासी युवाओं के पंजीकरण को भी सक्षम बनाया है।

(ख): अक्टूबर 2025 के अंत तक दो करोड़ पंजीकरण होने के पश्चात, अब यह मंच अपने नेटवर्क के प्रभाव को बढ़ा रहा है। 1.31 लाख से अधिक स्वयंसेवा के अवसर सृजित किए गए हैं और 16,000 से अधिक युवा क्लब और 10,000 से अधिक शैक्षिक संस्थान इस नेटवर्क का हिस्सा बन गए हैं। सहभागिता का अवसर देने वाले विभिन्न कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए जैसे कि विकसित भारत रन,

जिसमें 92 देशों में 150 रन आयोजित किए गए, नेशनल फ्लैग क्विज़, जिसमें 1 लाख से अधिक सहभागिता हुई और 20 विजेताओं को सियाचिन बेस कैंप की यात्रा, नशा मुक्त युवा जिसमें 2000 स्थानों पर 1.5 लाख युवाओं ने भाग लिया और सरदार@150 संबंधी कार्यकलाप के लिए चुना गया। विकसित भारत युवा नेता संवाद (वीबीवाईएलडी) 2026 के तहत, जिला और राज्य स्तर के कार्यकलाप आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं, जिनमें भाषण, कहानी लेखन, चित्रकारी, लोक कला और नवाचार प्रदर्शनियाँ शामिल हैं। डिज़ाइन फॉर भारत और हैक फॉर सोशल कॉज़ जैसी नवाचार प्रतियोगिताएँ राज्य-स्तरीय राउंड से राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शन और अंतिम शोकेस की ओर बढ़ रही हैं। संविधान दिवस, ऑडिट दिवस, आयुर्वेद, राष्ट्रीय खेल दिवस, सरदार@150 और अन्य थीम पर आयोजित डिजिटल क्विज़ और निबंध प्रतियोगिताओं में अधिक भागीदारी हुई है।

(ग): माई भारत ने सरकार और जिला कार्यकलापों को डिजिटल रूप से आयोजित करके, पंजीकरण की सुविधा प्रदान करके और सत्यापित डिजिटल प्रमाणपत्र जारी करके युवाओं, शासन और जमीनी स्तर पर भागीदारी के बीच के संबंध को सुदृढ़ किया है। एक्सपीरिएंशियल लर्निंग कार्यक्रम युवाओं को जिला और राज्य के कार्यों से जोड़ते हैं, जिसमें स्वास्थ्य जागरूकता अभियान, डाक सेवा और सड़क सुरक्षा सहायता शामिल हैं। विभागों और संस्थानों द्वारा समुदाय सेवा, शिक्षा समर्थन, पर्यावरणीय गतिविधियों, फिटनेस इवेंट और राष्ट्रीय उत्सवों से जुड़े 1.31 लाख स्वयंसेवी अवसर पोस्ट किए गए हैं। इस मंच द्वारा पंजीकरण, उपस्थिति, रिपोर्टिंग और प्रमाणन का प्रबंधन किया जाता है। युवा क्लब, स्कूल और कॉलेज इस प्रणाली का उपयोग संचालन और परिणाम अपलोड करने के लिए करते हैं, जिससे स्थानीय स्तर पर संगठित भागीदारी संभव होती है।

(घ): ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों से भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, माई भारत के तहत स्थानीय संपर्क बिंदु के रूप में जिला माई भारत केंद्र विद्यमान हैं। ये युवाओं को पंजीकरण में मदद करते हैं और उन्हें कार्यकलापों से जोड़ते हैं। माई भारत के 54% उपयोगकर्ता ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से हैं। शैक्षिक संस्थानों, सार्वजनिक स्थानों और युवा क्लबों में जन जागरूकता अभियान चलाए जाते हैं। डिजिटल आउटरीच के लिए स्थान-आधारित फ़िल्टर का उपयोग करके जिला और राज्य-विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों

को दर्शाया जाता है। घोषणाओं और अनुस्मारकों के लिए सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग किया जाता है। (ड): फिजिटल मॉडल यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण के बाद वास्तविक भागीदारी की जाए। पंजीकरण करने के बाद, युवाओं को स्थान-आधारित अवसर प्राप्त होते हैं। अधिकारियों और साझेदारों द्वारा सूचीबद्ध किए गए स्वयंसेवा के अवसरों में सामुदायिक सफाई अभियान, साक्षरता अभियान, पर्यावरण अभियान और कार्यक्रम समर्थन जैसे कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। युवा ऑनलाइन आवेदन करते हैं और कार्य को वास्तविक रूप से पूरा करते हैं और उनकी उपस्थिति और योगदान को डिजिटल रूप से सत्यापित किया जाता है। एक्सपीरिएंशियल लर्निंग कार्यक्रमों में भी यही प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है: कार्यों को डिजिटल रूप से देखा जाता है और उन्हें विभागों के साथ जुड़कर वास्तविक रूप से (ऑन-ग्राउंड) पूरा किया जाता है। अब तक, इस मंच पर 22,188 ईएलपी सृजित किए जा चुके हैं। बड़े कार्यक्रमों और प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए, प्रतिभागी पोर्टल या ऐप के माध्यम से पंजीकरण करते हैं और उनकी उपस्थिति, प्रमाणपत्र और उपलब्धियों को डिजिटल रूप से दर्ज किया जाता है।

(च): संस्थागत साझेदारी को संरचित आउटरीच के माध्यम से बढ़ाया जा रहा है। उच्च शैक्षिक संस्थानों को कार्यशालाओं, ओरिएंटेशन के माध्यम से और उन्हें ऑनबोर्डिंग में सहायता देकर जोड़ा जाता है। गैर सरकारी संगठन नशा मुक्त युवा, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य और सड़क सुरक्षा जैसे कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेते हैं और उनके कार्यक्रमों को युवाओं की भागीदारी के लिए डिजिटलाइज किया जाता है। एफआईसीसीआई, सीआईआई और पीएचडीसीसीआई जैसे औद्योगिक निकायों के साथ जुड़े होने के कारण मंच मेंटरशिप, इंटरनशिप, नवाचार चुनौतियों और युवा कार्यक्रमों की पेशकश करने वाली कंपनियों को साथ लाता है।

(छ): नए इंटरैक्टिव मॉड्यूल जैसे कि क्विज़ और निबंध ने सहभागिता को बढ़ाया है। राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, संविधान दिवस, ऑडिट दिवस, आयुर्वेद, खेल और राष्ट्रीय प्रतीकों जैसे थीम पर आयोजित क्विज़ से न केवल आसान भागीदारी संभव होती है बल्कि इनसे ज्ञान का प्रसार भी होता है। निबंध प्रतियोगिताएं जैसे कि विकसित भारत युवा नेता संवाद (वीबीवाईएलडी) निबंध चुनौती, राष्ट्रीय

ऑनलाइन निबंध लेखन प्रतियोगिता और सरदार@150 निबंध का आयोजन चिंतन के साथ सहभागिता को बढ़ावा देती हैं। नवंबर 2025 तक, इस मंच पर 19 क्विज़ आयोजित किए गए हैं, जिनमें 50 लाख से अधिक प्रतिभागी शामिल हुए थे और 3 निबंध प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित की गई हैं, जिनमें 1.1 लाख से अधिक प्रविष्टियां प्राप्त हुईं।

**NATIONAL INTEGRATED DATABASE OF HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY
(NIDHI+)**

2369. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

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

- (a) the details of the measures taken to strengthen the digital initiatives such as National Integrated Database of Hospitality Industry (NIDHI+) and the multilingual tourist helpline for improving service delivery and transparency;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by the States/UT Governments to deploy tourist police and improve safety, especially for women tourists and the current status thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has issued any guidance to States regarding

- granting of “industry status” to tourism and hospitality sector and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the States thereto; and
- (d) the manner in which reforms such as e-Visa expansion and GST rationalisation have influenced tourist flows and competitiveness relative to other destinations?

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

(a): With a view to bring in more transparency, accountability and improved service delivery, the Ministry of Tourism introduced an online system of receiving, processing and conveying/ granting approvals for classification of accommodation units and recognition of Tourism Service Providers. Applications can be filed at the portal of National Integrated Database of Hospitality Industry (NIDHI+), i.e. nidhi.tourism.gov.in. This online process has also been integrated with payment gateway.

As a part of the Ministry's continuous endeavours to make travel for tourists safe and secure, the Ministry of Tourism has set up a 24x7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363, which is now available in 12 Languages including 10 international languages for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in term of information relating to Travel in India and to offer appropriate guidance to tourists in distress, while travelling within India.

(b): Safety and Security of tourists is under the purview of State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism has

continuously taken up the matter with the States/UTs for setting up of dedicated Tourism Police to strengthen on-ground safety mechanism for tourists. The State Governments /UT Administrations viz. Telangana, 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 some form or the other.

State Governments and Union Territories have the provision for availing the benefits of the 'Safe Tourism Destinations for Women' under Nirbhaya fund for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women tourists.

(c): Yes. The Ministry of Tourism launched a Handbook on Industry Status to the Tourism and Hospitality Sector in September, 2024. This has been circulated to the State Governments/UT Administrations for adapting into their industry/tourism policy.

(d): e-Visa scheme is now available to the nationals of 172 countries valid for entry through 32 designated airports, 6 designated seaports and 1 land port. The record of Tourist Arrivals for these 172 countries from 2019-2024 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The government introduced a simplified GST structure with significant rate reductions across key sectors of trade and commerce, including the hospitality sector, with effect from 22.09.2025. The implemented Goods and Services Tax (GST) reforms are set to transform India's tourism sector, making travel more affordable and accessible for both domestic and international tourists.

The highlights of the GST reforms affecting the tourism and hospitality sector are listed as follows:

- (i) The GST on hotel rooms priced below ₹7,500 per day has been reduced from 12% to 5% (without ITC).
- (ii) GST on buses with a seating capacity of over 10 persons has been cut from 28% to 18%.
- (iii) GST on art and cultural goods has been lowered from 12% to 5%, providing direct support to artisans and sculptors.
- (iv) Consumer durables, Food and related items: Most of the food and related consumables are now having reduced GST at 5 percent or some have nil GST. Similarly, many items used in hospitality such as TVs, refrigerators, ACs etc. are having reduced GST positively impacting the sector with reduced cost of operations and capital expenditure

STATEMENT

Nationality wise FTAs during 2019-2024 for 172 countries with e-Visa facility (in Numbers)						
Nationality	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Albania	624	198	68	401	659	729
Andorra	189	61	18	105	169	168
Angola	1232	211	161	728	1205	1202
Anguilla	0	0		0	5	4
Antigua & Barbuda	277	99	77	249	403	427
Argentina	12844	4294	530	4720	9985	9638
Armenia	1307	378	229	1119	1808	2003
Aruba	0	0		0	3	4

Australia	367241	86758	33864	376898	456167	518205
Austria	32332	9182	4411	18375	27420	30393
Azerbaijan	1754	469	189	1224	2769	4809
Bahamas	169	40	16	117	172	195
Bangladesh	2577727	549273	240554	1277557	2119826	1750165
Barbados	489	216	73	506	667	730
Belarus	6978	3775	607	3599	7366	9126
Belgium	39263	11022	7382	24172	36158	39813
Belize	436	99	114	397	442	515
Benin	485	80	37	253	512	436
Bolivia	793	183	76	523	678	684
Bosnia & Herzg.	1179	295	94	352	815	943
Botswana	1400	253	252	898	1179	1275
Brazil	25422	8092	2055	12301	21977	24782
Brunei	578	106	21	186	443	863
Bulgaria	5735	1655	590	2485	4936	5938
Burundi	419	86	78	275	465	341
Cabo Verde	63	15	7	44	40	39
Cambodia	6271	2799	578	2938	8167	11326
Cameroon	3080	761	764	2344	3996	4322
Canada	351859	122868	80437	289259	385938	476273
Cayman Islands	3	0	1	39	28	20
Chile	6446	1861	329	2424	4742	5442
Colombia	8396	1928	470	4451	6813	7639
Comoros	1481	265	106	747	1280	1517
Cook Islands				2	0	2
Costa Rica	2004	519	104	881	1565	1784
Cote D'Ivoire	2360	573	702	1358	1573	1660
Croatia	3889	1249	623	2049	3670	4132
Cuba	560	147	130	233	434	382
Cyprus	2093	524	334	1194	1816	2274
Czech Republic	13290	3607	983	6287	11656	13890
Denmark	26492	8252	2025	12331	20200	22456
Djibouti	1059	240	218	650	922	1008
Dominica	615	159	133	518	856	843
Dominican Rep.	514	100	41	320	502	501
Ecuador	2086	438	77	793	1494	1484

El Salvador	637	170	35	265	486	455
Equatorial Guinea	39	11	37	78	115	92
Eritrea	470	107	71	266	355	407
Estonia	3181	1004	162	1295	2789	2965
Eswatini	440	158	172	413	622	740
Fiji	4978	1423	339	2945	4826	5229
Finland	18945	4310	1329	8781	12241	12764
France	247238	74243	30374	120282	188981	206855
Gabon	208	72	31	150	267	158
Gambia	585	81	283	414	636	700
Georgia	1312	521	224	1112	2085	2757
Germany	264973	72558	33772	141425	223575	256348
Ghana	4637	987	879	3293	5781	6049
Gibraltar	4	0		0	0	16
Greece	10317	2854	1144	4988	9206	10596
Grenada	252	83	116	458	792	972
Guatemala	853	208	57	369	750	823
Guernsey	0	0		0	6	20
Guinea	925	206	202	534	923	1256
Guyana	586	150	87	416	591	790
Haiti	146	23	7	50	67	63
Honduras	681	180	61	210	390	568
Hungary	9788	2964	653	4298	8156	9040
Iceland	1340	368	123	642	1063	988
Indonesia	50177	11795	2105	13961	32677	39227
Ireland	41183	9708	7600	30959	39166	46494
Isle Of Man	0	0		0	3	27
Israel	73137	17444	4601	36418	44996	47465
Italy	128572	31186	13659	62226	116031	142239
Jamaica	1046	282	207	700	984	1021
Japan	238903	48191	15358	64196	150521	194875
Jersey	1	0	2	0	0	35
Jordan	7014	1702	688	3812	6354	5878
Kazakhstan	15709	5918	2378	9546	22342	27006
Kenya	48639	12779	13373	35743	49574	52294
Kiribati	142	8		129	175	162
Korea (ROK)	149445	32302	13330	49423	97726	112924

Kyrgyzstan	4247	1511	789	2304	5099	5751
Laos	1818	470	22	776	1860	2997
Latvia	3552	1035	327	1794	3164	3649
Lesotho	668	153	257	642	782	750
Liberia	745	215	440	1045	1489	1699
Liechtenstein	125	35	11	72	128	132
Lithuania	5411	1617	779	2830	5611	6305
Luxembourg	1336	381	211	1006	1699	2167
North Macedonia	915	223	127	423	676	662
Madagascar	2817	830	213	1647	3038	3578
Malawi	2526	683	950	2057	2429	2441
Malaysia	334579	69897	6628	126192	262458	307526
Mali	857	225	235	569	749	869
Malta	1774	513	278	1136	1874	2134
Marshall Islands	8	7	3	2	8	13
Mauritius	46814	11410	2118	24743	40442	48683
Mexico	20766	4580	859	8915	16095	18408
Micronesia	11	7		6	15	47
Monaco	71	23	2	24	63	43
Mongolia	2943	621	389	2810	3950	3911
Montenegro	421	123	85	189	393	524
Montserrat	0	2		0	0	0
Morocco	8294	1876	592	3373	6837	9831
Mozambique	4398	1372	1016	3544	4772	5741
Myanmar	86842	35291	3013	15963	51235	47588
Namibia	739	137	188	471	760	737
Nauru	70	22		94	88	144
Netherlands	80313	26258	15631	55019	82047	93579
New Zealand	65551	16653	4497	54974	72458	81115
Nicaragua	204	32	2	95	159	174
Niger	850	198	241	594	687	709
Niue Island		0		0	0	0
Norway	21898	6224	2790	13449	20057	21682
Oman	74564	15430	10174	56474	71980	66703
Palau	11	2	2	22	12	8
Palestine	1526	369	208	883	899	870
Panama	1142	463	355	1030	1362	1586

Papua New Guinea	326	84	25	102	403	685
Paraguay	393	112	33	191	328	322
Peru	3792	875	295	1967	3356	3685
Philippines	56393	16052	6927	28379	50064	57542
Poland	33687	12161	2461	18025	35457	43316
Portugal	74743	31005	32064	69522	81916	92582
Qatar	6863	1008	540	2521	3711	3673
Rep. Moldova	963	312	98	443	729	905
Romania	14064	3521	1360	6744	13003	15087
Russian Federation	251319	102166	17567	97911	164125	160188
Rwanda	4165	1093	1489	2551	2584	1890
St. Kitts & Nevis	400	92	108	588	969	1188
Saint Lucia	111	29	41	170	240	264
St. Vincent & Gren.	49	7	6	45	54	59
Samoa	145	17	1	15	50	149
San Marino	36	6		20	37	57
Saudi Arabia	48526	10423	1088	18513	39127	46167
Senegal	1471	374	162	789	1613	2008
Serbia	4885	1235	548	2075	4071	4820
Seychelles	4233	1147	1007	2720	3681	3733
Sierra Leone	784	213	241	625	751	731
Singapore	190089	33747	13407	132668	183772	205383
Slovakia	6216	1483	440	2974	5596	6644
Slovenia	3710	1112	359	1822	3559	4056
Solomon Islands	14	1		14	47	50
South Africa	57274	12561	3820	25860	41969	44168
Spain	83322	16335	6982	39658	73412	81959
Sri Lanka	330861	68646	25989	183459	280327	281827
Suriname	667	144	18	209	495	568
Sweden	42318	11992	5579	22372	36007	41246
Switzerland	46826	12675	4198	25255	41004	44122
Taiwan (Pr. Of China)	48195	8969	891	7463	27229	42598
Tajikistan	4123	1709	1659	3461	5594	6413
Tanzania	23774	6501	6480	18581	26790	30730
Thailand	169956	52626	4668	54367	116060	140489

Timor-Leste	201	11	1	118	210	178
Togo	358	89	62	276	389	503
Tonga	139	24	1	44	101	134
Trinidad & Tobago	2059	496	163	1067	1790	2238
Turks & Caicos	0	0	2	8	4	4
Tuvalu	223	48	30	57	88	159
Uganda	8063	2098	2725	6016	8741	11711
Ukraine	29468	10619	5197	7304	11502	14875
United Arab Emirates	55415	7387	3927	43702	59480	66699
United Kingdom	1000292	291874	164143	641051	920591	1022587
United States of America	1512032	394092	429860	1403399	1691498	1804586
Uruguay	2477	535	45	781	2434	1524
Uzbekistan	25339	7420	5621	12210	27912	34247
Vanuatu	63	34	103	368	493	595
Vatican City	32	7	17	27	47	50
Venezuela	1583	421	184	731	1211	1403
Vietnam	33636	8828	1104	37232	57284	54091
Zambia	4864	1332	1544	3694	4492	4762
Zimbabwe	3877	914	1097	3510	5562	6848
Total	10930355	2744766	1527114	6437467	9520928	9289934

PROMOTION OF CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

2370. SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:

DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:

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

- (a) the details of the amount of funds spent on promotion of classical languages during the last eleven years, year and language-wise;
- (b) the details of the estimated number of people in India speaking each classical language, language-wise; and

(c) the details of the top five most spoken languages in the country?

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

(a): The policy of the Government is to promote all Indian languages including classical languages. Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysuru a subordinate office under Ministry of Education works for the promotion of all Indian languages including four classical languages viz. Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam and Odia. Development and promotion of Classical Tamil is done by Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai. The Government of India is promoting Sanskrit Language through three Central Universities. Funds are provided to these universities for teaching and research in Sanskrit language leading to award of degree, diploma, certificate to students. Recently, Government of India has declared five new classical languages viz. Assamese, Marathi, Bengali, Pali and Prakrit. Funds are provided as per the requirement and utilisation. The details of funds allocated for various Classical Languages are given below:

Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Odia	Malayalam
2020-21	8.00	8.00
2021-22	58.38	63.97
2022-23	176.75	186.75
2023-24	138.50	112.50
2024-25	86.00	86.00
2025-26	106.50	106.50

Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Kannada	Tamil	Telugu
2014-15	100.00	800.00	100.00
2015-16	100.00	1199.00	100.00
2016-17	100.00	500.00	100.00
2017-18	100.00	1059.00	100.00
2018-19	99.00	465.00	99.00
2019-20	107.00	770.00	107.00
2020-21	127.50	1200.00	147.00
2021-22	106.50	1200.00	103.15
2022-23	171.75	1200.00	171.75
2023-24	154.50	1525.00	154.50
2024-25	86.00	1430.00	86.00
2025-26	106.50	1697.00	106.50

(b): Estimated number of people speaking classical language as per census

2011 has been given below:

Language	Total population
Assamese	1,53,11,351
Bengali	9,72,37,669
Kannada	4,37,06,512
Malayalam	3,48,38,819
Marathi	8,30,26,680
Odia	3,75,21,324
Sanskrit	24,821
Tamil	6,90,26,881
Telugu	8,11,27,740

(c): Hindi is the most spoken language in the country followed by Bengali, Marathi, Telugu and Tamil.

NABARD FUNDS IN KARNATAKA

2371. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are complaints of less funds being released through the NABARD Scheme in the State of Karnataka, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the criteria /guidelines for NABARD Scheme;
- (c) the types of projects which are eligible for NABARD loan facility;
- (d) the details of loans released by NABARD to the State of Karnataka during the last three years for promoting sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development;
- (e) the details of Schemes launched by NABARD for skill development; and
- (f) the steps taken by NABARD to increase the amount of fund allocated for skill development training?

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

(a) to (d): In order to ensure adequate flow of credit from the banking system to the sectors of the economy which are crucial for socio-economic development, Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets are allotted to banks by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). In the event of any shortfall in achievement of PSL targets by the banks, funds are then allocated to financial institutions for financing critical sectors. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) receives annual allocations from the PSL shortfall corpus from which it releases funds to states.

In recent years, due to the improved performance of banks in meeting the target for Priority Sector Lending, the PSL shortfall corpus has been decreasing. In view of the reduced PSL shortfall, the allocation under various funds out of PSL was rationalized, keeping in view the demand of institutions, priorities of the Government and utilization of funds during previous years. As a result of reduction in allocation to Short Term Seasonal Agricultural Operations (ST (SAO)) funds, there was reduced fund allocation to Karnataka by NABARD.

NABARD implements various schemes for agricultural and rural development in the country, which *inter-alia* include refinance for rural financial institutions (both Short term and Long term), Direct Refinance Assistance for Cooperative Banks, NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA) for infrastructure financing, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Food Processing Fund (FPF), Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF), Tribal Development Fund (TDF), etc. The eligibility criteria are decided as per the scheme guidelines.

The details of loans sanctioned to the Govt. of Karnataka by NABARD for the past three years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(e) to (f): NABARD supports skill development and entrepreneurship among rural youth and women through various skill development programmes, such as Skill Development and Entrepreneurship among Rural Youth (SDERY), Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP) for Women Self Help Group (SHG) members and Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme (LEDP) for Women SHG Members. NABARD does not maintain any fixed

allocation exclusively for skill development training programmes. However, in case of higher requirement, proposals are considered subject to eligibility, relevance and demand for those schemes.

STATEMENT

Details of loans sanctioned by NABARD in the State of Karnataka during past three years

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Product/Scheme	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Total Long Term Refinance	9378.1	11479.6	7128.37
Total Short Term Refinance	14726	14726	14313.6
Direct Refinance Assistance (DRA) (Cooperative Banks)	532	892.09	1430.71
NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA)	97.39	1362.27	1020.30
Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)	1367.76	1727.50	2408.11
Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)	-	110.23	49.63
Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF)	46.07	-	-

वन भूमि पर अतिक्रमण

2372. श्री तारिक अनवर :

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

- (क) वन भूमि पर अतिक्रमण और वनों की कटाई को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा, विशेषकर उन राज्यों में जहाँ यह समस्या अधिक गंभीर है, क्या ठोस उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) क्या भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट, 2021 के नवीनतम आंकड़ों के आधार पर वन क्षेत्र में कमी और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए कोई विशेष अध्ययन किया गया है;
- (ग) क्या वन्यजीव अभयारण्यों और संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष की बढ़ती

घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कोई व्यापक कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार वनीकरण और वन संरक्षण योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए कोई विशेष प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित तंत्र विकसित कर रही है?

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

(क): वन संरक्षण और प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों का उत्तरदायित्व है, जो भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927, वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972, वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 1980 और राज्य वन अधिनियमों/नियमों के तहत अतिक्रमण और अवैध कटाई के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करते हैं। इन अधिनियमों के प्रासंगिक प्रावधानों के तहत, राज्य संबंधित प्राधिकरणों के माध्यम से आवश्यक कार्रवाई करते हैं। मंत्रालय ने अतिक्रमण हटाने और निवारण के लिए परामर्शी जारी की है। राज्य सर्वेक्षण भी करते हैं, सीमांकन करते हैं, स्तंभ लगाते हैं और जीआईएस, सुदूर संवेदन और जीपीएस जैसे आधुनिक उपकरणों की सहायता से नियमित गश्त भी करते हैं। राज्य अवैध कटाई को रोकने के लिए गश्त भी करते हैं, शिकार-विरोधी शिविरों और चेक पोस्ट संचालित करते हैं, सतर्कता दल तैनात करते हैं और निरीक्षण करते हैं। वे वन संरक्षण को मजबूत करने के लिए संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन, जागरूकता संबंधी कार्यकलाप और सामुदायिक भागीदारी को भी बढ़ावा देते हैं।

(ख): भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण, देहरादून द्वारा प्रकाशित भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट-2023 के अनुसार, देश में वन क्षेत्र में आईएसएफआर-2021 में प्रकाशित आकलन की तुलना में वृद्धि हुई है। भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट 2023 के अनुसार, वन आवरण में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन वनस्पति की प्राकृतिक वृद्धि, वृक्षारोपण पहलों, वृक्षारोपण और वन क्षेत्रों के बेहतर संरक्षण, वनों के बाहर वृक्षों की वृद्धि और झूम खेती वाले क्षेत्रों में पुनरुत्थान के कारण हुए हैं, जबकि नकारात्मक परिवर्तन अल्पावधि वृक्षारोपण की कटाई, झूम खेती, अतिक्रमण और तूफान, बाढ़ और भूस्खलन जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण हुए हैं।

(ग): वन्यजीव अभयारण्यों और संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष की बढ़ती घटनाओं से निपटने के लिए उपायों की एक व्यापक श्रृंखला तैयार की गई है। मंत्रालय ने मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष प्रबंधन पर परामर्शी (फरवरी 2021) जारी की है और उसके बाद दिनांक 3 जून 2022 को राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए, जिनमें इस संघर्ष को कम करने और फसलों को होने वाले नुकसान की रोकथाम करने के उपाय शामिल हैं। स्थल-स्तरीय कार्रवाई को मजबूत करने के लिए दिनांक 21 मार्च 2023 को प्रजाति-विशिष्ट दिशानिर्देश भी जारी किए गए। इसके अलावा, वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 11 के तहत, मुख्य वन्यजीव वार्डन को उन मामलों में नियंत्रित उपाय की अनुमति देने की शक्ति प्रदान की गई है, जहां अनुसूची I या II के वन्यजीव मानव जीवन या संपत्ति के लिए जोखिम उत्पन्न करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, वन्यजीव पर्यावसों की बेहतर सुरक्षा और प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों, वन्यजीव अभयारण्यों, संरक्षण रिजर्वों और सामुदायिक का रिजर्वों एक मजबूत नेटवर्क स्थापित किया गया है, जिससे संघर्ष को स्रोत स्तर पर ही कम किया जा सके।

(घ): मंत्रालय वनों के संवर्धन, संरक्षण, सुरक्षा और प्रबंधन के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय सरकारी योजनाओं नामतः राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम), वन अग्नि निवारण एवं प्रबंधन योजना (एफपीएम), नगर वन योजना (एनवीवाई), तटीय पर्यावसों एवं ठोस आय हेतु मैंग्रोव पहल (मिष्ठी) और वन्यजीव पर्यावसों के एकीकृत विकास के माध्यम से वनों के संवर्धन, संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को तकनीकी एवं वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण (एफएसआई) गहन जमीनी सत्यापन और राष्ट्रीय वन सूची के माध्यम से एकत्रित क्षेत्रीय स्तर के डेटा द्वारा समर्थित उन्नत सुदूर संवेदन प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करके वन और वृक्ष आवरण में आवधिक परिवर्तनों का आकलन करता है। जीआईएस आधारित मानचित्रण, जीपीएस-सक्षम क्षेत्र डेटा संग्रह, डिजिटल रिपोर्टिंग प्लेटफॉर्म और उपग्रह निगरानी सहित ये आधुनिक उपकरण विभिन्न वनरोपण एवं वन संरक्षण योजनाओं के तहत प्रगति का पारदर्शी, सटीक और समयबद्ध आकलन सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

NEGOTIATIONS OF MOU FOR THE PM SHRI SCHEME IN KERALA**2373. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:**

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

- (a) the timeline of the negotiations and execution of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the PM SHRI scheme with the State Government of Kerala, including the date of signing and any subsequent communications regarding withholding or implementation status as on date along with the total funds sanctioned, disbursed or withheld, if any;
- (b) the number of schools in Kerala proposed for upgradation under the said scheme;
- (c) whether any complaints and concerns from stakeholders, including teacher associations, parent groups and civil societies regarding the scheme's linkage to the National Education Policy (NEP) have been received and addressed, if so, the details and outcomes thereof; and
- (d) whether any funds are pending for sanction and disbursement under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan for Kerala and if so, the total amount pending and the timeline for disbursement?

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): Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) is a centrally sponsored scheme in which PM SHRI schools are set up by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central

Government/State/UT Government/local bodies. These schools are to showcase all the initiatives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, be the exemplar schools, and also offer benchmarking leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood.

Under the PM SHRI scheme, States/UTs sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Centre, laying down the commitments for supporting these schools for achieving specified quality assurance as PM SHRI schools. Thereafter, the selection of PM SHRI schools is done through the challenge mode, wherein schools compete for support to become exemplar schools.

The State of Kerala has signed the MoU on 23rd October 2025, which is to be followed by transparent challenge mode for the selection of PM SHRI schools. The State of Kerala has been requested to upload information of schools on PM SHRI portal.

The number of schools in Kerala proposed for upgradation under the PM SHRI scheme depends on the norms of the scheme, which limit maximum of two schools per block/ULB, the number of schools that meet the prescribed criteria, and the availability of the balance target under the scheme.

PM SHRI schools are exemplar schools of NEP 2020, where its multiple facets are given effect to.

(d): The Department of School Education & Literacy is implementing the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha in partnership with all the States and UTs. Samagra Shiksha has been aligned with NEP 2020. Financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components for

implementation of the interventions under Samagra Shiksha as per norms. Accordingly, the annual plans under Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme. The release of central share depends on the submission of the utilisation certificates, audit reports in respect of funds released earlier, physical and financial progress reports, State contributions and compliance with the scheme norms.

The details of the Central Government funds sanctioned and disbursed under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan to the State of Kerala in the FY 2025-26 is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)			
Financial Year	Total PAB approved	Total central share approved	Total central share released (First installment)
2025-26	761.08	452.05	92.41

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM SHRI SCHEME

2374. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the status and implementation of PM SHRI Scheme as on 31st October, 2025, State/UT-wise;

- (b) the dates on which each State Government signed the MoU with the Union Government for the implementation of the PM SHRI Scheme, State/date-wise;
- (c) the total funds disbursed to the State Government of Kerala under the said scheme, so far along with the date of its disbursement/release;
- (d) whether any State Government has the right to revoke the MoU/agreement made/signed with the Central Government with regard to PM SHRI Scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which this policy change of the State Government affect the disbursement of SSA funds to the concerned State?

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

(a) to (e): Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) is a centrally sponsored scheme in which PM SHRI schools are set up by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central Government/State/UT Government/local bodies. These schools are to showcase all the initiatives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, be the exemplar schools, and also offer benchmarking leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood.

Under the PM SHRI scheme, States/UTs sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Centre, laying down the commitments for supporting

these schools for achieving specified quality assurance as PM SHRI schools. The State/UT/date-wise list on which State/UT signed the MoU with the Union Government for the implementation of the PM SHRI scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

After signing of the MoU, the selection of PM SHRI schools is done through the challenge mode, wherein schools compete for support to become exemplar schools. Under the PM SHRI scheme, a total of 13,076 schools have been selected from 33 States/UTs along with KVS, NVS, and NCERT. The State/UT/KVS/NVS/NCERT-wise number of schools selected under PM SHRI scheme, as on 31.10.2025, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The State of Kerala has signed the MoU on 23rd October 2025, which is to be followed by transparent challenge mode for the selection of PM SHRI schools. The State of Kerala has been requested to upload information of schools on PM SHRI portal. After the selection of the PM SHRI schools, State submits proposal based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the State as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme for the release of the central share funds.

Samagra Shiksha scheme has been aligned to NEP and its implementation is implementation of NEP 2020 and PM SHRI schools are exemplar schools of NEP 2020.

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT/date-wise list on which State/UT signed the MoU with the Union Government for the implementation of the PM SHRI scheme is as follows:

Sl no.	State/UT	Date of signing MoU
1	MAHARASHTRA	06-10-2022
2	HARYANA	06-10-2022
3	KARNATAKA	12-10-2022
4	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	13-10-2022
5	MADHYA PRADESH	13-10-2022
6	RAJASTHAN	14-10-2022
7	GUJARAT	14-10-2022
8	MEGHALAYA	14-10-2022
9	DNH & DD	14-10-2022
10	CHANDIGARH	14-10-2022
11	ASSAM	14-10-2022
12	ANDHRA PRADESH	17-10-2022
13	UTTAR PRADESH	19-10-2022
14	TRIPURA	20-10-2022
15	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	25-10-2022
16	PUDUCHERRY	28-10-2022
17	PUNJAB	28-10-2022
18	UTTARAKHAND	28-10-2022
19	LADAKH	01-11-2022
20	MANIPUR	04-11-2022
21	CHHATTISGARH	04-11-2022
22	GOA	04-11-2022
23	MIZORAM	11-11-2022
24	SIKKIM	11-11-2022
25	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	14-11-2022
26	LAKSHADWEEP	17-11-2022
27	NAGALAND	21-11-2022
28	TELANGANA	15-12-2022
29	HIMACHAL PRADESH	04-03-2023
30	JHARKHAND	30-06-2023
31	BIHAR	04-03-2024

32	ODISHA	09-07-2024
33	DELHI	22-10-2024
34	KERALA	23-10-2025

STATEMENT-II

The State/UT/KVS/NVS/NCERT-wise details of number of schools selected so far under the PM SHRI scheme, as on 31.10.2025, is as follows:

S.No.	State/UT/KVS/NVS/NCERT	Number of PM SHRI schools
1	A & N ISLANDS	16
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	935
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	93
4	ASSAM	382
5	BIHAR	836
6	CHANDIGARH	2
7	CHHATTISGARH	341
8	DNH & DD	7
9	DELHI	6
10	GOA	28
11	GUJARAT	463
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	199
13	HARYANA	250
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	396
15	JHARKHAND	363
16	KARNATAKA	585
17	LADAKH	37
18	LAKSHADWEEP	11
19	MADHYA PRADESH	799
20	MAHARASHTRA	860
21	MANIPUR	121
22	MEGHALAYA	65
23	MIZORAM	35
24	NAGALAND	49
25	ODISHA	762
26	PUDUCHERRY	12
27	PUNJAB	356
28	RAJASTHAN	639

29	SIKKIM	47
30	TELANGANA	794
31	TRIPURA	84
32	UTTARAKHAND	241
33	UTTAR PRADESH	1725
34	KVS	913
35	NVS	620
36	NCERT	4
	Total	13076

FUNDS RELEASED FOR SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

2375. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- (a) the total amount of funds released by the Government for the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan since FY 2020 and the proportion of funds utilised, State/UT-wise between 2020–2025;
- (b) the details of the outstanding dues/claims/un-released amounts owed by the Government to States/UTs under the Scheme as on October 2025, along with the reasons for delay in disbursing funds;
- (c) the details of the measures being taken by the Government to ensure effective utilisation of funds, particularly in States/UTs which have utilised less than 75 percent of the funds released; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps/measures to clear pending

dues and strengthen mechanisms to monitor fund utilisation and project implementation under the scheme 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): The Department of School Education & Literacy is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha in partnership with all the States and UTs. Financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components for implementation of the interventions under Samagra Shiksha as per norms.

State-wise details of Central Share released and the Funds utilised under Samagra Shiksha since 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d): Under Samagra Shiksha, funds are released to the States/UTs based on the pace of expenditure, receipt of commensurate state share, audited accounts, statement on outstanding advances, up-to date expenditure statement, audited utilization certificate of previous year and furnishing of requisite information as prescribed by Ministry of Finance and the Manual on Financial Management & Procurement of the scheme. The allocation of central share to States/UTs under Samagra Shiksha are made as per the Budget Provision.

This Department has launched a comprehensive online monitoring system called PRABANDH (Project Appraisal, Budgeting Achievements and

Data Handling). The system enables Ministry of Education and States & UTs to monitor the releases and expenditure besides viewing approved outlays and other scheme related information. Regular follow ups and review meetings are held with the States/UTs ensuring an integrated approach for monitoring and smooth implementation of the scheme.

Further, Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools and teachers in the country are under the administrative control of the State Governments and UT Administrations. The States/UTs play pivotal role in conceptualization, implementation and realization of such schemes at the grass root level. The NEP, 2020 has laid down the broad framework and finer contours of Education at all levels and facets.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of Central Share released and the Funds utilised under Samagra Shiksha since 2020-21 to 2024-25

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Central Share Release	Expenditure including State share	Central Share Release	Expenditure including State share	Central Share Release	Expenditure including State share	Central Share Release	Expenditure including State share	Central Share Release	Expenditure including State share
1	A & N Islands	40.37	41.42	31.52	35.96	56.51	37.24	55.28	32.06	60.52	52.64
2	Andhra Pradesh	869.75	1084.91	683.01	1476.32	1503.59	1951.93	1289.41	2652.53	1240.11	2013.32
3	Arunachal Pradesh	339.65	285.33	279.96	372.27	252.29	518.45	475.03	805.59	575.85	915.59
4	Assam	1594.29	1910.24	1561.56	1801.61	2080.86	2166.12	1810.47	2313.96	2026.77	2700.81
5	Bihar	2828.23	5189.78	3406.08	5216.36	3554.59	6172.96	4241.73	5635.93	4217.81	7629.46
6	Chandigarh	71.15	87.08	108.04	90.85	109.79	89.87	116.36	49.52	118.58	110.06
7	Chhattisgarh	350.68	1040.21	332.37	1179.32	828.00	1369.78	776.59	1484.55	830.66	1267.14
8	DNH and DD	34.94	41.91	20.92	41.45	64.67	46.72	41.30	17.93	54.63	57.41
9	Delhi	149.26	364.68	145.88	324.04	221.94	385.39	146.09	346.95	385.39	486.26
10	Goa	17.88	23.53	11.02	27.15	29.86	32.83	18.75	50.62	16.34	41.28
11	Gujarat	976.33	1800.82	893.76	1863.86	1321.25	1807.23	1132.53	2113.52	1245.54	2199.85
12	Haryana	745.71	1222.99	517.09	1053.84	670.21	1138.08	578.80	932.38	536.44	1116.36
13	Himachal Pradesh	492.30	406.37	319.10	470.73	551.60	596.93	485.97	818.63	526.20	619.08

14	Jammu & Kashmir	385.57	1183.39	873.99	770.91	364.97	1275.29	865.44	1106.56	823.49	935.20
15	Jharkhand	865.61	1443.25	858.97	1550.85	1154.52	2077.57	1104.93	2182.99	1074.44	2032.50
16	Karnataka	610.10	855.76	474.52	1243.90	861.52	1130.40	828.09	1579.28	868.30	1404.83
17	Kerala	238.39	438.88	225.13	439.85	178.16	596.50	141.66	431.15	0.00	251.37
18	Ladakh	58.06	20.43	57.18	27.39	14.89	90.19	52.23	23.09	140.00	102.30
19	Lakshadweep	2.55	2.62	2.16	3.44	4.33	3.92	1.00	0.60	3.06	2.98
20	Madhya Pradesh	2462.19	4308.52	2292.80	4255.14	1939.29	4169.90	2981.51	4725.43	3434.71	5082.36
21	Maharashtra	635.60	1004.03	693.03	675.37	900.00	1540.42	1001.19	3029.33	1126.25	2475.15
22	Manipur	323.65	333.83	182.50	321.69	404.76	434.67	257.22	453.15	465.59	404.32
23	Meghalaya	283.56	402.07	271.71	407.35	375.15	424.06	394.18	660.93	362.83	651.48
24	Mizoram	188.55	152.06	179.68	223.61	142.68	233.73	274.14	338.46	216.52	404.22
25	Nagaland	213.47	176.67	137.34	238.04	281.04	335.57	231.25	302.62	211.41	299.65
26	Odisha	1301.46	2598.19	1238.07	2261.65	1836.67	3106.91	1236.61	2859.10	1672.39	2709.81
27	Puducherry	9.72	23.09	13.98	19.47	15.28	24.08	12.47	26.44	12.46	27.01
28	Punjab	531.43	1273.16	501.27	956.03	605.05	1052.51	331.12	896.47	678.13	1030.03
29	Rajasthan	2259.44	4258.74	2405.82	4443.56	2138.61	4776.66	3202.89	5063.54	3090.65	4676.60
30	Sikkim	64.52	92.26	100.12	99.04	107.19	128.80	132.61	113.27	122.74	137.84
31	Tamil Nadu	1621.54	2714.93	1598.82	2790.39	2107.23	2428.63	1876.16	2876.38	0.00	1123.84
32	Telangana	348.07	1061.93	553.28	953.97	1142.51	1649.52	920.13	1754.04	988.79	1691.41
33	Tripura	403.71	297.43	226.93	387.16	286.73	411.72	341.33	376.30	420.03	605.38
34	Uttar Pradesh	4571.86	6607.72	2044.97	4584.75	3819.75	7110.05	4276.45	8428.78	6264.79	8809.39
35	Uttarakhand	541.49	581.87	320.84	570.73	704.39	431.45	440.57	709.53	646.78	755.16
36	West Bengal	1327.43	1997.15	1309.74	2383.80	1522.04	2212.50	311.29	1941.27	0.00	1872.60
	Total	27758.52	45327.24	24873.18	43561.83	32151.94	51958.54	32382.79	57132.87	34458.21	56694.71

Source: PRABANDH Portal

GUIDELINES FOR TEACHERS DURING WEATHER EMERGENCIES

2376. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI SHIVMANGAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has issued any national guidelines permitting teachers to work from home during severe weather conditions such as heavy rains, red alerts, or flooded roads when schools suspend physical classes and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, whether the Government proposes to formulate such emergency-response guidelines to ensure academic continuity and teacher safety and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the current status of implementation of school-safety measures, including installation of CCTV systems, voice/sound-recording mechanisms and digital monitoring across Government and private schools in the country;
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in co-ordination with States and UTs across the country to ensure children are not over-burdened academically, strengthen mental-health support in schools, training for teachers to detect early sign of stress/distress and timely intervention for the same including establishment of counselling services in schools;

- (e) the details of specific measures being planned by the Government to ensure school-safety infrastructure, psychological counsellor availability and technology-enabled learning in the Bhiwani–Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency, especially considering frequent extreme weather disruptions in rural belts; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to introduce a uniform framework to ensure child safety, psychological well-being and uninterrupted learning during climate-related disruptions, 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): Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the administrative control of respective State Government and UT Administration. Guidelines issued by Ministry of Education are advisory in nature and States/UTs are expected to implement them and they may incorporate additions/modifications to them, according to their specific requirements.

The Ministry of Education has issued a latest directive on 26th July 2025 to all States and Union Territories to take urgent steps to ensure the student safety and well-being. This refers to the "Guidelines on School Safety and Security" (2021) and the National Disaster Management Guidelines on School Safety (NDMA, 2016) issued on 27.02.2017 and includes safety audits of schools and child-related facilities as per national safety codes, training for staff

and students in emergency preparedness, and the provision of psychosocial support through counselling and peer networks. The Ministry has urged Education Departments, School Boards, and affiliated authorities to act without delay in implementing these measures. The directives are available on the link:

<https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/update/ss2607.pdf>

Further, the Ministry of Education on 7th August 2025, has directed all States/UTs to ensure the structural safety of school buildings and urgent identification of unsafe and dilapidated school buildings through safety audits, followed by demolition, if required or repair of structurally unsafe structures, and prohibition of use, until certified safe. Authorities are advised to arrange temporary schooling where needed, gainfully use the space created due to demolition, ensure regular monitoring and reporting, and ensure safety/ structural fitness compliance certification for any re-occupancy. States/ UTs are instructed to strictly enforce the above measures and avoid any further injuries and loss of life due to preventable infrastructure failures. The directives are available on the link:

<https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/update/ss07008.pdf>

Earlier, Government of India has issued various guidelines for ensuring safety and security of children in schools, as under: -

1. Guidelines on School Safety and Security by Department of School Education and Literacy issued on 01.10.2021. These guidelines are uploaded on the website of DoSEL at

https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-10/guidelines_sss.pdf

2. Guidelines on School Safety Policy by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA, 2016) issued on 27.02.2017. These guidelines are available at the link:

https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/rte/Guidelines_feb.pdf

3. NCPCR examined and compiled different guidelines and developed a comprehensive manual titled- “Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Schools” dated 26.02.2018. The manual is available at the link:

https://ncpcr.gov.in/uploads/165604923562b54e531fe87_manual-on-safety-and-security-of-children-in-schools-sep-2021-2465-kb.pdf

These guidelines *interalia* contain provisions for ensuring the safety and security of children in schools and fixing the accountability of various stakeholders and different departments. Also these guidelines aim to foster collaboration among stakeholders for a safe school environment, raise awareness of existing safety policies, clarify roles in implementation, assign accountability for child safety during school activities and transportation, and enforce a strict ‘Zero Tolerance Policy’ against negligence.

The NDMA guidelines provide for monitoring of implementation of the National Disaster Management Guidelines on School Safety Policy on designated activities like conducting safety audits, annual mock drills, installation of fire-extinguishers, training of students and teachers in school safety and disaster preparedness, adherence to safety norms with respect to storage of inflammable and toxic material and grant of recognition certificate only to those schools that comply with structural safety norms specifically pertain to fire safety.

(c): As per the provisions in National Commission For Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) Manual at Clause 1(X) on safety and security of children in schools, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) vide Notification No. CBSE/AFF./Notification/2025/01310 dated 21.07.2025 has directed all the heads of its affiliated schools to install high resolution CCTV Cameras with audio-visual facility in school's premises.

CBSE vide Notification No. CBSE/AFF./Notification/2025/01310 dated 21.07.2025 has made the following amendment in its Affiliation Bye Laws-2018 by adding Clause 4.7.10 in Chapter 4 (Physical Infrastructure):

"The school should install high resolution CCTV Cameras with audio visual facility at all the entry and exit points of the school, lobbies, corridors, Staircases, all the classrooms, labs, library, Canteen Area, store room, playground and other common areas except toilets and washrooms with real time audio-visual recording. These CCTV Cameras must be equipped with a storage device with the capacity of holding footage of at-least 15 days. It shall be ensured that a backup of a minimum 15 days be preserved, which may be accessed by the authorities, if required."

(d) to (f): The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasises the need to create awareness about the mental health issues, reducing stress and promoting joyful learning. States and UTs including State Government of Haryana i.e. Bhiwani-Mahendragarh are supported under Samagra Shiksha based on their proposals towards strengthening of existing Government schools for creation & augmentation of infrastructure facilities and also other activities

such as career guidance, mental health, self-defence etc. States/UTs and all management schools, including private schools, are encouraged to provide this facility as per the requirement. States/UTs are free to have their own guidelines for recruitments and also use Samagra Shiksha funds or their own funds.

As per the perspective of NEP 2020, NCERT has developed and launched National Curriculum Framework for the Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) 2022 and National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) 2023. Both the NCFs integrate the mental well-being of students in different aspects such as syllabi development, development of content in learning and teaching material, pedagogical practices etc. The framework also lays emphasis on the role of all stakeholders, teachers, school functionaries, parents and community members to ensure that every student is provided with mental and emotional support. The framework also stresses the importance of socio-emotional stimulation in the early years of life of students and provides guidelines towards integration of age-appropriate aspects of socio-emotional development in its curricular goals, core competencies and learning outcomes.

Manodarpan is an initiative of the Ministry of Education (MoE) under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, aimed at providing psychosocial support to students, teachers, and families for mental health and emotional well-being during and beyond the COVID-19 pandemic. The details can be accessed at <https://manodarpan.education.gov.in>

The Ministry of Education, Government of India has also published PRAGYATA guidelines (Planning, Reviewing, Arranging, Guiding, Yak(Talk),

Assigning, Tracking and Appreciating) Guidelines on 14th July 2020 with an aim to improve online education and ensure the safety and academic welfare of the students. The PRAGYATA guidelines recommends parents to actively engage with their children and monitor their physical & mental well-being, watching for signs of anxiety, depression, or anger during digital learning, and being attentive to secretive online behavior. Open communication about internet use, instruction on hygiene/healthy lifestyle practices (using digital resources), and a balance of online time with offline play and physical activities are essential.

Pariksha Pe Charcha (PPC) is an interactive program, wherein students, parents, teachers across the nation interact with Hon'ble Prime Minister to discuss and overcome the stress, emerging out of examinations. In PPC programme 2025, more than 5 crore students across diverse socio-economic backgrounds, especially those from rural and remote areas participated through a combination of outreach efforts by coordinating at all levels with the State and Centre Government. Extensive activities related to PPC, such as reduction in exam stress through activities encouraging physical and emotional well-being, were carried out throughout Bharat, over a period of 10 days from 13th January - 23rd January, 2025. Mental health and its related issues including emotional well-being was one of the major topics covered in recently held PPC which was disseminated on electronic and digital platforms across the country.

In addition to address the rise in stress, anxiety etc among students' various initiatives are taken by many schools - like sensitization through talks in morning assembly, adolescence education programmes, yoga, games and

sports, scouts and guides, NCC, Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat. Students are also involved in setting up School Nutrition Gardens (SNGs) in the school through which they are connected to nature.

The Ministry of Education implements ICT and Digital initiatives under Samagra Shiksha to enhance digital learning and in Government schools across the country. The initiatives aim to enhance the quality of education and ensure uninterrupted learning by integrating technology into learning and teaching processes.

DECLINE IN FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS

2377. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the decline in foreign tourist arrivals during the last quarter;
- (b) if so, the details of the factors responsible for this decline; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken to promote India as a safe, affordable and attractive global tourism destination?

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

(a) and (b): The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) during the first three quarter of this year are given below:

Quarter	FTAs 2025 (in lakh)
Q1 (Jan to March)	26.15

Q2 (April to June)	16.48
Q3 (July to September)	19.20
Total	61.83

Source: Bureau of Immigration

The decline in Foreign Tourist Arrivals is mainly due to decline in arrival from Bangladesh and several other factors, including seasonal variations in travel patterns, the prevailing geopolitical scenario, and other country-specific dynamics affecting outbound travel.

(c): Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps to promote India as a safe, affordable and attractive global tourism destination, as follows:

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.

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

and social media promotions.

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.

For improving air connectivity from unserved and underserved airports in the country and make air travel affordable to the masses, Ministry of Tourism has collaborated with Ministry of Civil Aviation under their RCS-UDAN Scheme. As on date, 53 tourism routes have been operationalized.

While safety and security of tourists is primarily a State Government subject, the Ministry of Tourism has been continuously taking up the matter with all the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for setting up of dedicated Tourism Police. With the efforts of Ministry of Tourism, the State Governments /UT Administrations of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh have deployed tourist police, in one form or the other.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SAMAGRA SHIKSHA SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2378. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the total number of smart classrooms and functional Information and Communication Technology (ICT) labs sanctioned and established under Samagra Shiksha Scheme during the last five years, year-wise and State/UT-wise across the country including Andhra Pradesh, district-wise especially in Palnadu district;
- (b) the amount of funds allocated, released and utilised for digital infrastructure, including provision of ICT equipment, smart boards, and e-learning resources and Digital Initiatives' component in the said State, during the said period, district-wise along with details of schools in Palnadu district approved under the scheme;
- (c) whether all schools sanctioned under this component are fully functional and connected to the DIKSHA platform, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of Children with Special Needs covered under the Inclusive Education component of Samagra Shiksha during the last three years, State/UT-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) the details of beneficiaries of therapeutic support, assistive devices, transportation allowance, Braille and large-print books, and stipends for girls with special needs under Inclusive Education component in Palnadu district during the last three years, year-wise;
- (f) the amount of funds allocated, released, utilised for the Inclusive Education component in the said State during the said period, district-wise;
- (g) whether any States or Union Territories have reported delays or non-utilisation of ICT funds due to procurement or connectivity issues, if so, the

details thereof; and

(h) the steps being taken by the Government to bridge the digital divide between rural and urban schools and to ensure equitable access to digital learning facilities 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 (c): Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the administrative control of respective State Government and UT Administration. The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing Samagra Shiksha – an Integrated Scheme for School Education from 2018-19. Samagra Shiksha is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education including the rural areas. Samagra Shiksha is implemented in partnership with all the States and UTs and financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs.

ICT and Digital Initiatives component of Samagra Shiksha covers Government and Aided Schools having classes VI to XII. Under this component financial assistance is provided for establishing ICT Lab and Smart Classrooms in schools. The non- recurring/recurring grant under 'ICT and Digital Initiatives' is available to the States and UTs for following two options:

- i. **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.

- ii. **Option II:** Under this option schools which have already availed the ICT facility earlier can avail smart classrooms/tablets as per the norms of the scheme.

Financial Provisions:

ICT Lab: a non-recurring grant of up to Rs. 6.40 lakh per school and recurring grant of upto Rs. 2.40 lakh per school per annum for a period of 5 years.

From 2023-24, the scheme also offers step-wise funding based on school enrolment. (Strength < 100: Rs. 2.5 Lakhs, Strength between 100 – 250: Rs. 4.5 Lakhs, Strength between 250 – 700: Rs. 6.4 Lakhs)

Smart Classrooms: The non-recurring grant for Smart Class rooms (2 smart classrooms per school) is of Rs. 2.40 lakh and the recurring grant is Rs. 38,000/- per school per annum (including E Content and Digital Resources, Charges for Electricity).

The State/UT-wise details of ICT Labs sanctioned to States/UTs and functional from 2020-21 to 2025-26 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The

State/UT-wise details of Smart Classrooms sanctioned to States/UTs and functional from 2020-21 to 2025-26 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.** The district-wise details of functional ICT labs and Smart Classrooms in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.** The details of the funds approved to Andhra Pradesh and expenditure done for ICT and Smart Classroom in last 5 years is as under:

Amount in Rs. Lakh

ICT					
	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Andhra Pradesh					
Approved	273.9	3228.2	2192.0	4544.0	5868.8
Expenditure*	0.0	0.0	19652.7	4400.6	2725.1
Smart Classrooms					
	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Andhra Pradesh					
Approved	3607.2	1405.2	7552.8	1044.0	2630.4
Expenditure*	0.0	33.6	10377.6	849.6	0.0

Source: PRABANDH

* Expenditure includes Spillover

DIKSHA- One Nation, One Digital platform: Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) the Nation's digital infrastructure for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs and QR coded Energized Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades. As a participant in DIKSHA, States/UTs/ABs have generated and contributed over 3.7 lakh content in mother local/regional languages enabling multilingualism. Overall, 565.28 crore learning sessions have been completed on DIKSHA by students, teachers and other stakeholders. The stakeholders have access to more than 450 Virtual Labs and 100 Virtual

skill labs (50 each in Hindi and English) on DIKSHA. Each State/UT leverages the DIKSHA Platform uniquely and has the autonomy to adopt its varied capabilities and solutions to implement programs for teachers, learners, and administrators. DIKSHA is openly accessible to students, teachers, parents and educators across the country. About 99.4 percent of the schools in Andhra Pradesh are having internet Connectivity.

(d): The number of Children with Special Needs covered under the Inclusive Education component of Samagra Shiksha during the last three years State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**

Under Samagra Shiksha, Government of Andhra Pradesh, has been providing free education to all Children with Special Needs from pre-primary to senior secondary level as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. The number of Children with Special Needs covered under the Inclusive Education component of Samagra Shiksha during the last three in State of Andhra Pradesh District-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**

(e): Government of Andhra Pradesh has been also providing School Readiness Programme, Transport Allowance, Escort Allowance, Stipend for CwSN Girls, Home-Based Education, Aids and Appliances, Medical Assessment, Sports and Games, Physiotherapy Services, promoting digital education by providing tabs and improving learning outcomes by appointing Psychotherapists at the elementary level and School Assistants in Special Education at the secondary level etc for the welfare of Children with Special Needs in Palnadu District. Details of the beneficiaries in Palnadu District are given in the enclosed

Statement-VI.

(f): The details of the funds allocated, released, utilised for the Inclusive Education Component of Samagra Shiksha in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-VII.**

(g): The key challenges or limitation faced in implementing digital interventions such as Smart Class are of Capacity Building of teachers, Infrastructure setup, Uninterrupted internet connectivity etc.

Based on the UDISE+ data and funds approved in Project Approval Board's (PAB) meetings to States/UTs for the year 2025-26, there were gaps identified in saturating smart classrooms and ICT Labs in Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools in States/UTs. To address this gap, a supplementary PAB was conducted on 10th June, 2025 wherein, 20,553 ICT Labs and 29,910 Smart Classrooms in 32 States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh were approved for the saturation of these facilities. Further, to saturate all Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) 3,564 ICT Labs and 3,655 Smart Classrooms were approved in the PAB held on 8th November, 2024 for the year 2024-25.

The Government of India, in the Budget 2025-26, has announced provision of broadband connectivity to all Government Secondary Schools in rural areas, under the 'BharatNet' project to enhance digital infrastructure in remote areas by BSNL.

The State/UT Governments have been advised to act based on the situation prevailing at every place to meet the demands of students and

teachers for providing them with the digital access required for teaching learning digitally.

The National Education Policy 2020 calls for investment in digital infrastructure, online teaching platforms and tools, virtual labs, digital repositories, online assessments, technology and pedagogy for online teaching-learning etc., for which various initiatives have been taken. For school education, digital literacy programs have been extended to students, teachers and all stakeholders with necessary funding mechanisms under Samagra Shiksha for all States/UTs, in alignment with NEP 2020.

(h): To achieve the objectives of NEP 2020 and to bridge the digital divide in education, a comprehensive initiative called PM e-VIDYA is in place which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education, with a target to benefit nearly 25 crore school going children across the country including Andhra Pradesh. The key components of this initiative are DIKSHA - the nation's digital infrastructure, 200 PM e-VIDYA DTH TV Channels to provide supplementary education in various Indian languages for classes 1-12, ePathshala initiative to disseminate Digital Books and eContents, eJaadui Pitara is a digital app to supplement and a complement to the physical Jaadui Pitara, a vertical on Virtual Labs created on DIKSHA platform where Virtual Labs for Science and Mathematics for subjects Class 6th to 12th have been made available.

The above digital initiatives of Department of School Education & Literacy especially "ICT and Smart Classroom component" provide basic infrastructure

to the students and transform the classroom into tech-driven class. The students increase engagement with multimedia content and interactive activities, while availing wider range of resources. This fosters deeper understanding, collaboration, and digital literacy for students, enriching their overall educational experience.

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT-wise details of ICT Labs sanctioned to States/UTs and functional from 2021-22 to 2025-26

Year	2025-26		2024-25		2023-24		2022-23		2021-22	
State	Appr oval	Funct ional*	Appr oval	Funct ional	Appr oval	Funct ional	Appr oval	Funct ional	Appr oval	Funct ional
A&N Islands	16	1	3	3	6	6	8	8	2	2
Andhra Pradesh	69	0	562	0	405	405	710	710	917	917
Arunachal Pradesh	162	0	92	66	114	0	39	27	43	43
Assam	1414	0	83	0	0	0	645	645	1859	1859
Bihar	1459	555	627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	16	32	32	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
Chhattisgarh	3188	0	1436	0	352	352	0	0	67	67
DND - DNH	10	11	12	0	24	24	25	24	28	28
Delhi	778	0	249	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	67	21	35	249	479	1	0	0	0	0
Haryana	1097	32	72	20	255	4	113	0	232	8

a										
Himac hal Prades h	561	0	3	3	12	0	282	0	480	0
Jammu and Kashmi r	534	0	598	0	172	0	203	202	220	220
Jharkh and	125	21	286	8	1447	1174	504	485	896	887
Karnat aka	759	4	454	0	0	0	0	0	764	501
Kerala	79	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ladakh	13	1	17	2	46	46	16	15	6	6
Laksha dweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhy a Prades h	3899	105	889	37	879	879	0	0	441	441
Mahar ashtra	921	0	331	0	309	309	0	0	0	0
Manipu r	169	30	42	0	52	52	34	33	28	28
Meghal aya	79	0	55	43	29	29	28	28	25	25
Mizora m	131	0	311	0	217	217	62	62	0	0
Nagala nd	51	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	1672	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	302	302
Puduc herry	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Punjab	1093	2	125	0	719	0	559	0	435	0
Rajast han	2657	0	998	0	937	0	412	403	398	398
Sikkim	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	82	82

Tamil Nadu	2166	0	1078	0	3536	3536	2211	2211	1893	1893
Telangana	1242	0	562	332	640	0	94	93	0	0
Tripura	341	0	91	76	105	105	294	294	239	239
Uttar Pradesh	9278	0	2353	12	3669	6	289	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	215	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	240	0
West Bengal	0	0	160	0	63	0	0	0	1173	0
Total	34343	815	11712	851	14474	7146	6535	5240	10778	7954

Source : PRABANDH

**Functional for the year 2025-26 including Spill over progress as on 10th December 2025*

STATEMENT-II

The State/UT-wise details of Smart Classrooms sanctioned to States/UTs and functional from 2021-22 to 2025-26

Year	2025-26		2024-25		2023-24		2022-23		2021-22	
State	Appr oval	Funct ional*	Appr oval	Funct ional	Appr oval	Funct ional	Appr oval	Funct ional	Appr oval	Funct ional
A&N Islands	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1503	0	659	14	3147	3147	435	434	1096	1096
Arunachal Pradesh	102	0	34	34	102	0	107	107	0	0
Assam	665	475	897	152	1701	1	240	240	3643	3643
Bihar	6113	0	627	0	1981	0	126	126	2739	2701
Chandigarh	0	0	1	1	1	1	95	95	89	89
Chhattisgarh	332	0	4582	0	519	519	0	0	2714	2714
DND DNH	0	0	37	0	18	0	53	53	84	84
Delhi	4577	0	0	0	90	0	45	45	906	895

Goa	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24
Gujarat	0	0	521	444	447	447	0	0	4372	4372
Haryana	0	0	211	0	424	306	342	342	1154	1154
Himachal Pradesh	596	0	14	0	0	0	616	616	1632	1632
Jammu and Kashmir	1001	0	1703	0	372	0	834	834	518	518
Jharkhand	1140	259	337	0	342	342	121	121	519	519
Karnataka	2136	0	95	0	100	0	1768	437	0	0
Kerala	242	0	23	0	115	1	257	257	115	115
Ladakh	33	1	66	56	20	20	8	8	38	38
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4042	384	3716	189	3457	2471	658	658	700	700
Maharashtra	2463	0	42	0	209	0	2405	2233	887	24
Manipur	21	19	36	0	57	57	140	140	311	311
Meghalaya	0	0	3	3	0	0	14	14	0	0
Mizoram	4	0	11	0	0	0	28	28	201	201
Nagaland	0	0	63	0	13	13	47	47	74	74
Odisha	4121	0	681	0	0	0	2119	2119	4471	4470
Puducherry	7	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	100	100
Punjab	43	1	18	0	300	0	664	664	2903	2903
Rajasthan	3834	0	430	0	3420	5	408	408	5509	3910
Sikkim	0	0	27	27	0	0	32	32	238	238
Tamil Nadu	2683	0	6284	0	0	0	0	0	865	865
Telangana	2036	0	505	275	697	697	0	0	3010	3010
Tripura	261	0	47	32	42	42	563	563	249	249
Uttar Pradesh	6727	0	4590	0	4229	16	18444	18444	543	0
Uttarakhand	307	0	11	0	78	0	195	102	709	0
West Bengal	79	0	502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	45180	1139	26773	1227	21881	8085	30809	29212	40413	36649

Source :

PRABANDH

**Functional for the year 2025-26 including Spill over progress as on 10th December 2025*

STATEMENT-III**Districts-wise Details of Digital Infrastructure available in Schools of
Andhra Pradesh.**

District Wise (Andhra Pradesh) ICT & Smart Classroom - 2024-25					
State	Districts	Total Number of Schools in District	Number		
			Internet	ICT or Computer Lab	Smart Classroom
Andhra Pradesh	ANAKAPALLI	411	411	191	313
	ANANTAPUR	541	527	150	416
	ANNAMAYYA	476	474	150	329
	ASR	393	372	137	275
	BAPATLA	296	296	96	225
	CHITTOOR	537	537	170	371
	EAST GODAVARI	281	281	63	211
	ELURU	434	432	90	320
	GUNTUR	220	220	67	166
	KADAPA	410	410	140	319
	KAKINADA	351	351	121	281
	KONASEEMA	313	313	70	244
	KRISHNA	360	360	154	292
	KURNOOL	478	478	80	434
	MANYAM	296	296	121	220
	NANDYAL	397	397	91	323
	NELLORE	554	553	137	423
	NTR	297	292	88	224
	PALNADU	389	389	140	328
	PRAKASAM	563	563	220	445
	SRI SATYASAI	505	490	150	370
	SRIKAKULAM	725	725	189	546
	TIRUPATI	471	471	120	355
	VISAKHAPATNAM	150	150	62	122
	VIZIANAGARAM	488	485	140	474

	WEST GODAVARI	310	310	71	237
	Total	10646	10583	3208	8263

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

STATEMENT-IV

**The number of Children with Special Needs covered under the Inclusive Education component of Samagra Shiksha during the last three years
State/UT-wise**

State/Uts	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024- 25
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	595	527	741	724	772
ANDHRA PRADESH	88252	92262	88502	76620	89608
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3289	3038	3006	3007	3089
ASSAM	59596	55243	58890	56841	56454
BIHAR	14131 4	17798 9	16332 2	16534 3	18120 0
CHANDIGARH	3492	3755	3891	4050	3602
CHHATTISGARH	67768	77249	79619	83719	73645
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU	2493	1178	1137	1126	1201
DELHI	29178	27026	22530	35877	38384
GOA	2099	3779	4538	4341	4571
GUJARAT	81616	73912	67072	62121	61569
HARYANA	25828	25718	22418	19352	21625
HIMACHAL PRADESH	6751	6864	6463	5984	6170
JAMMU & KASHMIR	22736	19867	19054	17993	20534
JHARKHAND	53118	51665	35765	49346	50126
KARNATAKA	98371	98961	10048 2	88701	85872
KERALA	13944 3	13841 3	13422 3	12387 7	12360 0
LADAKH	572	1052	630	622	626
LAKSHADWEEP	267	208	194	198	190
MADHYA PRADESH	12147 5	13925 8	14356 0	14693 2	15382 1
MAHARASHTRA	28057	26025	24349	23448	23379

	4	1	6	9	1
MANIPUR	4451	4759	4183	4065	4265
MEGHALAYA	4975	4601	3888	3252	3421
MIZORAM	4195	3976	4057	3874	3828
NAGALAND	2280	4084	2458	1667	1744
ODISHA	10305 8	14651 2	97030	93467	91631
PUDUCHERRY	1675	2288	1543	1219	1235
PUNJAB	67483	66776	61302	51415	53761
RAJASTHAN	84059	80910	80790	69591	70200
SIKKIM	1555	1320	1130	1025	998
TAMILNADU	16357 0	15635 9	14084 2	14269 7	14080 3
TELANGANA	43680	40014	33063	81240	72672
TRIPURA	3700	3914	3949	3243	3318
UTTAR PRADESH	31721 2	32738 5	32296 9	31640 6	33386 2
UTTARAKHAND	5285	5080	4680	4645	5209
WEST BENGAL	15519 3	16059 9	14579 5	15504 1	15186 1
Grand Total	21911 98	22667 92	21072 12	21141 10	21492 58

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

STATEMENT-V

The number of Children with Special Needs covered under the Inclusive Education component of Samagra Shiksha during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh, District -wise

S.No	Districts	Year		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	ANAKAPALLI	2553	2708	2209
2	ANANTAPUR	3395	3778	3151
3	ANNAMAYYA	2807	2883	2351
4	ASR	1324	1270	860
5	BAPATLA	2552	2472	2089
6	CHITTOOR	3178	3380	2742
7	EAST GODAVARI	2404	2460	2075

S.No	Districts	Year		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
8	ELURU	3681	3291	2804
9	GUNTUR	2134	2801	2476
10	KAKINADA	3156	3079	2612
11	KONASEEMA	2287	2387	1963
12	KRISHNA	2567	2612	2224
13	KURNOOL	3759	3872	3283
14	MANYAM	1564	1659	1327
15	NANDYAL	3602	3705	3162
16	NELLORE	3317	3410	2833
17	NTR	2020	2056	1728
18	PALNADU	3269	2974	2525
19	PRAKASAM	3425	3362	2744
20	SRI SATYASAI	3023	3136	2589
21	SRIKAKULAM	3865	4584	3827
22	TIRUPATI	3211	3095	2531
23	VISAKHAPATNAM	1419	1549	1340
24	VIZIANAGARAM	3313	3347	2803
25	WEST GODAVARI	2701	2660	2245
26	YSR KADAPA	3286	3183	2655

Source: Information received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh

STATEMENT-VI

The details of beneficiaries of transportation allowance, Escort Allowance, CwSN Girls Stipend, Home Based Allowances, Reader Allowance, Aids & Appliances of CwSN (Braille Kits) Braille and Physiotherapy under Inclusive Education component of Samagra Shiksha in Palnadu district during the last three years, year-wise:

SAMAGRA SHIKSHA :: PALNADU DISTRICT							
Beneficiaries of Allowances of CwSN							
S.No	YEARS	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCES	ESCORT ALLOWANCES	GIRLS STIPEND	HOME BASED	READER ALLOWANCE	Braille kits
1	2022-2023	547	630	698	180	20	10
2	2023-	847	712	1198	180	185	10

SAMAGRA SHIKSHA :: PALNADU DISTRICT							
Beneficiaries of Allowances of CwSN							
S.No	YEARS	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCES	ESCORT ALLOWANCES	GIRLS STIPEND	HOME BASED	READER ALLOWANCE	Braille kits
	2024						
3	2024-2025	728	641	1389	280	Not proposed	10
4	2025-2026	267	332	674	217	Not proposed	10

Source: Information received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh

SAMAGRA SHIKSHA :: PALNADU DISTRICT				
S.No	YEAR	NO OF CWSN RECEIVING PHYSIOTHERAPY (PER MONTH)	NO OF CWSN RECEIVING PHYSIOTHERAPY (PER YEAR)	NO OF PHYSIOTHERAPISTS WORKING
1	2022- 2023	153	1530	5
2	2023-2024	153	1530	5
3	2024-2025	194	1940	5
4	2025-2026	241	2410	8

Source: Information received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh

STATEMENT-VII

The Details of the funds approved, released and utilised for the Inclusive Education component in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise:

(Amount in Rs.)

S.No.	Year	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Budget Approved	Budget Release	Expenditure	Budget Approved	Budget Release	Expenditure	Budget Approved	Budget Release	Expenditure
1	Alluri Sita Rama Raju	468,200	468,200	468,200	14,429,000	14,429,000	7,397,225	16,058,500	16,058,500	9,128,414
2	Anakapalli	633,598	633,598	633,598	25,148,500	25,148,500	10,792,324	13,908,500	13,908,500	12,585,432
3	Ananatap	14,752,	14,752,	14,752,	25,121,	25,121,	14,323,9	13,099,	13,099,	11,827,0

	Year	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
S.N o.	District	Budget Approved	Budget Release	Expenditure	Budget Approved	Budget Release	Expenditure	Budget Approved	Budget Release	Expenditure
	ur	391	391	391	500	500	08	500	500	29
4	Annamaya	457,370	457,370	457,370	22,721,500	22,721,500	9,044,974	6,743,000	6,743,000	5,558,348
5	Bapatla	991,350	991,350	991,350	21,197,000	21,197,000	10,258,440	12,402,000	12,402,000	9,595,529
6	West Godavari	589,998	589,998	589,998	19,076,000	19,076,000	9,802,289	10,208,000	10,208,000	8,935,556
7	Chittoor	14,350,822	14,350,822	14,350,822	24,704,000	24,704,000	12,005,973	13,524,000	13,524,000	10,075,133
8	Eluru	16,002,751	16,002,751	16,002,751	26,802,500	26,802,500	12,603,276	15,430,500	15,430,500	12,653,554
9	Guntur	14,857,561	14,857,561	14,857,561	16,108,500	16,108,500	6,831,482	7,852,500	7,852,500	9,588,179
10	Kadapa	11,245,111	11,245,111	11,245,111	28,039,500	28,039,500	13,059,321	19,185,500	19,185,500	9,807,922
11	Kakinada	12,118,220	12,118,220	12,118,220	19,685,500	19,685,500	10,795,705	10,604,500	10,604,500	9,474,925
12	Konaseema	869,961	869,961	869,961	17,970,000	17,970,000	10,226,982	11,682,000	11,682,000	7,366,082
13	Krishna	12,028,344	12,028,344	12,028,344	22,259,000	22,259,000	7,881,933	14,137,000	14,137,000	10,802,552
14	Kurnool	10,812,550	10,812,550	10,812,550	28,327,500	28,327,500	12,893,526	14,805,500	14,805,500	8,958,155
15	Manyam	257,910	257,910	257,910	15,321,000	15,321,000	6,572,301	8,826,000	8,826,000	9,496,400
16	Nandyal	530,055	530,055	530,055	27,937,000	27,937,000	13,352,304	17,269,000	17,269,000	12,138,634
17	Nellore	7,023,316	7,023,316	7,023,316	29,232,500	29,232,500	13,212,655	18,874,000	18,874,000	10,762,900
18	NTR	275,874	275,874	275,874	15,200,000	15,200,000	6,853,860	8,358,000	8,358,000	9,880,666
19	Palnadu	1,932,982	1,932,982	1,932,982	27,449,000	27,449,000	9,650,496	13,968,000	13,968,000	10,807,180
20	Prakasam	12,254,180	12,254,180	12,254,180	30,729,500	30,729,500	16,772,731	19,554,500	19,554,500	9,543,733
21	East Godavari	-	-	-	17,774,000	17,774,000	8,781,725	9,616,000	9,616,000	6,156,889
22	Satya Sai	328,891	328,891	328,891	26,063,500	26,063,500	23,145,404	16,554,500	16,554,500	14,114,147
23	Srikakula	8,759,1	8,759,1	8,759,1	30,147,	30,147,	14,591,9	18,485,	18,485,	15,663,7

	Year	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
S.N o.	District	Budget Approved	Budget Release	Expenditure	Budget Approved	Budget Release	Expenditure	Budget Approved	Budget Release	Expenditure
	m	46	46	46	500	500	02	500	500	70
24	Tirupati	821,158	821,158	821,158	29,069,500	29,069,500	13,831,989	17,927,500	17,927,500	69,793,289
25	Visakhapatnam	7,644,060	7,644,060	7,644,060	10,316,500	10,316,500	4,773,974	5,119,500	5,119,500	5,512,199
26	Vizianagaram	9,238,237	9,238,237	9,238,237	26,332,500	26,332,500	11,840,450	15,793,500	15,793,500	13,637,291
	TOTAL	159,244,037	159,244,037	159,244,037	597,162,500	597,162,500	291,297,149	349,987,000	349,987,000	323,863,905

Source: Information received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE TO POLAVARAM– BANAKACHERLA LINK PROJECT

2379. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) refused to grant Environmental Clearance for the 'Polavaram–Banakacherla Link Project' proposed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, citing violations of the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal (GWDT) Award and a lack of inter-State consultation, as strongly argued by Telangana;
- (b) the final directive given by the Central Government to Andhra Pradesh, following the EAC's recommendations and the subsequent withdrawal of the project proposal in November 2025; and
- (c) the details of the mechanisms implemented/proposed to be implemented by the Central Government to ensure that no State can proceed with

planning or construction of inter-State water projects without prior statutory clearance from the Central Water Commission (CWC) and the relevant River Management Boards?

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 had received a proposal (Proposal No. IA/AP/RIV/540417/2025), dated 05.06.2025, seeking grant of Terms of Reference (ToR) for undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study for the proposed Polavaram–Banakacherla Link Project (PBLP). The proposal was appraised by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for River Valley and Hydro-electric Projects in its meeting held on 17.06.2025. The EAC has recommended that examination by Central Water Commission (CWC) on inter-state issues and grant of necessary clearance/ permission/ NoC is required before submission of the project proposal for framing the TOR for conducting EIA study. Accordingly, the proposal was returned to the Project Proponent as per the recommendations of the EAC.

(c): The prior Environmental Clearance (EC) is mandatory for undertaking construction of River Valley & Hydro-electric Project, under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006, as amended. The clearance/permission from the Central Water Commission (CWC) in respect of hydrology, layout configuration, techno-economic clearance etc. is the essential pre-requisite for consideration and grant of prior Environmental Clearance to the project.

RELOCATION OF LEOPARDS FROM MAHARASHTRA**2380. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:****SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any early warning systems, visual and auditory deterrents and drones and surveillance systems to deter human leopard conflict in Maharashtra and if so, details thereof;
- (b) if not, whether the Government has a plan to undertake relocation of leopards from Western Maharashtra to Vantara without less invasive measures to precede it;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any research on the disadvantages of relocation of wild and rare animals on their health and survival and if so, details thereof;
- (d) the details of the Leopard Task Force proposed to be created for the relocation of leopards; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to undertake a risk assessment exercise before considering to shift leopards from Schedule I to Schedule II category of animals under the Wildlife Protection Act 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): Protection and management of wild animals and their habitats, including management of human wildlife conflict is primarily the responsibility of the concerned States/Union Territories. As informed by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Maharashtra, the State Forest Department has adopted various measures for mitigating human leopard conflict. These include AI- enabled camera traps, AI -virtual wall, early warning systems using camera traps and alert based monitoring, auditory deterrents, Animal Intrusion Detection and Repellent System (ANIDERS) and thermal drone camera surveillance in human leopard conflict hotspots.

(c) and (d): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not undertaken any specific research project on the disadvantages of relocation of wild and rare animals on their health and survival. Further the Ministry has not constituted any Leopard Task Force for relocation of leopards.

(e): As per the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Central Government may add, amend or delete the entry in schedule of the Act by notification. These changes are based on scientific assessment of the threats to the concerned species.

PROJECTS FOR KORAPUT AND RAYAGADA UNDER SDS 2.0/PRASHAD

2381. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) whether projects have been sanctioned for Koraput and Rayagada under

Swadesh Darshan (SDS) 2.0/Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD), if so, the details of the sites, funds and completion timelines;

- (b) the status of basic amenities such as road access, toilets, safe viewpoints, drinking water, waste management and digital services such as (last-mile connectivity, SOS, e-ticketing);
- (c) the details of the targets for community homestays/craft hubs (e.g. Kotpad) and local/Scheduled Tribes employment and enterprise share;
- (d) whether carrying-capacity, Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) and safety audits of landslide/flash-flood, bridges/cliff edges have been completed; and
- (e) whether an integrated single-window mechanism with site-wise milestones (2024–26) will be notified, with outcomes on footfall, stays and artisan sales?

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

(a) to (e): Development of tourist destinations and tourism products including basic amenities, connectivity, carrying capacity and safety assessments are primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG) / Union Territory Administration (UTA). 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 SD2.0, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development (ACATID)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure

development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies; subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), availability of funds, inter-se priority etc.

In addition, Government of India under its initiative for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)-Development of Iconic Tourist Centre to Global Scale' has also provided financial assistance to the States for development of tourism related projects.

No proposal specific for Koraput or Rayagada has been sanctioned by the Ministry under the above mentioned schemes.

Targets for community homestays, craft hubs or local/Scheduled Tribes employment and enterprise share are primarily planned and implemented by the concerned SGs/UTAs as part of their tourism and livelihood development strategies. Ministry of Tourism has not set any scheme-specific targets for these parameters.

No such proposal for an integrated single-window mechanism with site-wise milestones for the period 2024–26, including outcomes on footfall, stays and artisan sales, is under consideration.

HEALTH RISKS ARISING FROM DETERIORATING AIR QUALITY

2382. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the petitions before the Supreme Court on air-pollution health emergency and the National Health Advisory Protocol;
- (b) the response of the Government to the submissions filed and Supreme Court directives for mitigating the health risks arising from deteriorating air quality in major metropolitan cities along with the measures being taken in this regard, State-wise including Dewas-Shajapur in Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government in coordination with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, proposes to issue a national-level health advisory/emergency protocol, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including the said regions and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the status of air quality in the industrial district of Singrauli;
- (e) whether all the companies operating in Singrauli are fully complying with National Green Tribunal (NGT) and environmental standards, if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken against such companies; and
- (f) whether additional Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations

(CAAQMS) will be installed in Bhiwani–Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency, given seasonal dust storms and highway emissions affecting rural health in the region?

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 Hon'ble Supreme Court vide W.P. No. 13029/1985 in M C Mehta vs Union of India & Ors review the matters related to Air Pollution in Delhi NCR and has passed directions from time to time, to concerned stakeholders. In this regard, responses have been filed before the Hon'ble Court in respect of directions pertaining to this Ministry.

(c): Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued Health Advisory on Air Pollution to all States /UTs to support various actions for awareness generation and health system response. The details of the said advisory is available in public domain in the web site of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Further, States/UTs also issue public health advisory on air pollution related health matters every year and create awareness on the Do's and Don'ts to minimise, protect and prevent on the health impacts related to air pollution.

(d): The average Air Quality Index of Singrauli District is 130. Number of Good days has increased from 145 in 2022 to 252 in 2025 (until the month of November).

(e): CPCB has issued directions u/s 18(1)(b) of the Water and the Air Act to all SPCBs/PCCs to inspect Red, Orange and Green categories of industries at a

minimum inspection frequency of 6 months, 1 year and 2 years, for verification of compliance of environmental norms. In addition, common waste management/treatment facilities such as STPs, CETPs, CBMWTFs etc., and 17 categories of high pollution potential industries are to be inspected on quarterly basis by SPCBs/PCCs. Further, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPCB) reported that all thermal power plants, coal mines and industries operating within the jurisdiction of Singrauli district are monitored by them to ensure compliance with the directions and orders issued from time to time by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT).

(f): Concerned State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees install Monitoring Stations to collect ambient air quality, in line with the criteria issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

भागलपुर में ईएसआई अस्पताल की स्थापना

2383. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

- (क) क्या बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) द्वारा एक अस्पताल स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव दीर्घकाल से लंबित है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त परियोजना को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त अस्पताल के लिए भूमि के चयन, स्वीकृति, बजट आवंटन और निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है;
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ड) क्या सरकार का भागलपुर और आसपास के जिलों में ईएसआई लाभार्थियों और उनके आश्रितों को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ड): कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम (ईएसआईसी) लागू क्षेत्रों में स्थित कारखानों या प्रतिष्ठानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा और सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ प्रदान करता है जहां 10 या इससे अधिक कामगार कार्यरत हैं। प्रति माह ₹21,000 तक का वेतन अर्जित करने वाले कर्मचारी (निःशक्त व्यक्तियों के मामले में ₹25,000) और उनके परिवार के सदस्य लाभ के लिए पात्र हैं।

ईएसआईसी ने मार्च 2024 में भागलपुर, बिहार में 30 बिस्तरों वाले अस्पताल को स्थापित करने के लिए सैद्धांतिक अनुमोदन प्रदान कर दिया है जिसे 100 बिस्तरों वाले अस्पताल में अपग्रेड किया जा सकता है। बिहार राज्य ने उक्त अस्पताल के लिए भूमि उपलब्ध कराई है। परंतु उक्त भूमि उपयुक्त नहीं पाई गई। ईएसआईसी वैकल्पिक उपयुक्त भूमि के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ वार्ता कर रहा है।

भागलपुर, मुंगेर और कटिहार जिले में बीमित व्यक्तियों (आईपी) की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 18776, 3299 और 8676 है। भागलपुर और आसपास के जिलों में ईएसआई लाभार्थियों को स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए टाई-अप अस्पतालों के अतिरिक्त चार डिस्पेंसरियाँ कार्य कर रही हैं जिनमें से दो डिस्पेंसरी भागलपुर जिले में और एक-एक डिस्पेंसरी मुंगेर और कटिहार जिले में अवस्थित हैं।

LITERACY RATE IN INDIA

2384. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) the number of districts declared as complete literate in the country, State/UT

and district-wise;

(b) the details of percentage of literate people in the country as on date, State/UT-wise and district-wise in Tamil Nadu;

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government to solve the problem of illiteracy in the country; and

(d) the details of the percentage of literacy in the country on a global scale?

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 Government of India is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, “New India Literacy Programme (NILP)” popularly known as ULLAS (Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society) - Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram, aligned with the National Education Policy 2020, from 2022-2027 to support all the States and Union Territories, including Tamil Nadu, in promoting literacy among non-literates across the country. The Scheme targets non-literates aged 15 years and above who have missed formal schooling and provide educational opportunities to them to make them literate.

In context with ULLAS - Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram the Literacy is defined as the ability to read, write, and compute with comprehension, i.e. to identify, understand, interpret and create, along with critical life skills such as digital literacy, financial literacy, etc.

The criterion for declaring a State/UT fully literate is achieving a literacy rate of 95% or above. Till now, Five States/UTs Ladakh (2024), Mizoram (2025),

Goa (2025), Tripura (2025), and Himachal Pradesh (2025) have achieved full literacy under ULLAS.

The details of State/UT-wise percentage of literate people in the Country as per PLFS Report 2023-24 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise Literacy Rate (in per cent) in the age group of 7 and above, as per Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Annual Report 2023-24 conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

Sl. No.	States/UT	Literacy Rate for 2023-24	As on date Literacy Rate
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.60	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	84.20	-
3.	Assam	87.00	-
4.	Bihar	74.30	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	78.50	-
6.	Delhi	86.90	-
7.	Goa	93.60	99.72%
8.	Gujarat	84.60	-
9.	Haryana	84.80	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	88.80	99.30%
11.	Jharkhand	76.70	-
12.	Karnataka	82.70	-
13.	Kerala	95.30	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75.20	-
15.	Maharashtra	87.30	-
16.	Manipur	92.00	-
17.	Meghalaya	94.20	-
18.	Mizoram	98.20	98.20%
19.	Nagaland	95.70	-
20.	Odisha	79.00	-
21.	Punjab	83.40	-
22.	Rajasthan	75.80	-

23.	Sikkim	84.70	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	85.50	-
25.	Telangana	76.90	-
26.	Tripura	93.70	95.60%
27.	Uttarakhand	83.80	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	78.20	-
29.	West Bengal	82.60	-
30.	Andaman & N. Island	91.10	-
31.	Chandigarh	93.70	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	87.80	-
33.	Jammu & Kashmir	82.00	-
34.	Ladakh	81.00	97.00%
35.	Lakshadweep	97.30	-
36.	Puducherry	92.70	-
	All India	80.90	-

FISCAL POLICY TO BOOST ECONOMIC GROWTH

2385. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) the fiscal policies implemented recently by the Government to promote economic growth;
- (b) the manner in which the Government is supporting MSMEs and startups to generate employment opportunities;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) in specific sectors;
- (d) the manner in which the Government plan to balance growth with fiscal prudence and debt management; and
- (e) the initiatives which are underway to promote skill development linked to

economic expansion?

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

(a): The Government has implemented a series of fiscal policy measures to strengthen the foundations of economic growth. Higher public investment in infrastructure, accompanied by a calibrated path of fiscal consolidation, has supported demand, expanded productive capacity and enhanced macroeconomic stability. Additionally, the new income tax exemption for annual incomes up to ₹12 lakh and the recent GST rate rationalisation measures are expected to boost household consumption, savings and investment and, in turn, promote economic growth. Further, initiatives and measures on employment, skill development, innovation, resilience in agriculture, inclusive human resource development, appropriate energy transition pathways, and support for micro, small, and medium enterprises are also likely to catalyse sustainable growth.

(b): The Government supports MSMEs and startups through a wide range of schemes aimed at strengthening entrepreneurship, enabling growth and facilitating employment generation. Key MSME initiatives include the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, PM Vishwakarma Scheme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme, Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme, Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance, and the MSME Champions Scheme. These programmes promote employment across manufacturing, services, trading and women-owned enterprises. Under

the Startup India initiative, the Government implements three flagship schemes, namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS), and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS), to support startups across various stages of their business cycle through access to funding, mentoring and incubation.

(c): To attract more FDI, the Government has put in place an investor-friendly FDI policy, wherein most sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route. Further initiatives to attract foreign investment include addressing regulatory barriers, streamlining processes, developing infrastructure, improving logistics, the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), providing an enabling environment for industrial development through various policy interventions, rationalisation of tax structure, among others.

(d): The Government has adopted a strategy of capex-led growth to maintain a positive growth-interest rate differential, thereby ensuring a sustainable government debt-to-GDP ratio over the medium term. Central Government capital expenditure has increased from Rs 4.3 lakh crore in 2020-21 to Rs 11.2 lakh crore in 2025-26 (Budget Estimate), and this higher investment is generating multiplier effects on economic activity. Simultaneously, the Government has set a clear path to moderate public borrowings by proposing to reduce the fiscal deficit to 4.4 per cent of GDP in 2025-26 and aims to bring total government debt down to about 50 per cent of GDP by 2031.

(e): Under the Skill India Mission (SIM), Government of India 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), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) 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 the youth of India to get future ready and equipped with industry-relevant skills, and in turn contribute to economic expansion.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM SHRI SCHEME IN KERALA

2386. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) whether the Government of Kerala has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Central Government for implementing the PM SHRI scheme, if so, the details thereof along with the date of confirmation for the same;
- (b) whether the Central Government has received any communication from the State Government of Kerala regarding withdrawal from the scheme and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the State can unilaterally withdraw from the scheme after signing the MoU;
- (d) whether the States joining PM SHRI scheme are obligated implement

- National Education Policy (NEP) and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the quantum of Central funds due for release to the States which have not joined the PM SHRI scheme, State/UT and Scheme-wise;
- (f) whether the Central Government sanction funds to States which have signed the MoU for implementation of the said scheme presently with retrospective effect from the year of implementation, if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether the Government is likely to release the due funds considering the severe financial crisis in school education funding in these States and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) is a centrally sponsored scheme in which PM SHRI schools are set up by strengthening the existing schools from amongst schools managed by Central Government/State/UT Government/local bodies. These schools are to showcase all the initiatives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, be the exemplar schools, and also offer benchmarking leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood.

Under the PM SHRI scheme, States/UTs sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Centre, laying down the commitments for supporting these schools for achieving specified quality assurance as PM SHRI schools. Thereafter, the selection of PM SHRI schools is done through the challenge

mode, wherein schools compete for support to become exemplar schools.

The State of Kerala has signed the MoU on 23rd October 2025, which is to be followed by transparent challenge mode for the selection of PM SHRI schools. The State of Kerala has been requested to upload information of schools on PM SHRI portal.

Under PM SHRI scheme, a total of 34 States/UTs have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and only 2 States are yet to sign the MoU which are Tamil Nadu & West Bengal.

The details of the Central Government funds sanctioned and disbursed to the States of Tamil Nadu & West Bengal in FY 2025-26, scheme-wise, are as follows:

Samagra Shiksha Scheme:

(Rs. in Crore)

State	FY 2025-26	
	Total central share approved	Total central share released
Tamil Nadu	1847.22	450.60
West Bengal	1998.39	0

PM POSHAN scheme:

(Rs. in Crore)

State	FY 2025-26	
	Total central share approved	Total central share released
Tamil Nadu	495.77	352.21
West Bengal	1195.67	0

ULLAS scheme:**(Rs. in Crore)**

State	FY 2025-26	
	Total central share approved	Total central share released
Tamil Nadu	15.47	7.73
West Bengal	The State is yet to implement the ULLAS scheme.	

(f) and (g): The Department of School Education & Literacy is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with all the States and UTs. Financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components for implementation of the interventions under various schemes as per norms. Accordingly, the annual plans are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme. The release of central share depends on the submission of the utilisation certificates, audit reports in respect of funds released earlier, physical and financial progress reports, State contributions and compliance with the scheme norms.

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय मिशन

2387. श्री भोजराज नाग :

डॉ. थोल तिरुमावलवन :

श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत :

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप :

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत :

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

- (क) केंद्रीय और राज्य पुस्तकालयों सहित पुस्तकालयों की राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय मिशन के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय मिशन के अंतर्गत स्थापित आदर्श पुस्तकालयों की संख्या संबंधी वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) देश भर में किए गए गुणात्मक सर्वेक्षणों और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): संस्कृति मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन स्वायत्त संगठन, राजा राममोहन राय पुस्तकालय प्रतिष्ठान (आरआरआरएलएफ) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए विवरण के अनुसार केन्द्रीय और राज्य पुस्तकालयों सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार पुस्तकालयों की संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-I** पर दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग): संस्कृति मंत्रालय अपनी राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय मिशन (एनएमएल) स्कीम के माध्यम से एनएमएल मॉडल पुस्तकालयों की स्थापना घटक के अंतर्गत संबंधित राज्य प्राधिकरणों की अनुशंसा के अनुसार, प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में 1 राज्य केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय तथा 1 जिला पुस्तकालय और मंत्रालय द्वारा पहचान किए गए 6 पुस्तकालयों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

सभी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** पर दिया गया है।

(घ): गुणात्मक और मात्रात्मक सर्वेक्षण की प्रक्रिया एक बारगी थी जो मार्च, 2015 और जुलाई, 2016 के बीच की गई थी। इसकी अंतिम सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जुलाई, 2019 में प्रस्तुत की गई थी। मुख्य

सिफारिशों में ग्रामीण और छोटे-शहर के पुस्तकालयों को वरीयता देते हुए कम्प्यूटरों और इंटरनेट सुविधा की चरणबद्ध उपलब्धता; नाममात्र शुल्क पर पुस्तकालय सदस्यता सहित बंडलित इंटरनेट सेवाएं प्रदान करना; विज्ञापन के माध्यम से राजस्व उत्पन्न करने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाना; सीएसआर पहलों और सरकार की स्कीमों का लाभ उठाना; और युवाओं पर केन्द्रित मॉडल पुस्तकालयों का विकास करना सम्मिलित है।

कुल 54 क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम संचालित किए गए हैं जिनमें कुल 2,465 प्रतिभागियों को शामिल किया गया।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2018-19 में विभिन्न राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पुस्तकालय प्राधिकरणों से आरआरआरएलएफ द्वारा एकत्रित डेटा के आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों की संख्या		
क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	पुस्तकालयों की संख्या
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	18
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	978
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	118
4.	असम	240
5.	बिहार	192
6.	चंडीगढ़	8
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	28
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	12
9.	दिल्ली	*
10.	गोवा	136
11।	गुजरात	3464
12.	हरियाणा	27
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	945
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	129
15.	झारखंड	21
16.	कर्नाटक	6798
17.	केरल	8415
18.	लद्दाख	11
19.	लक्षद्वीप	10

20.	मध्य प्रदेश	42
21.	महाराष्ट्र	12191
22.	मणिपुर	157
23.	मेघालय	8
24.	मिजोरम	506
25.	नागालैंड	622
26.	ओडिशा	27
27.	पुदुचेरी	81
28.	पंजाब	15
29.	राजस्थान	323
30.	सिक्किम	13
31.	तमिलनाडु	4622
32.	तेलंगाना	672
33.	त्रिपुरा	46
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	573
35.	उत्तराखंड	47
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	5251
	कुल	46746

* दिल्ली: वित्त वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान आरआरआरएलएफ द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण में, दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कार्यरत पुस्तकालयों से संबंधित डेटा उपलब्ध नहीं कराया गया।

विवरण-II

सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रदान की गई सहायता का केन्द्रीय निधि-वार और राज्य निधि-वार ब्यौरा (लाख रुपए में)									
क्र. सं.	राज्य	पुस्तकालय का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	संस्वीकृत राशि लाख रु. में	कुल जारी राशि	केन्द्र का हिस्सा	राज्य का हिस्सा	केंद्र का हिस्सा %	राज्य का हिस्सा %
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, पोर्ट ब्लेयर	2023-24	223	223	223	0	100%	0%
2	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	जिला पुस्तकालय, कार निकोबार	2023-24	87	87	87	0	100%	0%

3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, ईटानगर	2014-15	223	219.71	197.74	21.97	90	10
4	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	जिला पुस्तकालय, पासीघाट	2014-15	87	84.9	76.41	8.49	90	10
5	असम	जिला पुस्तकालय, जोरहाट (1)	2016-17	40	39.99	35.99	4	90	10
6	असम	जिला पुस्तकालय, गुवाहाटी (2)	2016-17	70	69.59	62.63	6.96	90	10
7	बिहार	जिला केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, जमुई	2018-19	81.41	62.21	46.66	15.55	75	25
8	बिहार	जिला केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, हाजीपुर, वैशाली	2023-24	87	50	37.5	12.5	75	25
9	चंडीगढ़	टीएस राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय	2023-24	164.5	164.5	164.5	0	100%	0%
10	चंडीगढ़	डिविजनल लाइब्रेरी, दक्षिण	2023-24	82.72	82.72	82.72	0	100%	0%
11	छत्तीसगढ़	जिला पुस्तकालय, रायगढ़	2014-15	87	78.32	58.74	19.58	75	25
12	दमन और दीव	केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, दमन	2023-24	223	223	223	0	100%	0%
13	दमन और दीव	जिला पुस्तकालय, दीव	2023-24	87	87	87	0	100%	0%
14	गोवा	डॉ. फ्रांसिस्को लुइस गोम्स जिला पुस्तकालय	2014-15	87	3.38	2.53	0.84	75	25
15	गोवा	कृष्णदास शामा	2014-15	223	21.68	16.26	5.42	75	25

		राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय							
16	गुजरात	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, गांधीनगर	2017-18	104.04	101	75.75	25.25	75	25
17	गुजरात	सरकारी जिला पुस्तकालय, भावनगर, गुजरात	2022-23	87	87	65.25	21.75	75	25
18	हरियाणा	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, अंबाला कैंट.	2021-22	223	223	167.25	55.75	75	25
19	हरियाणा	जिला पुस्तकालय, नारनौल	2021-22	84	46.2	34.65	11.55	75	25
20	हिमाचल प्रदेश	राजकीय जिला पुस्तकालय, बिलासपुर	2018-19	86.87	74.66	56	18.67	75	25
21	हिमाचल प्रदेश	केंद्रीय राज्य पुस्तकालय, सोलन, हिमाचल प्रदेश	2022-23	223	223	167.25	55.75	75	25
22	जम्मू और कश्मीर	गनी मेमोरियल यूटी सेंट्रल लाइब्रेरी, श्रीनगर	2021-22	223	223	167.25	55.75	75	25
23	जम्मू और कश्मीर	जिला पुस्तकालय, साम्बा	2021-22	32.5	32.5	24.38	8.13	75	25
24	झारखंड	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, धनबाद	2023-24	223	0	0	0	75	25
25	झारखंड	जिला पुस्तकालय, पलामू	2023-24	87	0	0	0	75	25
26	कर्नाटक	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, बैंगलोर	2014-15	223	200	150	50	75	25

27	कर्नाटक	जिला केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, शिमोगा	2014-15	87	79.26	59.44	19.81	75	25
28	केरल	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, तिरुवनंतपुरम	2015-16	116.61	116.61	87.46	29.15	75	25
29	केरल	राज्य सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय अनुसंधान केंद्र	2021-22	37.5	22.55	16.92	5.64	75	25
30	लक्षद्वीप	राज्य केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय, करवत्ती	2023-24	168	168	168	0	100%	0%
31	लक्षद्वीप	जिला पुस्तकालय कदम	2023-24	27.64	27.64	27.64	0	100%	0%
32	मध्य प्रदेश	राजकीय. जिला पुस्तकालय, खंडवा	2016-17	73.2	65.59	49.2	16.4	75	25
33	मध्य प्रदेश	राजकीय श्री अहिल्या केंद्रीय लाइब्रेरी, इंदौर	2017-18	87	43.67	32.75	10.92	75	25
34	महाराष्ट्र	जिला पुस्तकालय, नंदुरबार	2016-17	21.9	18.43	13.83	4.61	75	25
35	महाराष्ट्र	राजकीय संभागीय पुस्तकालय, औरंगाबाद	2017-18	60.55	57.21	42.91	14.3	75	25
36	मणिपुर	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, इम्फाल	2022-23	218.87	218.87	196.98	21.88	90	10
37	मणिपुर	जिला पुस्तकालय, सेनापति	2022-23	85.53	85.53	76.98	8.55	90	10
38	मेघालय	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय,	2023-24	223	223	200.7	22.3	90	10

		शिलांग							
39	मेघालय	जिला पुस्तकालय, तुरा	2023-24	87	87	78.3	8.7	90	10
40	मिजोरम	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, आइज़ोल	2014-15	141.24	137.04	123.34	13.7	90	10
41	मिजोरम	जिला पुस्तकालय, कोलासिब	2014-15	50	50	45	5	90	10
42	नागालैंड	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, कोहिमा	2016-17	177.49	175.48	157.93	17.55	90	10
43	नागालैंड	जिला पुस्तकालय, दीमापुर	2016-17	73.81	69.75	62.77	6.97	90	10
44	ओडिशा	एचकेएम राज्य पुस्तकालय, भुवनेश्वर	2014-15	223	133	99.75	33.25	75	25
45	ओडिशा	जिला पुस्तकालय, गंजम	2014-15	40.36	0	0	0	75	25
46	पुदुचेरी	रोमेन रोलां लाइब्रेरी, राज्य केन्द्रीय लाइब्रेरी	2016-17	166.47	142.37	106.77	35.59	75	25
47	पुदुचेरी	डॉ. एसआर रंगनाथन सरकारी सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय, कराईकल	2016-17	76.04	66.17	49.63	16.54	75	25
48	पंजाब	एमएम सेंट्रल स्टेट लाइब्रेरी, पटियाला	2022-23	223	0	0	0	75	25
49	पंजाब	गुरुनानक जिला पुस्तकालय,	2022-23	87	0	0	0	75	25

		कपूरथला							
50	राजस्थान	डॉ. राधाकृष्णन राज्य केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय, जयपुर	2014-15	183.51	94.81	71.11	23.7	75	25
51	राजस्थान	राजकिया सार्वजनिक मंडल पुस्तकालय, कोटा	2016-17	63.46	63.21	47.41	15.8	75	25
52	सिक्किम	सिक्किम राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, गंगटोक	2021-22	217.2	217.2	195.48	21.72	90	10
53	सिक्किम	जिला पुस्तकालय, मंगन	2021-22	86.58	86.58	77.92	8.66	90	10
54	तमिलनाडु	जिला पुस्तकालय, तिरुचिरापल्ली	2016-17	70	68.16	51.12	17.04	75	25
55	तमिलनाडु	जिला पुस्तकालय, वेल्लोर	2016-17	87	79.27	59.45	19.82	75	25
56	तेलंगाना	जिला केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, महबूबनगर	2014-15	52	50	37.5	12.5	75	25
57	तेलंगाना	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, हैदराबाद	2014-15	112.25	103.72	77.79	25.93	75	25
58	त्रिपुरा	बीरचंद्र राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय	2014-15	223	222.93	200.64	22.29	90	10
59	त्रिपुरा	उनाकोटि जिला पुस्तकालय	2014-15	87	86.92	78.23	8.69	90	10
60	उत्तर प्रदेश	राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय, इलाहाबाद	2014-15	206	203.75	152.81	50.94	75	25

61	उत्तर प्रदेश	राजकीय जिला पुस्तकालय, इटावा	2014-15	87	85.93	64.45	21.48	75	25
62	उत्तराखंड	राजकीय जिला पुस्तकालय, सुमन पुस्तकालय, नई टिहरी	2018-19	86.2	50	37.5	12.5	75	25
63	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य केंद्रीय पुस्तकालय	2014-15	222.81	219.82	164.86	54.95	75	25
64	पश्चिम बंगाल	उत्तर बंगाल राज्य पुस्तकालय, कूचबिहार	2014-15	86.98	79.73	59.8	19.93	75	25
				7872.24	6406.6	5381.83	1024.72		

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GREEN CREDIT PROGRAMME

2388. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

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

- the details of the mechanism adopted under the Green Credit Programme for registration of degraded land, issuance of Green Credits and digital monitoring of plantation activities;
- the categories of participants eligible to undertake plantation activities

under the programme;

- (c) the details of authority in charge of auditing the plantations activities under the tree planting component of the Programme and assigning green credits;
- (d) the rationale behind choosing a five year period for generation of green credits under the tree plantation activity during the said period;
- (e) the details of number of trees planted and survived under the said programme so far, year-wise; and
- (f) the details of the outcomes achieved so far in the programme in terms of enhancing forest and tree cover, building an inventory of degraded land for afforestation and encouraging citizen and corporate participation in sustainable environmental initiatives?

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

(a) to (f): The Green Credit Programme is an innovative mechanism to incentivise environmentally positive actions and to promote the LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) movement, which aims at encouraging sustainable lifestyles by driving community towards behavioural changes that support environment-friendly actions. The Green Credit Programme aims to increase green cover, enhance carbon sequestration, restore degraded lands and reduce carbon footprint through the adoption of environment-friendly technologies and practices.

The Central Government has notified Green Credit Rules, 2023 on 12th October 2023 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to encourage voluntary environmental positive actions resulting in issuance of Green Credits. Under the Green Credit Programme, the modality for tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forest lands has been notified on 22nd February 2024 and subsequently revised on 29th August 2025. A Green Credit Programme Portal (<https://moefcc-gcp.in/>) has been developed for the purpose.

The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun is the Administrator which is responsible for the effective implementation of the Green Credit Programme, including its management, operation and issuance of green credits under these rules.

The Green Credit Programme aims to restore degraded forest lands through the active participation of public and private sector entities. The degraded forest land parcels proposed to be taken up under the Green Credit Programme are selected and registered by the State Forest Department after due verification on the ground.

The Green Credits can be claimed by an applicant only after minimum five years of restoration work have been completed and a minimum canopy density of forty per cent has been achieved. A five-year establishment period is prescribed to allow the planted seedlings and natural regenerations to mature and develop adequate canopy cover, so as to achieve the prescribed 40 per cent canopy density, corresponding to a moderately dense forest. The “designated agency” designated under the Green Credit Programme shall

conduct verification of the claim for the Green Credits and submit report to the Administrator as regard to the verification of the activities undertaken by an applicant for issuance of green credit. Transparency and accountability of the Green Credit Programme is enabled through methodologies, guidelines and digital processes.

The forest restoration activities under the Green Credit Programme aim to enhance biodiversity and improve the ecological health and productivity of forest resources.

UNIFIED PENSION SCHEME

2389. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) the total number of employees who opted for Unified Pension Scheme (UPS) instead of National Pension System (NPS) till date;
- (b) whether the Government has introduced the one-time, one-way switch facility under the UPS allowing employees who opted for UPS to move back to the NPS and if so, the details including the conditions and timeframe for exercising this facility;
- (c) whether the Government has extended the timeline for exercising the option to join UPS and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has issued revised rules under CCS Rules, 2025 for full assured payout and if so, the details including the minimum years of service; and

(e) whether children are entitled to receive 60% of assured family payout under UPS in cases where the spouse is not alive, if so, the details thereof and if not, the alternative benefits payable to such children under the UPS framework?

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

(a): The total number of employees, including new joiners, existing employees, and past retirees, who opted Unified Pension Scheme (UPS) as on 30.11.2025 is 1,22,123.

(b): The Government has allowed the Central Government employees, who opted for UPS, one-time one-way switch facility to revert back to NPS any time during their service, subject to the following conditions and timeframes:

- (i) In case of superannuation: not later than twelve months prior to the date of superannuation;
- (ii) In case of voluntary retirement: not later than three months prior to the deemed date of voluntary retirement;
- (iii) In case of resignation or compulsory retirement under Fundamental Rule 56(j), which is not a penalty: at the time of resignation or compulsory retirement.

This facility of one-time one-way switch will not be allowed in case of removal, dismissal or compulsory retirement as a penalty or for cases where disciplinary proceedings are ongoing or contemplated.

(c): UPS came into effect on 01.04.2025. The window for exercising the option

to opt for UPS was initially available up to 30.06.2025. This timeline was subsequently extended first up to 30.09.2025 and thereafter further extended up to 30.11.2025.

(d) and (e): Government has notified the Central Civil Services (Implementation of the Unified Pension Scheme under the National Pension System) Rules, 2025, to regulate the service related matters of Central Government employees who opted for UPS under NPS. For a minimum qualifying service of 25 years, assured payout at rate of 50% of the average basic pay drawn over the last 12 months prior to superannuation shall be payable. This payout to be proportionate for lesser service period subject to a minimum of 10 years of service. Further, after minimum qualifying service of 10 years, assured minimum payout of Rs.10,000 per month on superannuation shall be payable.

Family payout @60% of the payout admissible to the payout holder, immediately before his demise, will be paid to the legally wedded spouse. Children are not entitled to receive 60% of assured family payout under UPS.

होमस्टे के लिए दिशानिर्देश

2390. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने होमस्टे के लिए नए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या नए दिशानिर्देशों के अंतर्गत होमस्टे के लिए पंजीकरण शुल्क में वृद्धि की गई है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय दिनांक 10.12.2018 के अपने आम राष्ट्रीय मानक और दिशा-निर्देशों के तहत अतुल्य भारत होमस्टे प्रतिष्ठानों को वर्गीकृत करता है।

होमस्टे के पंजीकरण के लिए कोई शुल्क निर्धारित नहीं है। तथापि, दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, होमस्टे के वर्गीकरण के लिए निर्धारित शुल्क निम्नानुसार है:

श्रेणी	शुल्क (रु. में)
सिल्वर	3,000/-
गोल्ड	5,000/-

उपर्युक्त को अभी तक संशोधित नहीं किया गया है।

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN ASSAM

2391. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) the details of the current estimated overall unemployment rate in Assam according to the last two reporting periods of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and its comparison to the national average during the same periods;
- (b) the details of the estimated unemployment rate in percentage in Assam, specifically for the last available reporting period in rural and urban areas, gender and age-wise;
- (c) the details of the specific measures taken by the Government in collaboration with the Government of Assam to address the rising unemployment among women and the educated youth in the said State; and

(d) whether the Government has initiated any specialised skill development or employment generation schemes tailored to the economic requirements and geographic constraints of the North Eastern Region and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which is conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18.

As per the latest Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons aged 15 years and above was 3.2% during 2022-23 and 2023-24. In the State of Assam, the corresponding UR was 1.7% in 2022-23 and 3.9% in 2023-24. During 2023-24, the UR was 3.6% and 3.5% for rural male and female whereas 5.7%, 11.8% for urban male and female respectively.

Age-wise details of the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status are available in the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) reports, which may be accessed at <https://www.mospi.gov.in/publications-reports>.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability (including for women and educated youth of Assam) is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes across the country (including North Eastern Region). 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) in the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India (including Assam) to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

Further, to facilitate credit access for the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) & 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

The Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North Eastern Region (PM-DevINE) Scheme is a Central Sector initiative aimed at funding infrastructure, supporting need-based social development projects, enabling livelihood activities for youth and women, and addressing development gaps

across various sectors in the North Eastern Region including Assam.

In addition, the Government is implementing Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme named as the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on the manufacturing sector. The scheme with an outlay of Rs 99,446 Crore aims to incentivize the creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs in the country, over a period of 2 years.

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

A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in the labour laws for equal opportunity and congenial work environment for women workers. The Code on Social Security, 2020 has the provisions for paid maternity leave of 26 weeks, provision for mandatory crèche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees, etc.

The Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions (OSH&WC) Code, 2020 permits the employment of women in all establishments and for all types of work. It further allows women, with their consent, to work between 7:00 pm and 6:00 am, subject to conditions relating to their safety, working hours, and

holidays.

The Code also mandates that establishments must ensure adequate safeguards and protective measures before deploying women in any hazardous or dangerous processes.

The Union Budget (2024-25) announced setting up of working women hostels in collaboration with industry, and establishing crèches, for increasing participation of women in the workforce.

WELFARE OF WORKERS IN JAMUI DISTRICT

2392. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the details of the specific incentives provided by the Government to private sector companies, particularly those setting up Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) parks and cottage industry units in the Jamui-Munger region;
- (b) the details of the number of workers in Jamui district registered under the e-Shram portal and the benefits accrued to them under the social security schemes;
- (c) the details of the status of any pending projects related to the establishment of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) dispensaries or hospitals in the Jamui district for formal sector workers; and
- (d) the details of the measures taken by the Government to expedite the payment of Provident Fund (PF) and other social security benefits to workers

in the district?

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 10th November 2025, over 31.40 crore unorganised workers have been registered on eShram portal including over 6.13 lakhs unorganised workers in Jamui district.

Details of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal availing benefits under various schemes in Jamui district are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Government is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) under the administrative control of Ministry of MSME through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), for assisting entrepreneurs in setting up of new micro-enterprises including cottage industries involved in activities such as agro-based food processing, beekeeping, textiles, leather, etc.

At, present the total number of Insured Persons population in Jamui, District is just 1149. As per ESI Norms, for establishment of 02 doctors

dispensary minimum 3,000 IPs are required and for establishment of a 30 bedded hospital minimum 20,000 IPs are required. In this regard, no approval has been given for any healthcare institution because of not enough IP population.

The processes and procedures of EPF settlement are common across the country. EPFO has in the recent past undertaken steps to simplify and expedite service delivery. These includes :

- i. Auto Claim Settlement Limit has been enhanced – Monetary Limit increased to Rs.5 lakhs for illness, housing, marriage & education. Nearly 71% of advance claims were settled in auto mode in F.Y.2025-26 and out of the total claims, 47.3 % of the total claims have been settled in auto mode till now.
- ii. Employer's approval for seeding bank account details with UAN has been dispensed with. This enables members to seed their accounts themselves simplifying and speeding up the process.
- iii. Transfer process of PF accounts on change of employment has been simplified by removing employer approval in most cases w.e.f. 15.01.2025. From May 2025, credits of transferred amounts in the PF accounts are automated without any manual intervention which results in faster service delivery.
- iv. Requirement of uploading image of cheque-leaf or attested bank passbook for claim processing has been dispensed with which simplifies the process resulting in expedited service delivery.

- v. In order to ensure quick service delivery, PF settlement amounts are transferred electronically to the beneficiary's bank account.

STATEMENT

Details of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal availing benefits under various schemes in Jamui district as on 09.12.2025:-

S.N o.	Schemes	Total Registrations
1	One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)	5,18,869
2	Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)	4,68,217
3	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	2,43,085
4	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	1,79,845
5	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS)	1,65,697
6	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	64,615
7	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)	35,917
8	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojana (PMMVY)	7,695
9	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	1,786
10	Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi)	1,099
11	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)	614
12	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	330
13	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	8

ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

2393. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

- (a) the details of the activities of the National Research Laboratory for conservation of cultural property during the last five years;
- (b) whether the Government has allocated any funds for its activities during the

last five years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) and (c): Yes. Details are as under:-

Financial Year	Allocated Budget (in Lakh)	Expenditure (in Lakh)
2021-22	919.22	842.22
2022-23	539.00	465.48
2023-24	454.07	412.78
2024-25	419.72	403.68
2025-26 (up to 30.11.2025)	488.00	293.53

STATEMENT

The details of the activities of National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property during the last five years

National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (**NRLC**), Lucknow established in 1976 is a subordinate office of the Ministry of Culture. It is a premier research organization with the mandate to Dating, Environmental Archaeology, Technical study by physical and chemical means, Conservation methods, Reference documentation, Assistance to other laboratories, Assistance to museums- state departments of archaeology-ASI- universities-libraries having no laboratory, training in conservation and liaison with national and international bodies.

2. The details of the activities of National Research Laboratory for

Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC) during the last five years in various fields are as follows:-

RESEARCH

Ongoing Projects

1. Effect of Tin in Bronze Alloys on the Corrosion Protection Efficacy of Modified Paraloid B72 Coating, Principal Investigator: Dr. Preeti Verma, Funding Agency: DST–SHRI, Project Cost: 62 lakh (Approx.)
2. Evaluation of Silane Coatings for Enhancing Corrosion Resistance of Copper Cultural Artifacts, Principal Investigator: Dr. Preeti Verma
3. Effect of Cuprite and Malachite Layers on the Corrosion Protection Efficacy of Paraloid B72 and PMMA Coatings on Copper Substrates, Principal Investigator: Dr. Preeti Verma, Project Member: Mr. Shailesh B.
4. **The effect of different additive proportions on the compressive strength of mortars prepared as per the ASTM Standard**, Principal Investigator: Dr. K.S.S. Mounika, Co-PI: Dr. Preeti Verma (Project to be undertaken)
5. **The impact of UV exposure, relative humidity, temperature and salt spray tests on the durability of these mortar samples**, Dr. K.S.S. Mounika, Co-PI: Dr. Preeti Verma (Project to be undertaken)

Completed Projects

1. Corrosion Protection Performance of Paraloid B72 Coating Modified by Dispersion of Nano Aluminium Oxide Powder on Iron Using EIS, Principal Investigator: Dr. Preeti Verma, Sponsored by INSA

2. Influence of Polyvinyl Acetate Coating Concentration on Corrosion Behavior of Copper: In Perspective of Cultural Artifacts, Principal Investigator: Dr. Preeti Verma
3. Electrochemical Impedance and Surface Characterization of Microcrystalline Wax Coating on Copper for Conservation Application, Principal Investigator: Dr. Preeti Verma
4. Structure- Property Correlation of the Copper Alloy Coins of different Periods and Regions such as Kaushambi, Sasanian, Mughal, British Coins, Principal Investigator: Dr. Preeti Verma

PUBLICATIONS

- 1) Tahseen Karche, M.R. Singh (2021), Biologically induced calcium oxalate mineralization on 15th century lime mortar, Murud Seafort, India, Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2021.103178>
- 2) Anjali Sharma, M.R. Singh (2021), A Review on Historical Earth Pigments Used in India's Wall Paintings, Heritage, <https://doi.org/10.3390/heritage4030112>
- 3) M.R. Singh, K. Ganaraj, V.M. Sharma (2021), Microbial activity and studies on excavated megalithic micaceous potsherds from Peninsular India, Cermica, 67 (2021) 250-260, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0366-69132021673823026>
- 4) Deepakshi Sharma, M.R. Singh, M. Velayudhan Nair (2021), Scientific analysis of indigenous materials in Indian palm-leaf manuscripts, ICOM-

CC, 19th Triennial Conference, 2021 Beijing

- 5) B. Dighe, M.R. Singh, T. Karche (2021), Traditional use of organic additives (bamboo foliage, flax fibre and millet grains) in 16th century lime plaster of Solapur Fort, India, Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge, Vol 20(1), January 2021, pp 106-116
- 6) Vandana Singh, M.R. Singh (2021), Microscopic Imaging of Entrapped Slag in Ancient Iron Artifact (300 BCE) from the Middle Ganga Plains of India, International Journal of History of Science, VOL 55.4, pp 1-9.
- 7) Anjali Sharma, M.R. Singh and Karambir Singh (2021), Transfer of Wall Paintings in India: A Review and Approach, Studies in Conservation DOI:10.1080/00393630.2021.1890425
- 8) Siva Sankar Panda, Neena Singh and M.R. Singh (2021), Development, characterization of traditional inks for restoration of ancient manuscripts and application on various substrates to understand stability, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vibspec.2021.103232>
- 9) Preeti Verma et. al., "Influence of Polyvinyl Acetate Coating Concentration on Corrosion Behaviour Of Copper: In Perspective of Cultural Artefacts", Canadian Metallurgical Quarterly (2025): 1-10.
- 10) Preeti Verma et. al., Microstructural Characterization of Early Twentieth-Century British Period Indian Copper Coins, X-Ray Spectrometry, 50 (6) (2021): 482-490
- 11) Preeti Verma et. al., Microscopic Examination of the 2,300 Year Old Excavated Steel Plowshare From Northern India, X-Ray Spectrometry 48

(6) 674-681

- 12) Preeti Verma et. al., Metallurgical Investigations of Indo-Sasanian Copper-Silver Alloy Coins Of Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty, Metallurgical And Materials Engineering(2020) ISSN 2217-8961
- 13) Preeti Verma et. al., "Microstructural Characterization of High Tin Bronze Mirror, Arnamula, Kerala", Research And Developments In Material Processing, Modelling and Characterization (RDMPMC 2020), Aug 24-26, 2020, NIT Jamshedpur.
- 14) Preeti Verma et. al., Microstructural Characterization Of Early Twentieth Century British Period Indian Copper Coins, Webinar For Young Researchers In Metallurgical & Materials Science, Aug 12-14, 2020, CSIR-NML.
- 15) Preeti Verma, et al. The Corrosion Behavior of The Paraloid B72 Protective Coating On Copper Using EIS, International Conference On Corrosion And Coating (i3c), December 07-08, 2022, CSIR, NML
- 16) Preeti Verma et. al., Effect of Concentration and Multilayered Paraloid B72 Coating On Corrosion Behaviour of Mild Steel, EIS, International Conference On Corrosion And Coating (i3C), February 07-08, 2022, CSIR, NML.
- 17) 01 Book on the Conservation of Metallic Artifacts is also about to be finalised.
- 18) 05 Manuscripts are under review and about to be submitted.
- 19) Sanjay Prasad Gupta and Sachin Kumar Agnihotri (2025). Fungal

- Deterioration of Monument with Special Reference to Aspergillus: A Case Study. *International Journal of Development Research*. 15 (01): 67586-67588.
- 20) Sanjay Prasad Gupta (2025). Eco-Friendly Methods To Control Bio-Deterioration Of Cultural Property. *Conservation of Cultural Property in India Vol.(43):190-193*.
- 21) Sanjay Prasad Gupta and Sachin Kumar Agnihotri (2025). Fungal deterioration of monument with special reference to As per gillus: A case study. *Conservation of Cultural Property in India Vol.(43):169-173*.
- 22) Presentation on title "Preserving Cultural Heritage through natural insect repellent: Sustainable strategies for Scientific Conservation and Preservation of Cultural Property" in the 52th National conference of IASC on Conservation of Cultural Property held on 23rd-25th Sep 2025 at Assam State Museum, Guwahati.
- 23) Presentation on title "Bio-deterioration of Cultural Property and their Eco-friendly Conservation" in the National conference of ICBCP held on 25th-27th Feb 2025 at Manipur University, Imphal.
- 24) Sanjay Prasad Gupta and Sachin Kumar Agnihotri (2024). Fungal deterioration of monument with reference to Queen's Mosque and Tomb at Sarangpur, Ahmedabad, India. *International Journal of Biology Innovations*, 7(2): 149-152.
- 25) Sanjay Prasad Gupta and Sachin Kumar Agnihotri (2024). Bio-deterioration and scientific preservation of Queen's Mosque, J. Env. Sci.

- Pollut. Res. 10(3): 498–500.
- 26) Sanjay Prasad Gupta and Iliyas Ahmad. (2024). New Approach for Restoration of Ivory and Ivory Inlay object with reference to objects at Maharaja Laxmishwar Singh Museum, Darbhanga, India : A Case Study. Conservation of Cultural Property in India. Vol (42):142-146.
 - 27) Presentation on title “Eco-Friendly Methods to Control Bio-Deterioration of Cultural Property” in the 51st National conference of IASC on Conservation, Technology and Scientific Study of Ancient and Historic Metals held on 14th-15th Sep 2024 at MMCF, Udaipur.
 - 28) Presentation on title “Bio Deterioration of ancient monuments: Cause and Remedial Measures” in the Environment & Social Welfare Society, Khajuraho organized ESW XI annual National Research Conference held on 28th- 29th Jan 2024 Khajuraho.
 - 29) Sanjay Prasad Gupta and Iliyas Ahmed. Conservation of Wooden Monuments of Maldives: An Endeavour of Padmasri O.P. Agrawal Gains Reputation to the Nation. A chapter in a book of Biodeterioration of Cultural Property and Researches on Conservation of Heritage Buildings, Maya Publishing House, New Delhi, 259-280,2023.
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 - 31) Sanjay Prasad Gupta and Sachin Kumar Agnihotri, Fungal deterioration

- of historical monument with reference to Jaleshwarnath temple of Shivpur, Chhattisgarh, India. International Journal of Biology Sciences , 5(2): 19-21, 2023.
- 32) Sanjay Prasad Gupta and Sachin Kumar Agnihotri. Fungal Involvement in Bio weathering of Historical Monument with reference to Bateshwar Hindu Temples, Morena Town of Madhya Pradesh, India, International Journal of Current Research Vol. 15, Issue, 08, pp.25631-25634 August, 2023.
- 33) Gupta, S.P. & Agnihotri S.K. Isolation and Identification of Fungal Species and Scientific Preservation of World Heritage: Case of Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh, India.
- 34) The book titled “Modern Perspectives in the Field of Cultural Heritage Conservation” authored by Sanjay Prasad Guha and Atul Kumar Yadav, published in Hindi by Maya Publication, New Delhi. Sanjay Prasad Gupta. Fungal Involvement in Bio Weathering of Historical Monument with Reference to Gopinath Temple at Gopeshwar Town, Chamoli, Uttrakhand, India. International Journal of science and Research (IJSR). Vol-12 (1,) 356-358:2023.
- 35) Sanjay Prasad Gupta and Manoj Kumar Kurmi. Impact of Fungi on Historical Monument with reference to Mahadev temple Bastar of Chhattisgarh. International Journal of Life Science and Research Archive, 04(01,001-005:2023.
- 36) Sanjay Prasad Gupta and Rohit Mishra. Fungal Involvement in Bio Weathering of Historical Monument with Reference to Rumi Darwazaat

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- 37) Sanjay Prasad Gupta and Iliyas Ahmed. Selection of Adhesives And Fillers In Conservation Of Wooden Monument Deteriorated By Termite With Reference To Dharumavantha Rasegafanu Mosque at male, Maldives, International Journal of Current Research, 14, (02), 20596-20600:2022.
- 38) Sanjay Prasad Gupta et al. Sanitization-mediated Conservation Therapy of Cultural Property in COVID Situation: an Eco-Friendly Approach German Journal of Advanced Scientific Research (AJASR), Vol. 1, Issue. 1, pp. 1-4:2021.
- 39) Sanjay Prasad Gupta et al. Efficacy of Natural Plant Product For Preventive Preservation Of Documentary Heritage Against *Aspergillus Flavus*: A Case Study. INT J CONSERV SCI 12, 2,: 443-450 444:2021.

CONSERVATION

S.No	Project Title	Nature of objects	No of objects conserved
	Year 2020-2021		
1.	Conservation Project at SMM Theatre crafts museum, New Delhi.	Collection mainly contains polychrome wooden masks, leather puppets, wooden artifacts, paper materials etc.	101

		related to Indian folklore arts.	
2.	Conservation Projects of personal belongings of Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar at NIT, Nagpur	Cloths, Water pots, stoves etc.	1358
3.	Conservation project at Shree Maruti Temple Project, KR Nagar, Karnataka-	The paintings were used for worship during the Ramanavami festival procession. They have great artistic and cultural significance in traditional Mysore painting.	02
2021-2022			
4.	Conservation Project at Maharajadhiraj Laxmeshwar Singh Museum, Darbhanga, Bihar	Collection is made of ivory, silver, bone and wooden artifacts	176
5.	Conservation of different types of objects of Patna Museum, Patna	Manuscripts of Rahul Sankrityayan, silica paintings, glass paintings, cloths	500 folios of manuscripts, 12 silica paintings 6 glass paintings
2022-2023 & 2023-2024			
6.	Conservation Project at Sultanpur Museum, Uttar Pradesh	Collection of sculptures from 12 th to 17 th Century and paintings of different styles, wooden sculptures of Ganesha.	76
7.	Conservation Project of Golden Chariot at Sri Chitra Enclave, Trivandrum, Zoo campus	18 th century Golden Chariot of Travancore royal family used by Kings for Dushera festivals. It is huge chariot of 18x9x23 feet in dimension. beautifully decorated with gold foil and silver thread	01
2023-24-25			
8.	Conservation Project at J.J college of arts, Mumbai	Paintings of contemporary artists of Maharashtra states	100

9.	Conservation Project at J.J college of arts, Mumbai	Books related to Fine arts	100
10.	Conservation Project at Sri Ambujavalli Temple, Mysore Karnataka- Sri Varahaswami and Ambujavalli temples, located within the Mysore Palace premises,	Feature exquisite mural paintings and architecture resembling the temples of Belur and Somnathpura. Inscriptions suggest construction between 1672–1704 AD. Historical records note that Sri Chikkadevaraja Wadiyar brought the Varahaswami deity from Srirangapatna in 1809 and commissioned this temple in Hoyasala style. The Ambujavalli temple was built during the reign of Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar, marking the peak of Mysore's traditional art. Temple construction dates are known but the painting dates remain unrecorded.	350 Sq. foot
2024-2025			
11.	Conservation Project at Shree Maruti temple project, KR Nagar, Karnataka	According to the temple trust, the paintings are over ninety years old and they are used for worship during the Ramanavami festival procession. They have great artistic and cultural significance in traditional Mysore painting.	02
12.	Conservation Project of Oil paintings of Begam Samruat Rajbhawan Lucknow.	Oil paintings were made of Begam Samru, paintings were decorated with beautiful frames with original gold paint which was hidden under several layers of commercial gold paint.	02 (7x4 ft size)

		Joanna Nobilis Sombre (c. 1753 – 27 January 1836), popularly known Begum Samru, a convert Catholic Christian, started her career as dancing girl in 18th-century India, and eventually became the ruler of Sardhana a small principality near Meerut.	

TRAINING IN CONSERVATION

Year	Name of the course/Practical training course/workshop	Number of participants
2020-21	Six months course in conservation of cultural property.	07
2021-22	Six months course in conservation of cultural property	05
	Two weeks practical training in conservation of art objects for the students M.A. Museology of department of museology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	12
	Two weeks practical training course in conservation of museum objects for the students of Post Graduate Diploma in Museology and Archaeology of Sampurnanand University, Varanasi	22
	Two weeks practical training course in conservation of museum objects for the master students of Museology of Rabindra Bharti University, Kolkata	10

2022-23	Six months course in conservation of cultural property	09
	Practical training course in Conservation Oil Paintings	11
	Practical training course in Conservation Wall Paintings	07
	Two weeks practical training course in conservation of museum objects for the master students of Museology of Rabindra Bharti University, Kolkata	23
	Two weeks practical training course in conservation of museum objects for the students of Post Graduate Diploma in Museology and Archaeology of Sampurnanand University, Varanasi	26
	Two weeks practical training in conservation of art objects for the students M.A. Museology of department of museology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	10
2023-24	Six months course in conservation of cultural property	11
	Two weeks practical training course in conservation of museum objects for the students of Post Graduate Diploma in Museology and Archaeology of Sampurnanand University, Varanasi	16
	Two weeks practical training in conservation of art objects for the students M.A. Museology of department of museology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	08
	Two weeks practical training in conservation of paintings for the students M.A. Museology of department of M.A. Conservation of School of Heritage research & Management, New Delhi.	06
	Two weeks practical training in conservation of paintings for the students M.A. Museology of department of M.A. Museology of department of museology, Maharaja Saijirao Gaykwad University, Vadodara	06

	Two weeks practical training course in conservation of museum objects for the master students of Museology of Rabindra Bharti University, Kolkata	25
2024-25	Six months course in conservation of cultural property	29
	Two weeks practical training in conservation of Museum objects for the students M.A. Museology of department of M.A. Conservation of School of Heritage research & Management, New Delhi	15
	Two weeks practical training in conservation of art objects for the students M.A. Museology of department of museology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	08
	Two weeks practical training course in conservation of museum objects for the students of Post Graduate Diploma in Museology and Archaeology of Sampurnanand University, Varanasi	26
	Two weeks practical training course in conservation of museum objects for the master students of Museology of Rabindra Bharti University, Kolkata	33
2025 -26	One week international workshop by NRLC on Conservation of Paintings practices in India at National Gallery of Fine Arts, Kula Lumpur, Malaysia	28
	Six months course in conservation of cultural property	24

NRLC- Library offered circulation services and reference Services to the patrons including staff, six months trainees, research scholars, etc. covering various parts of India.

STATUS OF KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYAS**2394. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:****SHRI MURARI LAL MEENA:****SHRI BHAJAN LAL JATAV:****DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:****SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:**

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

- (a) the number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) sanctioned/approved, operational and under construction since 2019 till date, year-wise and State/UT including Punjab, Rajasthan particularly in Karauli-Dholpur district;
- (b) the details of total enrolment, dropout and retention rates of girls in KGBVs during the same period, State/UT and year-wise;
- (c) the details of the enrolment of Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) students in KGBVs across the country State/UT, year-wise and category-wise;
- (d) the extent of enrolment of girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC and BPL category in KGBVs in Karauli- Dholpur district;
- (e) whether the Government has identified any deficiencies in these schools and if so, the corrective measures being taken in this regard;
- (f) the details of the coverage and implementation of the KGBV scheme since its merger with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan to include classes 6 to 12;
- (g) the details of average teacher-student ratio maintained in KGBVs in the

country since 2019, State/UT-wise; and

(h) whether any proposal is pending for setting up KGBVs in the tribal dominated district of Dausa in the State of Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (h): The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are residential schools for girls belonging to Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) such as Schedule Tribe, Schedule Caste, Other Backward Class, Economically Weaker Section of the society in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). The objective of the scheme is to ensure access to quality education for girls from SEDGs and reduce the gender gap at the elementary to senior secondary level by setting up residential schools with boarding facilities.

The KGBV Scheme was launched in 2004-05 for Classes VI-VIII to provide residential education for girls from ST, SC, OBC, Minority, and BPL communities. It was merged with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) with effect from April 1, 2007. Another scheme, titled "Construction of Girls' Hostel in Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools" for Class IX-XII girls, was launched in 2009-10 and merged with Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in 2014.

In 2018-19, the KGBV component of SSA and the Girls' Hostel component of RMSA were merged under Samagra Shiksha as KGBVs, bringing all hostels

under a single framework. Samagra Shiksha envisaged upgrading all KGBVs up to Class XII. To streamline the existing and upgraded KGBVs, these were categorised into four types, which are at present functional forms:-

Type I	VI to VIII	School+Hostel/ Only Hostel
Type II	VI-X	School+Hostel/ Only Hostel
Type III	VI-XII	School+Hostel/ Only Hostel
Type IV	IX-XII	Only Hostel

In order to improve the working of KGBVs and remove the deficiencies, various measures have been taken like upgradation of all KGBVs upto Grade XII. Further, a structured training programme is organized for KGBV wardens in collaboration with the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA). This initiative aims to strengthen the wardens' capacity to manage resources effectively and enhance their institutional and administrative skills, thereby fostering a safe and supportive environment that promotes and improves quality education for girls.

Samagra Shiksha supports creation of infrastructure and other basic facilities such in Government Schools. In this regard, Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) is prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements. These plans are then appraised/approved by PAB in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the Scheme and availability of budgetary resources. The States/UTs Government are regularly urged to address the deficiencies.

State-wise/UT-wise

details of

Kasturba

Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) approved and functional as on 05.12.2025 including States of Punjab and Rajasthan are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

As per information received from the State Government of Rajasthan, there are total 4 KGBVs operational in Dholpur District, 6 KGBVs operational in Karauli District, 8 KGBVs operational in Dausa District and no proposal is pending for setting up of KGBVs in Dausa district

The details of total enrollment of girls in KGBVs during the last five years is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Year	Total no. of girls enrolled
1	2020-21	6,07,771
2	2021-22	6,50,690
3	2022-23	6,69,070
4	2023-24	6,91,304
5	2024-25	7,11,505

The details of overall dropout, and retention rates of girls in Government schools including KGBV as per UDISE+ are as follows:-

Year		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Drop-Out Rate	Middle (VI-VIII)	8.3	5.3	2.9
	Secondary (IX-XII)	12.6	9.4	6.6
Retention Rate	Middle (VI-VIII)	76.4	78.9	84.2
	Secondary (IX-XII)	45.1	47.5	49.6
Source: UDISE+				

State-wise/UT-wise details of category-wise break-up of enrolment of girls

in KGBVs as on 05.12.2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

As per information received from State Government of Rajasthan, category-wise break-up of enrolment of girls in KGBVs in Karauli and Dholpur district are as follows:-

S. No.	Districts	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
1	Karauli	335	252	167	4	758
2	Dholpur	237	337	276	4	854

Based on the information submitted by the States/UTs for the period 2020–21 to 2024–25, the Teacher- Student Ratio data is given in the enclosed **Statement -III.**

STATEMENT-I

**State-wise/UT-wise details of Kasturba
Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) approved and functional as on
05.12.2025:-**

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Total KGBVs Approved (since inception including last 5 years)	Total KGBVs Functional (as on 05.12.2025)
1	Andhra Pradesh	587	499
2	Arunachal Pradesh	82	78
3	Assam	162	151
4	Bihar	727	683
5	Chhattisgarh	121	121
6	DNH & DD	2	2
7	Gujarat	170	168
8	Haryana	72	65
9	Himachal Pradesh	14	14
10	Jammu and Kashmir	176	94
11	Jharkhand	203	203
12	Karnataka	146	145

13	Kerala	1	1
14	Ladakh	20	15
15	Madhya Pradesh	408	408
16	Maharashtra	86	85
17	Manipur	12	12
18	Meghalaya	19	10
19	Mizoram	2	2
20	Nagaland	22	22
21	Odisha	355	324
22	Punjab	29	29
23	Rajasthan	316	316
24	Sikkim	1	1
25	Tamil Nadu	105	105
26	Telangana	736	721
27	Tripura	15	15
28	Uttar Pradesh	841	783
29	Uttarakhand	40	39
30	West Bengal	169	158
Total		5639	5269
Source: Prabandh			

STATEMENT-II

State-wise/UT-wise details of category-wise break-up of enrolment of girls in KGBVs as on 05.12.2025:-

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Category wise enrolment				Total
		SC	ST	OBC	Others	
1	Andhra Pradesh	29825	12529	52036	9343	103733
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	8993	0	0	8993
3	Assam	985	7846	4229	8107	21167
4	Bihar	32344	6336	22152	4606	65438
5	Chhattisgarh	2289	12637	3427	18533	36886
6	DNH & DD	0	148	0	0	148
7	Gujarat	1928	4791	7594	5226	19539
8	Haryana	837	0	445	576	1858

9	Himachal Pradesh	355	142	12	399	908
10	Jammu and Kashmir	376	2020	626	5510	8532
11	Jharkhand	10394	27810	21509	11337	71050
12	Karnataka	4390	2178	4053	3843	14464
13	Kerala	6	28	8	38	80
14	Ladakh	0	428	0	106	534
15	Madhya Pradesh	11518	15702	10421	19630	57271
16	Maharashtra	1369	3289	2024	1309	7991
17	Manipur	112	1269	535	211	2127
18	Meghalaya	0	900	0	0	900
19	Mizoram	0	150	0	0	150
20	Nagaland	0	100	0	0	100
21	Odisha	10283	18335	11168	1213	40999
22	Punjab	2584	0	313	294	3191
23	Rajasthan	16409	13467	10207	2312	42395
24	Sikkim	10	72	72	2	156
25	Tamil Nadu	2643	2467	4568	33	9711
26	Telangana	31036	29810	74572	6353	141771
27	Tripura	33	1813	34	0	1880
28	Uttar Pradesh	43171	1493	32195	9287	86146
29	Uttarakhand	1819	457	1026	713	4015
30	West Bengal	1581	1799	949	1826	6155
Total		206297	177009	264175	110807	758288
Source: Prabandh						

STATEMENT-III

Based on the information submitted by the States/UTs for the period 2020–21 to 2024–25, the Teacher- Student Ratio data is as below:-

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Teacher-student ratio				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	1:21	1:21	1:21	1:21	1:21
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1:25	1:25	1:25	1:25	1:25

3	Assam	1:8	1:8	1:10	1:10	1:10
4	Bihar	-	-	1:33	1:28	1:39
5	Chhattisgarh	-	1:27	1:28	1:28	1:30
6	DNH & DD	1:13	1:29	1:15	1:12	1:24
7	Gujarat	1:20	1:20	1:20	1:20	1:20
8	Haryana	1:24	1:26	1:28	1:19	1:17
9	Himachal Pradesh	KGBV hostels are residential only				
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1:13	1:13	1:13	1:13	1:11
11	Jharkhand	1:50	1:50	1:50	1:50	1:50
12	Karnataka	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
13	Kerala	KGBV hostels are residential only				
14	Ladakh	1:6	1:6	1:6	1:6	1:6
15	Madhya Pradesh	KGBV hostels are residential only				
16	Maharashtra	1:18	1:18	1:20	1:21	1:22
17	Manipur	1:19	1:20	1:18	1:16	1:16
18	Meghalaya	-	1:10	1:15	1:20	1:20
19	Mizoram	KGBV hostels are residential only				
20	Nagaland	1:33	1:33	1:33	1:33	1:33
21	Odisha	KGBV hostels are residential only				
22	Punjab	KGBV hostels are residential only				
23	Rajasthan	1:25	1:25	1:25	1:25	1:25
24	Sikkim	1:19	1:19	1:19	1:19	1:19
25	Tamil Nadu	1:20	1:20	1:20	1:20	1:20
26	Telangana	1:14	1:14	1:15	1:16	1:16
27	Tripura	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30
28	Uttar Pradesh	1:14	1:19	1:17	1:17	1:16
29	Uttarakhand	KGBV hostels are residential only				
30	West Bengal	KGBV hostels are residential only				
Source: State/UT Governments						

SKILL DEVELOPMENT HUBS

2395. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

Will the Minister of **SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has identified border districts like Kasaragod for targeted skill development hubs and digital-entrepreneurship programmes, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether new job roles, training centres and apprenticeship tie-ups are being proposed under PMKVY 4.0 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the targets set for training, certification and job placement for 2025-26, year-wise?

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

(a): Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0 is a demand-driven Scheme 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 including border districts. The Scheme has a provision of Special Projects which are targeted towards ensuring coverage of under-represented social groups and geographic areas such as Aspirational Districts, LWE, Tribal districts, etc. Under PMKVY 4.0, targeted skilling initiatives are being undertaken to support the Vibrant Village Programme (VVP) of Ministry of Home Affairs for holistic development of border districts / villages.

The details of training imparted under PMKVY 4.0 in Kasaragod district is as under:

S.No.	Job Role Name	Trained / Oriented
1	Assistant Technician- Smartphone Hardware	89
2	Assistant Yoga Instructor	21
3	Bridal Makeup Artist	27
4	Chemist - Retail Pharmacy	23
5	Domestic Data Entry Operator	40
6	Electronics Machine Maintenance Executive	140
7	Front Office Trainee	30
8	General Duty Assistant	29
9	Hair Dresser & Stylist	179
10	Healthcare Hygiene and Housekeeping Aide	90
11	Sewing Machine Operator - Knits	266
12	Technician 5G - Active Network Installation	100
13	Telecom Technician - IoT Devices/Systems	150
14	Trainee - Hair Dressing	57
	Total	1,241

(b): Under PMKVY 4.0, new job roles are introduced based on the market demand. Trainings have been aligned with industry requirements for new-age and futuristic job roles such as Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Internet of Things (IoT), Semiconductors, Drone Technology, Solar, and 3D Printing, in line with evolving market demand. The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has approved more than 600 futuristic and new-age job roles. Under PMKVY 4.0, as on 31st October 2025, a total of 5,60,936 candidates have been enrolled across 123 job roles in these sectors.

As PMKVY 4.0 is a demand-driven scheme, training centres are established based on the proposals received from State Governments/ Industry/ Industry Associations/ Institutes of Eminence etc. The Ministry encourages candidates trained under PMKVY 4.0 to pursue apprenticeship opportunities.

Post-certification, through Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), candidates have access to job as well as apprenticeship opportunities.

(c): The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing PMKVY 4.0 as a demand-driven scheme. In FY 2025-26, as on 31.10.2025, 1,30,496 candidates have been trained/oriented, whereas, 2,80,618 candidates (includes candidates trained in previous year) have been certified under the Scheme.

Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is to empower trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same through On-Job Training (OJT) embedded industry relevant skill courses.

CBSP SCHEME IN NORTH-EASTERN REGION

2396. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

- (a) the details of total number of individuals trained under the Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSPs) scheme since its inception;
- (b) the employment rate or entrepreneurial outcomes of individuals trained under the said scheme, particularly in the rural tourism sector;
- (c) the details of youth beneficiaries from North-Eastern Region, particularly women from backward areas; and
- (d) whether the tribal areas are getting proper access to these training programmes, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Under the Scheme of “Capacity Building for Service Providers” (CBSP), Ministry of Tourism conducts training programmes for the tourism Stakeholders across the country including urban, rural and tribal areas. The outcome of these trainings includes placements by institutes, self employment and trainees opting for higher studies such as diploma and degree courses in the Tourism and Hospitality sector.

As per information available, a total of 6.43 lakh persons are trained since inception i.e. 2009-10 till 31st October, 2025 and more than 84000 are placed.

All the Government and empanelled institutes advertise the training programs through various channels before conducting the training. This is an effective instrument for reaching a diverse group of candidates, including women and youth from tribal areas.

The details of youth trained in various States including of North-Eastern Region are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State-Wise no. of persons trained/certified under CBSP Scheme from FY 2020-21 to FY 2025-26 (till 31st October, 2025)

S. No	Name of State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	63	0	0	174	0	237
2	Arunachal	363	0	152	120	0	0	635

	Pradesh							
3	Assam	109	185	375	493	1155	0	2317
4	Bihar	343	210	134	123	1179	0	1989
5	Chandigarh	25	0	468	112	0	0	605
6	Chattisgarh	49	79	67	30	265	0	490
7	Delhi	85	210	79	373	1622	300	2669
8	Goa	0	0	0	30	0	0	30
9	Gujrat	25	660	264	0	142	0	1091
10	Haryana	266	473	900	636	2591	0	4866
11	Himachal Pradesh	383	754	488	315	5409	0	7349
12	UT of J&K	1108	1054	1309	1096	11753	0	16320
13	Jharkhand	143	224	86	240	1600	60	2353
14	Karnataka	279	350	203	343	1908	0	3083
15	Kerala	753	1500	58	153	240	0	2704
16	Madhya Pradesh	1929	5289	4727	6838	9429	0	28212
17	Maharastra	153	110	647	420	6487	0	7817
18	Meghalaya	313	212	202	171	207	0	1105
19	Manipur	0	0	0	0	743	0	743
20	Mizoram	660	0	834	0	47	0	1541
21	Odisha	881	656	441	270	1130	0	3378
22	Puducherry	0	0	67	60	0	0	127
23	Punjab	675	1013	1012	1337	4276	0	8313
24	Rajasthan	226	144	593	1453	5517	0	7933

25	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tamil nadu	2267	2538	3137	3644	2324	60	13970
27	Telengana	210	417	546	725	3525	0	5423
28	Uttar Pradesh	320	4729	3418	3368	16914	120	28869
29	Uttrakhand	399	871	1116	1361	3929	0	7676
30	West Bengal	0	142	251	226	6804	30	7453
31	UT of Ladakh	121	151	0	0	0	0	272
32	Nagaland	0	0	67	216	431	0	714
	Total	12085	22034	21641	24153	89801	570	170284

Source: Ministry of Tourism

STUDY AND RESEARCH IN VEDIC ASTROLOGY

2397. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Hon'ble Bombay High Court has remarked that astrology is a science and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to promote genuine Study and Research in Vedic Astrology and to establish a Standing Advisory Board for Astronomy; and
- (c) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to oversee the rapidly expanding Astrological Sector and check fraudulent activities by unscrupulous Astrologers, especially those providing online astrology consultations?

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

(a) to (c): As per the Constitution of India, education is a subject listed in the Concurrent List empowering both the Union government and the State governments to legislate on educational matters.

The Government of India promotes research and study of India's traditional knowledge systems, including Vedic sciences, through academic, research, and institutional measures. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated guidelines for the introduction of courses based on Indian Heritage and Culture, including astrology & vedic mathematics and has requested all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to take necessary steps as per guidelines.

Ministry of Education has approved a central sector scheme "Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)" with an outlay of Rs. 405.78 Cr for the next five year commencing from 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2030. Under the IKS scheme, various research projects and internships in observational astronomy (Drik Jyotisha), and model based astronomy (Siddhanta Jyotisha) for Panchanga calculations, and corrections to calendar systems have been supported.

The Government of India has approved the "Gyan Bharatam Mission" a Central Sector Scheme with an aim to preserve, document, and disseminate India's rich manuscript heritage for the period 2024-31 with a total allocation of ₹482.85 crores and with over 44.07 lakh manuscripts already documented in the

Kriti Sampada digital repository.

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) promotes astronomical research through its supported institutes including the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA) and the Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES).

The IT Rules, 2021 cast the obligations on the intermediary platforms to not allow hosting, sharing, uploading, transmitting, etc. of any prohibited information that includes information which is misinformation and patently false information on the Indian Internet or that impersonates another person.

UNSPENT CSR FUNDS BY THE COMPANIES

2398. SHRI RICHARD VANLALHMANGAIHA:

SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

SHRI TAPIR GAO:

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

- (a) the total CSR expenditure in the country so far during FY 2024-25 and the percentage of unspent CSR funds;
- (b) whether the Government has taken action against the 500+ companies that have repeatedly failed to spend mandatory CSR funds in the last three years, if so, the number of companies penalised and the total amount recovered;
- (c) the proposed timeline for constituting an independent National CSR Audit and Monitoring Authority or a Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine

complaints of CSR misuse or irregularities;

(d) whether there is any proposal to allocate CSR funds directly to Members of

Parliament similar to MPLADS, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the details of guidelines issued to ensure priority for projects

recommended by MPs under CSR contributions of Section-8 companies and

PSUs under Companies Act, 2013?

**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 disclosures related to CSR expenditure are reported in the CSR Annual Report to be filed with their annual filing of returns. Vide General Circular No. 06/2025 dated 17.10.2025, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has allowed all companies to complete their annual filings pertaining to FY 2024-25 till 31st December, 2025. Therefore, companies have time to file the details related to their CSR expenditure pertaining to financial year 2024-25 upto 31st December, 2025.

(b): Whenever violation of CSR provisions is reported, action against such non-compliant Companies is initiated as per provisions of the Act after due examination of records and following due process of law. In the last three Financial Years (FY) i.e 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25, the details of companies who have been penalized and penalty amount imposed on them are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): No such proposal is under consideration, however, as per the provisions of

the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of the company is required to disclose the CSR Policy implemented by the company in its Board report and the Board of the company has to satisfy itself that the funds so disbursed have been utilised for the purposes and in the manner as approved by it, and the Chief Financial Officer or the person responsible for financial management shall certify to the effect. Further, those companies who have their websites are required to make disclosures such as composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by Board on their website. The CSR framework is disclosure based and expenditure on CSR activities is required to be audited by the statutory auditors of the company. The Ministry has notified the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, ("CARO, 2020") applicable from FY 2021-22 which requires auditors to state details of any unspent CSR amount. Thus, the existing framework provides adequate mechanisms to ensure compliance, monitoring, transparency and accountability.

(d) and (e): No. 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 Government does not issue any directions to Corporates to spend in any particular area or activity.

STATEMENT

Details of companies who have been penalized and penalty amount imposed on them

Sr. No.	Financial Year (FY)	No. of Companies penalised	Penalty imposed (Rs. in cr.)
1.	2022-23	06	2.97
2.	2023-24	11	3.32
3.	2024-25	13	13.65
Total		30	19.94

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION UNDER NEP 2020**2399. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:**

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

- (a) the number of schools in the country that are eligible to introduce vocational education under NEP 2020 along with the number of schools that have actually introduced it, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the number of students who have received vocational exposure, including through "bagless days", internships with artisans, industry partners or skill institutions, State/UT-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the number of schools that have established vocational skill labs, workshops or related infrastructure as recommended in NEP 2020, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the progress made towards achieving the NEP target of providing vocational exposure to atleast 50 per cent of learners by 2025;
- (e) the funds allocated, released and utilised for vocationalisation of school education in the country, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

- (f) whether any gaps, delays or challenges have been identified in its implementation, if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the steps taken by the Government to accelerate compliance with NEP vocational education mandates?

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): Education is in the concurrent list of Schedule 7 of the Constitution of India. Government of India and State Government, both are responsible for formulation and execution of policies related to Education.

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recommends integration of skill education programmes into mainstream education in all education institutions in a phased manner. Focus areas for skill education are chosen based on skill gap analysis and mapping of local opportunities.

The Government of India provides financial assistance for the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, as per the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) prepared by the respective State/UTs based on their requirement and as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme and availability of budgetary resources.

Pre-vocational exposure for students of Classes VI to VIII is supported under the Innovation component of Samagra Shiksha. Exposure to skill education at this stage enables students to explore job-related skills across various sectors and supports them in making informed subject choices. A key

intervention for skill exposure is the implementation of the 10-day bagless period for students of Classes VI to VIII, during which students intern with local experts such as artisans, gardeners and craft persons. Approximately 3.03 Cr. students have been exposed to the pre-vocational exposure and 10 bagless days initiatives up to the year 2024-25. State/UT-wise details of students exposed to both the above initiatives are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

Under the Skill Education component of this scheme, National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned skill courses are offered to the students from class 9th to 12th. At the Secondary level i.e., Class IX and X, skill courses 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.

All middle and secondary stage schools are eligible to introduce skill exposure to grade 6 to 8. All secondary stage schools are eligible to introduce skill education for grade 9 to 12 across the country. Currently, as per data available on UDISE+, there are 3,06,942 secondary stage schools in the country. Based on the proposal received from the State/UTs, approval has been granted to 31,477 schools for introducing skill courses and 20,724 schools have established skill labs through Samagra Shiksha. Additionally, 4,988 PM SHRI schools have also been approved for skill education out of which 3,798 schools have already been imparting skill education. State/UT-wise details are compiled based on the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) received from the States/UTs and are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

As far as CBSE is concerned, more than 30,000 schools are affiliated with

CBSE and all of them are eligible to introduce skill education under NEP 2020. CBSE offers 22 Skill subjects for students of class IX & X and 43 Skill subjects for students of classes XI & XII. 1286 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 647 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya schools are offering skill courses to the students of secondary stage.

Financial allocations, releases and utilisation for vocationalisation under Samagra Shiksha are monitored through the PRABANDH (Project Appraisal, Budgeting, Achievements and Data Handling) system. State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated and utilised are given in the enclosed **Statement -III**. Regular interactions and review meetings are held with States/UTs to monitor implementation and address operational issues.

To strengthen skill education, school boards are registering themselves with NCVET to become Awarding body and Assessing Authority. Further, the provision of Hub-and-Spoke model has also been introduced, wherein skill infrastructure available in designated hub schools is utilised by students from nearby spoke schools for skill training. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Polytechnics and similar institutions are also being used as hubs to facilitate wider access to hands-on learning. Furthermore, to strengthen skill education, the Department has developed a Career Guide Book with 500 career cards across 21 domains, and also launched 'My Career Advisor' mobile application based on AI/ML for personalised career guidance.

STATEMENT-I**Students covered under pre-vocational exposure and Bagless Days**

S. No.	State/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	A & N Islands	*	*	*	20542
2	Andhra Pradesh	130	100785	825143	180121
3	Arunachal Pradesh	101	93978	*	263456
4	Assam	*	104945	701218	*
5	Bihar	*	*	*	4704171
6	Chandigarh	106	36591	20329	76880
7	Chhattisgarh	560	*	20329	2800000
8	DNH and DD	*	*	9185	18475
9	Delhi	21	970	145175	1390181
10	Goa	*	*	*	64895
11	Gujarat	260	19986	44900	778513
12	Haryana	110	112548	165245	304639
13	Himachal Pradesh	240	66828	52136	203187
14	Jammu & Kashmir	2000	54054	74039	287167
15	Jharkhand	*	18465	380299	625100
16	Karnataka	150	97363	43090	3432535
17	Kerala	14	*	4950	*
18	Ladakh	30	455	2937	5137
19	Lakshadweep	15	2622	2729	1439
20	Madhya Pradesh	844	97042	*	1244044
21	Maharashtra	500	33541	*	3829178
22	Manipur	*	27920	65329	26621
23	Meghalaya	*	2659	*	5100
24	Mizoram	220	13508	25120	6144
25	Nagaland	34	22786	19044	41488
26	Odisha	100	*	113760	1240765
27	Puducherry	18	*	*	238383
28	Punjab	220	62878	234824	60323
29	Rajasthan	660	439595	561078	1174994
30	Sikkim	377	33409	18329	32942

31	Tamil Nadu	*	*	*	*
32	Telangana	192	*	90976	1878903
33	Tripura	205	10995	16476	39873
34	Uttar Pradesh	*	*	*	*
35	Uttarakhand	130	6594	7503	214744
36	West Bengal	*	*	*	*
	Total	7237	1460517	3644143	25189940

(Source: Quarterly Progress Report received from State/UTs under Samagra Shiksha)

* Data not reported by State/UTs

STATEMENT-II

Schools approved and implemented Skill Education

S. No.	State / UT	No. of schools Approved	No. of Schools Implemented
1	A & N Islands	75	74
2	Andhra Pradesh	1578	1378
3	Arunachal Pradesh	284	270
4	Assam	2001	1780
5	Bihar	631	33
6	Chandigarh	77	77
7	Chhattisgarh	1284	1183
8	DNH and DD	33	33
9	Delhi	616	289
10	Goa	213	206
11	Gujarat	1755	1755
12	Haryana	1396	1104
13	Himachal Pradesh	1737	1689
14	Jammu & Kashmir	2460	1350
15	Jharkhand	929	659
16	Karnataka	898	392
17	Kerala	261	261
18	Ladakh	60	55
19	Lakshadweep	9	9
20	Madhya Pradesh	2982	2276
21	Maharashtra	946	650
22	Manipur	234	219
23	Meghalaya	183	163

24	Mizoram	171	167
25	Nagaland	186	171
26	Odisha	1538	919
27	Puducherry	65	65
28	Punjab	2055	1981
29	Rajasthan	3736	1786
30	Sikkim	211	211
31	Tamil Nadu	402	402
32	Telangana	936	499
33	Tripura	556	430
34	Uttar Pradesh	2556	849
35	Uttarakhand	1066	531
36	West Bengal	2345	606
	Total	36465	24522

(Source: Quarterly Progress Report received from State/UTs)

STATEMENT-III

Funds allocation and utilization for Skill Education

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State	2025-2026		2024-2025		2023-2024	
		Allocation	utilization	Allocation	utilization	Allocation	utilization
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1086.99	824.71	1175.27	1175.26	1051.00	757.51
2	Andhra Pradesh	8157.72	3173.88	9770.16	9264.31	7951.32	1769.67
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3113.91	593.03	3009.47	2365.66	1932.48	2240.29
4	Assam	20982.16	4643.39	19892.38	11350.09	13618.03	10366.05
5	Bihar	11222.12	17.11	235.11	106.34	1723.64	3844.05
6	Chandigarh	702.95	241.49	665.53	581.22	216.95	216.95
7	Chhattisgarh	19371.87	8552.00	18395.16	4403.84	15086.97	8679.36
8	DNH and DD	333.15	49.11	355.30	176.13	212.74	85.00
9	Delhi	7936.69	599.07	5472.52	1445.45	2745.66	2744.28
10	Goa	1210.93	572.23	1512.35	873.81	1317.64	734.64
11	Gujarat	18406.75	4876.70	20403.98	12513.08	9149.99	6850.79
12	Haryana	13467.00	4636.82	23919.02	11143.68	20470.01	10764.35
13	Himachal Pradesh	15038.13	2266.18	16593.38	8137.64	12483.22	11974.82

14	Jammu And Kashmir	16173.71	7043.12	18251.68	5490.70	8998.98	6088.53
15	Jharkhand	9659.14	0.00	9924.58	3787.64	8250.27	5958.93
16	Karnataka	6795.87	63.81	5727.36	2002.38	2915.04	1293.18
17	Kerala	1279.99	452.31	1869.56	346.33	1183.48	686.97
18	Ladakh	402.01	188.85	508.50	342.71	379.06	237.66
19	Lakshadweep	7.50	0.00	13.50	0.00	4.50	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	36878.22	8742.57	28942.87	7478.90	19399.43	11497.10
21	Maharashtra	7393.71	971.35	8262.45	3258.46	7135.96	2935.45
22	Manipur	1750.85	707.03	2693.53	793.46	2483.14	2245.54
23	Meghalaya	2179.44	227.75	2237.45	1159.53	1620.19	1508.55
24	Mizoram	1606.73	119.13	1276.89	1077.80	1135.78	358.40
25	Nagaland	1288.26	173.28	1328.03	1031.91	1313.53	984.00
26	Odisha	10049.36	1867.79	16960.89	5213.32	14777.52	5304.13
27	Puducherry	406.55	19.04	375.61	146.45	222.03	203.80
28	Punjab	18863.80	3595.14	15889.73	8739.77	11593.35	9315.96
29	Rajasthan	32873.20	4820.25	37221.63	16382.00	29884.95	15965.53
30	Sikkim	4121.90	812.10	4021.39	3946.39	3348.49	3319.11
31	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	2096.91	0.00	2598.36	2396.10
32	Telangana	3430.03	0.00	4373.96	3681.11	3527.35	1732.51
33	Tripura	4661.71	2269.06	3709.27	3651.33	2987.42	2611.24
34	Uttar Pradesh	30944.34	561.83	9826.72	2807.81	6051.51	787.55
35	Uttarakhand	5927.49	317.01	6069.62	287.09	3250.09	1609.01
36	West Bengal	23370.75	3804.75	26043.50	0.00	19015.56	14590.57

(Source: PRABANDH portal)

SPECIAL GRANTS TO KARNATAKA

2400. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

- (a) whether the Group of Ministers (GoM) has submitted its final recommendations regarding the future of the GST Compensation Cess and if so, the details of the proposed framework along with its likely implications for the State of Karnataka and if not, the reasons for the continued delay in finalising the same;

- (b) whether the Government has accepted the Fifteenth Finance Commission's recommended Special Grant of Rs. 5,495 crore and the State-specific Grant of Rs. 6,000 crore for Karnataka, if so, the details of the amount released so far, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the recovery of the IGST shortfall from Karnataka was to be deferred until the submission of the Committee of Officers final report, if so, the details thereof and if not, the rules or provisions invoked to justify the early recovery and the resultant financial impact on Karnataka to date?

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

(a): Group of Ministers (GoM) has submitted its recommendations to GST Council. As per recommendations of the GST Council in its 56th meeting held on 03rd September 2025, the GST Compensation cess on all goods except pan masala, gutkha, cigarettes, chewing tobacco products like zarda, unmanufactured tobacco and bidi, has been implemented with effect from 22nd September 2025. Items other than the tobacco products mentioned above will continue at the existing rates of GST and compensation cess where applicable, till loan and interest payment obligations under the compensation cess account are completely discharged. No specific study has been conducted on the State-wise implications.

(b): (i) Explanatory memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations made by the Fifteenth Finance Commission in its report for financial year 2020-21 submitted to the President on December 5, 2019, relating to Special Grants,

states that “The Commission may be requested to reconsider the recommendation as it introduces a new principle”.

(ii) Explanatory memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations made by the Fifteenth Finance Commission in its Final Report submitted to the President on November 9, 2020, relating to State Specific Grants, states that “Keeping in view the untied resources with the State Governments and the fiscal commitments of the Central Government, due consideration will be given to the above recommendation”.

(c): The issue of recovery of shortfall in IGST was deliberated in the 55th Meeting of the GST Council and it was decided that cumulative recoveries for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 shall be made in March, 2025 in the base year ratio. Subsequently, various States had raised concerns that such recoveries made in the month of March, 2025 should not be carried out at the end of the FY as it may adversely impact the fiscal situation of the States. The issue was placed before the GST Implementation Committee (GIC), which, in its meeting held on 27.03.2025, decided that the request of the States regarding deferring the recovery of IGST deficit may be considered and the consolidated recovery for FY 2023-24 & FY 2024-25 shall be carried out in April, 2025. Accordingly, the said recovery has been made in the month of April, 2025 in accordance with the approvals of the GST Council and GIC.

CONTRIBUTION OF STATES IN TOURISM INDUSTRY

2401. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) the details of the States that made the most significant contribution to the development of the tourism industry in the country;
- (b) the details of the metrics used to assess the contribution of States to the tourism industry;
- (c) the details of the revenue generated by the tourism sector during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) the employment generated in the tourism sector, especially in the States contributing the most to its development;
- (e) whether the States with significant contributions to tourism are incentivized through Central schemes or grants; and
- (f) the details of the States that contributed the most to the promotion and preservation of cultural and heritage tourism?

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

(a) and (b): As per the Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are among the major contributors to the country's tourism industry. The State/UT-wise DTVs and FTVs, along with their respective shares, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism in India during the last three years and the current year are given below:

Year	FEEs from Tourism in India (in Rs. Crore)
2022	1,69,917

2023	2,66,045
2024 ^{#2}	2,93,033
2025 (Jan to October) (P)	2,12,348

#2: Revised Estimates

(P): Provisional Estimates

(d): The Employment scenario in the tourism sector in India for the year 2021-22 to 2023-24 is given below:

Year	Total Number of tourism Employment (in million)
2021-22	70.04
2022-23	76.17
2023-24	84.63

Source: Estimates based on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

(e): Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan(SD)', Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' – a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' schemes (ACA) is complementing the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations. In addition, Government of India under its initiative for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)' has also provided financial assistance to the States for development of tourism projects.

(f): The development, promotion, management and maintenance of tourist sites, including cultural and heritage sites, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However,

as part of its ongoing activities, the Ministry of Tourism promotes the tourism destinations and products of the country in a holistic manner through various initiatives. These promotional efforts include organizing and participating in events, providing assistance to State Governments for conducting fairs and festivals, undertaking outreach through the Ministry's website and social media platforms, and participating in international tourism exhibitions, with a view to enhancing domestic and foreign tourist inflow into the country

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits (DTVs and FTVs) and Total Visits during 2024

S. No.	States/UTs	DTVs 2024	FTVs 2024	Total Visits
1	Uttar Pradesh	64,68,07,146	22,69,067	64,90,76,213
2	Tamil Nadu	30,68,42,014	11,61,302	30,80,03,316
3	Karnataka	30,45,63,569	4,85,204	30,50,48,773
4	Andhra Pradesh	29,02,66,452	2,62,431	29,05,28,883
5	Rajasthan	23,00,84,198	20,72,407	23,21,56,605
6	Maharashtra*	18,93,71,541	37,05,170	19,30,76,711
7	West Bengal	18,44,75,527	31,24,462	18,75,99,989
8	Gujarat	18,40,14,075	22,74,477	18,62,88,552
9	Madhya Pradesh	13,31,76,410	1,67,535	13,33,43,945
10	Telangana	8,82,39,675	1,55,313	8,83,94,988
11	Bihar	6,54,63,304	7,36,720	6,62,00,024
12	Uttarakhand	6,08,49,060	1,39,375	6,09,88,435
13	Jharkhand	5,40,40,789	45,273	5,40,86,062
14	Delhi*	4,62,57,000	19,99,410	4,82,56,410
15	Chhattisgarh	3,14,87,900	3,485	3,14,91,385
16	Punjab	2,77,45,183	5,41,784	2,82,86,967
17	Jammu & Kashmir	2,30,12,707	65,452	2,30,78,159
18	Kerala	2,22,46,989	7,38,374	2,29,85,363
19	Himachal Pradesh	1,80,41,929	82,765	1,81,24,694
20	Odisha	1,09,98,819	87,854	1,10,86,673
21	Goa	99,41,286	4,67,911	1,04,09,197
22	Assam	76,08,169	27,170	76,35,339
23	Puducherry	21,19,792	17,819	21,37,611
24	Haryana	18,92,251	543	18,92,794

26	Sikkim	15,40,421	84,820	16,25,241
25	Meghalaya	15,85,535	23,075	16,08,610
27	Dadra Nagar Haveli &	13,58,901	2,626	13,61,527
28	Chandigarh	9,98,605	39,058	10,37,663
29	Arunachal Pradesh	8,69,912	4,714	8,74,626
30	Andaman & Nicobar	7,10,397	11,497	7,21,894
31	Tripura	6,00,651	90,824	6,91,475
32	Mizoram	4,21,888	5,414	4,27,302
33	Ladakh	3,36,682	39,704	3,76,386
34	Nagaland	1,25,516	5,623	1,31,139
35	Lakshadweep	67,430	898	68,328
36	Manipur	29,102	2,518	31,620
Total		2,94,81,90,825	2,09,42,074	2,96,91,32,899

Source: State/UT Tourism Departments

*: Estimated Data

SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAAN IN SOUTH CHENNAI

2402. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has sanctioned funds under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) labs, smart classrooms or digital learning infrastructure in Government schools located in South Chennai during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of schools covered, funds approved and released;
- (c) whether several Government schools in South Chennai have not received ICT upgrades due to revised central funding patterns or delays in approvals, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to release additional funds or special

assistance to ensure that urban Government schools in South Chennai do not lag in digital learning access, 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): During the last three years (2022-23 to 2024-25), 6825 ICT Labs with an estimated cost of Rs. 31010.50 Lakh and 6284 Smart Classrooms with an estimated cost of Rs. 14955.60 Lakh, were sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Samagra Shiksha for the State of Tamil Nadu. As per information received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, during the aforesaid period, ICT Labs for 35 schools of South Chennai with an estimated cost of Rs. 238.10 Lakh and Smart Classrooms for 23 schools of South Chennai with an estimated cost of Rs. 59.57 Lakh were approved, and Rs. 154.50 Lakh was released for ICT Labs in 24 schools of South Chennai.

(d): During the current year 2025-26, 2166 ICT Labs with an estimated cost of Rs. 13523 Lakh and 2683 Smart Classrooms with an estimated cost of Rs. 3219.20 Lakh, have been sanctioned under Samagra Shiksha for the State of Tamil Nadu. As per information received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, during 2025-26, 56 ICT Labs with an estimated cost of Rs. 339.30 Lakh and 22 Smart Classrooms with an estimated cost of Rs. 26.40 Lakh, have been approved for 78 schools of South Chennai.

REGULATION OF DIGITAL GOLD IN INDIA**2403: SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:****SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:****SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:**

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

- (a) the details regarding the list of entities registered with the Government and/or its agencies that carry out sale and purchase of digital gold, especially those that are based in foreign countries;
- (b) the details regarding the total amount of digital gold purchased by Indian citizens during the last five years especially in Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;
- (c) the details regarding the total number of complaints received by the Government regarding the sale/purchase of digital gold in the country during the last five years and especially from Andhra Pradesh, State-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government has launched any campaigns/initiatives to increase awareness regarding digital gold, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) and (b): No such details are maintained by the Government.
- (c): The State-wise details of consumer grievances related to digital gold received on the National Consumer Helpline during 2020 to 2025 (till Nov 25), including from the State of Andhra Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement -I.**

(d): The Government has not launched any campaigns or initiatives specifically to increase awareness regarding digital gold. However, the Securities and Exchange Board of India has issued a press release dated 08th November, 2025 providing information to the public regarding investments in gold-related financial products. The press release is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

STATEMENT -I

State-wise details of consumer grievances related to digital gold received on the National Consumer Helpline during 2020 to 2025 (till November 2025)

S.No.	State/UT	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (Till Nov'25)	Grand Total
1	Delhi	5	6	6	7	4	10	38
2	West Bengal	0	4	6	8	13	6	37
3	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	3	10	8	13	37
4	Maharashtra	1	3	13	3	7	8	35
5	Telangana	4	2	5	5	3	11	30
6	Karnataka	0	3	9	2	5	9	28
7	Haryana	1	5	2	5	1	6	20
8	Gujarat	0	3	7	3	2	2	17
9	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	2	1	4	7	17
10	Kerala	0	3	1	2	5	6	17
11	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	6	3	0	6	16
12	Punjab	0	0	3	4	1	5	13
13	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	0	2	7	12
14	Rajasthan	0	2	1	1	3	5	12
15	Bihar	0	4	3	3	0	0	10
16	Assam	1	0	0	4	3	2	10
17	Odisha	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
18	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	0	0	4	0	5
19	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
20	Jharkhand	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
21	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
22	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

23	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
24	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Grand Total	17	42	71	61	68	112	371

STATEMENT-II



प्रेस विज्ञप्ति
PRESS RELEASE

संपर्क प्रभाग, सेबी भवन, बांद्रा कुर्ला कॉम्प्लेक्स, बांद्रा (पूर्व), मुंबई - 400 051
Communications Division, SEBI Bhavan, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051
दूरभाष / Tel: +91-22-26449000 ईमेल / email: press@sebi.gov.in वेबसाइट / website: www.sebi.gov.in

PR No.70/2025

Caution to public regarding dealing in 'Digital Gold'

SEBI has enabled investments in gold and gold related instruments through various SEBI regulated gold products. These are exchange traded commodity derivative contracts, Gold

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) offered by Mutual Funds and Electronic Gold Receipts (EGRs) tradeable on stock exchanges. Investments in these SEBI regulated gold products can be made through SEBI registered intermediaries and are governed by the regulatory framework prescribed by SEBI.

It has come to the notice of SEBI that some digital/online platforms are offering investors to invest in 'Digital Gold/E-Gold Products'. Digital Gold is being marked as an alternative for investment in physical gold.

In this context, it is informed that such digital gold products are different from

SEBI regulated gold products as they are neither notified as securities nor regulated as commodity derivatives. They operate entirely outside the purview of SEBI. Such digital gold products may entail significant risks for investors and may expose investors to counterparty and operational risks.

Investors / participants are made aware that none of the investor protection mechanisms under securities market purview shall be available for investments in such Digital Gold/ E-Gold products.

दमन में 'लग्जरी दमन क्लब'

2404. श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दमन और दीव के दमन जिले में स्थित बंदोदकर स्टेडियम, जो पहले बच्चों के खेल के मैदान के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता था, को 'लग्जरी दमन क्लब' में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है और लाभ के लिए एक निजी कंपनी को सौंप दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) उक्त क्लब के निर्माण पर कुल कितनी निधि व्यय की गई और इसकी स्थापना का उद्देश्य क्या है;

(घ) सरकार को इस दमन क्लब से वार्षिक कितना राजस्व प्राप्त होता है और क्लब का सदस्य बनने के लिए कितना सदस्यता शुल्क लिया जाता है; और

(ङ) उक्त क्लब से संबंधित विवरण-संबंधी सभी दस्तावेजों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण आकांक्षी खिलाड़ियों और स्थानीय खेल क्लबों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के प्रावधान सहित खेलों के संवर्धन और विकास की मुख्य

ज़िम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की होती है। इसके अलावा, दमन में मौजूद बंदोदकर स्टेडियम इस मंत्रालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है। तथापि, जैसा कि गृह मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है, उक्त स्टेडियम को फिर से बनाया गया है और अभी इसे योजना और विकास प्राधिकरण (पीडीए), दमन द्वारा 'द दमन क्लब' के तौर पर चलाया जा रहा है, किसी निजी एजेंसी द्वारा नहीं।

(ग) से (ङ) : इस क्लब के विकास/ नवीनीकरण के लिए दमन म्युनिसिपल काउंसिल (डीएमसी) द्वारा 10.17 करोड़ रु. खर्च किए गए। इस क्लब बनाने का मुख्य उद्देश्य वहां के स्थानीय लोगों और पर्यटकों को बेहतर खेल, फिटनेस और मनोरंजन की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना था।

इसके अलावा, इस क्लब के कार्यशील होने (पिछले 2 वर्ष) से दमन क्लब ने कुल 4.69 करोड़ रु. का राजस्व अर्जित किया है। इसका सदस्यता शुल्क (जीएसटी रहित) निम्नानुसार है :

- लाइफ मेंबर - ₹10,00,000.
- लाइफ इंस्टीट्यूशनल मेंबर - ₹15,00,000
- इंस्टीट्यूशनल मेंबर - ₹1,20,000 प्रतिवर्ष
- स्पोर्ट्स मेंबर - ₹1,200 प्रतिवर्ष
- सर्विस मेंबर - ₹6,000 प्रतिवर्ष
- टेम्पररी मेंबर - ₹24,000 प्रतिवर्ष
- ऑर्डिनरी मेंबर - ₹12,000 प्रतिवर्ष

NATIONAL MISSION FOR MENTORING INITIATIVE

2405. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has recently asked all Higher Educational Institutions in the country to nominate teaching faculty members for onboarding them as national mentors for training of school

teachers under the National Mission for Mentoring initiative and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether it is a fact that the National Mission for Mentoring aims to create a pool of 1,000 mentors from across the country; and
- (c) if so, the total number of nominations received from the Higher Educational Institutions 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 (c): The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), a Statutory Body of the Government of India under Ministry of Education, is implementing the National Mission for Mentoring (NMM), an initiative under Paragraph 15.11 of NEP 2020. The Mission aims to establish a nationwide pool of outstanding professionals to provide short and long-term mentoring support to school teachers for their continuous professional development, capacity building, and skill enhancement.

NCTE has sought the support of the University Grants Commission (UGC) to request all universities to nominate Professors and eligible faculty with at least eight years of teaching experience to serve as National Mentors. Accordingly, the UGC has advised the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) for the same.

As on date, a total of 681 nominations for National Mentors have been received from HEIs.

ACA FOR TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**2406. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:****SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:****SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:**

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

- (a) the details of the list of project proposals received and approval status under Assistance to Central Agencies (ACA) for Tourism Infrastructure Development during the last five years along with the implementing agency and proposed agency, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the total cost of the project, total amount of funds sanctioned, released and approved under the said scheme during the last five years, year and State-wise;
- (c) the details of the expected timeline of completion and physical progress achieved by the approved projects, project-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government provides any financial assistance to displaced houses and shops due to development work, if so, the details of the rehabilitation assistance provided?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism under its Scheme of Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development provides Central Financial Assistance to Central Agencies for development of tourism related infrastructure.

Under the scheme, the Ministry has sanctioned a total no. of 66 projects

amounting ₹948.78 crore. The details of the projects sanctioned during the last five years under the scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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

Under the guidelines, the responsibility for implementing the rehabilitation package lies with the concerned Central Agency.

STATEMENT

List of projects sanctioned under Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development Scheme during the last five years is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No	Implementing Agency	Name of Project	Name of State/ UT	Sanction Date	Amount sanctioned	Amount Released	Status
1.	ITDC	Tourism Infrastructure at Beltaal Lake, Damoh, Madhya Pradesh by ITDC.	Madhya Pradesh	29-09-2020	23.15	10.08	Physically Complete
2.	ITDC	Sound & Light Show at Leh, Ladakh & Water Screen Projection Multimedia Show at Tourist Facilitation	Ladakh	26-11-2020	23.22	5.15	Ongoing

		Centre, Kargil, Ladakh					
3.	ITDC	Installation of Musical Fountain & Water Screen Multimedia based projection show at Nawal Sagar Lake, Bundi	Rajasthan	04-10-2023	9.25	2.13	Ongoing
4.	ITDC	Development of Light & Sound and Multimedia Show at Rashtrapati Bhawan	Delhi	28-03-2024	47.12	9.71	Ongoing
5.	ITDC	Illumination and allied works at Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple, District - Ariyalur	Tamil Nadu	31-03-2025	11.47	0	Ongoing
6.	Mormugao Port Trust	Development of International and Domestic Cruise Terminal and allied facilities at Mormugao Port Trust, Goa	Goa	10-09-2021	50.00	40.00	Ongoing
7.	Mumbai Port Trust	Upgradation/ Modernization to International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai Port Trust	Maharashtra	20-12-2021	37.50	30.00	Ongoing
8.	BSF	Development of Border Tourism at Shri Tanot	Rajasthan	05-07-2022	17.67	8.83	Ongoing

		Complex, Jaisalmer Sector					
9.	NCSM	Project 'Major Upgradation of National Science Centre	Delhi	27-03- 2023	31.80	0.18	Foreclose d
10.	IWAI	Development of Jetties at 9 main points of embarkation/dis embarkation of River Cruize on National Water ways No. 1 & 2	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam	28-04- 2020	28.03	7.01	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal (Fore closed) Assam - Ongoin g
11.	WAPCOS	Development of Convention Centre and associated Infrastructure at Aizawl.	Mizoram	31-03- 2021	39.94	31.09	Ongoing
12.	NHIDCL	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.	Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal, Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim/ West Bengal	11-10- 2022	44.44	35.55	Ongoing

		(v) Manipur (3 view points)- Rs.5.93 Cr. (vi) Sikkim/ West Bengal (1 view point)- Rs.3.70 Cr.					
13.	BECIL	Multimedia Laser Show with Water Screen and Musical Fountain at Sanjeevaiah Park, Hyderabad, Telangana	Telangana	31-10-2022	50.00	40.90	Physically Complete
14.	BECIL	Design, Supply, Installation, Testing & Commissioning of Digital Multimedia Technology and Lightings at Osmania Arts University, Hyderabad Telangana	Telangana	22-12-2022	11.79	9.43	Physically Complete
15.	BECIL	3D Mapping with Aqua Screen Projection and Sound Show at Buxar, Bihar and Dynamic Lighting & Motif at Ram Rekha Ghat, Bihar	Bihar	10-06-2024	5.99	0.59	Ongoing
16.	Railways	Facade illumination of	Telangana	02-01-2024	3.41	2.24	Completed

		Kanchiguda Railway station heritage building					
17.	Joint developme nt of tourist amenities by the Ministry of Railways (MoR) and Ministry of Tourism (MoT)	Kurukshetra Railway Station	Haryana	22-01- 2020	3.02	1.51	Foreclose d

CULTURAL FUNCTION AND PRODUCTION GRANT SCHEME

2407. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received applications under the Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme (CFPGS) for 2025-26 from NGOs/trusts operating in the Nandurbar Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the details of the number of projects sanctioned under CFPGS in Maharashtra during the last year and the current year along with the total grant allocated;
- (c) whether any infrastructure-oriented component under CFPGS (such as festival/exhibition/cultural production) is reserved or prioritised for tribal-dominated districts and if so, the weightage applicable;
- (d) the average time-lag between submission of application and sanction of grant

under CFPGS for Maharashtra applicants;

- (e) the details of the monitoring and audit mechanism to ensure that CFPGS funds released are utilised for prescribed cultural activities in lesser-developed constituencies; and
- (f) the timeline by which the Government proposes to issue guidelines or outreach programmes specifically for backward constituencies like Nandurbar to boost participation in CFPGS?

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

(a): As per the Scheme guidelines under Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme (CFPGS), the proposals are received for organizing cultural programmes and activities from eligible NGOs, Trusts, Societies, and Universities from across the country, including the State of Maharashtra throughout the year. Further, no district-wise list of applications received under the scheme is maintained in the Ministry.

(b): No projects have been sanctioned or approved under the Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme (CFPGS) during the last year or the current year, including in the State of Maharashtra, till date.

(c): Under the scheme of Cultural Function and Production Grant (CFPG), financial assistance is provided to NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ Universities for organizing Seminars, Conference, Research, Workshops, Festivals, Exhibitions, Symposia, Production of Dance, Drama-Theatre, Music etc. and small research projects on different aspects of Indian Culture. No such Infrastructure- oriented

component under CFPGS is reserved or prioritized for tribal dominated districts.

(d): The proposals under the CFPGS are considered and recommended by the Expert Committee constituted with the approval of the Hon'ble Culture Minister (HCM). Therefore, the time between submission of an application and sanction of the grant depend on the completeness of the proposal, receipt of sufficient number of applications, schedule of the Expert Committee meetings and the approval of the Minutes of the Expert Committee by the Competent Authority. Hence, no uniform average time-lag can be indicated.

(e): The utilization of funds is monitored on the basis of documents received such as the funds released under these schemes are monitored on the basis of submission of Utilization Certificates as per General Financial Rule (GFR) Rule -2017, audited statement of accounts (duly certified by a Chartered Accountant) and other evidentiary proofs such as video proofs, performance -cum - achievement reports, pamphlets and advertisement, newspapers clippings etc.

(f): No such proposal is under consideration.

प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) का डिजिटलीकरण

2408. श्री आदित्य यादव:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) और सब्सिडी वितरण प्रणाली को पारदर्शी, समयबद्ध और लाभार्थियों के लिए सीधे तौर पर सुलभ बनाने के लिए इसके डिजिटलीकरण के संबंध में कोई सुधार शुरू किया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त जिले में डीबीटी और सब्सिडी कार्यक्रमों की दक्षता और

पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रस्तावित तकनीकी पहलों, शिकायत निवारण प्रणालियों और निगरानी तंत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले सहित देश में पारदर्शी, डिजिटलीकृत, कुशल, समयोचित और प्रत्यक्ष लाभ वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए “सुशासन” की एक पहल है। दिसंबर 2014 में, सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) को डीबीटी के अंतर्गत भुगतान, लेखांकन और रिपोर्टिंग के लिए अधिदेशित किया गया था।

डीबीटी लाभार्थियों को लाभों की निर्बाध और पारदर्शी डिलीवरी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, एंड-टू-एंड डिजिटल प्रक्रियाएं, ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण, आधार आधारित बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण, आवेदनों का ऑनलाइन सत्यापन, आधार पेमेंट ब्रिज (एपीबी) का उपयोग करके इलेक्ट्रॉनिक भुगतान, पात्रता दस्तावेजों को डिजिटल अपलोड करना और उनका सत्यापन, यूनिफाइड मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन फॉर न्यू-एज गवर्नेंस (उमंग) प्लेटफॉर्म पर ऑनबोर्डिंग आदि जैसी पहलें की गई हैं।

पीएफएमएस को लाभार्थी सूची तैयार करने और उसके प्रसंस्करण; लाभार्थी को भुगतान (एपीबी के माध्यम से या सीधे बैंक खातों में), लेखांकन, उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र तैयार करना; और मंत्रालय से अनुदान या सब्सिडी प्राप्त करने के बाद मंत्रालयों अथवा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों/स्वायत्त निकायों और अन्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा व्यय की गई सरकारी निधियों की रिपोर्टिंग करने के लिए एंड-टू-एंड समाधान के रूप में विकसित किया गया है।

पीएफएमएस ने शिकायत निवारण के लिए कई चैनल उपलब्ध कराए हैं। वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से प्रश्नों और शिकायतों का समाधान करने के लिए डीबीटी ओपन हाउस संचालित किया जाता है। यह हितधारकों को पीएफएमएस टीम से सीधे जुड़ने के लिए एक मंच प्रदान करता है। पीएफएमएस हितधारकों द्वारा उठाई गई शिकायतों के नियमित और सुव्यवस्थित निपटान के लिए ग्राहक संबंध प्रबंधन (सीआरएम) प्रणाली का भी उपयोग करता है।

केन्द्रीय लोक शिकायत निवारण एवं निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस) को भी सुदृढ़ किया गया है और इसे उमंग पर उपलब्ध कराया गया है ताकि नागरिक अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ डीबीटी से संबंधित शिकायतों को आसानी से दर्ज कर सकें और उनका समय पर और कुशल निवारण सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। डीबीटी मिशन, मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय दक्षता बढ़ाने और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डीबीटी योजनाओं की प्रगति की निगरानी करता है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOUR CODES

2409. SHRI A. RAJA:

PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made notification for implementation of four Labour codes on which trade union leaders have expressed reservations and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to call Indian Labour Conference or Tripartite meeting between Government, employer and Trade Unions for resolving some of the thorny issues raised in the provision of Labour Codes;
- (c) if so, the response of the Government thereto including the objects that the proposal aims to create trade unions free atmosphere;
- (d) if not, the manner in which the Government expects smooth implementation of the said Codes when Trade Unions registered strong protest and various State Governments have also not notified the rules under the said Codes; and
- (e) whether it is true that some of the State Governments prepared draft on the

rules to implement the new four Labour codes 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 four Labour Codes were passed after extensive consultations with all stakeholders including State/UT Governments. The comments/concerns raised by the stakeholders were acknowledged and examined before the passage of four Labour Codes. The Codes came into force with effect from 21.11.2025 across the country. Several National and Regional Labour Conferences were held with States/UTs to discuss issues relating to four Labour Codes. The Ministry is also interacting with all stakeholders including States/UTs for smooth implementation of the four Labour Codes.

Further, various concrete provisions have been made in the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 to protect the interest of workers. The collective bargaining of workers has been strengthened and made statutory through recognition of Negotiating Union and Negotiating Council. The provision of two-member Industrial Tribunal will ensure faster dispute resolution.

(e): The States/UTs are still in process of finalizing the Rules under the four Labour Codes. As per available information, Code wise status of pre-published Rules by States/UTs are as under:

- a) The Code on Wages, 2019: 34
- b) The Industrial Relations Code, 2020: 35
- c) The Code on Social Security, 2020: 34

d) The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020: 35

VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN JHANSI

2410. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the current status of skill development infrastructure and ongoing vocational training programmes in the Jhansi Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the details of Central and State-sponsored skill development schemes being implemented in Jhansi, including the number of training centres, courses offered and the total beneficiaries during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure participation of women, persons with disabilities and marginalised communities in the said programmes in the region;
- (d) whether the Government has established any partnerships with local industries or private institutions to enhance employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for the youth of Jhansi; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready equipped with industry relevant skills. The schemes of MSDE for skill development are demand driven and the training centres (TCs) are set up/engaged on need basis to impart the training across the country.

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 offers 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.

The details of monitoring and assessment mechanism of these schemes including Jhansi Lok Sabha Constituency, are as follows: -

DGT: - DGT periodically reviews the affiliation standards and norms for ITIs to ensure their relevance and effectiveness. The curriculum of courses under the CTS is also updated regularly in consultation with industry partners, to incorporate the latest technological advancements and evolving skill requirements—ensuring that the training remains aligned with market demand.

PMKVY: - Under PMKVY, the training centres have been mandated to install an 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 monitoring tools, such as Call Validation, Surprise Centre Visits, Virtual Verification, Outcome outcome-based payment to training centres is also put in place.

NAPS: - Under 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 the State/UT level.

JSS: - MSDE monitors the implementation of the Scheme through periodic review meetings and field visits. The scheme implementation is also monitored through the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) portal. At the 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.

(b): Scheme-wise total number of training centres and beneficiaries in Jhansi Lok Sabha Constituency during the last three years and the current year:

Scheme Name	Number of Training centres	Total number of courses offered	No of beneficiaries
PMKVY	52	82	11,969
NAPS	165*	100 [#]	3270
CTS	66	36	19,115

**Establishments engaging apprentices*

#No of job roles

No active JSS centres are in Jhansi Lok Sabha constituency.

(c): To facilitate and encourage training of candidate especially women, PwD/ Divyangjan and candidate from backward area, scheme provisions pay out in form of conveyance allowance, assistive aid, boarding and lodging facility (wherever applicable) among other, PMKVY 4.0 prioritizes and provides special focus to projects that emphasize women as primary beneficiaries. Special Projects under PMKVY are designed to align with local skill demands, creating

opportunities for rural women to participate and benefit from skill development schemes. This inclusive approach ensures significant representation and benefit for women in skill training programs across the country. Under NAPS, the introduction of trades in services sector (Optional Trade) has led to the significant improvement in the women participation in apprenticeship. Under JSS Scheme, focus is being given to women and other vulnerable sections. Women constitute more than 80% of beneficiaries under JSS. Also, there are 19 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and more than 300 ITIs exclusively for women.

(d) and (e): For enhancing the skill development capabilities, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, a balanced approach is taken by fostering partnerships with international corporations as well as the domestic enterprises. These collaborations introduce best practices for strengthening skilling ecosystems. Sector Skill Councils and District Skill Committees also engage with local industries to address regional skill gaps.

Further, MSDE and Microsoft Global Services Centre (India) Private Limited have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to launch AI Careers for Women—a pioneering skilling initiative aimed at empowering women in higher education institutions to pursue careers in Artificial Intelligence (AI). The Ministry has also collaborated with Microsoft, HCL Tech and Nascocom (with SkillUp), in implementation of a programme on Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR).

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

Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) established at Ahmedabad and Mumbai, in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode, provide training for an industry-ready workforce for Industry 4.0, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.

Private and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contribute to the National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) for implementing various skill development projects through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

FUNDS UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

2411. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the widening learning gap between students of Government and private schools post COVID pandemic in the country under the National Education Policy (NEP 2020);
- (b) if so, the details of the findings thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the funds under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan have been allocated to bridge digital and infrastructure disparities in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of corrective steps being taken by the Government to ensure equitable access to quality education in rural and urban areas of 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): Education is part of the Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the Government schools and School Boards are under the administration of the State Government and its bodies. The Ministry of Education (MoE) announced the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) on 29.07.2020 as the first education policy of the 21st century that aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country.

The Government of India undertakes large-scale assessments to measure learning outcomes in schools across the country from time to time. The latest such assessment namely the PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan (earlier known as National Achievement Survey) was conducted on 4th December, 2024, to understand the baseline performance under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in development of competencies among students at the end of the Foundational, Preparatory and Middle Stages (assessed in Grades 3, 6 and 9, respectively) of schooling.

Nationwide, over 21.15 lakh students from more than 74,000 schools, including government and private schools, across all States/UTs of India participated in the assessment. National, State and District level reports from PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 containing key insights for various School management types (Government, Government aided and Private) are available

at <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en>, a dedicated dashboard designed to disseminate the findings of the assessment.

Findings from the PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 reveal that State Government schools outperform private schools at the foundational stage, while Central Government schools achieved the highest scores among all school management types, including private, at the preparatory and middle stages.

(c) and (d): The Government of India is implementing Samagra Shiksha-an integrated Scheme for school education from 2018-19, an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII with an aim to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education across the country including rural areas.

Samagra Shiksha has been aligned with NEP 2020 and focuses on improvement in access, infrastructure and quality of education throughout the country. The major features of the scheme are:

- Universalising access to quality education by provision for new/upgradation of schools from pre-primary to senior secondary level and strengthening of existing schools including provision of barrier free access for Divyang children.
- Support for mainstreaming of out of school children extended from elementary level to children in the age group of 16-19 years through open schooling.
- Provision of upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) to provide residential and schooling facilities upto Class-XII.

- Provision of free textbooks to all children and free uniforms to all girls, SC, ST and BPL boys at elementary level including primers/textbooks for tribal languages with bridging materials.
- Transport facility extended to secondary level @ upto ₹ 6000 per annum, for children in difficult sparsely populated areas.
- Residential schools/hostels named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas in hilly terrain, small and sparsely populated areas for children without adult protection who are in need of shelter and care.
- Provision of upto ₹ 500 per child per annum for Teaching Learning Materials, indigenous toys and games, play based activities for pre-primary sections in Government Schools.
- Support for NIPUN Bharat Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy through provision of TLM upto ₹ 500 per child per annum, ₹150 per teacher for teacher manuals and resources, ₹ 10-20 lakh per district for assessment, Teacher training on FLN.
- Provision for qualitative and innovative interventions such as Holistic Progress Card (HPC), sports grant, library grant, composite school grant, teacher training, strengthening of TEIs, assessment cell, Bagless days, school complexes, internships with local artisans, curriculum and pedagogical reforms etc.
- Self-Defence training for girls under 'Rani Laxmibai Atma Raksha Prashikshan'.
- Provision of upto ₹ 3500 per child with special needs, per year, studying

in government, government aided and local body schools for aids and appliances, teaching material, home based education etc.

- Separate provision of stipend for CWSN girls @ ₹ 200 per month for 10 months, in addition to student component from pre-primary to senior secondary level.
- Annual identification camps for CWSN at block level @₹ 10000 per camp and equipping of Block Resource centres for rehabilitation and special training of CWSN, and training of special educators & Block Resource Persons.
- Academic support of BRCs and CRCs extended for pre-primary and secondary level.
- Enhanced emphasis on convergence with Skills and other Government
- Departments/agencies undertaking development works for providing exposure and internships to children on different vocations.
- Support under Skill Education extended to Government aided schools also in addition to Government Schools and grant/number of job roles/sections linked to enrolment and demand.
- Provision of ICT labs, Smart classrooms including support for digital boards, virtual classrooms and DTH channels.
- Child tracking for tracking the learning level of children for students of Government and Government aided schools.
- Support States & UTs for implementation of provisions of RTE Act including reimbursement under Section 12(1) (c) of the Act.

Further, a comprehensive initiative called PM eVidya was initiated as part of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan' on 17th May, 2020, which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education across the country under the aegis of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. States/Union Territories (UTs) collaborate with NCERT to utilise, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these initiatives as per their requirements in mother tongue/local/regional languages. PM eVidya includes 200 DTH TV Channels allotted to States/UTs/Autonomous Bodies (ABs)/Other Ministries in Government of India and 400 Radio channels to enable them to provide supplementary education as per their requirement in various Indian languages for classes 1-12.

Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) is the Nation's One Nation, One Digital platform for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs along with QR coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades. As a participant in DIKSHA, States/UTs/ABs have generated and contributed over 3.7 lakh content in mother local/regional languages enabling multilingualism. Overall, 565.28 crore learning sessions have been completed on DIKSHA by students, teachers and other stakeholders. DIKSHA Offline supports areas with limited or no internet connectivity. The stakeholders have access to more than 450 Virtual Labs and 100 Virtual skill labs (50 each in Hindi and English) on DIKSHA.

Additionally, the Government of India, in the Budget 2025, has announced provision of broadband connectivity to all Government Secondary schools in

rural areas, under the 'BharatNet' project to enhance digital infrastructure in remote areas by BSNL in a phased manner.

An amount of ₹ 44493.94 crore, ₹ 45647.55 crore and ₹ 47475.67 crore has been approved as central share to all States/UTs by the Project Approval Board of Samagra Shiksha during FYs 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25, respectively.

PM INTERNSHIP SCHEME

2412. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

- (a) the number of districts that have less than 10, 25, and 50 internship opportunities published, category wise details;
- (b) the ratio of number of applicants to those who have actually secured internship;
- (c) the list of companies participating in the Centre's internship scheme along with the number of internship opportunities offered, company-wise details

thereof

- (d) whether the Government has any criteria for selecting these companies; if so, the details thereof
- (e) the list of companies which are enrolled in the PMIS in 2024-25 and the details of the production/operations in which each company will engage the interns;
- (f) whether the Government has conducted a separate assessment of the increase in employability of the youth and indicators have been set to increase internship opportunities in local industries in coordination with colleges/ITIs/skill centers especially in tribal-dominated and aspirational areas like Dahod Lok Sabha constituency in Gujarat, if so, the details thereof;
- (g) the gender ratio and educational background of enrolled interns, State-wise distribution thereof including Punjab;
- (h) the reasons for low conversion of offers to joining including measures to ensure participation across regions, educational streams and socially marginalized communities; and
- (i) whether it is true that the Government has set a target of providing 1 crore internship opportunities to youth under PMIS in 2024-25, if so, the target set for internships in 2025-26 and the status of achieving thereof and the efforts going to be made to carry forward left out internship opportunities to the next year i.e., 2025-26 and the plans to improve uptake over five years?

**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): In the Pilot Project of PMIS, internship opportunities were posted across 745 districts in Round 1 and across 735 districts in Round 2. The details of districts where less than 10, 25, and 50 internship opportunities posted by the companies in the Pilot Project are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b): Companies post sector-wise/trade-wise internship opportunities with specific qualification requirements. Number of applications received from candidates against these opportunities varies from opportunity to opportunity. However, the overall ratio of number of applicants to internship offered by the companies in both Round I and Round II of the PMIS Pilot Project is approximately 3:1.

(c): The details of the partner companies participating in the PMIS-Pilot Project along with the number of internship opportunities offered by them are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): The top 500 companies for the PMIS Pilot Project are selected on the basis of average Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure in the last 3 years, and they cover a large number of diverse sectors including Aviation and Defence, Automotive, Banking and Financial Services, Chemical Industry, Oil, Gas and Energy etc. For PMIS Pilot Project Round 2 undertaken by the MCA, the eligibility criteria for companies was amended in Feb 2025 and the companies having more than Rs. 1000 Cr turnover or more than Rs 500 Cr Net

worth were included. Further, to promote internships in emerging sectors, pilot project guidelines have a provision that any other company/ bank/ financial institution desirous of participating in the Scheme, may do so with the approval of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, which would take a view keeping in view underrepresented sectors and areas in the above mentioned 500 companies. Participation of the companies in this scheme is voluntary.

(e): The details of the partner companies that posted opportunities in PMIS Pilot Project along with the sectors in which they posted the opportunities are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(f): The PM Internship Scheme is designed to enhance industry-relevant skills, improve job readiness, and foster professional exposure through structured internships in India's top-performing companies and institutions to create job-ready, skilled workforce. The scheme is not designed to provide placements. However, appointment/placement offers are being issued by the companies after assessing candidates' suitability as per their workforce requirement and company policy.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs is actively working with various stakeholders such as state governments, central government ministries & departments, and industry associations for promotion and implementation of the scheme. MCA has actively collaborated with State Government to carry out extensive Information, Education and Communication activities, including workshops, seminars, and promotional campaigns - both online and on-ground to amplify program visibility and to reach out to the target groups in various

districts of the State. With active support from State Nodal Departments, awareness campaigns were carried out at ITIs, Polytechnics, and graduate colleges in different districts of the country. These campaigns are being carried out for whole of the country including Gujarat. Further, the PMIS Portal is accessible in 12 different languages to enhance inclusivity from different geographical regions of the country.

The PM Internship scheme is being implemented as a national level scheme and internship opportunities were posted across all States/UTs. In the state of Gujarat, a total of 7546 internship offers were given to the candidates of which, 1648 offers were accepted, and 403 candidates joined the internship across both the rounds of the PMIS Pilot Project.

(g): The details of gender ratio and educational background of enrolled interns, State-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**

(h): On the basis of concurrent evaluation, feedback survey outbound calls made by the call center to the candidates and feedback received from various stakeholders, such as candidates, industry & industry associations and state governments, some of the main reasons for candidates not accepting / not joining are given below:

- Location is an important consideration and ideal travel distance indicated by candidates is between 5-10 km.
- Internship period of 12 months is longer than that in normal skilling programs.
- Some candidates are not interested in roles offered.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs is actively working with various stakeholders such as state governments, industry associations, educational institutions etc. for promotion and implementation of the scheme. The Ministry is also carrying out Information, Education and Communication activities to reach out to the target groups across the country.

The PM Internship Scheme Portal (Portal) is accessible in 12 different languages, to enhance inclusivity from different geographical regions of the country.

As per the Guidelines of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project, a pool of candidates based on the number of applications received from all parts of the country, is shortlisted for each internship opportunity through the Portal, by matching the qualifications of the applicants with the qualifications sought by the company for that internship opportunity. The shortlisting process is aimed at promoting diversity and social inclusivity in the internship program through providing for representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes as well as Persons with Disabilities in the shortlist sent to the concerned company for further selection as per their respective processes and criterion.

(i) The Prime Minister Internship Scheme (PMIS) was announced in the Budget 2024-25. It aims to provide internship opportunities to one crore youth in top 500 companies in five years. As an initiation to this scheme, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has launched a Pilot Project of the scheme on 3rd October, 2024, which is targeted to provide 1.25 lakh internship opportunities to the youth

in one year. In Round I of the Pilot Project partner companies posted over 1.27 lakh internship opportunities while in the Round II of the Pilot Project, which commenced on 9th January, 2025, Partner Companies have posted over 1.18 lakh internship opportunities (new and edited unfilled opportunities of previous round) across the country.

STATEMENT-I

The details of districts that have less than 10, 25, 50 internship opportunities posted by the companies in Round 1:

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
1	Dudu	1
2	Doda	1
3	Kolasib	1
4	Dangs	1
5	Khawzawl	1
6	Dhalai	1
7	Balod	1
8	Ganderbal	1
9	Biswanath	1
10	Kabirdham	1
11	Bajali	1
12	Kakching	1
13	Champhai	1
14	Kangpokpi	1
15	Bijapur	1
16	Karbi Anglong	1
17	Yanam	1
18	Saiha	1
19	Lawngtlai	1
20	Saitual	1
21	Majuli	1
22	Sarangarh Bilaigarh	1
23	Manendragarh Chirimiri Bharatpur	1
24	Senapati	1

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
25	Mulugu	1
26	Serchhip	1
27	Narmada	1
28	Simdega	1
29	Peren	1
30	South Salmara Mancachar	1
31	Mahe	1
32	Tamenglong	1
33	Lahaul And Spiti	1
34	Tengnoupal	1
35	Nicobars	1
36	Tirap	1
37	Mamit	1
38	Upper Subansiri	1
39	West Siang	1
40	West Jaintia Hills	1
41	Narayanpur	1
42	West Khasi Hills	1
43	Dhamtari	2
44	Khowai	2
45	Darrang	2
46	Jashpur	2
47	Khunti	2
48	Kekri	2
49	Baksa	2
50	Ri Bhoi	2
51	Zunheboto	2
52	South Tripura	2
53	Poonch	2
54	North And Middle Andaman	2
55	Lakshadweep District	2
56	Phek	2
57	Ukhrul	2
58	Mon	2
59	Nalbari	2
60	Salumbar	2

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
61	Sakti	2
62	Garhwa	3
63	Bageshwar	3
64	Deeg	3
65	Lunglei	3
66	Mahisagar	3
67	Uttar Bastar Kanker	3
68	Marigaon	3
69	West Garo Hills	3
70	Udalguri	3
71	Jamtara	4
72	Balotra	4
73	Bishnupur	4
74	Anoopgarh	4
75	Barpeta	4
76	Rudra Prayag	4
77	Surguja	4
78	Udhampur	4
79	Kupwara	4
80	Porbandar	4
81	Vikarabad	4
82	Gumla	5
83	East Siang	5
84	Deogarh	5
85	Dhubri	5
86	Jiribam	5
87	Goalpara	5
88	Dholpur	5
89	Rajnandgaon	5
90	Rajouri	5
91	Pakur	5
92	Pandhurna	5
93	Mokokchung	5
94	Maihar	5
95	Sahebganj	5
96	Mauganj	5

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
97	Nandurbar	5
98	Lohardaga	5
99	Agar Malwa	6
100	Diu	6
101	Botad	6
102	Boudh	6
103	Dindori	6
104	Gangapurcity	6
105	Ramban	6
106	Sanchor	6
107	Niwari	6
108	Thoubal	6
109	Shahpura	6
110	Gadchiroli	7
111	Idukki	7
112	Arwal	7
113	Hingoli	7
114	Jangoan	7
115	Banswara	7
116	Chhotaudepur	7
117	Sawai Madhopur	7
118	The Nilgiris	7
119	Malkangiri	7
120	Pauri Garhwal	7
121	Arvalli	8
122	Bharatpur	8
123	Fazilka	8
124	Kamle	8
125	Barwani	8
126	Alirajpur	8
127	Charki Dadri	8
128	Lower Subansiri	8
129	Sant Kabeer Nagar	8
130	Sheikhpura	8
131	Nabarangpur	8
132	Narayanpet	8

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
133	Shravasti	8
134	North Tripura	8
135	Karauli	9
136	Jehanabad	9
137	Bongaigaon	9
138	Bemetara	9
139	Kalimpong	9
140	Dimapur	9
141	Kamareddy	9
142	Datia	9
143	Churu	9
144	Shopian	9
145	Siddharth Nagar	9
146	Sidhi	9
147	Ranipet	9
148	Sonepur	9
149	Nuapada	9
150	South Andamans	9
151	Imphal East	10
152	Kallakurichi	10
153	East Jaintia Hills	10
154	Almora	10
155	Hailakandi	10
156	Bhadohi	10
157	Neem Ka Thana	10
158	Parbhani	10
159	Parvathipuram Manyam	10
160	Sheopur	10
161	Mahoba	10
162	Mandla	10
163	Mungeli	10
164	Patan	10
165	Tonk	10
166	Latehar	10
167	Kulgam	10
168	Tikamgarh	10

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
169	Kinnaur	11
170	Kasganj	11
171	Chamarajanagara	11
172	Shivpuri	11
173	Mahasamund	11
174	Lohit	11
175	Surajpur	11
176	Villupuram	11
177	Sirsa	11
178	Papum Pare	11
179	Faridkot	12
180	Kendrapara	12
181	Budgam	12
182	Khagaria	12
183	Araria	12
184	Pilibhit	12
185	Pulwama	12
186	Sirmaur	12
187	Unakoti	12
188	Vaishali	12
189	Malerkotla	12
190	Burhanpur	13
191	Amroha	13
192	Dinajpur Dakshin	13
193	Latur	13
194	Sri Muktsar Sahib	13
195	Samba	13
196	Pathankot	13
197	Kodagu	14
198	Gariyaband	14
199	Amreli	14
200	Chitrakoot	14
201	Didwana Kuchaman	14
202	Karimganj	14
203	Aizawl	14
204	Gurdaspur	14

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
205	Ferozepur	14
206	Morena	14
207	Tirupathur	14
208	Supaul	14
209	Mau	14
210	Lalitpur	14
211	Jodhpur Gramin	15
212	Harda	15
213	Dungarpur	15
214	Ashoknagar	15
215	Janjgir-Champa	15
216	Nayagarh	15
217	Mirzapur	15
218	Uttara Kannada	15
219	Nagaon	15
220	Phalodi	15
221	Jogulamba Gadwal	16
222	Beawar	16
223	Katihar	16
224	Koderma	16
225	Bundi	16
226	Alluri Sitharama Raju	16
227	Gajapati	16
228	Kushi Nagar	16
229	Nawada	16
230	Umaria	16
231	Osmanabad	16
232	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	16
233	Moga	16
234	Shamli	16
235	Nagaur	16
236	Imphal West	17
237	Chikkamagaluru	17
238	Chandauli	17
239	Shajapur	17
240	Nandyal	17

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
241	Madhepura	17
242	Tarn Taran	17
243	Raisen	17
244	Nuh	17
245	North East	17
246	Bahraich	18
247	Dhule	18
248	Kishanganj	18
249	Coochbehar	18
250	Rajgarh	18
251	Maharajganj	18
252	Wanaparthy	18
253	Siddipet	18
254	Madhubani	18
255	Sheohar	18
256	Chhatarpur	19
257	Jhalawar	19
258	Medak	19
259	Unnao	19
260	Sultanpur	19
261	Vidisha	19
262	Wayanad	19
263	Sri Sathya Sai	19
264	Gadag	20
265	Annamayya	20
266	Dima Hasao	20
267	Farrukhabad	20
268	Purbi Champaran	20
269	Soreng	20
270	Hojai	21
271	Katni	21
272	Kannauj	21
273	Fatehabad	21
274	Deoria	21
275	Kangra	21
276	Dumka	21

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
277	Raichur	21
278	Mahendragarh	21
279	Sehore	21
280	Chirang	22
281	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	22
282	Jaunpur	22
283	Sambhal	22
284	Korea	22
285	Yavatmal	22
286	Koppal	23
287	Ambala	23
288	Beed	23
289	Bidar	23
290	Jind	23
291	Jhansi	23
292	Mahabubnagar	23
293	Churachandpur	24
294	Giridih	24
295	Balangir	24
296	Kohima	24
297	Karur	25
298	Azamgarh	25
299	Sangli	25
300	Vijayanagar	25
301	Nagapattinam	25
302	Theni	25
303	Sangrur	25
304	Seoni	25
305	Ghazipur	26
306	Alipurduar	26
307	Nagarkurnool	26
308	Mayiladuthurai	26
309	Suryapet	26
310	Deoghar	27
311	Budaun	27
312	Banka	27

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
313	Godda	27
314	Anuppur	27
315	Shivamogga	27
316	Palwal	27
317	Jaisalmer	28
318	Ramanathapuram	28
319	Wardha	28
320	Gomati	29
321	Palamu	29
322	Dindigul	30
323	Dausa	30
324	Saharsa	30
325	Baghpat	31
326	Gir Somnath	31
327	Kapurthala	31
328	Junagadh	31
329	Jalaun	31
330	Eluru	31
331	Etah	31
332	Fatehgarh Sahib	31
333	Sabar Kantha	31
334	Dinajpur Uttar	32
335	Jamui	32
336	Bapatla	32
337	Shahdara	32
338	Nalanda	32
339	Kotputli-Behror	32
340	Kargil	33
341	Yamunanagar	33
342	Tenkasi	33
343	Ratlam	33
344	Bargarh	34
345	Sindhudurg	34
346	Dahod	35
347	Kathua	35
348	Mandya	35

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
349	Purba Bardhaman	35
350	Damoh	36
351	Bhiwani	36
352	Banas Kantha	36
353	Kandhamal	36
354	Dhemaji	36
355	Bhind	36
356	Lakhisarai	36
357	Rampur	36
358	Ballia	37
359	Kaimur (Bhabua)	38
360	Jhabua	38
361	Gondia	38
362	East Khasi Hills	38
363	Pakyong	38
364	Hanumangarh	39
365	Udupi	39
366	Munger	39
367	Leh Ladakh	39
368	Neemuch	39
369	Chamoli	40
370	Purulia	40
371	Kaushambi	41
372	Bhojpur	41
373	Sagar	41
374	Chikkaballapura	42
375	Thiruvapur	42
376	Perambalur	43
377	Pathanamthitta	43
378	Birbhum	44
379	Rohtak	44
380	Satna	44
381	Rupnagar	44
382	Darbhanga	45
383	Banda	45
384	Jalore	45

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
385	Surendranagar	45
386	Pali	45
387	Mahabubabad	45
388	Rohtas	45
389	Balrampur	46
390	Lower Dibang Valley	46
391	Tapi	46
392	Hanumakonda	47
393	Daman	47
394	Hamirpur	48
395	Rajanna Sircilla	48
396	South East	49
397	North	49
398	Pudukkottai	49
399	Pratapgarh	49

The details of districts that have less than 10, 25, 50 internship opportunities posted by the companies in Round 2:

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
1	Dudu	1
2	Dhalai	1
3	Deeg	1
4	Khawzawl	1
5	Alirajpur	1
6	Kangpokpi	1
7	Karbi Anglong	1
8	Changlang	1
9	Doda	1
10	Champhai	1
11	Khowai	1
12	Chirang	1
13	Gyalshing	1
14	West Siang	1
15	Ri Bhoi	1

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
16	Saiha	1
17	Lahaul And Spiti	1
18	Upper Subansiri	1
19	Saitual	1
20	Mamit	1
21	Sarangarh Bilaigarh	1
22	Mulugu	1
23	Senapati	1
24	Narmada	1
25	Serchhip	1
26	North Tripura	1
27	Shopian	1
28	Yanam	1
29	Simdega	1
30	Mon	1
31	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	1
32	Nicobars	1
33	Tamenglong	1
34	Lawngtlai	1
35	Tengnoupal	1
36	Peren	1
37	Tirap	1
38	Narayanpur	1
39	Ukhrul	1
40	Bishnupur	2
41	Agar Malwa	2
42	Jangoan	2
43	Alluri Sitharama Raju	2
44	Kalimpong	2
45	Boudh	2
46	Charki Dadri	2
47	Lakshadweep District	2
48	South Tripura	2
49	Phek	2
50	North And Middle Andaman	2
51	Poonch	2

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
52	Thoubal	2
53	Vikarabad	2
54	Udalguri	2
55	West Garo Hills	2
56	Lohardaga	2
57	Dhubri	3
58	Godda	3
59	Bijapur	3
60	Jehanabad	3
61	Garhwa	3
62	Pakur	3
63	Nuh	3
64	Parvathipuram Manyam	3
65	Pulwama	3
66	Lunglei	3
67	East Kameng	4
68	Khairgarh Chhuikhadan Gandai	4
69	Karimganj	4
70	Kondagaon	4
71	South Garo Hills	4
72	Sirmaur	4
73	West Karbi Anglong	4
74	Niwari	4
75	Mokokchung	4
76	Rajouri	4
77	Pandhurna	4
78	Wayanad	4
79	Arwal	5
80	Gomati	5
81	Botad	5
82	Jodhpur Gramin	5
83	Bemetara	5
84	Siwan	5
85	Shravasti	5
86	Tirupathur	5
87	West Khasi Hills	5

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
88	Lalitpur	5
89	West Jaintia Hills	5
90	Uttar Bastar Kanker	5
91	Sheohar	5
92	Gajapati	6
93	Kallakurichi	6
94	Gangapurcity	6
95	Jogulamba Gadwal	6
96	Jamtara	6
97	Gumla	6
98	Dhamtari	6
99	Chhotaudepur	6
100	Chitrakoot	6
101	Ramban	6
102	Sanchor	6
103	Kulgam	6
104	Sidhi	6
105	Udhampur	6
106	Mungeli	6
107	Marigaon	6
108	Tikamgarh	6
109	Sheikhpura	6
110	South Andamans	6
111	Neem Ka Thana	6
112	Nuapada	6
113	Mirzapur	6
114	Nagarkurnool	6
115	Kupwara	6
116	Anoopgarh	7
117	Kekri	7
118	Kabirdham	7
119	Barpeta	7
120	Goalpara	7
121	Malkangiri	7
122	Sahebganj	7
123	Rampur	7

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
124	Shahpura	7
125	Nalbari	7
126	Phalodi	7
127	Rudra Prayag	7
128	Salumbar	7
129	Mahoba	7
130	Gadchiroli	8
131	Kamle	8
132	Ashoknagar	8
133	Khagaria	8
134	Rajnandgaon	8
135	Rajanna Sircilla	8
136	Zunheboto	8
137	Sonepur	8
138	Narayanpet	8
139	North East	8
140	Sheopur	8
141	Diu	9
142	Kasaragod	9
143	Jagitial	9
144	Kaushambi	9
145	Bahraich	9
146	Karauli	9
147	Kandhamal	9
148	Mahisagar	9
149	Morena	9
150	Nabarangpur	9
151	Araria	10
152	Chandauli	10
153	Jashpur	10
154	Dinajpur Dakshin	10
155	Jhabua	10
156	Annamayya	10
157	Sant Kabeer Nagar	10
158	Mau	10
159	Pauri Garhwal	10

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
160	Nirmal	10
161	Gariyaband	11
162	Kinnaur	11
163	East Siang	11
164	Adilabad	11
165	Supaul	11
166	Madhepura	11
167	Patan	11
168	West Kameng	11
169	Wokha	11
170	Kolasib	12
171	Chamarajanagara	12
172	Chikkaballapura	12
173	Datia	12
174	Kannauj	12
175	Almora	12
176	Farrukhabad	12
177	Burhanpur	12
178	Bhind	12
179	Purulia	12
180	Siddipet	12
181	Suryapet	12
182	Etawah	13
183	Katihar	13
184	Katni	13
185	Anantnag	13
186	Jiribam	13
187	Dholpur	13
188	Balotra	13
189	Sepahijala	13
190	Nawada	13
191	Surguja	13
192	Tapi	13
193	Banda	14
194	Banswara	14
195	Coochbehar	14

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
196	Koderma	14
197	Balod	14
198	Sawai Madhopur	14
199	Yadgir	14
200	The Nilgiris	14
201	Pilibhit	14
202	Bargarh	15
203	Dungarpur	15
204	Ranipet	15
205	Pashchim Champaran	15
206	Wanaparthi	15
207	Malerkotla	15
208	Bharatpur	16
209	Harda	16
210	Hingoli	16
211	Unnao	16
212	Porbandar	16
213	Nagapattinam	16
214	Medak	16
215	Kaithal	17
216	Budgam	17
217	Kendrapara	17
218	Dahod	17
219	Mayiladuthurai	17
220	Nandurbar	17
221	Osmanabad	17
222	Sitapur	17
223	Ratlam	17
224	Sultanpur	17
225	Kasganj	18
226	Churu	18
227	Kotputli-Behror	18
228	Sri Muktsar Sahib	18
229	Purbi Champaran	18
230	Lohit	18
231	Kishtwar	19

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
232	Etah	19
233	Beawar	19
234	Didwana Kuchaman	19
235	Mahasamund	19
236	Siddharth Nagar	19
237	Nagaon	19
238	Vidisha	19
239	Azamgarh	20
240	Giridih	20
241	Raisen	20
242	Palnadu	20
243	Kushi Nagar	20
244	Sirsa	20
245	Deoghar	21
246	Kodagu	21
247	Barwani	21
248	Churachandpur	21
249	Dumka	21
250	Villupuram	21
251	Parbhani	21
252	Lower Subansiri	21
253	Tonk	21
254	Mandla	21
255	Ghazipur	22
256	Deoria	22
257	Bongaigaon	22
258	Latehar	22
259	Pakyong	22
260	Mahendragarh	22
261	Jaunpur	23
262	Kohima	23
263	Arvalli	23
264	Uttara Kannada	23
265	Imphal West	24
266	Idukki	24
267	Fazilka	24

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
268	Mahabubabad	24
269	Barnala	25
270	Bapatla	25
271	Madhubani	25
272	Mancherial	25
273	Samba	25
274	Munger	25
275	Shajapur	25
276	Fatehgarh Sahib	26
277	Gopalganj	26
278	Chhatarpur	26
279	Haveri	26
280	Kishanganj	26
281	Panna	26
282	Theni	26
283	Mahabubnagar	26
284	Shamli	26
285	Aizawl	27
286	Gurdaspur	27
287	Bidar	27
288	Jamui	27
289	Bhadohi	27
290	Perambalur	27
291	Jalore	28
292	Gondia	28
293	Maharajganj	28
294	Unakoti	28
295	Jaisalmer	29
296	East Khasi Hills	29
297	Ganderbal	29
298	Fatehabad	29
299	Kargil	29
300	Papum Pare	29
301	Palwal	29
302	Pratapgarh	30
303	Nandyal	30

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
304	Biswanath	31
305	Purba Bardhaman	31
306	Leh Ladakh	31
307	Budaun	32
308	Chikkamagaluru	32
309	Bankura	32
310	Birbhum	32
311	Nayagarh	32
312	Pudukkottai	32
313	Bagalkote	33
314	Balangir	33
315	Rajgarh	33
316	Moga	33
317	Pithoragarh	33
318	Lakhimpur	33
319	Gadag	34
320	Hapur	34
321	Dhule	34
322	Dhemaji	34
323	Pathankot	34
324	Hathras	35
325	Khunti	35
326	Tarn Taran	35
327	Lakhisarai	35
328	Pali	35
329	Dimapur	36
330	Kathua	37
331	Junagadh	37
332	Kheri	37
333	Shahdara	37
334	Tiruvannamalai	37
335	Kangra	38
336	Darrang	38
337	Saharsa	38
338	Nalgonda	38
339	Ganganagar	39

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
340	Vaishali	39
341	Mayurbhanj	39
342	Uttar Kashi	39
343	Sabar Kantha	39
344	Alipurduar	40
345	Ayodhya	40
346	Ferozepur	40
347	Chamoli	40
348	Sambhal	40
349	Faridkot	41
350	Baran	41
351	Amroha	42
352	Jalaun	42
353	Koppal	42
354	Yavatmal	42
355	Manendragarh Chirimiri Bharatpur	42
356	Buxar	43
357	Basti	43
358	Jhajjar	43
359	Baghpat	43
360	Nagaur	43
361	Beed	44
362	Jind	44
363	Karur	44
364	Dinajpur Uttar	44
365	Tenkasi	44
366	Raichur	44
367	Firozabad	45
368	Hailakandi	45
369	Hojai	45
370	Baleshwar	45
371	Ramanathapuram	45
372	Thiruvavarur	46
373	Bundi	47
374	Sivaganga	47
375	Bhojpur	48

S.No	District	Number Of Opportunities
376	Balrampur	48
377	Banka	48
378	Lower Dibang Valley	48
379	Jagatsinghapur	49
380	Jhalawar	49
381	Hanumakonda	49
382	Sitamarhi	49

STATEMENT-II

The details of the partner companies participating in the PMIS-Pilot Project along with the number of internship opportunities offered by them in Round 1 and Round 2:

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
1	3M INDIA LIMITED	3	3
2	AARTI INDUSTRIES LTD	2	301
3	ABBOTT INDIA LIMITED	6	206
4	ACC LIMITED	168	62
5	ACCENTURE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED	110	100
6	ADANI ENTERPRISES LIMITED	153	139
7	ADANI GANGAVARAM PORT LIMITED	50	5
8	ADANI HARBOUR SERVICES LIMITED	5	5
9	ADANI HAZIRA PORT LIMITED	58	50
10	ADANI PORTS AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE LIMITED	254	178
11	ADANI POWER LIMITED	228	155
12	ADANI SOLAR ENERGY AP SIX PRIVATE LIMITED	50	50
13	ADANI TOTAL GAS LIMITED	7	12
14	ADANI TRANSMISSION (INDIA) LIMITED	1090	1078

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
15	ADANI WILMAR LIMITED	40	38
16	AIA ENGINEERING LIMITED	20	54
17	ALEMBIC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	178	109
18	ALKEM LABORATORIES LIMITED	200	30
19	AMARA RAJA ENERGY & MOBILITY LIMITED	150	58
20	AMBUJA CEMENTS LIMITED	455	302
21	APARNA INFRAHOUSING PRIVATE LIMITED (PART IX)	10	10
22	APOLLO HOSPITALS ENTERPRISE LIMITED	100	312
23	APOLLO TYRES LIMITED.	350	349
24	ARAVALI POWER COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED	100	0
25	ARCELORMITTAL NIPPON STEEL INDIA LIMITED	60	59
26	ASHOK LEYLAND LIMITED	200	450
27	ASHOKA BUILDCON LIMITED	8	34
28	ASIAN PAINTS LIMITED	10	10
29	ATLAS COPCO (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	1	0
30	ATRIA CONVERGENCE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	150	131
31	ATUL LIMITED	143	420
32	AU SMALL FINANCE BANK LIMITED	5	15
33	AUROBINDO PHARMA LTD	135	100
34	AVANTI FEEDS LIMITED	595	535
35	AVENUE SUPERMARTS LIMITED	50	150
36	AXIS BANK LIMITED	376	256
37	BAGMANE DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED	12	40
38	BAJAJ ALLIANZ GENERAL	155	155

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
	INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED		
39	BAJAJ ALLIANZ LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	410	409
40	BAJAJ AUTO LIMITED.	375	436
41	BAJAJ FINANCE LIMITED	880	612
42	BAJAJ HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED	60	168
43	BALRAMPUR CHINI MILLS LTD	150	119
44	BATA INDIA LTD	908	696
45	BAYER CROPSOURCE LIMITED	1666	559
46	BERGER PAINTS INDIA LIMITED	179	372
47	BHARAT DYNAMICS LIMITED	250	233
48	BHARAT ELECTRONICS LIMITED	400	400
49	BHARAT FORGE LTD	10	7
50	BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED	401	774
51	BHARTI TELEMEDIA LIMITED	300	300
52	BHILOSA INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED	100	100
53	BRAHMAPUTRA CRACKER AND POLYMER LIMITED	150	80
54	BRAKES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	150	177
55	BRIGADE ENTERPRISES LIMITED	50	35
56	BRITANNIA INDUSTRIES LTD	280	229
57	CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED	400	220
58	CHAMBAL FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS LIMITED	100	46
59	CHOLAMANDALAM INVESTMENT AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED	50	50
60	CIPLA LIMITED	250	146
61	CITY UNION BANK LIMITED	50	50
62	COAL INDIA LTD GOVT OF INDIA UNDERTAKING	50	35
63	COCHIN SHIPYARD LIMITED	250	242

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
64	COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	30	30
65	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE (INDIA) LIMITED	6	29
66	CONTAINER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	190	114
67	CUMMINS INDIA LIMITED	200	200
68	CUMMINS TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	200	300
69	D B POWER LIMITED	10	8
70	DABUR INDIA LIMITED	112	674
71	DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LIMITED	210	187
72	DCM SHRIRAM LIMITED	259	214
73	DEEPAK NITRITE LIMITED	100	39
74	DHARAMPAL SATYAPAL LIMITED	50	60
75	DILIP BUILDCON LIMITED	22	4
76	DIVI S LABORATORIES LIMITED	500	497
77	DLF LIMITED	50	30
78	DR.REDDY S LABORATORIES LTD	102	154
79	DXC TECHNOLOGY INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	50	29
80	EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD	100	101
81	ECGC LIMITED	78	132
82	EICHER MOTORS LIMITED	4260	4174
83	EIT SERVICES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	50	25
84	EMAMI LIMITED	137	136
85	EMCURE PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	70	0
86	ENGINEERS INDIA LIMITED	500	385
87	EQUITAS SMALL FINANCE BANK LIMITED	10	72
88	ESCORTS KUBOTA LIMITED	100	102

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
89	EVEREST FOOD PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	40	40
90	EXIDE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	415	479
91	FINOLEX CABLES LIMITED	10	0
92	FINOLEX INDUSTRIES LIMITED	5	0
93	FIVE-STAR BUSINESS FINANCE LIMITED	10	10
94	GAIL (INDIA) LIMITED	1002	176
95	GENPACT INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	1014	245
96	GLAND PHARMA LTD	80	79
97	GLENMARK LIFE SCIENCES LIMITED	2	0
98	GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	96	14
99	GMR HYDERABAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED	76	58
100	GODAWARI POWER AND ISPAT LIMITED	150	176
101	GRASIM INDUSTRIES LTD	79	65
102	GUJARAT GAS LIMITED	250	250
103	GUJARAT NARMADA VALLEY FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS LIMITED	250	243
104	GUJARAT STATE FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS LIMITED	250	244
105	GUJARAT STATE PETRONET LIMITED	250	229
106	HALDIRAM SNACKS PRIVATE LIMITED	80	0
107	HAVELLS INDIA LIMITED	61	59
108	HCL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	101	0
109	HDB FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED	45	51
110	HDFC ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	35	85
111	HDFC BANK LIMITED	500	6400
112	HDFC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	221	0

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
	LIMITED		
113	HEIDELBERGCEMENT INDIA LIMITED.	4	0
114	HERO MOTOCORP LIMITED	1849	0
115	HINDALCO INDUSTRIES LIMITED	1	157
116	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED	1253	1123
117	HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED	1300	1303
118	HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LIMITED	214	125
119	HONDA MOTORCYCLE AND SCOOTER INDIA PVT LTD	100	100
120	HONEYWELL TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LAB PRIVATE LIMITED	5	48
121	ICICI BANK LIMITED	500	458
122	ICICI LOMBARD GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	20	7
123	ICICI PRUDENTIAL ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	22	21
124	ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	100	200
125	ICICI SECURITIES LIMITED	50	46
126	IDFC FIRST BANK LIMITED	291	256
127	IIFL HOME FINANCE LIMITED	20	5
128	INDIAN ENERGY EXCHANGE LIMITED	5	5
129	INDIAN METALS AND FERRO ALLOYS LTD.	50	40
130	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED	2991	2561
131	INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING AND TOURISM CORPORATION LIMITED	500	466
132	INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED	5	0
133	INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LIMITED	50	29
134	INDRAPRASTHA GAS LIMITED	867	0

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
135	INDUSIND BANK LTD.	1000	1384
136	INFO EDGE (INDIA) LIMITED	25	24
137	INGRAM MICRO INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	2	0
138	INTAS PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	250	200
139	INTERNATIONAL TRACTORS LIMITED	22	24
140	IPCA LABORATORIES LIMITED	96	169
141	IRCON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	50	33
142	IREL (INDIA) LIMITED	105	75
143	ITC LIMITED	1113	811
144	J. K. CEMENT LIMITED.	90	13
145	JAQUAR AND COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED	25	17
146	JCB INDIA LIMITED	285	307
147	JINDAL ALUMINIUM LIMITED.	45	74
148	JINDAL SAW LIMITED	20	20
149	JINDAL STEEL & POWER LIMITED	1504	1018
150	JK PAPER LIMITED	171	2
151	JSW ENERGY LIMITED	50	40
152	JSW STEEL LIMITED	800	10
153	JUBILANT FOODWORKS LIMITED	14263	13658
154	K.P.R. MILL LIMITED	100	100
155	KAJARIA CERAMICS LIMITED	27	100
156	KANSAI NEROLAC PAINTS LIMITED	131	101
157	KEC INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	95	40
158	KITEX CHILDRENSWEAR LIMITED	150	148
159	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LIMITED	710	66
160	KOTAK MAHINDRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	25	0
161	KOTAK MAHINDRA PRIME LIMITED	30	28
162	LARSEN AND TOUBRO LIMITED	3044	2700
163	LEMON TREE HOTELS LIMITED	761	854
164	M.P. AGROTONICS LIMITED	3	29

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
165	MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED	200	180
166	MAHARASHTRA EASTERN GRID POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED	1	0
167	MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED	100	92
168	MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA LIMITED	1000	1405
169	MALABAR GOLD LIMITED	575	574
170	MANAPPURAM FINANCE LIMITED	300	2500
171	MANGALORE REFINERY AND PETROCHEMICALS LIMITED	10	7
172	MARICO LIMITED	117	95
173	MARUTI SUZUKI INDIA LIMITED	12444	2919
174	MAX LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	61	0
175	MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LIMITED	500	500
176	MEGHA ENGINEERING & INFRASTRUCTURES LIMITED	1800	1671
177	MOIL LIMITED	200	172
178	MRF LIMITED	300	500
179	MUSIGMA BUSINESS SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED	50	50
180	MUTHOOT FINANCE LIMITED	1990	1861
181	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM CO LTD	235	116
182	NATIONAL PAYMENTS CORPORATION OF INDIA	15	0
183	NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OF INDIA LTD.	710	305
184	NAYARA ENERGY LIMITED	282	207
185	NCC LIMITED	72	72
186	NHDC LIMITED	325	312
187	NHPC LIMITED	1008	908

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
188	NIPPON LIFE INDIA ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED	15	0
189	NLC INDIA LIMITED	500	584
190	NMDC LIMITED	648	568
191	NORTHERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	1000	991
192	NTPC LIMITED	3945	3022
193	NTPC-SAIL POWER COMPANY LIMITED	200	97
194	NUCLEAR POWER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	32	30
195	NUMALIGARH REFINERY LTD	500	382
196	OBEROI REALTY LIMITED	100	100
197	ODISHA MINING CORPORATION LIMITED	50	44
198	OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED	6020	4246
199	OIL INDIA LIMITED	1001	730
200	ORISSA METALIKS PRIVATE LIMITED	240	235
201	PAGE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	45	50
202	PERNOD RICARD INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	10	10
203	PERSISTENT SYSTEMS LIMITED	10	0
204	PETRONET LNG LIMITED	560	556
205	PI INDUSTRIES LIMITED	128	71
206	PIRAMAL PHARMA LIMITED	36	20
207	PNB HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED	262	0
208	POLYPLEX CORPORATION LIMITED	30	27
209	POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	4004	7880
210	PRESTIGE ESTATES PROJECTS LIMITED	3	5
211	RASHMI CEMENT LIMITED	150	143
212	RASHMI METALIKS LIMITED	150	147

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
213	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LIMITED	60	59
214	RBL BANK LIMITED	100	49
215	REC LIMITED	1700	400
216	RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	5000	4731
217	MITES LIMITED	251	225
218	RIYA TRAVEL AND TOURS (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	16	0
219	RUNGTA MINES LIMITED	199	196
220	RUNGTA SONS PVT LTD	125	125
221	SAINT-GOBAIN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	50	50
222	SBI CARDS AND PAYMENT SERVICES LIMITED	20	20
223	SBI FUNDS MANAGEMENT LIMITED	40	30
224	SBI GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	20	56
225	SBI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	255	255
226	SHIV-NARESH SPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED	21	10
227	SHREE CEMENT LIMITED	28	28
228	SHRIRAM FINANCE LIMITED	335	230
229	SHRIRAM GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	150	192
230	SHYAM SEL AND POWER LIMITED	150	143
231	SIEMENS LIMITED	1	32
232	SIGNIFY INNOVATIONS INDIA LIMITED	66	36
233	SJVN LIMITED	450	341
234	SKODA AUTO VOLKSWAGEN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	83	114
235	SOBHA LIMITED	220	220

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
236	SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	200	686
237	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED	935	532
238	STERLITE POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED	25	27
239	STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	27	45
240	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL INDIA LIMITED	64	0
241	SUN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	350	18
242	SUN TV NETWORK LIMITED	150	54
243	SUNDARAM FINANCE LIMITED	90	92
244	TAFE MOTORS AND TRACTORS LIMITED	150	150
245	TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED	150	150
246	TATA AIG GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	50	198
247	TATA CAPITAL HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED	133	432
248	Tata Capital Limited	120	50
249	TATA CHEMICALS LIMITED	50	62
250	TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED	500	320
251	TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED	1632	1531
252	TATA MOTORS LIMITED	838	696
253	TATA STEEL LIMITED	1443	1370
254	TECH MAHINDRA LIMITED	1000	981
255	THDC INDIA LIMITED	300	271
256	THE FEDERAL BANK LTD	25	0
257	THE KARNATAKA BANK LIMITED	100	21
258	THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	100	148

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
259	THE RAMCO CEMENTS LIMITED	205	204
260	THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED	700	480
261	TITAN COMPANY LIMITED	776	402
262	TORRENT PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	67	100
263	TRANSUNION CIBIL LIMITED	20	20
264	TRIDENT LIMITED	996	130
265	TRIVENI ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIES LIMITED	3	0
266	TUBE INVESTMENTS OF INDIA LIMITED	152	151
267	TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED	500	850
268	UNITED BREWERIES LIMITED	103	76
269	UPL LIMITED	53	61
270	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	145	137
271	UTKAL ALUMINA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.	30	30
272	VEDANTA LIMITED	1122	976
273	WELSPUN LIVING LIMITED	369	218
274	WESTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	150	147
275	WHIRLPOOL OF INDIA LIMITED	251	149
276	WIPRO LIMITED	500	426
277	WONDER CEMENT LIMITED	25	0
278	ZERODHA BROKING LIMITED	20	20
279	ZOHO CORPORATION PRIVATE LIMITED	10	25
280	ZYDUS LIFESCIENCES LIMITED	442	316
281	ADITYA BIRLA FINANCE LIMITED	0	45
282	ADITYA BIRLA SUN LIFE AMC LIMITED	0	25
283	AJANTA PHARMA LIMITED	0	57
284	AMERICAN EXPRESS(INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	0	6

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
285	ASTER DM HEALTHCARE LIMITED	0	26
286	BALKRISHNA INDUSTRIES LIMITED	0	27
287	BANDHAN BANK LIMITED	0	94
288	BENNETT COLEMAN AND COMPANY LIMITED	0	130
289	CESC LTD	0	10
290	CGI INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED	0	21
291	COROMANDEL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	0	13
292	CULVER MAX ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED	0	10
293	CYBAGE SOFTWARE PRIVATE LIMITED	0	10
294	CYIENT LIMITED	0	30
295	DBS BANK INDIA LIMITED	0	43
296	DCB BANK LIMITED	0	1
297	DECCAN FINE CHEMICALS (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	0	25
298	DEUTSCHE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	0	4
299	DR. LAL PATHLABS LIMITED	0	104
300	ENDURANCE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	0	307
301	ERICSSON INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	0	2
302	GHARDA CHEMICALS LIMITED	0	1
303	GHCL LIMITED	0	55
304	GODREJ CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED	0	702
305	GUJARAT ALKALIES AND CHEMICALS LIMITED	0	31
306	HDFC ERGO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	0	4

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
307	HP INDIA SALES PRIVATE LIMITED	0	30
308	HYUNDAI MOTOR INDIA LIMITED	0	100
309	IBM INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	0	100
310	IIFL FINANCE LIMITED	0	115
311	IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED	0	5
312	INDUS TOWERS LIMITED	0	50
313	INFOSYS LIMITED	0	1000
314	KNR CONSTRUCTIONS LIMITED	0	20
315	KOTAK SECURITIES LIMITED	0	42
316	LAURUS LABS LIMITED	0	45
317	LUPIN LIMITED	0	20
318	MACLEODS PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	0	1
319	MACROTECH DEVELOPERS LIMITED	0	10
320	MAHANAGAR GAS LIMITED	0	1
321	MARRIOTT HOTELS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (TRF.)	0	34
322	MICRO LABS LIMITED	0	20
323	MODERN ROAD MAKERS P LTD	0	51
324	MOTILAL OSWAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED	0	2
325	MPHASIS LIMITED	0	20
326	MSPL LIMITED	0	81
327	NARAYANA HRUDAYALAYA LIMITED	0	5
328	NIRMA LIMITED	0	222
329	PFIZER LIMITED	0	11
330	PIDILITE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	0	10
331	PIRAMAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED	0	133
332	PNC INFRATECH LIMITED	0	5
333	POWER FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED	0	390
334	PROCTER & GAMBLE HOME PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	0	37

S.No	Company Name	Number Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 1	Number of Opportunities Posted by companies in Round 2
335	REDINGTON LIMITED	0	391
336	SARDA ENERGY & MINERALS LIMITED	0	35
337	SAVEX TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED	0	2
338	SKF INDIA LIMITED	0	250
339	SMFG INDIA CREDIT COMPANY LIMITED	0	29
340	SRF LIMITED	0	2
341	STAR CEMENT LIMITED	0	15
342	SUNDRAM FASTENERS LIMITED	0	200
343	SUPER CASSETTES INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED	0	8
344	TORRENT POWER LIMITED	0	62
345	TOYOTA KIRLOSKAR MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED	0	100
346	TRANSMISSION CORPORATION OF TELANGANA LIMITED	0	30
347	ULTRATECH CEMENT LIMITED	0	310
348	UNITED SPIRITS LIMITED	0	4
349	VOLTAS LIMITED	0	304
350	WINSOL SOLAR FIELDS (POLEPALLY) PRIVATE LIMITED	0	1
351	WIPRO ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED	0	94
352	YARROW INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED	0	1
353	YASHODA HEALTHCARE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED	0	39
	Grand Total	127508	118948

STATEMENT-III

The details of the partner companies that posted opportunities in Round 1 and Round 2 of PMIS Pilot Project along with the sectors in which they posted the opportunities:

S. No	Company Name	Sector
1	3M INDIA LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
2	AARTI INDUSTRIES LTD	Chemical Industry
3	ABBOTT INDIA LIMITED	Pharmaceutical
4	ACC LIMITED	Cement & Building Materials
		Manufacturing & Industrial
5	ACCENTURE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED	IT and Software Development
6	ADANI ENTERPRISES LIMITED	Cement & Building Materials
		Housing
		Infrastructure & Construction
		IT and Software Development
		Manufacturing & Industrial
7	ADANI GANGAVARAM PORT LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
8	ADANI HARBOUR SERVICES LIMITED	Diversified Conglomerates
9	ADANI HAZIRA PORT LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
10	ADANI PORTS AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
		Consulting Services
		Infrastructure & Construction
		Manufacturing & Industrial
11	ADANI POWER LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
12	ADANI SOLAR ENERGY AP SIX PRIVATE LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
13	ADANI TOTAL GAS LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
14	ADANI TRANSMISSION (INDIA) LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
15	ADANI WILMAR LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
16	ADITYA BIRLA FINANCE LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
17	ADITYA BIRLA SUN LIFE AMC LIMITED	Banking and financial Services

S. No	Company Name	Sector
18	AIA ENGINEERING LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
19	AJANTA PHARMA LIMITED	Pharmaceutical
20	ALEMBIC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	Chemical Industry
		Manufacturing & Industrial
		Pharmaceutical
21	ALKEM LABORATORIES LIMITED	Pharmaceutical
22	AMARA RAJA ENERGY & MOBILITY LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
		Automotive
		Infrastructure & Construction
23	AMBUJA CEMENTS LIMITED	Cement & Building Materials
		Manufacturing & Industrial
		Metals & Mining
24	AMERICAN EXPRESS(INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
25	APARNA INFRAHOUSING PRIVATE LIMITED (PART IX)	Infrastructure & Construction
26	APOLLO HOSPITALS ENTERPRISE LIMITED	Healthcare
27	APOLLO TYRES LIMITED.	Manufacturing & Industrial
28	ARAVALI POWER COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
29	ARCELORMITTAL NIPPON STEEL INDIA LIMITED	Metals & Mining
30	ASHOK LEYLAND LIMITED	Automotive
31	ASHOKA BUILDCON LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
32	ASIAN PAINTS LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
33	ASTER DM HEALTHCARE LIMITED	Healthcare
34	ATLAS COPCO (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
35	ATRIA CONVERGENCE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	Telecom
36	ATUL LIMITED	Chemical Industry
37	AU SMALL FINANCE BANK LIMITED	Banking and financial Services

S. No	Company Name	Sector
38	AUROBINDO PHARMA LTD	Pharmaceutical
39	AVANTI FEEDS LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
		Manufacturing & Industrial
40	AVENUE SUPERMARTS LIMITED	Retail & Consumer Durables
41	AXIS BANK LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
42	BAGMANE DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
43	BAJAJ ALLIANZ GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Aviation & Defence
		Banking and financial Services
44	BAJAJ ALLIANZ LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
45	BAJAJ AUTO LIMITED.	Automotive
46	BAJAJ FINANCE LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
		Sports
47	BAJAJ HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
48	BALKRISHNA INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Automotive
49	BALRAMPUR CHINI MILLS LTD	Manufacturing & Industrial
50	BANDHAN BANK LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
51	BATA INDIA LTD	Retail & Consumer Durables
52	BAYER CROPSOURCE LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
53	BENNETT COLEMAN AND COMPANY LIMITED	Media, Entertainment & Education
54	BERGER PAINTS INDIA LIMITED	Cement & Building Materials
		Manufacturing & Industrial
55	BHARAT DYNAMICS LIMITED	Aviation & Defence
56	BHARAT ELECTRONICS LIMITED	Aviation & Defence
57	BHARAT FORGE LTD	Manufacturing & Industrial
58	BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
		Travel & Hospitality
59	BHARTI TELEMEDIA LIMITED	Telecom
60	BHILOSA INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Textile Manufacturing
61	BRAHMAPUTRA CRACKER AND	Chemical Industry

S. No	Company Name	Sector
	POLYMER LIMITED	
62	BRAKES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Automotive
63	BRIGADE ENTERPRISES LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
64	BRITANNIA INDUSTRIES LTD	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
65	CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED	Metals & Mining
66	CESC LTD	Oil, Gas & Energy
67	CGI INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED	IT and Software Development
68	CHAMBAL FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS LIMITED	Agriculture and allied Chemical Industry
69	CHOLAMANDALAM INVESTMENT AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
70	CIPLA LIMITED	Healthcare Pharmaceutical
71	CITY UNION BANK LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
72	COAL INDIA LTD GOVT OF INDIA UNDERTAKING	Metals & Mining
73	COCHIN SHIPYARD LIMITED	Leather and products Manufacturing & Industrial
74	COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	IT and Software Development
75	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE (INDIA) LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods) Manufacturing & Industrial
76	CONTAINER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
77	COROMANDEL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Agriculture and allied Retail & Consumer Durables
78	CULVER MAX ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED	IT and Software Development

S. No	Company Name	Sector
		Media, Entertainment & Education
79	CUMMINS INDIA LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
80	CUMMINS TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
81	CYBAGE SOFTWARE PRIVATE LIMITED	IT and Software Development
82	CYIENT LIMITED	Telecom
83	D B POWER LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
84	DABUR INDIA LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
85	DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LIMITED	Cement & Building Materials
		Manufacturing & Industrial
86	DBS BANK INDIA LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
87	DCB BANK LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
88	DCM SHRIRAM LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
		Chemical Industry
		FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
		Manufacturing & Industrial
89	DECCAN FINE CHEMICALS (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	Chemical Industry
90	DEEPAK NITRITE LIMITED	Chemical Industry
		Manufacturing & Industrial
91	DEUTSCHE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
92	DHARAMPAL SATYAPAL LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
93	DILIP BUILDCON LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
94	DIVI S LABORATORIES LIMITED	Pharmaceutical
95	DLF LIMITED	Sports
		Travel & Hospitality
96	DR. LAL PATHLABS LIMITED	Healthcare
97	DR.REDDY S LABORATORIES LTD	Pharmaceutical
98	DXC TECHNOLOGY INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	IT and Software Development
99	EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD	Metals & Mining
100	ECGC LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
101	EICHER MOTORS LIMITED	Automotive

S. No	Company Name	Sector
102	EIT SERVICES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	IT and Software Development
103	EMAMI LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
		Infrastructure & Construction
		Manufacturing & Industrial
104	EMCURE PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	Pharmaceutical
105	ENDURANCE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	Automotive
		Manufacturing & Industrial
106	ENGINEERS INDIA LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
107	EQUITAS SMALL FINANCE BANK LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
108	ERICSSON INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Telecom
109	ESCORTS KUBOTA LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
		Automotive
		Banking and financial Services
110	EVEREST FOOD PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
111	EXIDE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
112	FINOLEX CABLES LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
113	FINOLEX INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
114	FIVE-STAR BUSINESS FINANCE LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
115	GAIL (INDIA) LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
116	GENPACT INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
		Healthcare
		IT and Software Development
117	GHARDA CHEMICALS LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
118	GHCL LIMITED	Chemical Industry
		Manufacturing & Industrial
119	GLAND PHARMA LTD	Pharmaceutical
120	GLENMARK LIFE SCIENCES LIMITED	Pharmaceutical
121	GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS	Pharmaceutical

S. No	Company Name	Sector
	LIMITED	
122	GMR HYDERABAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED	Aviation & Defence
123	GODAWARI POWER AND ISPAT LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
124	GODREJ CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED	Diversified Conglomerates
		FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
		Housing
		Infrastructure & Construction
		Travel & Hospitality
125	GRASIM INDUSTRIES LTD	Chemical Industry
		Manufacturing & Industrial
		Textile Manufacturing
126	GUJARAT ALKALIES AND CHEMICALS LIMITED	Chemical Industry
127	GUJARAT GAS LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
128	GUJARAT NARMADA VALLEY FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
129	GUJARAT STATE FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS LIMITED	Chemical Industry
130	GUJARAT STATE PETRONET LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
131	HALDIRAM SNACKS PRIVATE LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
132	HAVELLS INDIA LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
		Travel & Hospitality
133	HCL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	IT and Software Development
134	HDB FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
135	HDFC ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
136	HDFC BANK LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
137	HDFC ERGO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services

S. No	Company Name	Sector
138	HDFC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
139	HEIDELBERGCEMENT INDIA LIMITED.	Cement & Building Materials
140	HERO MOTOCORP LIMITED	Agriculture and allied Automotive
141	HINDALCO INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Cement & Building Materials Manufacturing & Industrial Metals & Mining
142	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LIMITED	Aviation & Defence Healthcare
143	HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED	Automotive Banking and financial Services Oil, Gas & Energy
144	HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
145	HONDA MOTORCYCLE AND SCOOTER INDIA PVT LTD	Automotive
146	HONEYWELL TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LAB PRIVATE LIMITED	Diversified Conglomerates
147	HP INDIA SALES PRIVATE LIMITED	IT and Software Development
148	HYUNDAI MOTOR INDIA LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
149	IBM INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Consulting Services IT and Software Development
150	ICICI BANK LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
151	ICICI LOMBARD GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
152	ICICI PRUDENTIAL ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
153	ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
154	ICICI SECURITIES LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
155	IDFC FIRST BANK LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
156	IIFL FINANCE LIMITED	Banking and financial Services

S. No	Company Name	Sector
157	IIFL HOME FINANCE LIMITED	Housing
158	IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
159	INDIAN ENERGY EXCHANGE LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
160	INDIAN METALS AND FERRO ALLOYS LTD.	Metals & Mining
161	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
162	INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING AND TOURISM CORPORATION LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
		Infrastructure & Construction
		IT and Software Development
		Travel & Hospitality
163	INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
164	INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
165	INDRAPRASTHA GAS LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
166	INDUS TOWERS LIMITED	Telecom
167	INDUSIND BANK LTD.	Banking and financial Services
168	INFO EDGE (INDIA) LIMITED	Consulting Services
		IT and Software Development
		Retail & Consumer Durables
169	INFOSYS LIMITED	IT and Software Development
170	INGRAM MICRO INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	IT and Software Development
171	INTAS PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	Pharmaceutical
172	INTERNATIONAL TRACTORS LIMITED	Automotive
173	IPCA LABORATORIES LIMITED	Chemical Industry
		Pharmaceutical
174	IRCON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
175	IREL (INDIA) LIMITED	Metals & Mining

S. No	Company Name	Sector
176	ITC LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
		Diversified Conglomerates
		FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
		Infrastructure & Construction
		Manufacturing & Industrial
		Travel & Hospitality
177	J. K. CEMENT LIMITED.	Cement & Building Materials
		Manufacturing & Industrial
178	JAQUAR AND COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED	Cement & Building Materials
		Manufacturing & Industrial
179	JCB INDIA LIMITED	Automotive
		Manufacturing & Industrial
180	JINDAL ALUMINIUM LIMITED.	Healthcare
		Manufacturing & Industrial
		Travel & Hospitality
181	JINDAL SAW LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
182	JINDAL STEEL & POWER LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
		Metals & Mining
183	JK PAPER LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
		Automotive
		Manufacturing & Industrial
184	JSW ENERGY LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
185	JSW STEEL LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
186	JUBILANT FOODWORKS LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
		Banking and financial Services
		Chemical Industry
		Healthcare
		IT and Software Development
		Oil, Gas & Energy
		Pharmaceutical
		Travel & Hospitality
187	K.P.R. MILL LIMITED	Textile Manufacturing
188	KAJARIA CERAMICS LIMITED	Cement & Building Materials
		Manufacturing & Industrial

S. No	Company Name	Sector
189	KANSAI NEROLAC PAINTS LIMITED	Chemical Industry
		Manufacturing & Industrial
190	KEC INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
191	KITEX CHILDRENSWEAR LIMITED	Textile Manufacturing
192	KNR CONSTRUCTIONS LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
193	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
194	KOTAK MAHINDRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
195	KOTAK MAHINDRA PRIME LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
196	KOTAK SECURITIES LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
197	LARSEN AND TOUBRO LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
		Infrastructure & Construction
		IT and Software Development
		Manufacturing & Industrial
		Oil, Gas & Energy
198	LAURUS LABS LIMITED	Pharmaceutical
199	LEMON TREE HOTELS LIMITED	Travel & Hospitality
200	LUPIN LIMITED	Pharmaceutical
201	M.P. AGROTONICS LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
		Consulting Services
		FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
202	MACLEODS PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	Pharmaceutical
203	MACROTECH DEVELOPERS LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
204	MAHANADI COALFIELDS LIMITED	Metals & Mining
205	MAHANAGAR GAS LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
206	MAHARASHTRA EASTERN GRID POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
207	MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED	Banking and financial Services

S. No	Company Name	Sector
208	MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
		Automotive
		Manufacturing & Industrial
209	MALABAR GOLD LIMITED	Gems & Jewellery
210	MANAPPURAM FINANCE LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
211	MANGALORE REFINERY AND PETROCHEMICALS LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
212	MARICO LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
213	MARRIOTT HOTELS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (TRF.)	Travel & Hospitality
214	MARUTI SUZUKI INDIA LIMITED	Automotive
215	MAX LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
216	MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
217	MEGHA ENGINEERING & INFRASTRUCTURES LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
		Oil, Gas & Energy
218	MICRO LABS LIMITED	Pharmaceutical
219	MODERN ROAD MAKERS P LTD	Infrastructure & Construction
220	MOIL LIMITED	Metals & Mining
221	MOTILAL OSWAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
222	MPHASIS LIMITED	IT and Software Development
223	MRF LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
224	MSPL LIMITED	Metals & Mining
225	MUSIGMA BUSINESS SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED	IT and Software Development
226	MUTHOOT FINANCE LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
227	NARAYANA HRUDAYALAYA LIMITED	Healthcare
228	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM CO LTD	Infrastructure & Construction
		Metals & Mining
229	NATIONAL PAYMENTS CORPORATION OF INDIA	Banking and financial Services

S. No	Company Name	Sector
230	NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OF INDIA LTD.	IT and Software Development
231	NAYARA ENERGY LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
232	NCC LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
		IT and Software Development
233	NHDC LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
234	NHPC LIMITED	IT and Software Development
		Media, Entertainment & Education
		Oil, Gas & Energy
235	NIPPON LIFE INDIA ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
236	NIRMA LIMITED	Chemical Industry
237	NLC INDIA LIMITED	Metals & Mining
		Oil, Gas & Energy
238	NMDC LIMITED	Metals & Mining
		Pharmaceutical
239	NORTHERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	Metals & Mining
240	NTPC LIMITED	Media, Entertainment & Education
		Metals & Mining
		Oil, Gas & Energy
241	NTPC-SAIL POWER COMPANY LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
242	NUCLEAR POWER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
243	NUMALIGARH REFINERY LTD	Oil, Gas & Energy
244	OBEROI REALTY LIMITED	Housing
		Retail & Consumer Durables
245	ODISHA MINING CORPORATION LIMITED	Metals & Mining
246	OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
247	OIL INDIA LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
248	ORISSA METALIKS PRIVATE LIMITED	Metals & Mining
249	PAGE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Textile Manufacturing

S. No	Company Name	Sector
		Travel & Hospitality
250	PERNOD RICARD INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
251	PERSISTENT SYSTEMS LIMITED	IT and Software Development
252	PETRONET LNG LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
253	PFIZER LIMITED	Pharmaceutical
254	PI INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Chemical Industry
255	PIDILITE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
256	PIRAMAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
257	PIRAMAL PHARMA LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
		Pharmaceutical
258	PNB HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
		Housing
259	PNC INFRATECH LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
260	POLYPLEX CORPORATION LIMITED	Chemical Industry
		Manufacturing & Industrial
261	POWER FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED	Consulting Services
		Infrastructure & Construction
		Oil, Gas & Energy
262	POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	Metals & Mining
		Oil, Gas & Energy
263	PRESTIGE ESTATES PROJECTS LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
264	PROCTER & GAMBLE HOME PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
		Healthcare
265	RASHMI CEMENT LIMITED	Metals & Mining
266	RASHMI METALIKS LIMITED	Metals & Mining
267	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
268	RBL BANK LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
269	REC LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
270	REDINGTON LIMITED	IT and Software Development
271	RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial

S. No	Company Name	Sector
		Oil, Gas & Energy
		Retail & Consumer Durables
		Telecom
272	MITES LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
273	RIYA TRAVEL AND TOURS (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED	Travel & Hospitality
274	RUNGTA MINES LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
275	RUNGTA SONS PVT LTD	Metals & Mining
276	SAINT-GOBAIN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
277	SARDA ENERGY & MINERALS LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
278	SAVEX TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED	IT and Software Development
279	SBI CARDS AND PAYMENT SERVICES LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
280	SBI FUNDS MANAGEMENT LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
281	SBI GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
282	SBI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
283	SHIV-NARESH SPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Retail & Consumer Durables
		Textile Manufacturing
284	SHREE CEMENT LIMITED	Cement & Building Materials
285	SHRIRAM FINANCE LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
286	SHRIRAM GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
287	SHYAM SEL AND POWER LIMITED	Metals & Mining
288	SIEMENS LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
289	SIGNIFY INNOVATIONS INDIA LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
		Retail & Consumer Durables
290	SJVN LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
291	SKF INDIA LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial

S. No	Company Name	Sector
292	SKODA AUTO VOLKSWAGEN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Automotive
293	SMFG INDIA CREDIT COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
294	SOBHA LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
295	SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	IT and Software Development
		Manufacturing & Industrial
		Metals & Mining
296	SRF LIMITED	Chemical Industry
297	STAR CEMENT LIMITED	Cement & Building Materials
298	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
		Media, Entertainment & Education
		Metals & Mining
299	STERLITE POWER TRANSMISSION LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
300	STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	Telecom
301	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL INDIA LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
		Chemical Industry
302	SUN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Healthcare
		Manufacturing & Industrial
		Pharmaceutical
303	SUN TV NETWORK LIMITED	Media, Entertainment & Education
304	SUNDARAM FINANCE LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
305	SUNDRAM FASTENERS LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
306	SUPER CASSETTES INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Media, Entertainment & Education
307	TAFE MOTORS AND TRACTORS LIMITED	Automotive
308	TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
309	TATA AIG GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services

S. No	Company Name	Sector
310	TATA CAPITAL HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED	Housing
311	Tata Capital Limited	Banking and financial Services
312	TATA CHEMICALS LIMITED	Chemical Industry
		Manufacturing & Industrial
313	TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED	Infrastructure & Construction
		IT and Software Development
314	TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
315	TATA MOTORS LIMITED	Automotive
316	TATA STEEL LIMITED	Healthcare
		Housing
		Infrastructure & Construction
		Manufacturing & Industrial
		Metals & Mining
		Sports
317	TECH MAHINDRA LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
		IT and Software Development
		Telecom
318	THDC INDIA LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
319	THE FEDERAL BANK LTD	Banking and financial Services
320	THE KARNATAKA BANK LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
321	THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
322	THE RAMCO CEMENTS LIMITED	Cement & Building Materials
323	THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
		Healthcare
		Infrastructure & Construction
		IT and Software Development
		Manufacturing & Industrial
		Metals & Mining
		Pharmaceutical
324	TITAN COMPANY LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
		Gems & Jewellery
		Manufacturing & Industrial

S. No	Company Name	Sector
		Retail & Consumer Durables
325	TORRENT PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	Pharmaceutical
326	TORRENT POWER LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
327	TOYOTA KIRLOSKAR MOTOR PRIVATE LIMITED	Automotive
328	TRANSMISSION CORPORATION OF TELANGANA LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
329	TRANSUNION CIBIL LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
		Consulting Services
330	TRIDENT LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
		Textile Manufacturing
331	TRIVENI ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Agriculture and allied
332	TUBE INVESTMENTS OF INDIA LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
333	TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED	Automotive
334	ULTRATECH CEMENT LIMITED	Cement & Building Materials
		Manufacturing & Industrial
335	UNITED BREWERIES LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
336	UNITED SPIRITS LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
337	UPL LIMITED	Chemical Industry
		Manufacturing & Industrial
338	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED	Metals & Mining
339	UTKAL ALUMINA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.	Metals & Mining
340	VEDANTA LIMITED	Chemical Industry
		Manufacturing & Industrial
		Metals & Mining
		Oil, Gas & Energy
341	VOLTAS LIMITED	Retail & Consumer Durables
342	WELSPUN LIVING LIMITED	Retail & Consumer Durables
		Textile Manufacturing
343	WESTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
344	WHIRLPOOL OF INDIA LIMITED	Manufacturing & Industrial
345	WINSOL SOLAR FIELDS	Oil, Gas & Energy

S. No	Company Name	Sector
	(POLEPALLY) PRIVATE LIMITED	
346	WIPRO ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED	FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods)
		Infrastructure & Construction
		Manufacturing & Industrial
347	WIPRO LIMITED	IT and Software Development
348	WONDER CEMENT LIMITED	Cement & Building Materials
349	YARROW INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED	Oil, Gas & Energy
350	YASHODA HEALTHCARE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED	Healthcare
351	ZERODHA BROKING LIMITED	Banking and financial Services
352	ZOHO CORPORATION PRIVATE LIMITED	IT and Softwsare Development
353	ZYDUS LIFESCIENCES LIMITED	Healthcare
		Pharmaceutical

STATEMENT-IV

The details of percentage of female interns, state-wise:

S.N o	Candidate State	% of Female Interns
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	57%
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	36%
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	38%
4	ASSAM	39%
5	BIHAR	20%
6	CHANDIGARH	52%
7	CHHATTISGARH	33%
8	DELHI	37%
9	GOA	25%
10	GUJARAT	28%
11	HARYANA	26%
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	39%
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	36%
14	JHARKHAND	26%
15	KARNATAKA	33%

S.No	Candidate State	% of Female Interns
16	KERALA	25%
17	LADAKH	18%
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0%
19	MADHYA PRADESH	31%
20	MAHARASHTRA	42%
21	MANIPUR	16%
22	MEGHALAYA	20%
23	MIZORAM	0%
24	NAGALAND	30%
25	ODISHA	36%
26	PUDUCHERRY	50%
27	PUNJAB	48%
28	RAJASTHAN	20%
29	SIKKIM	50%
30	TAMIL NADU	42%
31	TELANGANA	32%
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	20%
33	TRIPURA	46%
34	UTTAR PRADESH	23%
35	UTTARAKHAND	33%
36	WEST BENGAL	26%
	Grand Total	31%

The details of educational background of interns, state-wise:

S. No	Candidate State	10th	12th	Diploma	Graduation	ITI
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	42.9%	14.3%
2	Andhra Pradesh	2.5%	9.0%	6.7%	80.2%	1.6%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	62.5%	12.5%
4	Assam	8.1%	28.7%	10.3%	35.3%	17.6%
5	Bihar	4.0%	8.8%	8.6%	61.3%	17.3%
6	Chandigarh	0.0%	9.5%	4.8%	85.7%	0.0%
7	Chhattisgarh	2.2%	3.0%	6.5%	52.1%	36.2%

S. No	Candidate State	10th	12th	Diploma	Graduation	ITI
8	Delhi	4.7%	17.5%	3.7%	70.8%	3.3%
9	Goa	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	12.5%
10	Gujarat	2.5%	14.9%	4.0%	68.0%	10.7%
11	Haryana	1.6%	15.9%	4.2%	61.4%	16.8%
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.0%	2.1%	7.2%	45.4%	45.4%
13	Jammu And Kashmir	6.5%	12.9%	10.4%	60.7%	9.5%
14	Jharkhand	5.5%	14.9%	8.3%	64.9%	6.5%
15	Karnataka	2.2%	4.9%	2.0%	90.1%	0.7%
16	Kerala	8.4%	22.3%	10.8%	49.6%	8.9%
17	Ladakh	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	72.7%	9.1%
18	Lakshadweep	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19	Madhya Pradesh	6.1%	8.7%	6.6%	57.4%	21.3%
20	Maharashtra	1.5%	14.5%	5.1%	75.9%	2.9%
21	Manipur	0.0%	22.6%	9.7%	67.7%	0.0%
22	Meghalaya	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	70.0%	0.0%
23	Mizoram	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
24	Nagaland	40.0%	10.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
25	Odisha	3.7%	7.6%	9.4%	71.8%	7.5%
26	Puducherry	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	92.9%	0.0%
27	Punjab	4.5%	10.2%	2.5%	75.2%	7.6%
28	Rajasthan	3.7%	15.1%	4.2%	58.8%	18.2%
29	Sikkim	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
30	Tamil Nadu	1.6%	7.4%	1.4%	89.6%	0.0%
31	Telangana	3.1%	9.6%	7.7%	78.2%	1.4%
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	0.0%	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%
33	Tripura	2.8%	38.7%	4.2%	50.0%	4.2%
34	Uttar Pradesh	5.1%	14.0%	10.3%	58.5%	12.1%
35	Uttarakhand	3.4%	19.3%	10.9%	61.3%	5.0%
36	West Bengal	3.8%	20.1%	6.0%	65.9%	4.2%
	India	4.4%	14.2%	7.3%	62.8%	11.2%

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITHOUT REGULAR DIRECTORS**2413. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:**

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

- (a) whether a large number of Higher Educational Institutions in the country such as Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) are functioning without regular Directors;
- (b) if so, the number of IITs functioning without regular directors along with the reasons for not appointing regular directors in such institutes;
- (c) the number of Central Universities functioning without regular Vice Chancellors in the Country;
- (d) the reasons for not appointing regular Vice Chancellors in such Central Universities;
- (e) the details of Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) functioning without regular Directors in the country; and
- (f) the reasons for not appointing regular Directors in such IIMs of the country?

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

(a) to (f): Centrally funded Higher Educational Institutions such as Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) and Central Universities (CUs) are autonomous institutions established by an Act of Parliament and governed by respective Acts/Statutes/Rules framed thereunder from time to time. The occurring and filling of vacancies to the post of Director

and Vice-Chancellor is an ongoing process, which is periodically undertaken as per the defined term of the post or mid-term when the vacancy arises. The post of Director/ Vice-Chancellor is a statutory post and the appointment and term of office thereto is governed by the provisions given in the respective Acts/Statutes/Rules. The relevant Acts, Statutes contain the provision for performance of the duties of Director/VC in the event of vacancy to the post. The process of appointment of Director/VC is initiated well in advance before the completion of the term of the incumbent as per the provisions given in respective Acts/Statutes/Rules.

BENEFITS OF GST AUTOMATION IN TAX EVASION

2414. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the benefits of GST automation, faceless income-tax assessment and e-invoicing in increasing transparency and reducing tax evasion across all sectors, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether these reforms have contributed to fiscal stability through improved revenue generation and supported large-scale infrastructure, welfare and capital-expenditure programmes, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes further measures, such as AI-based taxpayer risk profiling, blockchain-enabled invoice verification and widespread adoption of digital payments, to strengthen tax compliance, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether these reforms have been helpful in improving India's sovereign credit

outlook, investor confidence and macroeconomic fundamentals, if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) whether the Government intends to further simplify the tax process for MSMEs and Startups to ease compliance and promote broader formalization of the economy, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) portal and the e-invoicing system (Invoice Furnishing Facility – IFF under the GST Common Portal) have significantly enhanced transparency in tax administration. The real-time capture of invoice data reduces information mismatches between suppliers and recipients, thereby minimizing the scope for tax evasion. An automated matching of the supplier's tax liability with the recipient's input tax credit (ITC) has streamlined compliance processes. The phased implementation of e-invoicing has eliminated manual invoice preparation, reduced errors, and facilitated seamless data integration with GST return filing. Overall, automation has reduced the compliance burden on taxpayers through pre-filled returns, simplified ITC reconciliation, and real-time validation

(b) to (d): The Government's tax administration reforms—including GST automation, faceless income-tax assessments, and e-invoicing—have significantly reinforced India's macroeconomic fundamentals. These measures have enhanced revenue buoyancy, improved predictability of collections, and widened the tax base, thereby supporting medium-term fiscal discipline. They

have also strengthened fiscal transparency and enabled more reliable adherence to budgeted targets, contributing to improved investor confidence and a more favourable sovereign credit outlook, resulting in sovereign rating upgrades for India from three rating agencies in the recent past. The government's sustained commitment to fiscal consolidation has been a significant factor in these rating upgrades. Sovereign rating agencies and multilateral institutions have consistently highlighted the importance of robust tax compliance, digitalized systems, and policy certainty in sustaining stable public finances and long-term economic growth. Improved mobilisation of revenue has helped in increasing the budgetary allocations for Capex from 2.5% of GDP and 15.6% of central government Expenditure in 2021-22 to 3.1% of GDP and 22.1% of central government expenditure in 2025-26.

AI is being utilized for risk verification in GST registration and processing of automated refunds to identify high-risk registrations and suspicious refund claims. E-invoice data analysis is being used to detect return mismatches between supplier outward supplies and recipient inward supplies. Data analytics is being employed to identify fraudulent practices including circular trading, fraudulent Input Tax Credit (ITC) and refund claims, thereby strengthening tax compliance and reducing tax evasion.

(e): Government of India has taken following steps to further simplify the tax process for MSMEs and Startups to ease compliance and promote broader formalization of the economy:

- i. The threshold limit of annual turnover for registration under GST for entities

engaged in supply of goods has been increased to Rs. 40 lakhs (other than some special category States) effective from April 1, 2019, which was initially Rs. 20 lakhs. This ensures that no GST compliance is required by such small units below the above threshold turnover and no GST is required to be paid by such units upto the said threshold turnover.

- ii. The threshold limit of annual turnover for supply of goods under composition scheme has been increased to Rs. 1.5 crore (other than some special category States) effective from 1st April 2019, which was initially Rs. 75 lakhs. Such taxpayers under composition scheme are required to file a return on annual basis, thus reducing their compliance burden substantially.
- iii. A scheme of quarterly return filing and monthly payment (QRMP) has been introduced where small taxpayers with turnover up to Rs. 5 crores have an option to file returns on quarterly basis, instead of monthly return.
- iv. Functionality for filing of NIL GST monthly return through SMS has been created for benefit of taxpayers.
- v. To facilitate small taxpayers in making supply of goods through e-commerce operators (ECOs), the requirement of mandatory registration for intra-state supply of goods through ECOs has been waived off with effect from 01.10.2023 subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.
- vi. Section 128A has been inserted in Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, leading to waiver of interest and penalties for demand notices issued under Section 73 of the CGST Act for the fiscal years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, in cases where the taxpayer pays the full amount of tax demanded

in the notice upto 31.03.2025.

- vii. Amendment has been made in Section 107 and Section 112 of Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, for reducing the amount of pre-deposit required to be paid for filing of appeals under GST.
- viii. In order to simplify the registration process, an optional simplified GST registration scheme has been introduced wherein registration shall be granted on an automated basis within three working days from the date of submission of application in case of low risk applicants and applicants who based on their own assessment, determine that their output tax liability on supplies to registered persons will not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh per month.

KALA SANSKRITI VIKAS YOJANA IN ASSAM

2415. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries covered under the Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana (KSVY) during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise, especially in Assam;
- (b) the details of number of NGOs, cultural organisations and individual artists assisted under the scheme, especially in Assam;
- (c) the details of total funds allocated and disbursed under KSVY during the said period, especially for Assam and other North-Eastern States; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure transparency,

timely release of funds and improved outreach of the scheme, particularly among rural and grassroots cultural practitioners in Assam?

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

(a) and (b): Ministry of Culture implements Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana (KSVY), under which financial assistance is provided to eligible cultural organizations and individual artists engaged in performing arts across the country, including the State of Assam. The State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries (NGOs, cultural organisations and individual artists), along with the amount disbursed/authorized under various components / sub-components of KSVY during the last five years and the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana (KSVY) is a Central Sector Scheme and there is no provision for State-wise allocation of funds. However, the details of the total funds allocated and disbursed under KSVY during the last five financial years and the current year are as under:

Financial Year	Funds allocated (Rs. In Cr.)	Amount disbursed (Rs. In Cr.)
2020-21	139.77	122.40
2021-22	177.30	156.46
2022-23	214.32	213.76
2023-24	218.65	218.36
2024-25	207.24	201.67
2025-26	198.50	168.91 (as on 10.12.2025)

(d): The Ministry of Culture has been making continuous efforts to expand the outreach of its schemes to support a larger number of cultural organizations and individual artists across the country, including rural and grassroots cultural practitioners in Assam. For this purpose, scheme guidelines and application forms are uploaded on the Ministry's official website and wide publicity is given to the advertisements through newspapers, official website and the social media platforms of the Ministry and the concerned nodal agencies.

STATEMENT

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PROMOTION OF GURU-SHISHYA PARAMPARA (REPERTORY GRANT)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-24*		2024-25*		2025-2026* (as on 10.12.2025)	
		Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal
1	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.22
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	4.18	2	5.52	6	16.42	16	40.38	12	35.07	8	37.28
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Assam	7	53.4	24	227.1	37	214.5	54	277.54	23	263.25	36	236.52
5	Bihar	33	181.6	30	190.8	64	363.8	158	697.37	50	347.56	91	602.41
6	Chandigarh	1	14.16	1	14.16	5	49.2	10	69.96	7	91.65	4	18.10
7	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	33.52	2	13.12	1	3.1
8	Delhi	54	439.6	63	535.1	98	793.3	161	1065.1	87	823.77	76	597.52
9	Gujarat	8	44.96	5	29.16	4	27.84	13	71.42	11	48.28	7	33.02
10	Haryana	4	21.94	4	30.84	24	93.06	23	124.2	15	138.16	13	63.36
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	9.84	4	48.06	4	51.12	5	55.28	6	90.95	3	32.0
12	Jammu & Kashmir	9	59.58	7	51.48	15	120.8	37	118.2	27	215.66	23	131.26

13	Jharkhand	1	2.64	2	21.54	13	69.18	18	100.64	13	47.65	11	90.0
14	Karnataka	47	291.9	60	470.0	113	807.4	201	1009.9	96	738.67	138	990.13
15	Kerala	9	90.6	9	81.12	37	264.4	38	318.06	19	169.71	19	158.26
16	Madhya Pradesh	42	294.1	34	236.5	73	525.4	106	687.19	69	654.78	85	653.23
17	Maharashtra	23	156.0	33	237.3	41	307.6	97	639.72	59	333.05	66	525.76
18	Manipur	62	420.5	96	669.7	147	900.7	173	973.68	119	816.68	166	115.04
19	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	4	26.64	2	10.9	2	10.88	2	9.6
20	Nagaland	-	-	1	5.52	2	8.88	1	6.96	4	12.93	4	13.9
21	Odisha	22	107.0	27	152.1	55	289.2	115	515.29	67	343.87	92	501.0
22	Pondicherry	2	12.72	-	-	5	50.04	3	32.52	5	65.76	3	47.14
23	Punjab	3	24.48	5	37.44	6	43.56	10	66.68	8	56.06	6	44.8
24	Rajasthan	2	16.32	9	57.12	17	95.2	32	123.52	16	140.66	16	126.66
25	Sikkim					1	2.64	3	7.02	-	-	-	-
26	Tamil Nadu	10	49.54	4	17.28	19	108.6	22	143.02	14	90.15	8	66.58
27	Telangana	7	75	9	82.56	17	153.0	19	109.52	17	131.72	19	177.36
28	Tripura	1	6.36	1	7.68	1	6.24	14	57.12	3	14.46	4	36.06
29	Uttarakhand	6	20.86	5	23.04	16	80.86	17	65.96	12	76.03	11	79.46
30	Uttar Pradesh	33	161.5	26	195.3	57	293.9	107	438.32	70	502.02	61	404.07
31	West Bengal	139	916.3	112	821.7	333	2060.8	418	2288.4	208	1432.2	267	2004.7
	Total	529	3480.1	573	4248.5	1214	7824.7	1882	10147.6	1041	7704.7	1241	8834.1

* In pursuant of the instructions issued by Department of Expenditure regarding Revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes and implementation of Central Nodal Agency (CNA) Module, the financial assistance under this scheme was released through Central Nodal Agency Module of payment to the selected grantee organizations.

Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence including RK Mission

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-24*		2024-25*		2025-2026* (as on 10.12.2025)	
		Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	22.50	1	7.50	0	0.00	0	0

2	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	22.50	2	22.50	1	5.00
3	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	15.00	1	22.50	1	5.00
4	Delhi	3	141.25	1	5.99	7	241.25	11	276.25	8	103.75	3	19.77
5	Haryana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	26.25	0	0
6	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15.00	0	0
7	Karnataka	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	22.50	0	0.00	1	4.73	1	22.50
8	Kerala	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	18.75	2	32.50	0	0
9	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	15.00	1	18.75	0	0
10	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
11	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11.25	0	0
12	Odisha	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.75	2	37.50	1	15.00
13	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
14	Rajasthan	1	21.25	1	5.00	1	37.50	1	26.25	2	27.50	0	0
15	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15.00	0	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	1	45.00	1	12.50	2	93.75	1	22.50	1	7.50	0	0
17	West Bengal (NP)	0	0.00	2	6.75	0	0.00	2	37.50	3	31.25	0	0
18	RK Mission, West Bengal	1	722.96	1	728.00	1	738.56	1	766.50	1	807.00	1	403.5
	Total	6	930.46	6	758.24	15	1160.4	22	1216.5	28	1182.98	8	470.77

* In pursuant of the instructions issued by Department of Expenditure regarding Revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes and implementation of Central Nodal Agency (CNA) Module, the financial assistance under this scheme was released through Central Nodal Agency Module of payment to the selected grantee organizations.

Cultural Function & Production Grant

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-24*		2024-25*		2025-2026* (as on 10.12.2025)	
		Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal
1	Andra	34	23.06	54	66.67	65	62.85	83	80.7	49	75.79	9	17.50

	Pradesh												
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.375	1	2.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	35	30.12	25	34.66	48	96.21	68	114.1	27	36.59	25	57.64
4	Bihar	51	42.94	67	95.26	123	203.2	126	161	73	122.2	77	165.4
5	Chandigarh	7	11.75	4	8.25	1	0.5	3	21.69	1	10	0	0
6	Chhattisgarh	6	8.75	6	13.03	3	5.5	4	7.5	3	6.42	5	12.43
7	Delhi	144	263.2	119	163.4	167	408.06	204	370.0	106	262.97	56	151.85
8	Goa	1	0.75	2	3.75	1	0.625	1	1.5	2	2.12	2	6
9	Gujarat	13	18.43	11	19.12	17	23.4	16	12.34	3	3.59	9	17.50
10	Haryana	28	43.26	24	42.43	28	62.59	36	74.72	29	89.98	6	27.45
11	Himachal Pradesh	7	4.2	14	21.91	8	11	15	25.75	11	12.92	9	18
12	Jammu And Kashmir	32	28.31	41	43.63	52	50.33	49	33.76	30	36.37	26	39.56
13	Jharkhand	1	0.5	6	11.37	11	14.26	7	8	10	12.75	6	9.12
14	Karnataka	194	205.7	203	284.6	218	349.4	221	208.2	235	494.1	73	176.7
15	Kerala	23	37.03	28	57.52	30	48.38	30	40.27	21	65.13	18	67.99
16	Madhya Pradesh	77	79.78	94	200.12	141	264.9	161	155.17	100	202.89	112	292.29
17	Maharashtra	34	56.27	27	63.63	56	104.1	34	29.64	44	97.31	19	48.41
18	Manipur	112	112.6	93	115.04	162	196.1	237	249.25	140	164.8	121	212.69
19	Mizoram	2	3	2	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	3	1.04	2	2.25	5	4.62	4	1.35	2	1	0	0
21	Odisha	131	173.8	149	182.9	180	296.8	168	269.71	179	482.88	67	148.55
22	Pondicherry	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7.25
23	Punjab	5	8.6	13	22.21	12	23.27	11	22.65	9	22	6	21.62
24	Rajasthan	38	28.31	33	63.81	48	81.16	57	46.28	40	61.55	33	93.50
25	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.75	3	7	1	3.75
26	Tamil Nadu	27	46.15	21	34.84	15	18.87	11	10.73	16	35.35	5	23.40
27	Telangana	16	19.77	9	13.87	16	16.87	16	9.61	25	51.13	6	18.58
28	Tripura	4	6.5	5	5.75	16	16.15	23	24.94	10	7.87	7	14.25
29	Uttarakhand	14	14.36	16	14.78	24	28.11	31	21.91	22	30	14	21.75
30	Uttar Pradesh	202	167.1	235	274.55	278	343.3	268	244.07	218	395.66	160	341.44
31	West Bengal	229	216.0	310	364.1	410	544.4	357	206.86	302	435.61	193	407.44
	Total	1471	1651.9	1615	2330.35	2135	3275.21	2242	2455.51	1710	3225.98	1068	2422.14

* In pursuant of the instructions issued by Department of Expenditure regarding Revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes and implementation of Central Nodal Agency (CNA) Module, the financial assistance under this scheme was released through Central Nodal Agency Module of payment to the selected grantee organizations.

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

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-24*		2024-25*		2025-2026* (as on 10.12.2025)	
		Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal
1	Arunachal Pradesh	26	98.25	32	103.50	41	117.95	32	77.00	7	20.01	11	21.00
2	Sikkim	6	26.50	6	16.50	4	10.00	3	11.00	0	0	1	4.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	26	69.00	37	90.25	42	98.52	40	97.50	2	5.99	7	11.75
4	Jammu and Kashmir	14	21.50	43	73.25	69	117.02	24	37.52	0	0	10	11.70
5	UT of Ladakh	7	24.50	6	18.00	11	34.00	2	5.50	0	0	-	-
6	Uttarakhand	49	96.25	79	171.97	58	91.24	48	64.0	2	3.50	18	19.50
7	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.75	-	-
8	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7.11
	Total	128	336.0	203	473.47	225	468.73	149	292.52	12	31.25	55	75.06

* In pursuant of the instructions issued by Department of Expenditure regarding Revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes and implementation of Central Nodal Agency (CNA) Module, the financial assistance under this scheme was released through Central Nodal Agency Module of payment to the selected grantee organizations.

Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture & Art

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-24*		2024-25*		2025-2026* (as on 10.12.2025)	
		Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal
1	Arunachal	31	271.82	46	394.06	57	518.19	50	392.31	60	416.33	10	73.24

	Pradesh												
2	Andhra Pradesh	3	10.5	7	5.45	2	8	10	9.18	4	9.00	1	1.50
3	Assam	6	20.53	7	22.49	9	30	15	72.00	6	24.36	9	37.93
4	Bihar	1	3	2	7.5	2	8.5	2	8.50	2	10.48	-	-
5	Chandigarh (UT)	4	23.5	10	69.5	7	49.5	4	40.00	15	120.16	2	16.46
6	NCT of Delhi	3	30	4	31.76	6	44.47	2	9.45	7	44.27	1	10.50
7	Himachal Pradesh	63	335.65	81	375.52	78	550.97	31	167.63	49	317.38	77	290.89
8	UT of J& K	1	7.5	1	7.5	6	23.5	4	20.00	5	33.50	2	21.00
9	UT of Ladakh	57	271.57	89	523.06	45	319.62	44	246.42	6	26.94	110	336.75
10	Karnataka	27	204.02	38	212.59	33	272.8	11	62.78	49	333.82	14	85.00
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	13.5	0	0	0	0	-	-
12	Mizoram	1	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	5	29	4	30.00	1	5.00	-	-
14	Maharashtra	4	20	3	15	11	38.25	14	41.00	14	57.45	2	9.25
15	Manipur	8	15.95	0	0	2	5.5	3	9.50	1	3.00	-	-
16	Odisha	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	12.00	2	11.00	-	-
17	Punjab	0	0	0	0	2	8.5	2	10.00			-	-
18	Sikkim	1	9.04	2	37.5	0	0	12	89.93	5	39.99	1	10.00
19	Tripura	5	39.5	10	82.91	7	37.5	7	41.5	17	97.20	-	-
20	Tamil Nadu	1	5	1	5	0	0	2	10.00	0	0	-	-
21	Telangana	1	15	0	0	2	22.5	3	30.00	0	0	1	12.50
22	Uttarakhand	18	168.13	34	310.8	26	252.42	5	35.50	38	354.97	7	61.47
23	Uttar Pradesh	12	50.53	19	110.31	27	195.28	11	44.15	34	236.27	9	70.89
24	West Bengal	29	99.25	12	40.22	72	168.00	92	175.51	70	82.75	61	34.26
	Total	276	1607.9	366	2251.1	401	2601	330	1557.36	385	2223.87	307	1071.33

* In pursuant of the instructions issued by Department of Expenditure regarding Revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes and implementation of Central Nodal Agency (CNA) Module, the financial assistance under this scheme was released through Central Nodal Agency Module of payment to the selected grantee organizations.

Building Grants including Studio Theatre Scheme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-24*		2024-25*		2025-2026* (as on 10.12.2025)	
		Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	2	15.4	2	10.3	1	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	1	6	0	0	1	6.00
4	Chhattisgarh	1	7.5	0	0	1	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Delhi	1	6.6	1	10.25	0	0	2	11.2	3	23.25	1	1.25
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	7.5	3	20.82	1	12.79	1	6	2	20	0	0
7	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0
8	Karnataka	2	14	6	49.8	3	26.4	1	25	0	0	0	0
9	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Madhya Pradesh	2	7.26	1	4	1	3	0	0	4	16.86	0	0
11	Maharashtra	1	8.8	2	5.4	0	0	2	8	2	25	0	0
12	Manipur	6	31.1	2	11.93	4	15.98	6	35.23	2	3.88	2	12.50
13	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.5	0	0
14	Nagaland	3	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Odisha	4	12.73	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	21.5	0	0
16	Punjab	0	0	1	1.2	0	0	1	2	1	0.9	0	0
17	Rajasthan	1	10	0	0	1	7.5	0	0	0	0	1	7.5
18	Telangana	1	2.86	0	0	1	4.29	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Uttarakhand	1	5.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	West Bengal	2	22.2	3	15.35	5	34.61	1	15	4	24.2	0	0
	Total	29	193.46	22	133.05	20	119.47	15	108.43	23	150.09	5	27.25

* In pursuant of the instructions issued by Department of Expenditure regarding Revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes and implementation of Central Nodal Agency (CNA) Module, the financial assistance under this scheme was released through Central Nodal Agency Module of payment to the selected grantee organizations.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR ALLIED CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Sl. No.	State/UT	Financial Year 2024-2025	
		No. of Orgs /State Govt.	Amount (Rs in lakhs.)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2	120

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TAGORE CULTURAL COMPLEXES (TCC)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Financial Year									
		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023*		2023-2024*		2024-2025*	
		Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs	Amount disbursed	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal	Nos. of Orgs authorized	Amount authorized for withdrawal
1.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	300
2.	Karnataka	0	0	1	254.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1131.52	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	500	0	0	0	0
5.	Rajasthan	0	0	1	94.5	0	0	1	54.91	0	0
6.	Tamil Nadu	1	596.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	369.57	0	0
Total		1	596.43	2	349.2	1	500.00	4	1556	1	300

* In pursuant of the instructions issued by Department of Expenditure regarding Revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Schemes and implementation of Central Nodal Agency (CNA) Module, the financial assistance under this scheme was released through Central Nodal Agency Module of payment to the selected grantee organizations. During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.369.57 lakh was released to concerned CNA. Out of total released amount of Rs.369.57 lakhs, an amount of Rs.337.11 has been authorized to 01 organization.

Senior / Junior Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Fields of Culture

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-24		2024-25		2025-2026 (as on 10.12.2025)	
		No. of Fellows	Amount disbursed	No. of Fellows	Amount disbursed	No. of Fellows	Amount disbursed	No. of Fellows	Amount disbursed	No. of Fellows	Amount disbursed	No. of Fellows	Amount disbursed
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	9.60	10	13.20	12	17.40	12	11.40	08	14.40	7	6.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2.40	01	2.40	-	-	02	1.20	02	1.20	1	1.20
3	Assam	43	37.20	51	75.60	50	58.80	70	69.60	70	84.00	32	31.20
4	Bihar	29	27.60	23	32.40	31	48.00	47	44.40	35	43.80	29	25.20
5	Chandigarh	2	1.20	-	-	03	3.60	-	-	01	2.40	-	-
6	Chhattisgarh	16	14.40	22	30.00	08	11.40	12	12.00	12	12.60	7	6.00
7	Delhi	121	117.60	113	200.80	116	178.20	101	100.80	77	100.20	80	75.60
8	Goa	4	4.20	06	12.00	01	2.40	-	-	-	-	1	1.20
9	Gujarat	20	18.60	22	37.20	18	27.00	23	21.60	14	19.20	15	13.20
10	Haryana	28	24.00	18	33.60	27	40.20	27	30.00	23	33.00	16	17.40
11	Himachal Pradesh	2	2.40	02	2.40	07	7.20	04	3.00	04	5.40	02	1.80
12	Jammu & Kashmir	6	4.80	07	13.20	14	19.80	13	10.20	13	11.40	9	7.20
13	Jharkhand	24	22.20	23	44.40	15	17.40	24	30.60	15	24.00	9	8.40
14	Karnataka	62	55.20	62	100.80	43	61.20	57	64.80	33	48.60	28	24.00
15	Kerala	57	52.20	43	68.40	62	85.20	60	54.00	54	73.80	33	25.80
16	Madhya Pradesh	67	64.20	67	104.40	62	93.00	82	76.20	59	70.20	52	50.40
17	Maharashtra	82	66.00	75	121.80	84	118.80	85	84.00	52	78.60	54	45.60
18	Manipur	33	31.20	58	102.20	33	37.20	62	60.00	64	70.20	22	18.60
19	Meghalaya	-	-	01	2.40	2	1.20	-	-	01	1.20	1	1.20
20	Nagaland	2	1.20	03	4.80	02	1.80	03	3.00	03	3.60	1	0.60
21	Odisha	91	85.20	108	171.40	89	129.60	90	93.60	83	105.60	60	55.80
22	Pondicherry	4	3.60	04	7.20	04	7.20	02	1.80	02	3.00	1	0.60
23	Punjab	8	5.40	08	12.00	06	7.20	11	10.20	06	9.00	10	9.00
24	Rajasthan	28	27.60	35	63.20	27	39.60	34	33.00	28	33.00	18	18.00
25	Tamil Nadu	15	13.80	22	45.60	19	24.60	15	15.00	15	23.40	12	11.40
26	Telangana	25	21.60	17	27.60	22	27.00	28	28.80	21	24.60	10	10.20
27	Tripura	4	2.40	06	8.40	03	3.60	06	7.80	05	6.60	5	4.20
28	Uttarakhand	15	12.60	10	14.40	13	21.00	13	12.60	10	13.20	4	2.40

29	Uttar Pradesh	114	100.80	103	167.20	120	154.80	158	146.40	116	157.20	79	73.20
30	West Bengal	67	59.40	81	115.00	87	118.20	100	93.00	102	116.40	35	28.80
Total		982	888.60	1001	1634.0	980	1362.6	1141	1119.00	928	1189.8	633	574.2

Scholarship to Young Artists in Different Cultural Fields (SYA)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-24		2024-25		2025-2026 (as on 10.12.2025)	
		No. of Scholars	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Scholars	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Scholars	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Scholars	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Scholars	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Scholars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	0.90	-	-	1	0.30
2	Andhra Pradesh	21	6.30	20	6.00	03	0.90	09	2.70	06	1.80	7	2.10
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8	2.40	08	2.40	01	0.30	05	1.50	03	0.90	3	0.90
4	Assam	59	17.70	56	16.80	28	8.40	89	26.70	58	17.40	49	14.70
5	Bihar	45	13.50	43	12.90	16	4.80	63	18.90	43	12.90	39	11.70
6	Chandigarh	2	0.60	03	0.90	03	0.90	09	2.70	07	2.10	7	2.10
7	Chhattisgarh	35	10.50	35	10.50	10	3.00	50	15.00	38	11.70	35	10.50
8	NCT of Delhi	58	17.40	72	24.00	21	6.30	73	21.90	53	16.20	59	18.00
9	Goa	4	1.20	04	1.20	02	0.60	06	1.80	04	1.20	1	0.30
10	Gujarat	25	7.50	26	7.80	05	1.50	23	6.90	19	5.70	16	4.80
11	Haryana	30	9.00	22	6.60	05	1.50	25	7.50	18	5.40	20	6.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	8	2.40	04	1.20	-	-	04	1.20	03	0.90	4	1.20
13	Jammu & Kashmir	20	6.00	16	4.80	01	0.30	09	2.70	08	2.40	12	3.60
14	Jharkhand	13	3.90	17	5.10	08	2.40	24	7.20	17	5.10	15	4.50
15	Karnataka	105	31.50	80	24.00	30	9.00	97	29.10	63	18.90	56	17.10
16	Kerala	91	27.30	74	22.20	20	6.00	71	21.30	48	14.40	54	16.50
17	Madhya Pradesh	120	36.00	128	38.40	27	8.10	131	39.30	104	31.80	100	30.30
18	Maharashtra	130	39.00	132	39.60	40	12.00	127	38.10	81	24.30	94	28.80
19	Manipur	30	9.00	30	9.00	08	2.40	39	11.70	29	8.70	32	9.60

20	Mizoram	1	0.30	01	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Odisha	72	21.60	75	22.50	25	7.50	97	29.10	71	21.60	91	27.90
22	Pondicherry	2	0.60	02	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Punjab	16	4.80	14	4.20	04	1.20	11	3.30	05	1.50	3	0.90
24	Rajasthan	20	6.00	21	6.30	10	3.00	37	11.10	25	7.50	19	6.00
25	Sikkim	1	0.30	02	0.60	01	0.30	03	0.90	02	0.60	2	0.60
26	Tamil Nadu	26	7.80	37	11.10	18	5.40	51	15.30	32	9.90	23	6.90
27	Telangana	13	3.90	12	3.60	03	0.90	13	3.90	08	2.40	11	3.30
28	Tripura	3	0.90	03	0.90	02	0.60	10	3.00	06	1.80	4	1.20
29	Uttarakhand	12	3.60	08	2.40	03	0.90	16	4.80	10	3.00	9	2.70
30	Uttar Pradesh	134	40.20	153	45.90	35	10.50	134	40.20	97	29.70	99	30.30
31	West Bengal	161	48.30	195	58.50	67	20.10	278	83.70	219	65.70	214	64.20
Total		1265	379.50	1293	390.30	396	118.80	1507	452.40	1077	325.5	1079	327

Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research (TNFCR)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Financial Year									
		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-25	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	13.50	01	3.00
2.	Chandigarh	-	-	01	6.00	-	-	-	-	01	3.00
3.	Delhi	01	4.80	1	2.65	-	-	-	-	03	12.60
4.	Maharashtra	01	3.60	04	30.10	-	-	01	3.60	10	67.11
5.	Tamil Nadu	02	9.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	3.00
6.	Telangana	03	10.80	1	13.50	-	-	03	18.00	03	16.80
Total		07	28.25	07	52.25	-	-	06	35.10	19	105.51

Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	State/UT	2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-24*		2024-25*		2025-2026* (as on 10.12.2025)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	29	5.1	89	72.29	148	84.66	191	153.30	177	115.9	163	92
2	Assam	2	0.96	1	0.48	1	1.57	3	2.41	2	0.9	3	4.11
3	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15.47	7	4.62	3	3.12
4	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5.87	10	4.92	10	7.73
5	Haryana	-	-	1	0.93	2	0.56	4	3.69	4	1.94	3	1.79
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	7.12	43	15.44
7	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	1	0.60
8	Jharkhand	8	2.28	5	3.00	7	3.59	4	3.88	3	2.76	2	1.44
9	Karnataka	144	29.97	146	59.55	130	64.32	344	341.98	397	354.67	304	252.61
10	Kerala	24	8.18	57	24.49	51	25.3	67	64.21	80	85.82	71	77.43
11	Madhya Pradesh	6	2.44	12	5.04	6	3.86	7	6.95	13	14.95	13	22.31
12	Maharashtra	206	106.61	448	190.49	740	273.49	1239	795.97	1392	541.19	1178	438.87
13	Manipur	9	3.36	16	7.84	5	0.6	13	14.7	14	14.94	19	19.52
14	Nagaland	1	0.48	2	0.92	1	0.12	2	3.28	2	1.08	1	0.72
15	Odisha	355	119.46	828	276.95	966	306.77	1460	1063.4	1995	1106.51	1590	966.50
16	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.30	1	0.60
17	Rajasthan	2	0.07	2	1.23	2	0.71	2	1.36	2	2.52	1	0.72
18	Tamil Nadu	6	0.87	22	15.49	21	14.6	41	46.96	34	36.61	37	34.50
19	Telangana	86	53.2	342	217.29	489	268.16	293	274.94	309	207.07	292	207.31
20	Tripura	1	0.24	2	0.92	1	0.12	-	-	0	0	0	0
21	Uttar Pradesh	9	5.12	46	13.08	58	15.46	82	67.24	109	80.46	90	65.54
22	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.43	4	4.83	2	1.38
23	West Bengal	37	5.09	32	12.31	27	11.71	35	28.53	39	20.37	39	28.86
	Total	925	343.46	2051	902.3	2655	1075.6	3811	2896.57	4636	2609.78	3866	2243.1
	LIC	1075	527.85	978	639.87	996	783.58						
	Grand Total	2000	871.31	3029	1542.17	3651	1859.18	3811	2896.57				

* From 2023-24 onwards, disbursal of financial assistance through LIC has been discontinued and the same is directly being released by the Ministry of Culture through Canara Bank (Disbursing agency for the scheme)

Seva Bhoj Yojna

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State / UT	2020-2021		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Nos. of Orgs.	Amount	Nos. of Orgs.	Amount	Nos. of Orgs.	Amount	Nos. of Orgs.	Amount	Nos. of Orgs.	Amount
1.	Punjab	03	169	03	154	03	143	02	146	03	145.55

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE OF LIC

2416. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the details of the current members of the investment committee of the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC);
- (b) the procedure for the selection and appointment of members of the LIC's investment committee;
- (c) the qualifications of the members and their tenure;
- (d) the frequency of committee meetings and the process of decision making; and
- (e) the details of LIC's investments in private companies (in Rs. and percentage terms) since 2014, year-wise and company-wise details?

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

- (a) to (e): As per Section 19A of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, the Board of Directors of the Corporation constitute an Investment Committee of the

Board, consisting of the Chief Executive and not more than seven other directors, of which a minimum two shall be directors other than directors appointed under section 4(2)(a) and 4(2)(b) of the LIC Act, 1956. The details of current member along with their qualification and tenure are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Investment Committee meets at least four times in a year, ensuring that not more than four months elapse between two meetings, in terms of IRDAI (Corporate Governance for Insurers) Regulations, 2024 read with circular issued thereunder from time to time. Further LIC informed that 15 meetings of the committee were held during FY 2024-25 and 6 meetings have been held in FY 2025-26 (till date). The decisions taken in Investment Committee meetings are unanimous.

Further, all investments of LIC are carried out strictly as per the statutory framework of the Insurance Act, 1938 and the IRDAI (Investment) Regulations, 2016 and are guided by a detailed governance mechanism. As LIC is a listed entity, providing details of LIC's investment in individual companies may not be commercially prudent. However, as per SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) regulations, the information of the companies in which LIC holds more than 1% stake is available in public domain.

STATEMENT

Details of current member of the investment committee and their qualification and tenure

S. No.	Name	Designation	Qualification	Tenure
1.	Shri R Doraiswamy, Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director	Chairperson of the Committee	B.Sc. (Maths), Fellow of Insurance Institute of India	Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. 22.07.2025
				Member from 05.09.2023 to 22.07.2025
2.	Shri Sat Pal Bhanoo, Managing Director	Member	B.A. (Hons.) History	Member w.e.f. 22.07.2025
				Chairperson of the Committee from 22.06.2025 to 22.07.2025
				Member from 21.07.2023 to 22.06.2025
3.	Shri Dinesh Pant, Managing Director	Member	B. Tech, LL. B, Fellow Member of the Institute of Actuaries of India and the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries, UK, MBA, Fellow member of Insurance Institute of India	Member w.e.f. 22.06.2025
4.	Shri Ratnakar Patnaik, Managing Director	Member	B.Sc. (Hons.) Physics, PG (Public Administration), Fellow of Insurance Institute of India and Diploma in Health Insurance	Member w.e.f. 22.06.2025
5.	Shri Mahalingam G, Independent Director	Member	M.Sc. (Stat), MBA	Member w.e.f. 07.02.2022
6.	Shri Raj Kamal, Independent Director	Member	B. Tech (Mech. Engg.), PG Program in Business Management	Member w.e.f. 07.02.2022
7.	Shri Muthu Raju Paravasa Raju Vijay Kumar, Independent Director	Member	B. Com, FCA, FCMA & FCS	Member w.e.f. 07.02.2022
Special Invitee: - Appointed Actuary, Officers of the Corporation heading the functions dealing with finance, risk, investment and law.				

लघु बचत योजना

2417. श्री राकेश राठौर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि पूरे देश के डाकघरों में छह लाख से अधिक लघु बचत एजेंट लघु बचत योजनाओं का संचालन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन 2011 के बाद इन योजनाओं में निवेश पर मिलने वाला कमीशन या तो समाप्त कर दिया गया है या कम कर दिया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का इन योजनाओं के संचालन में एजेंटों की भूमिका को देखते हुए उनका कमीशन बहाल करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का लघु बचत अभिकरण प्रणाली के लिए 1960 में बनाए गए नियमों की समीक्षा हेतु एक समिति गठित करने का विचार है जिससे इसे डिजिटल युग और विद्यमान आर्थिक व्यवस्था के लिए प्रासंगिक बनाया जा सके और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए लघु बचत एजेंटों द्वारा 'वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजना' संचालित कराए जाने का विचार है जिससे वृद्धजन घर बैठे सेवाएँ प्राप्त कर सकें और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): वर्तमान में, देशभर में डाकघरों में लघु बचत योजनाओं के संचालन के लिए 2,66,414 महिला प्रधान क्षेत्रीय बचत योजना (एमपीकेबीवाई) और मानकीकृत एजेंसी प्रणाली (एसएसएस) एजेंट कार्यरत हैं। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ भारत सरकार का ध्यान डिजिटल लेनदेन की ओर केंद्रित करने के मद्देनजर, योजना में निवेश करने पर कमीशन की समीक्षा की गई। 2011 से पूर्व और 2011 के बाद भुगतान किए गए कमीशन का ब्यौरा नीचे दी गई तालिका में है:

क्र.सं.	योजना का नाम	2011 से पूर्व	2011 के बाद
1.	राष्ट्रीय बचत सावधि जमा योजना (1 वर्ष, 2	1.0%	0.5%

क्र.सं.	योजना का नाम	2011 से पूर्व	2011 के बाद
	वर्ष, 3 वर्ष और 5 वर्ष)		
2.	5 वर्षीय आवर्ती जमा योजना	4.0%	4.0%
3.	वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजना	1.0%	-
4.	मासिक आय खाता योजना	1.0%	0.5%
5.	राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र	1.0%	0.5%
6.	सार्वजनिक भविष्य निधि योजना	1.0%	-
7.	किसान विकास पत्र (वर्ष 2011 में बंद कर दी गई और वर्ष 2014 में पुनः शुरू की गई)	1.0%	0.5%
8.	सुकन्या समृद्धि खाता योजना (वर्ष 2014 में शुरू की गई योजना)	लागू नहीं	-

यह उल्लेख करना आवश्यक है कि वर्ष 2010-11 में एमपीकेबीवाई और एसएस एजेंटों को कुल ₹2324.15 करोड़ का कमीशन दिया गया था। वर्ष 2023-24 में उपरोक्त एजेंटों को दिया गया कमीशन ₹4149.77 करोड़ था।

(ख) से (घ): जी, नहीं।

PROMOTION OF RELIGIOUS TOURISM

2418. SHRI ATUL GARG:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any specific policies or schemes to promote religious tourism while ensuring sustainable infrastructure and local community participation, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the impact of religious tourism on local economies, small businesses and

employment generation in these hotspots;

- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to address challenges such as overcrowding, environmental degradation and infrastructure strain in high-footfall pilgrimage sites and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the role of digital platforms and public-private partnerships in enhancing the religious tourism experience through better connectivity, hospitality and safety measures particularly in Ghaziabad, Samastipur and Khagaria Lok Sabha Constituencies?

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

(a): Development and promotion of tourist destinations and products including religious tourism is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry complements the efforts of States/UTs by developing tourism infrastructure through various schemes and initiatives in consultation with the State Governments/ UT Administrations.

The Ministry of Tourism under the “Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive” (PRASHAD) aims to enhance the spiritual and pilgrimage experience by holistically developing tourism infrastructure at pilgrimage and heritage sites. As on date, the Ministry has sanctioned 54 projects in 28 States/UTs with an estimated cost of Rs.1726.74 Crores

In addition, under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, the Ministry of Tourism

has sanctioned 76 projects at a total sanctioned cost of Rs.5290.33 Crore under various thematic circuits such as Spiritual circuits, Buddhist Circuits, Krishna Circuits, Tirthankar and other circuits.

The Swadesh Darshan scheme has been revamped as 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0' with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destination. As on date, 53 projects have been sanctioned at a total sanctioned cost of Rs.2,208.27 Crore including projects in religious sites.

The Ministry of Tourism has issued guidelines for 'Challenge Based Destination Development', a sub-scheme under Swadesh Darshan 2.0. Under this sub-scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 36 projects at a total cost of Rs.648.11 Crore under different categories such as Spiritual Tourism, Culture & Heritage, etc.

Further, the Government of India under the guidelines for Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment (SASCI) for Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale has approved 40 projects amounting to Rs.3295.76 Crore across 23 States, including projects at religious destinations.

The Ministry of Tourism under the Scheme of Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development also provides support to Central Agencies for tourism infrastructure development which includes infrastructure development at sites of religious significance. Till date, a total of 66 projects have been sanctioned at a total sanctioned cost of Rs.948.78 Crore.

The details of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism in Uttar

Pradesh and Bihar are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing endeavour promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including religious tourism through promotional activities such as events, website, social media promotions, fairs and festivals, etc.

(b) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism under its ongoing schemes undertakes tourist infrastructure development in an inclusive, integrated, and sustainable manner that focuses on livelihoods, skills, service delivery, etc. with a focus on employment generation through active involvement of the local communities.

To address challenges such as overcrowding and infrastructure strain in high-footfall pilgrimage sites, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned various pilgrim amenities such as Queue management complex, Waiting halls, Cloak room, Widening of approach roads, CCTVs for pilgrim safety, Foot-over Bridges, Parking, Tourist Information Centre, basic amenities such as toilets, dustbins, drinking water facilities, and other site development works such as benches, landscaping, flooring, etc.

In addition, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned various components at the pilgrimage sites to maintain environment sustainability such as solid waste management systems, sewage treatment plants, pet bottle flaking machines, e-vehicles, solar energy systems, waste segregation units, pious waste management, etc.

Further, the Ministry of Tourism emphasizes the State Governments/UT Administrations to prioritize carrying capacity, sustainable practices, clean

energy sources, use of locally available material for construction while formulating the DPRs.

Also, the Ministry of Tourism has approved various digital interventions/components across its sanctioned projects to enhance tourist experience. Some of the components includes AR/VR interpretation centres, virtual Darshan, Digital signages, tourist information apps, online booking platforms, smart parking solutions, etc.

Safety and security components are also sanctioned to ensure safe and efficient movement of pilgrims during peak footfall. These includes installation of CCTV surveillance systems, setting up of integrated command and control rooms, provision of fire safety mechanisms, etc.

Further, the Ministry of Tourism encourages the State Governments/UT Administrations to ensure sustainable operation and management of the completed projects, including through public-private partnerships wherever required.

STATEMENT

(i) List of Projects under PRASHAD Scheme in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No.	State	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	29.62
2.		Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	3.63
3.		Development of AmbikaBhawani Temple, Saran	13.29
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase –I	18.73
5.		Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	10.98

6.		River Cruise Tourism in Ganga, Varanasi	9.02
7.		Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	9.36
8.		Development of Varanasi – Phase –II	44.60
9.		Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	37.59

(ii) List of Projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No.	State	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Bihar	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96
2.		Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76
3.		Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18
4.		Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.27
5.		Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh	44.55
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilwastu	87.89
7.		Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
8.		Development of Ahar-Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)- Pratapgarh- Kausambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur- Domariyaganj-Basti-Barabanki-Azamgarh-Kairana- Baghpat- Shahjahanpur	71.91
9.		Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	67.51
10.		Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MagharDham (SantKabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- MahuarshaheedSthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65
11.		Development of Ayodhya	127.21
12.		Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida- Khurja-Banda	12.03
13.		Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyaganj)	18.30

(iii) List of Projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No.	State	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)
1.	Bihar	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Azad Park and DekhoPrayagraj Trail Exp	14.52
3.		Vedic- wellness Experience	17.80

(iv) List of Projects under CBDD Scheme in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No.	State	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)
1.	Bihar	Development of Tourist Facilities at SonepurMela Ground, Saran	24.29
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	24.98

(v) List of Projects under SASCI Scheme in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No.	State	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)
1.	Bihar	Development of Matsyagandha Lake in Saharsa	97.61
2.		Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub in Karamchat	49.51
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	74.05
4.		Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	80.24

(vi) List of Projects under Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No.	State	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)
1.	Bihar	3D Mapping with Aqua Screen Projection and Sound Show at Buxar, Bihar and Dynamic Lighting & Motif at Ram RekhaGhat, Bihar	5.99
2.		Gaya Railway Station	5.18
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath (Dhamekh Stupa in SarnathChaukhandi Stupa in Sarnath, Tomb of Lalkan in Sarnath and Man Mahal in Banaras).	5.12
4.		Illumination of three monuments in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh- 1.DashashwamedhGhat to DarbhangaGhat (stretch of 300 m) 2.TulsiManasMandir 3. Sarnath Museum	2.94
5.		Rai-Bareilly Railway Station	4.44
6.		Agra Cantt. Railway Station	5.05

ESIC HOSPITAL AT EZHUKONE (KOLLAM)

2419. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) the details of the present developmental of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Hospital at Ezhukone in Kollam district, Kerala including infrastructure, bed strength, available medical facilities and manpower position;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to upgrade or expand the said hospital to

meet the increasing healthcare demands of insured persons and beneficiaries in the region and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Government has examined the possibility of designated ESIC Hospital at Ezhukone as a satellite campus of the proposed ESIC Medical College at Kollam in order to optimize resources and strengthen tertiary medical care in southern Kerala;
- (d) if so, the details of any feasibility studies, proposals or inter-departmental consultations undertaken in this regard; and
- (e) the details of the time frame and financial outlay proposed by the Government for upgradation or integration of the Ezhukone ESIC Hospital with the upcoming ESIC Medical College at Kollam?

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): There were 1,69,410 Insured Persons (IPs) in Kollam district as on 31.03.2025. Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) operates a 150-bedded Hospital at Ezhukone in Kollam district, Kerala to provide healthcare services to ESI beneficiaries. The major medical facilities available in this hospital include medicine, surgery, paediatrics, orthopaedics, gynaecology & obstetrics, dental, ophthalmology, radiology, chemotherapy, ENT and other supporting services. The hospital has 233 medical manpower and 161 administrative manpower in position.

In addition, ESIC also operates a 200-bedded ESIC Hospital at

Asramam, Kollam, along with 55 ESIS dispensaries in the district to cater to the healthcare needs of the IPs.

(c) to (e): Presently, no such proposal has been considered.

संरक्षित स्मारकों का संरक्षण और अनुरक्षण

2420. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्तमान में जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में विद्यमान राष्ट्रीय स्मारकों (संरक्षित स्मारकों) की राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र वार संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) के पास सभी स्मारकों के संरक्षण के लिए पर्याप्त बजट और कर्मचारी हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार स्मारकों के अनुरक्षण का कार्य निजी कंपनियों या न्यासों को सौंपने के लिए "एक विरासत को गोद लें" योजना की समीक्षा कर रही है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का केंद्रीय संग्रहालयों का नवीकरण और डिजिटलीकरण करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क): देश भर में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत 3685 केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक/स्थल हैं। इन स्मारकों/स्थलों का संरक्षण, परिरक्षण और अनुरक्षण किया जाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है और यह राष्ट्रीय संरक्षण नीति के तहत, आवश्यकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है। ये सभी स्मारक/स्थल भली-भाँति परिरक्षित हैं।
- (ख): भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत आने वाले सभी केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों/स्थलों के संरक्षण के लिए भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के पास पर्याप्त पूँजी एवं कर्मचारी उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग): राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संरक्षित स्मारकों के लिए एडॉप्ट-ए-हेरिटेज-2.0 कार्यक्रम को सितंबर, 2023 में आरंभ किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य निजी/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियों और गैर सरकारी संगठनों/न्यासों/समितियों आदि के साथ मिलकर एक रूपरेखा बनाना था, ताकि सोसाइटी, ट्रस्ट द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारकों पर सुविधाओं का एक समूह विकसित/उपलब्ध करके पर्यटकों के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाना और उन्हें पर्यटकों के अनुकूल बनाना है। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण की देखरेख में इन एजेंसियों द्वारा काम किया जाता है।

(घ): संस्कृति मंत्रालय, संग्रहालय अनुदान योजना नामक एक योजना का संचालन करता है जिसके अंतर्गत नए संग्रहालयों की स्थापना/मौजूदा संग्रहालयों के विकास/संग्रहालयों के डिजिटलीकरण और केंद्र/राज्य सरकारों, समितियों, स्वायत्त निकायों, स्थानीय निकायों, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और समितियों अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत न्यास द्वारा प्रबंधित संग्रहालयों के पेशेवरों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। संस्कृति मंत्रालय की इस योजना के अंतर्गत चयनित संग्रहालयों की पुरावशेषों का डिजिटलीकरण “जतन” नामक पोर्टल के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION OF POLLUTED LAKES

2421. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any nationwide assessment regarding the increasing pollution of lakes, waterbodies and urban tanks due to sewage discharge industrial effluents, solid-waste dumping, encroachments and chemical contamination across the country during the last five years, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Telangana;
- (b) the number of polluted lakes identified during the last five years and the

- status of water quality deterioration, including the parameters that exceeded permissible limits, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether any cases of violation by industries, municipalities, or construction agencies have been recorded for polluting or encroaching upon lakes and if so, the action taken in each case;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government, in coordination with States, to restore polluted lakes under the programmes such as National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Wetland Conservation Scheme and National Green Tribunal (NGT) directions; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes a stricter monitoring system and real-time surveillance of vulnerable lakes?

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): Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) at present monitors water quality of aquatic resources in the country in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) at 4922 locations including in the state of Telangana under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The State/UT wise status of water quality details for Lakes, Ponds and Tanks are available in public domain at CPCB website at <https://cpcb.nic.in/nwmp-data/>. As per the information available, 158 Lakes,

Ponds and Tanks comply with Primary Water Quality Criteria (PWQC) for outdoor bathing notified under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 for the year 2023 out of which 5 Lakes/Ponds/Tanks exist in Telangana.

CPCB periodically reviews the water quality data of stagnant water bodies viz. lakes, tanks and ponds and shares the outcome of assessment with SPCB/PCCs for source identification and taking measures for improvement of water quality.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for protection of environment including lakes. Further, Government of India notified Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 as regulatory framework for conservation and management of wetlands in India. Under the said rules, powers have been delegated to the State/UT Wetlands Authorities for identification, notification and management of the wetlands in their respective jurisdiction.

MoEF&CC is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme, namely, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA) for conservation and management of wetlands in the country, on cost sharing basis between Central Government and respective State Governments. The scheme covers various activities such as interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater, shoreline protection, in-situ cleaning i.e., desilting and deweeding, biodiversity conservation, storm water management, bioremediation, catchment area

treatment including tree plantation and aided natural regeneration, survey and demarcation, bio-fencing, sustainable livelihood development including fisheries, eco-tourism development, education and awareness creation, community participation, etc. Further, in its strong commitment towards wetland conservation, India has added 67 wetlands as Ramsar Sites since 2014 and the total number of which rose to 94 at present.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs implements Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0) under which rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of the main components. Under the Mission, States/ UTs are empowered to select, appraise, prioritise and implement the projects within the broad framework of Mission guidelines. Under AMRUT 2.0, 3,031 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,270.51 crore have been approved so far.

Further, the following steps have been taken by the government to strengthen the enforcement of environmental regulations and control of water pollution in the country.

- The Central and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Pollution Committees (PCCS) are implementing the provisions of both the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and control pollution of aquatic resources.
- Regulation of industrial Pollution is implemented through various provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 under Consent mechanism by the respective SPCB / PCC.

- Government of India stipulated General discharge standards and industry specific effluent discharge standards under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 with an aim to prevent pollution in the water bodies.
- The Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) are being installed by 17 categories of industries and Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) in the country. This initiative provides real-time information on effluent quality, enabling the identification of non-complying units and the implementation of corrective actions.
- SPCBs / PCCs have been directed under Section 18(1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to direct concerned agencies in the State/UT to develop infrastructure for sewage treatment.

STATEMENT

NWMP Network

State	River	Lake	Pond	Tank	Ground Water	Wetland	Canal	Drain	Reservoir	Creek/ Coastal/	Sewage Treatment Plants	Water Treatment Plant (Raw Water)	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	45	16	-	3	61	21	5	4	5	27	1	-	188
Arunachal Pradesh	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Assam	112	34	24	-	67	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	239
Bihar	96	3	2	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
Chandigarh	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	11
Chhattisgarh	29	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	39
Daman And Diu, Dadra And Nagar Haveli	13	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25

State	River	Lake	Pond	Tank	Ground Water	Wetland	Canal	Drain	Reservoir	Creek/Coastal/	Sewage Treatment	Plants Water Treatment	Plant (Raw Water)	Grand Total
Delhi	12	3	-	-	45	-	2	26	-	-	-	6		94
Goa	32	44	-	-	9	-	3	-	2	24	1	-		115
Gujarat	65	17	2	-	88	3	3	-	4	3	2	-		187
Haryana	23	4	1	-	29	1	14	1	-	-	-	3		76
Himachal Pradesh	156	5	1	-	55	-	-	32	1	-	-	-		250
Jammu & Kashmir	63	36	-	-	23	10	-	2	-	-	-	-		134
Jharkhand	65	4	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		76
Karnataka	126	151	1	67	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-		358
Kerala	138	29	7	-	35	-	3	1	-	-	1	-		219
Lakshadweep	-	-	3	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		45
Madhya Pradesh	211	20	11	1	54	-	-	-	8	-	-	-		305
Maharashtra	181	1	-	-	50	-	-	10	1	35	-	-		278
Manipur	44	5	14	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		75
Meghalaya	64	7	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		84
Mizoram	67	6	13	-	26	-	-	-	9	-	-	-		121
Nagaland	32	6	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		48
Odisha	156	7	10	-	100	4	11	3	6	90	3	-		390
Puducherry	6	3	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	3	-	-		34
Punjab	66	17	6	-	46	-	2	10	-	-	8	-		155
Rajasthan	30	27	2	-	131	-	5	-	7	-	-	-		202
Sikkim	28	2	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		30
Tamil Nadu	71	8	-	1	22	13	2	4	-	34	16	-		171
Telangana	49	100	29	30	48	-	-	2	7	-	8	-		273
Tripura	38	8	10	-	57	-	7	-	-	-	-	-		120
Uttar Pradesh	121	7	2	-	39	3	1	-	1	-	-	2		176
Uttarakhand	44	2	-	-	19	1	3	-	-	-	-	-		69
West Bengal	60	14	-	-	68	2	2	-	-	1	-	-		147
Grand Total	2260	587	143	102	1271	60	65	98	58	227	40	11		4922

**AI-LINKED TRAINING OUTCOMES UNDER REVISED APPRENTICESHIP
STIPENDS NORMS**

2422. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any national assessment of the financial and operational impact on the establishments following the proposed 36 per cent increase in apprentice stipends as recommended by the Central Apprenticeship Council and if so, the details of data Sector-wise;
- (b) whether Odisha has submitted details regarding expected changes in apprentice engagement across manufacturing, Information Technology (IT), biotechnology and renewable energy sectors after implementation of the revised stipend norms;
- (c) whether Bolangir district has reported enrolments and completion outcomes in Artificial Intelligence linked training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0, National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)-2 and the Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant trade introduced in National Skill Training Institute (NSTIs); and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the Government mechanism for monitoring long-term employment or apprenticeship continuation of trainees in emerging technology roles?

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): Fixed minimum stipend rates based on the educational qualification, uniform across the sectors and trades, was approved by the Central Apprenticeship Council (CAC) and notified w.e.f. 25.09.2019. Basis requests from establishments, State Governments and Sector Skill Councils and feedback received during consultations with the stake holders at various of point of time, considering the significant rise in the cost of living, a Consumer Price Index based revision to the prescribed minimum stipend was placed before the CAC in its 38th meeting held on 26.05.2025 which approved the proposal. There is no additional financial burden under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)-2. The revised stipend rates were implemented *vide* Gazette notification dated 11.09.2025 and was widely publicised. The Ministry has since issued clarifications, conducted awareness webinars, and undertaken portal and technical updates for the benefit of stakeholders. The Gazette notification was issued on 11-09-2025 and further assessment on the same is being addressed through formation of sub-committees in three key areas to strengthen implementation oversight with the States including Odisha and across the sectors.

(c): In Bolangir district, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0 and National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)-2, 161 persons have been enrolled in Artificial Intelligence linked training namely AI-Data Quality

Analyst of which 152 have been reported as completed. Further, since 2024-25, the Directorate General of Training (DGT) has also introduced a Craft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) course on 'Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant (AIPA)' in 22 National Skill Training Institute (NSTIs) throughout the country. The details are given in the table below.

Table

Sr.No.	Scheme/Courses	Name of curse/training programme/trade	Enrolment	Completion
1	PMKVY 4.0	AI-Data Quality Analyst	160	152
2	NAPS	AI– Data Quality Analyst	1	-
3	Through NSTIs	AIPA	960*	326

**Enrolment during 2024-25 is 462, out of which 326 trainees have completed the training. For the current session of 2025-26, 498 trainees have been enrolled.*

(d): One of the decisions of the 38th meeting of the CAC held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister I/C of the Ministry was the formation of sub-committees in key areas to facilitate frequent engagement within the apprenticeship ecosystem. Accordingly, the CAC has approved the constitution of three sub-committees. Among them, the sub-committee on Technology Futures & Trade has been assigned matters on developments relating to technological advancement, emerging job roles, sectoral changes and evolving skill requirements, particularly in areas such as AI, emerging technologies and industry transformation.

PROMOTION OF GREEN AND ECO-TOURISM

2423. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to promote green tourism and eco-tourism across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has introduced or proposes to introduce a national certification framework for eco-friendly hotels, tour operators and tourism enterprises;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken initiatives to strengthen tourist safety in the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Tourism promotes India in a holistic manner, through various initiatives. As part of on-going activities, promotion of eco-tourism is also taken up. The Ministry of Tourism has formulated a National Strategy for Development of Ecotourism which was circulated to the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations.

(c) and (d): The Guidelines for Star Classification of Hotels mandates Eco-friendly Practices viz. (a) Sewage Treatment Plant (b) rain water harvesting (c) waste management (d) pollution control method for air, water and light (e) Introduction of non CFC equipment for refrigeration and air conditioning and

other Eco-friendly measures and initiatives in order to qualify for classification. National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism was also formulated by the Ministry and circulated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. In line with the strategy, Travel for Life (TFL) programme was initiated to encourage tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable tourism practices.

(e): Ministry of Tourism has taken various initiatives to strengthen tourist safety in the country. The details of the same are mentioned as under: -

- (i) Safety and Security of tourists is essentially a State subject. However, the Ministry of Tourism has been continuously taking up the matter with all the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations for setting up of dedicated Tourist Police to strengthen on-ground safety mechanism for tourists. With the efforts of Ministry of Tourism, States/UT's viz Telangana, 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.
- (ii) As a part of the Ministry's continuous endeavors to make travel for tourists safe and secure, the Ministry of Tourism has set up a 24x7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in 12 Languages including 10 international languages (German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Arabic), Hindi and English for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to travel in India and to offer appropriate guidance to tourists in distress, while travelling within

India.

- (iii) Government has set up a dedicated non-lapsable corpus fund - Nirbhaya Fund, being administered by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, which can be utilized for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women. Ministry of Tourism has been periodically requesting all State Governments and Union Territories for availing the benefits of the 'Safe Tourism Destinations for Women' under Nirbhaya fund which can be utilized for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women tourists.
- (iv) The Ministry of Tourism along with all stakeholders, including the Tourism Departments of all States and UTs, have adopted the 'Code of Conduct for Safe & Honourable Tourism' which is a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic right like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular, women and children.

TRAINING TO ITI STUDENTS

2424. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Directorate General of Training is implementing the Flexi MoU Scheme and the Dual System of Training for ITI students across the country;

- (b) the number of ITI students got training under the above schemes in Andhra Pradesh since its implementation to till June, 2025, year and district-wise; and
- (c) the number of such trained students who have secured placements started their own work/units and received financial support to start their own venture/start-up/unit, etc.?

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

(a):

(i) Flexi-MoU Scheme: The Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) introduced the Flexi-MoU scheme in year 2014. The scheme gives industries the flexibility to create tailored skilling programs with customized courses that are market relevant and meet their requirements. The candidates undergo training in an industry environment aligned with market demand and latest technologies. The industry also gets the flexibility to select trainees, conduct practical assessments, and add industry ready trainees to their workforce.

Enterprises with significant turnover and positive net worth, MSMEs, start-ups, reputed industries, and government undertakings and Skill Universities approved by UGC or established under State Legislature Acts within the State of Jurisdiction of the University for Industry Training Component, are eligible to participate as Industrial Training Partners (ITPs).

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed between Regional Directorates of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (RDSDEs) and an eligible Industrial Training Partner (ITP). Training is delivered primarily at the industry premises, while assessments and certification are conducted as per DGT norms. The duration of training shall be 06 months, one year and two years including classroom training and industry training components. Successful trainees are awarded National Trade Certificates (e-NTC) issued by DGT.

(ii). Dual System of Training (DST): The Dual System of Training (DST) has been introduced in year 2016 to enable industries and establishments to partner with Government and Private ITIs for conducting training programs under high employability courses to fulfill their skilled manpower requirements. DST combines theoretical training imparted through ITIs with practical training provided by industry partners. It facilitates industry linkages and offers hands-on experience to trainees with the latest technologies used in the sector.

To participate in DST, industries must meet specific eligibility criteria: for engineering trades, a minimum of 40 employees and an annual turnover of Rupees One (1) crore for the last three years; for non-engineering trades, at least 6 employees and a turnover of Rupees 10 lakh per year for the last two years.

After the completion of training, the trainees undergo regular examinations under the CTS and are awarded e-National Trade Certificate (e-NTC) under the scheme like other ITI trainees under CTS.

(b) and (c): State wise and year wise details of the number of trainees trained /

certified and enrolled till June, 2025 under Flexi MoU Scheme and DST Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II** respectively. Since its implementation, no training has been conducted under Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System Training (DST) Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT-I

State wise and year wise details of the number of trainees certified & enrolled under Flexi MoU Scheme.

Name of Industrial Training Partner (ITP)	State/UT	Number of trainees trained & certified					Enrolment for the Session up to June, 2025
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	
Centurion University of Technology & Management (CUTM),	Odisha	211	209	18	78	151	5240
Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. (MSIL), New Delhi	Delhi	908	3061	1984	1420	1232	4214
Toyota Kirloskar Motor Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru	Karnataka	-	-	41	200	32	735
NMDC Steel Limited (NSL), Hyderabad	Telangana	-	-	89	49	-	100
Suzuki Motors	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	244	914

Private Limited, Gujarat (SMG),							
Medhavi Skill University	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	2290
*Subros Limited	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	26

*MoU Signed in year 2024.

STATEMENT-II

State wise and Year wise details of the number of trainees enrolled under DST Scheme

Sl.No.	State/UT	Trainees Enrolment in year 2024-25	Trainees Enrolment in year 2025-26
1.	Delhi	209	79
2.	Goa	131	148
3.	Gujarat	00	81
4.	Haryana	6041	7587
5.	Himachal Pradesh	386	553
6.	Jharkhand	228	387
7.	Karnataka	498	1455
8.	Madhya Pradesh	496	666
9.	Maharashtra	2937	2869
10.	Odisha	1036	742
11.	Punjab	511	508
12.	Rajasthan	00	40
13.	Tamil Nadu	206	171
14.	Telangana	195	247
15.	Uttar Pradesh	14906	18041
16.	Uttarakhand	20	578
17.	West Bengal	5766	4984

विद्यालयी शिक्षा में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता

2425. श्री सुनील कुमार:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में उन प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कंप्यूटर शिक्षा की वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है, जहां डिजिटल साक्षरता और प्रोग्रामिंग कौशल प्रदान किए जाते हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार की बिहार सहित पूरे देश में पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षण पद्धति सहित स्कूली शिक्षा में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) को लागू करने की कोई योजना है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा एआई शिक्षा में शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित करने तथा इसका प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों/किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा बिहार में स्कूली छात्रों में कोडिंग और प्रोग्रामिंग कौशल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार के पास एआई, मशीन लर्निंग और डेटा साइंस जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों को स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम में एकीकृत करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (च) क्या सरकार की बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण जिले के ग्रामीण और वंचित क्षेत्रों में छात्रों को एआई शिक्षा सुलभ कराने के योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (छ) सरकार द्वारा दिव्यांग छात्रों हेतु कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (छ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 में एआई के महत्व और स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम में इसकी भूमिका पर जोर दिया गया है। "आवश्यक विषयों, कौशल और क्षमताओं का पाठ्यचर्या एकीकरण" के तहत, नीति में उल्लेख किया गया है कि "4.24 सभी स्तरों पर छात्रों में इन विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण कौशलों को विकसित करने के लिए उपयुक्त चरणों में आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस, डिजाइन थिंकिंग,

समग्र स्वास्थ्य, जैविक जीवन, पर्यावरण शिक्षा, वैश्विक नागरिकता शिक्षा (जीसीईडी) आदि जैसे समकालीन विषयों की शुरुआत सहित सम्मिलित पाठ्यचर्या और शैक्षणिक पहल की जाएंगी।" कंप्यूटर विज्ञान कक्षा XI (अध्याय 3, <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?kecs1=ps-11>) और सूचना विज्ञान अभ्यास कक्षा XI (अध्याय 2, <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?keip1=ps-8>) की मौजूदा एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकों में एआई, आईओटी और अन्य उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बारे में उल्लेख किया गया है।

एनईपी 2020 और स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई) 2023 के अनुपालन में, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने कक्षा 11 और 12 के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के पाठ्यक्रम और पाठ्यपुस्तकों को विकसित करने के लिए एक पाठ्यपुस्तक विकास दल का गठन किया है। एनसीईआरटी ने कक्षा 6 के लिए व्यावसायिक शिक्षा पाठ्यपुस्तक में एनिमेशन और गेम्स पर एक परियोजना को भी शामिल किया है। इस परियोजना में एआई उपकरणों का उपयोग शामिल है।

भारत सरकार ने एसओएआर (एआई तैयारी के लिए कौशल) शुरू किया है, जो एनईपी 2020 के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप एक राष्ट्रीय पहल, एआई संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम (एनपीएआई) स्किलिंग फ्रेमवर्क और डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण और समावेशी विकास के विकसित भारत 2047 दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप है। एसओएआर का उद्देश्य स्कूली छात्रों (कक्षा 6-12) के बीच एआई जागरूकता और मूलभूत दक्षताओं को शामिल करना और शिक्षकों के बीच एआई साक्षरता का निर्माण करना है। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में एआई शिक्षा तक समान पहुंच सुनिश्चित करके डिजिटल अंतराल कम करने का प्रयास किया गया है, जिससे समावेशी, भविष्य के लिए तैयार कौशल के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम में सहायता की जा सके। एसओएआर पाठ्यक्रम में चार प्रगतिशील राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क (एनएसक्यूएफ)-अनुकूलित मॉड्यूल शामिल हैं। कक्षा 6 से 12 के छात्रों के लिए, तीन अलग-अलग माइक्रो-क्रेडेंशियल्स: (i) जागरूक होने के लिए एआई, (ii) एआई का अधिग्रहण करना है, और (iii) एआई से एस्पायर, 15 घंटे की अवधि में से प्रत्येक को प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, जो कुल मिलाकर 45

घंटे की होती है। ये मौलिक एआई अवधारणाओं, व्यावहारिक प्रोग्रामिंग, नैतिक और जिम्मेदार एआई उपयोग और प्रौद्योगिकी में करियर के अवसरों को कवर करते हैं। शिक्षकों के लिए, शिक्षकों के लिए एआई शीर्षक वाला एक 45 घंटे का मॉड्यूल एआई अवधारणाओं, शैक्षणिक रणनीतियों और व्यावहारिक कक्षा अनुप्रयोग में व्यापक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है।

सभी जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय (जनवि) सभी छात्रों के लिए डिजिटल साक्षरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए साथ ही अच्छे इंटरनेट कनेक्शन के साथ डिजिटल उपकरणों (कंप्यूटर, लैपटॉप और टैबलेट) और अन्य बाह्य उपकरणों के साथ कंप्यूटर लैब से सुसज्जित हैं। नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (नविस) में, इंटेल के सहयोग से "शिक्षा में एआई के लिए तालमेल का निर्माण" पर ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए, जिसके दौरान तीन कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए और विभिन्न नवोदय विद्यालयों के 607 शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया।

इसके अलावा, सीबीएसई/एनसीईआरटी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस पर प्रासंगिक स्व-संचालित ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रमों को निरंतर व्यावसायिक शिक्षण में सहायता करने के लिए नवोदय विद्यालय के शिक्षकों के साथ नियमित रूप से साझा किया जाता है। माध्यमिक/वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर पर स्कूली छात्रों के बीच कोडिंग और प्रोग्रामिंग कौशल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बिहार के नवोदय विद्यालयों सहित नवोदय विद्यालयों में कंप्यूटर विज्ञान विषय और सूचना पद्धति जैसे कौशल विषयों को प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। बिहार के 23 नवोदय विद्यालयों ने सत्र 2024-25 में कंप्यूटर साइंस/आईपी प्रस्तुत किया। नवोदय विद्यालयों में नामांकित सीडब्ल्यूएसएन (विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चे) सहित सभी छात्रों को कंप्यूटर/डिजिटल शिक्षा प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) सभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में कक्षा VI के लिए केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) द्वारा निर्धारित एआई पाठ्यक्रम का अनुसरण करता है। देश भर के सभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों (केवि) में कक्षा III से कंप्यूटर शिक्षा/डिजिटल साक्षरता शुरू की जाती है। इसके अलावा, केवीएस कक्षाओं में एआई के प्रभावी एकीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) और एनसीईआरटी जैसे विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों के माध्यम से

अपने शिक्षकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम प्रदान करता है।

इसके अलावा, शिक्षा मंत्रालय स्कूल प्रमुखों और शिक्षकों की समग्र उन्नति के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल' (निष्ठा) नामक एक एकीकृत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से स्कूली शिक्षा स्तर पर सीखने के परिणामों में सुधार के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय मिशन लागू कर रहा है। निष्ठा पाठ्यक्रम प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्यात्मक ज्ञान (एफएलएन), प्रारंभिक बचपन देखभाल और शिक्षा (ईसीसीई) और शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए डिजाइन किए गए हैं और चलाए जाते हैं और एनसीईआरटी द्वारा उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले पेशेवर रूप से बनाई गई ई-सामग्री का उपयोग करके दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म पर ऑनलाइन प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

ज्ञान साझा करने के लिए डिजिटल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर (दीक्षा) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण ई-सामग्री प्रदान करने के लिए साथ ही सभी कक्षा (एक राष्ट्र, एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म) के लिए क्यूआर कोडेड एनर्जैज्ड पाठ्यपुस्तकों (ईटीबी) के साथ देश का डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म है। इस प्लेटफॉर्म ने कुल 2.02 करोड़ पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ताओं के साथ 95,925 दैनिक सक्रिय उपयोगकर्ता दर्ज किए हैं। इसमें 565.25 करोड़ शिक्षण सत्र और 6,560.79 करोड़ शिक्षण मिनट हुए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, दीक्षा 6,778 ऊर्जावान पाठ्यपुस्तकों और 3.69+ लाख ई-सामग्री की उपलब्धता है। पाठ्यक्रम में नामांकन की कुल संख्या 18.36 करोड़ है, जिसमें अब तक 14.63 करोड़ नामांकन पूरे हो चुके हैं। बिहार में 213 ईटीबी, 6,745 ई-कंटेंट, 49.71 करोड़ शिक्षण सत्र, 612.59 करोड़ लर्निंग मिनट, 11.47 लाख पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ता और 269 पाठ्यक्रम हैं।

इस बात पर भी जोर दिया जाता है कि दीक्षा भारतीय सांकेतिक भाषा (आईएसएल) वीडियो, ऑडियो सामग्री जैसी सहायक सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित है जो विशेष आवश्यकता वाले शिक्षार्थियों के लिए पहुंच सुनिश्चित करती है और देश भर में छात्रों, शिक्षकों और अभिभावकों की सहायता करती है। ये संसाधन श्रवण और दृष्टिबाधित शिक्षार्थियों को उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप प्रारूपों में पाठ्यक्रम-अनुकूलित सामग्री प्रदान करके, सभी के लिए शिक्षा तक समान पहुंच को बढ़ावा देकर सहायता करते हैं। दीक्षा पर जोर से पढ़ने की सुविधा टेक्स्ट-टू-स्पीच रूपांतरण को सक्षम बनाती है,

जिससे सामग्री की पहुंच बढ़ जाती है। यह दृष्टिबाधित या पढ़ने में कठिनाई वाले छात्रों के लिए विशेष रूप से फायदेमंद है, जिससे उन्हें पाठ सुनने और सीखने की सामग्री के साथ अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से जुड़ने की सुविधा मिलती है। इसके अलावा, विविध आवश्यकताओं वाले शिक्षार्थियों के लिए समावेशी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दीक्षा (<https://diksha.gov.in/cwsn.html>) पर "न्यायसंगत और समावेशी ई-शिक्षा - सभी के लिए सीखना" शीर्षक से एक समर्पित कार्यक्षेत्र शुरू किया गया है। यह खंड 3,000+ ई-सामग्री को होस्ट करता है, जिसमें पाठ्यक्रम-अनुकूलित आईएसएल वीडियो, आईएसएल शब्दावली शर्ते, ऑडियो पाठ्यपुस्तकें और विभिन्न दिशानिर्देश और नीति दस्तावेज शामिल हैं।

बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एससीईआरटी) ने स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम में उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों को एकीकृत करने और राज्य भर के सभी स्कूलों में समावेशी शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की योजना तैयार करने के लिए पहल की है। एसओएआर पहल बिहार के पश्चिम चंपारण जिले सहित बिहार के नवोदय विद्यालयों में लागू की गई है। बिहार के पश्चिम चंपारण जिले में केवि बेतिया सहित बिहार राज्य में 51 केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में सीबीएसई द्वारा निर्धारित एआई पाठ्यक्रम का पालन किया जाता है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय देश भर के सरकारी स्कूलों में डिजिटल शिक्षा को बढ़ाने के लिए समग्र शिक्षा के तहत सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी) और डिजिटल पहल कार्यान्वित करता है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य अधिगम और सिखाने की प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी को एकीकृत करके शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाना है।

इसके अलावा, सभी छात्रों द्वारा ऑनलाइन सीखने की सुविधा के लिए, 17 मई, 2020 को 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान' के हिस्से के रूप में 'पीएम ईविद्या' नामक एक व्यापक पहल शुरू की गई थी, जो देश भर में शिक्षा के लिए मल्टी-मोड पहुंच को सक्षम करने के लिए डिजिटल/ऑनलाइन/ऑन-एयर शिक्षा से संबंधित सभी प्रयासों को एकीकृत करती है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार इन पहलों की प्रभावकारिता का उपयोग, निगरानी

और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एनसीईआरटी के साथ सहयोग करते हैं। पीएम ई-विद्या में राज्यों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/स्वायत्त निकायों (एबी)/अन्य मंत्रालयों को आवंटित 200 डीटीएच टीवी चैनल और 393 रेडियो चैनल शामिल हैं ताकि वे कक्षा 1-12 के लिए विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार पूरक शिक्षा प्रदान कर सकें। पीएम ई-विद्या के हिस्से के रूप में, बिहार राज्य को 5 चैनल (डीडी पीएम ईविद्या 63 से 67) आवंटित किए गए हैं और इन चैनलों के माध्यम से 1375 घंटे+ के बराबर 3000+ वीडियो सामग्री प्रसारित की गई है।

ई-पाठशाला एनसीईआरटी और शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा विकसित एक मंच है, जो कई भाषाओं में एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यक्रम से जुड़ी पाठ्यपुस्तकों, ऑडियो-विजुअल सामग्री और शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल सहित शैक्षिक संसाधनों तक पहुंच प्रदान करता है। ये संसाधन मोबाइल ऐप और वेब के माध्यम से सुलभ हैं, जो विभिन्न उपकरणों पर सीखने की सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं। यह एप्लिकेशन देश के सभी छात्रों के लिए उपलब्ध है।

स्टडी वेब्स ऑफ एक्टिव-लर्निंग फॉर यंग एस्पायरिंग माइंड्स (स्वयम) पोर्टल "कोई भी, कहीं भी, कभी भी सीखने" के दृष्टिकोण के साथ शिक्षार्थियों को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली सामग्री निःशुल्क प्रदान करता है। स्वयम पोर्टल विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शैक्षिक सामग्री प्रदान करता है, जिसे एक अच्छी तरह से सीखने के अनुभव के लिए प्रमुख संस्थानों द्वारा क्यूरेट किया गया है।

एनसीईआरटी स्वयं पोर्टल में 11वीं और 12वीं कक्षाओं के लिए 11 विषयों के 28 पाठ्यक्रम हैं, कुल नामांकन 5 लाख का आंकड़ा पार कर गया है। इसके अलावा, छात्रों को आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई), एडवांस्ड रोबोटिक्स, सीआरआईएसपीआर और अन्य सीमांत क्षेत्रों जैसी उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के लिए तैयार करने के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित रूप में कई पहल की हैं:

- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 का कार्यान्वयन जिसमें स्कूल स्तर से कोडिंग, एआई, डेटा साइंस, डिजाइन थिंकिंग, कम्प्यूटेशनल थिंकिंग और अनुभवात्मक अधिगम पर एक मजबूत ध्यान देने के साथ बहु-विषयक, प्रौद्योगिकी-एकीकृत शिक्षा पर जोर दिया गया है।

- उद्योग और तकनीकी एजेंसियों के सहयोग से ऑनलाइन एआई श्रृंखला, कार्यशालाओं और प्रशिक्षण पहल के माध्यम से शिक्षकों और छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रव्यापी क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम।
- यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि शिक्षकों को उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बारे में सूचित किया जाए, मंत्रालय और एनसीईआरटी हितधारकों के साथ नियमित रूप से क्षमता निर्माण/परामर्श कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन कर रहे हैं। इन कार्यशालाओं का उद्देश्य अभिनव, शिक्षा-विशिष्ट एआई समाधानों की पहचान करना और जिम्मेदार एआई परिनियोजन में सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं को समझना है। दीक्षा टीम कक्षा निर्देश, मूल्यांकन और व्यक्तिगत शिक्षण में शिक्षकों की सहायता करने के लिए एआई-आधारित नई सुविधाओं और उपकरणों को शामिल करने पर भी लगातार काम कर रही है।
- शिक्षक संवेदीकरण/अभिमुखीकरण सत्र शिक्षकों और शैक्षणिक टीमों को एआई क्षमताओं, सीमाओं, नैतिक विचारों और सुरक्षित-उपयोग दिशानिर्देशों को समझने में मदद करते हैं, जिससे वे एआई उपकरणों को जिम्मेदारी से अपनी शैक्षणिक प्रथाओं में एकीकृत करने में सक्षम होते हैं

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA (ASI) REFORM AND MODERNISATION

2426. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

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

- (a) the details of the measure taken / being taken by the Government to address staffing and technical gaps in six Excavation Branches of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);
- (b) the details of the steps being taken to ensure timely completion of reports at 22 sites under Rs. 15 crore allocated in 2025-26 budget;

- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to implement a transparent, single-window clearance system for academic and foreign archaeological collaborations;
- (d) the manner in which the Government is using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and drones to digitally map heritage sites, along with the timeline by which the national digital map be completed; and
- (e) the manner in which the Government is balancing the conservation of ancient religious monuments with enforcement against encroachment ?

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

(a): The staffing in ASI's Excavation Branches are addressed through regular filling up of sanctioned posts as per the Recruitment Rules, including recruitment through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and promotion of eligible officers from feeder grades. During the last one year, the number of staff posted in the Excavation Branches has increased from 86 to 102. Further, rational deployment of available manpower is undertaken based on operational requirements of ongoing excavation projects. Capacity-building of field staff is carried out through internal training programmes from time to time.

(b): Archaeological Survey of India has given 24 permissions for excavation/exploration till December, 2025 in the current financial year. Preparation of the technical report is an integral part of every excavation which

is to be submitted after its completion.

(c): Academic and Archaeological collaborations are of different nature the durations of which are duly examined by concerned branches for implementation.

(d): Modern technology such as LiDAR, GIS, drones etc. are being used for study and documentation of ancient monuments and archaeological sites, including mapping. These technologies are being utilized as per the requirement and availability of resources.

(e): The encroachments in the protected monuments and protected areas are removed as per the provisions contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules framed there under. In order to contain the encroachments and remove them, the Superintending Archaeologist in-charge of the Circles have been vested with the powers of an Estate Officer to issue eviction notices / orders under Public Premised (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. They are also authorised to issue show cause notices under the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules 1959. Assistance in containing and removing encroachments is also sought from the respective State Government / police authorities from time to time. Further, in addition to the regular watch and ward staff, private security personnel and CISF have also been deployed for the safety and security of selected monuments / sites across the country.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER RUSA IN GUJARAT**2427. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

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

- (a) the details of the total allocation made by the Government as financial assistance for various development purposes under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyaan (RUSA) for the State of Gujarat during the last five years, district-wise;
- (b) whether the Government intends to allocate additional assistance for the said State to augment its higher education infrastructure, especially for women's colleges as a special component; and
- (c) 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 (c): The Department of Higher Education is implementing Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at funding specific State government universities and colleges, so as to improve their quality by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards. The government has launched the third phase of RUSA in June 2023 in the form of Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USA) with an outlay of Rs. 12926.10 crore for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26 to cater to needs of educationally unserved/ underserved areas.

Under RUSA 1.0 and RUSA 2.0, a total of 96 projects for an amount of Rs

426.59 crore have been approved in the state of Gujarat. Furthermore, under PM-USHA, 30 projects, including the components of Multi-Disciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU), Grants to Strengthen Universities (GSU), Grants to Strengthen Colleges (GSC) and Gender Inclusion and Equity Initiatives (GIEI), for a total amount of Rs. 419.15 Crore (central share of Rs. 253.15 Crore) have also been approved in Gujarat. The district-wise details of projects approved in the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

District-wise details of projects approved in the last five years under PM-USHA.

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	District	Number of Projects	Total Amount Approved
1	Ahmadabad	3	35.00
2	Anand	1	20.00
3	Banas Kantha	1	5.00
4	Bharuch	1	5.00
5	Bhavnagar	1	5.00
6	Botad	1	5.00
7	Chhotaudepur	1	5.00
8	Dohad	2	15.00
9	Gandhinagar	1	5.00
10	Gir Somnath	1	5.00
11	Jamnagar	1	4.99
12	Junagadh	2	25.00
13	Kachchh	2	25.00
14	Kheda	1	5.00
15	Narmada	2	15.00
16	Navsari	1	5.00

17	Patan	1	5.00
18	Porbandar	1	5.00
19	Rajkot	2	105.00
20	Surat	2	105.00
21	Surendranagar	1	5.00
22	Valsad	1	5.00
	State as a unit	-	4.15
	Grand Total	30	419.15

EXPENDITURE AND AUDIT STATUS OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES IN CHANDIGARH

2428. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) the details of the total budget allocated to the Tourism Department, Chandigarh Administration during the last three financial years, year-wise;
- (b) the details of total amount spent by that Department on organising and supporting tourism-and culture-related events during the same period;
- (c) the details of total sum paid to artists, performers, event-organisers, and other service-providers for those programmes during the said period; and
- (d) whether any audit or independent review of the above expenditures has been conducted and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective actions and the current status of implementation of the findings?

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

- (a) to (d): Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, does not allocate any budget

to Tourism Department, Chandigarh Administration. However, Ministry provides financial assistance to States/UTs for organizing fairs and festivals. The details of Financial Assistance provided by Ministry of Tourism to UT Administration of Chandigarh for organizing fairs and festivals during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Further, UT Administration of Chandigarh has given the following point-wise reply:-

- i. Total budget allocated to the Tourism Department during the last three financial years is as under:-

Financial Year	Rs. in INR
2022-23	11,15,64,000
2023-24	9,73,40,000
2024-25	12,37,27,000
TOTAL	33,26,31,000

- ii. The total amount spent by the department on organizing and supporting tourism and culture-related events for the FY 2022-23, 2023-24 & 2024-25 is Rs.11,84,82,738/-.
- iii. The total sum paid to artists, performers, event-organizers and other service-providers for these programmes for the FY 2022-23, 2023-24 & 2024-25 is Rs.11,58,00,375/-.
- iv. The audit or independent review of all and above expenditures has been conducted thoroughly and regularly by the O/o Director General of Audit (Central) under Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) till

31/03/2023. There is no audit para for any of the above-mentioned expenditure during the last audit held for period 01/04/2018 to 31/03/2023.

STATEMENT

Financial Assistance provided by Ministry of Tourism to UT Administration of Chandigarh for organizing fairs and festivals during the last 3 years

(Rupees in Lakh)

Year	Name of the Fairs and Festivals	Amount Sanctioned
2022-23	Chandigarh Carnival	15.00
	Rose Festival	15.00
2023-24	No proposals	-
2024-25	No proposals	-
2025-26	World Tourism Day	10.00
	Chandigarh Carnival Festival	20.00
	Rose Festival	20.00

ENHANCEMENTS OF ESHRAM PORTAL

2429. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) the details of the enhancements being made by the Government to the eShram portal for better accessibility of benefits for unorganised workers;
- (b) the manner in which the linking of additional portals improve job searching and social security access for workers;
- (c) whether any steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that unorganised workers are aware of the said enhancements; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): 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 8th December 2025, over 31.40 crore unorganised workers have already been registered on eShram portal.

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 enhance social security coverage to unorganised workers including Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY),

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 Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), etc.

Apart from the above, eShram has linkages with National Career Service (NCS) for Job Opportunities, Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) for Skill Development and Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) for Pension.

To enhance the accessibility of the eShram portal, the Ministry of Labour and Employment launched multilingual functionality on the eShram portal on 7th January 2025, using the Bhashini platform. This enhancement now allows workers to interact with eShram portal in 22 Indian languages, improving accessibility and promoting inclusivity for all.

To enhance registrations under the eShram initiative and ensure wider coverage of unorganised workers, the Government has adopted a comprehensive strategy. In addition to enabling self-registration through the web portal and mobile application, assisted registration modes have been introduced via Common Service Centres (CSCs), State Sewa Kendras (SSKs), and the UMANG platform to facilitate easy access for workers. The Ministry of Labour and Employment is conducting targeted awareness campaigns comprising registration drives, community outreach programs and locally tailored communication efforts. To further strengthen outreach, the Ministry leverages

social media channels to disseminate videos, tutorials, and other informative content, making the initiative more accessible and engaging.

CONNECTIVITY FOR TOURIST DESTINATIONS UNDER SDS 2.0

2430. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the details of the specific plans and timelines for improving last-mile connectivity (roads, rail, and air) to the tourist destinations under the Swadesh Darshan (SD)2.0 scheme;
- (b) the status of developing world-class public amenities such as clean sanitation facilities, drinking water, standardized signage accessibility and provisions for the disabled at existing heritage and pilgrimage sites;
- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to establish Police Booths and deploy a dedicated "Tourism Police" force at major tourist sites across all States/UTs to ensure the safety and security of both domestic and foreign visitors; and
- (d) the details of the progress made on developing infrastructure, other facilities and services at the tourist destinations under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme to enhance connectivity and attract more footfalls given the potential of culture and heritage as well as spiritual tourism?

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

- (a) to (d): Development and promotion of tourism destinations and products

including safety and security of tourists is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments (SGs)/Union Territory Administrations (UTAs).

However, the Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)' and 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)', a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme, complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development and experiences in the country by extending financial assistance to the SGs/UTAs, on receipt of the project proposals from them in synergy with the scheme guidelines, Government instructions, availability of funds etc.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 53 projects under SD2.0 and 36 projects under CBDD for implementation by the concerned SG/UTA, which are related to variety of themes including culture, heritage, spiritual tourism etc. The components covered under the sanctioned projects vary as per the need of the project and include those related to sanitation facilities, signages, last mile connectivity, provisions for differently abled, information kiosks, site improvements, parking etc. The details of the projects sanctioned under SD2.0 and CBDD schemes in the country are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Ministry of Tourism recognizes the importance of safety and security of tourists and has been continuously taking up the matter with all the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations for setting up of dedicated Tourist Police to strengthen on-ground safety mechanism for tourists. With the efforts of Ministry of Tourism, States/UT's viz Telangana, 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.

STATEMENT

Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme:

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Amount (₹ Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Bapatla	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.88
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 & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	165.44
9.	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kabirdham District	145.99
10.	Dadra Nagar & Haveli and	2024-25	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	147.13

	Daman & Diu				
11.	Goa	2023-24	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	24.07
12.	Goa	2023-24	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	19.89
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'	25.64
17.	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	2.72
18.	Karnataka	2023-24	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	18.48
19.	Kerala	2023-24	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.81
20.	Kerala	2024-25	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.18
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	23.17
23.	Ladakh	2023-24	Kargil	Exploring LOC and Hundarman village Experience	11.91
24.	Lakshadweep	2024-25	Bangaram	Enhancement of	81.18

				Tourist Experience at Bangaram	
25.	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.74
26.	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21
27.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Pitambara Peeth, Datia	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	44.24
28.	Maharashtra	2023-24	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22
29.	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	27.60
30.	Meghalaya	2023-24	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	32.45
31.	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur&Mualbuhvum , Champhai	38.85
32.	Mizoram	2024-25	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	33.87
33.	Mizoram	2025-26	Thingsulthliah	Construction of Conference Centre	99.71
34.	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	7.87
35.	Nagaland	2023-24	Chumoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	21.56
36.	Nagaland	2024-25	Chumoukedima	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	32.54
37.	Puducherry	2023-24	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront	20.29

				experience	
38.	Punjab	2023-24	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	20.06
39.	Punjab	2023-24	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	25.91
40.	Rajasthan	2023-24	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	21.65
41.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	87.87
42.	Rajasthan	2024-25	Karni Mata temple, Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	22.58
43.	Rajasthan	2024-25	MalaseriDungari (District - Bhilwara)	Development of MalaseriDungri, Bhilwara District	48.73
44.	Sikkim	2023-24	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	15.41
45.	Sikkim	2023-24	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	22.60
46.	Tamil Nadu	2023-24	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	30.02
47.	Telangana	2023-24	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	56.82
48.	Telangana	2023-24	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	38.01
49.	Tripura	2024-25	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 &2)	48.95
50.	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Prayagraj	Azad Park and	14.52

				Dekho Prayagraj Trail Exp	
51.	Uttar Pradesh	2023-24	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	17.80
52.	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	17.86
53.	Uttarakhand	2023-24	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	19.89
TOTAL AMOUNT					2208.27

(ii) Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development' (CBDD) Scheme:

S. No.	State/UT	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Category	Sanctioned Amount (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	Spiritual Tourism	25.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	Culture & Heritage	25.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-Tourism Project	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.90
4	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	Vibrant Village Programme	4.96
5	Assam	2024-25	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary, Sivasagar	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.99
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Tourist Facilities at Sonapur Mela Ground, Saran	Culture & Heritage	24.29
7	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of	Ecotourism	9.97

			MayaliBagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	and Amrit Dharohar Sites	
8	Goa	2024-25	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall at Mayem Village	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.81
9	Gujarat	2024-25	Transformation of sharmishtha Lake: Light & culture at Vadnagar	Culture & Heritage	17.29
10	Gujarat	2024-25	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar	Spiritual Tourism	24.66
11	Gujarat	2024-25	THOL: Transformative Tourism' Harmonious Sustainability, Optimized Skilling' Leading Technology	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.96
12	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kaza	Culture & Heritage	24.82
13	Himachal Pradesh	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	Vibrant Village Programme	4.96
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	Spiritual Tourism	18.87
15	Kerala	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	Spiritual Tourism	25.00
16	Kerala	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	Culture & Heritage	25.00
17	Ladakh	2024-25	Advancing Mushkoh as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating wildlife Sightings and community progress	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.82
18	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	Spiritual Tourism	25.00
19	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of	Culture &	25.00

			Ahmednagar Fort	Heritage	
20	Manipur	2024-25	Development of Ancient capital of Manipur, LangthabalKonug	Culture & Heritage	24.69
21	Meghalaya	2024-25	Mawphlang cultural & Heritage centre	Culture & Heritage	24.87
22	Meghalaya	2024-25	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	Spiritual Tourism	24.87
23	Nagaland	2024-25	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	Spiritual Tourism	24.94
24	Nagaland	2024-25	Development of wings over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven' Doyang Reservoir	Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	10.00
25	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of White Town	Culture & Heritage	22.19
26	Punjab	2024-25	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border, Ferozepur	Culture & Heritage	25.00
27	Punjab	2024-25	Heritage street -A Symbol of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	Spiritual Tourism	24.90
28	Sikkim	2024-25	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience," Gnathang Village	Vibrant Village Programme	5.00
29	Sikkim	2024-25	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	Spiritual Tourism	24.96
30	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	Spiritual Tourism	20.01
31	Telangana	2024-25	Digital Experience Centre at Bhuddhavanam in Nalgonda	Culture & Heritage	24.85
32	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Nizam	Ecotourism and Amrit	9.98

			Sagar, Kamareddy	Dharohar Sites	
33	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	Culture & Heritage	24.98
34	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Jadung Festive Ground', Jadung	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99
35	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	Spiritual Tourism	17.60
36	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Mana Haat project	Vibrant Village Programme	4.99
Total					648.11

VACANCIES IN NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR TEACHER EDUCATION

2431. SHRIMATI BAG MITALI:

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

- (a) the number of sanctioned posts and vacancies including reserved posts in the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), categories-wise;
- (b) the number of staff engaged on deputation and contractual basis to fill vacancies since 2014 therein, year-wise; and
- (c) the number of permanent staff recruited since 2014 including reserved posts therein, category and year-wise?

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

- (a) to (c): The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has a total of 123

sanctioned posts, out of which 50 regular vacancies exist presently. The category-wise details of reserved vacancies are: SC-13, ST-5 and OBC-14.

The number of staff engaged on deputation and contractual basis to fill vacancies since 2014 therein, year-wise:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Staff Engaged (Deputation/ Contractual)	-	01	01	-	01	05	-	02	03	01	02	06

The Department of School Education & Literacy had requested NCTE to carry out an assessment of the requirement of staff at every level and to consider implementation of Mission Recruitment in the organisation. In pursuance of the above communication, NCTE has completed the assessment of staff requirement.

राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में लंबित मामले

2432. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

श्री अप्पलनायडू कलिसेट्टी:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

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

- (क) विगत पाँच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) के अधिकार क्षेत्र में पंजीकृत, निपटाए गए और लंबित मामलों की वर्ष-वार, न्यायपीठ-वार और राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या एनजीटी की कई पीठों को लंबित मामलों की बढ़ती संख्या के कारण मामलों के निपटान में देरी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो मामले के निपटान में लगने वाले औसत समय का न्यायपीठ-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण अधिनियम, 2010 की धारा 12 के अंतर्गत न्यायिक सदस्यों, विशेषज्ञ सदस्यों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की वर्तमान रिक्तियों की न्यायपीठ-वार और पद-वार संख्या कितनी है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4(3) के अंतर्गत एनजीटी की अतिरिक्त न्यायपीठें स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार द्वारा लंबित मामलों के निपटान की दर बढ़ाने के लिए कोई उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जाने हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (च) क्या सरकार एनजीटी के संबंध में जागरूकता कार्यक्रम चला रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे कार्यकलापों के लिए कितनी निधि आवंटित की गई है?

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

- (क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, गत पाँच वर्षों एवं वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान एनजीटी में दर्ज, निस्तारित तथा लंबित मामलों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। आगे, एनजीटी ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि मामलों के निस्तारण में किसी प्रकार की देरी नहीं हो रही है।

(ग): वर्तमान में, एनजीटी में न्यायिक सदस्य के छह (06) तथा विशेषज्ञ सदस्य के चार (04) पद रिक्त हैं। अन्य कार्मिकों से संबंधित रिक्तियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ): राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण की वर्तमान में पाँच (05) बैठक स्थलों पर बैठकों का संचालन किया जाता है, जो इस प्रकार हैं—दिल्ली (प्रधान पीठ), पुणे (पश्चिमी क्षेत्रीय पीठ), भोपाल (मध्य क्षेत्रीय पीठ), चेन्नई (दक्षिणी क्षेत्रीय पीठ) तथा कोलकाता (पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय पीठ)। ये सभी मिलकर भारत के समस्त क्षेत्राधिकार को कवर करते हैं। एनजीटी के अतिरिक्त बेंच की स्थापना हेतु प्रस्ताव की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ङ): मामलों के निस्तारण की दर बढ़ाने के लिए, सरकार ने एनजीटी के सभी पीठों में डिजिटल अवसंरचना के उन्नयन हेतु आवश्यक सहयोग प्रदान किया है, जिसके अंतर्गत वर्चुअल कोर्ट कार्यवाही एवं एक समर्पित पोर्टल के माध्यम से ई-फाइलिंग की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई है।

(च): सरकार समय-समय पर पर्यावरणीय विषयों पर राष्ट्रीय/अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों के आयोजन हेतु एनजीटी को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस श्रृंखला में, अंतिम राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन 29 एवं 30 मार्च, 2025 को विज्ञान भवन, नई दिल्ली में आयोजित किया गया था, जिसमें विभिन्न हितधारकों ने भाग लिया। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के संशोधित अनुमान (आर.ई.) में कार्यालयी व्यय मद के अंतर्गत एनजीटी को ₹7 करोड़ का बजट आवंटित किया गया है।

विवरण-I

राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में मामलों का पीठवार ब्यौरा

प्रधान पीठ, नई दिल्ली			
वर्ष	दर्ज मामले	मामलों का निपटान	लंबित
2020	989	1315	853
2021	927	1110	670
2022	1491	1323	838
2023	1948	1399	1387
2024	2385	1878	1894
नवंबर 2025 तक	1725	1680	1939

मध्य आंचलिक पीठ, भोपाल			
वर्ष	दर्ज मामले	मामलों का निपटान	लंबित
2020	294	353	192
2021	283	319	156
2022	237	290	103
2023	413	336	180
2024	516	418	278
नवंबर 2025 तक	376	334	320

पूर्वी आंचलिक पीठ, कोलकाता			
वर्ष	दर्ज मामले	मामलों का निपटान	लंबित
2020	253	223	414
2021	263	321	309
2022	506	640	175
2023	344	343	176
2024	440	272	344
नवंबर 2025 तक	372	305	411

दक्षिणी आंचलिक पीठ, चेन्नई			
वर्ष	दर्ज मामले	मामलों का निपटान	लंबित
2020	442	390	534
2021	574	549	559
2022	479	634	342
2023	423	350	415
2024	595	331	680
नवंबर 2025 तक	476	298	846

पश्चिमी आंचलिक पीठ, पुणे			
वर्ष	दर्ज मामले	मामलों का निपटान	लंबित
2020	323	329	663
2021	334	301	696
2022	457	610	543
2023	571	454	660
2024	758	395	1023
नवंबर 2025 तक	1675	765	1933

विवरण-II**राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में अन्य स्टाफ रिक्तियों का ब्यौरा**

05.12.2025 तक स्वीकृत स्टाफ संख्या की तुलना में एनजीटी में पीठवार रिक्तियों की स्थिति												
क्र. सं.	पद का नाम	वेतन स्तर	एनजीटी की कुल स्वीकृत संख्या	मुख्यालय दिल्ली के लिए स्वीकृत संख्या	प्रत्येक आंचलिक पीठ के लिए स्वीकृत संख्या	दिल्ली (पदस्थ व्यक्ति)	पुणे (पदस्थ व्यक्ति)	भोपाल (पदस्थ व्यक्ति)	चेन्नई (पदस्थ व्यक्ति)	कोलकाता (पदस्थ व्यक्ति)	पदस्थ व्यक्ति	रिक्तियां
1	रजिस्ट्रार	स्तर -13	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	0
2	उप रजिस्ट्रार	स्तर -12	5	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	2
3	सहायक रजिस्ट्रार	स्तर -11	5	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	4	1
4	डीसीए	स्तर -11	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
5	पीपीएस	स्तर -11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	लेखा अधिकारी	स्तर -09	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
7	हिंदी अधिकारी	स्तर -09	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
8	अनुभाग अधिकारी	स्तर -08	11	3	2	4	1	1	2	3	11	0
9	निजी सचिव	स्तर -08	21	5	4	5	1	1	0	1	8	13
10	सहायक (न्यायिक)	स्तर -07	17	5	3	5	3	2	3	2	15	2
11	लाइब्रेरियन	स्तर -06	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	4	1
12	हिंदी अनुवादक	स्तर -06	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	0
13	स्टेनोग्राफर ग्रेड I	स्तर -06	21	5	4	5	0	1	0	0	6	15
14	वरिष्ठ लेखाकार	स्तर -06	5	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	5	0
15	स्टाफ कार चालक (विशेष ग्रेड)	स्तर -06	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

16	स्टाफ कार चालक (ग्रेड -I)	स्तर -5	2	पीठवार स्वीकृत संख्या नहीं बताई गई		0	0	0	0	0	0	2
17	स्टेनोग्राफर ग्रेड II	स्तर -4	12	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	4	8
18	लेखाकार	स्तर -4	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	5	0
19	स्टाफ कार चालक (ग्रेड -II)	स्तर -4	6	पीठवार स्वीकृत संख्या नहीं बताई गई		4	2	0	0	0	6	0
20	स्टाफ कार चालक (ओजी)	स्तर 2	12	पीठवार स्वीकृत संख्या नहीं बताई गई		6	0	0	0	0	6	6
21	एमटीएस	स्तर - 1	24	8	4	20	2	4	7	3	24 +12*	0
कुल			166			62	17	17	17	13	114	52

*एनजीटी से प्राप्त सूचनानुसार, एमटीएस के 24 स्वीकृत पदों में से 36 पर कर्मचारी पदस्थ हैं, अर्थात् माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निदेशानुसार 12 ज़्यादा हैं।

PLANS TO ESTABLISH F1 CIRCUIT FOR RACING IN INDIA

2433. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

- whether the Government intends to build a grade one level Formula One (F1) circuit as per Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;
- whether the Government intends to engage with FIA to host a F1 race in the near future, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;
- whether the Government has conducted any survey on the growing popularity of F1 in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- whether it is a fact that F1 drivers like Kush Maini have stated that "real karting

started when I moved to Europe" depicting low Karting infrastructure in India, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): 'Sports', being a state subject, the responsibility for development of sports infrastructure for various sports including that for motor sports rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments, while the Central Government supplements their efforts. Further, FIA grade 1 Karting Track, Madras International Karting Arena (MIKA), exist in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. For promotion and development of any sport discipline in the country, the Ministry recognizes the sports association/federation as National Sports Federation (NSF), which is mandated, inter alia, to organize national championships, conduct international sports events in India and their State level affiliated units being responsible for organizing sports competitions at State level, so as to promote the culture of competitive sports. At present, the Government has not recognized any federation as a National Sports federation (NSF) for the sport of Motor Sports.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-YUVA

2434. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:

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

(a) the status of the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas

- Abhiyan (PM-YUVA) across the country, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries and entrepreneurs supported under the scheme, State/ UT-wise;
- (c) the budget allocated and utilized under PM-YUVA, State/ UT-wise;
- (d) the details of the entrepreneurial skills and training provided under the said scheme; and
- (e) whether the Government has assessed the impact of PM-YUVA on promoting entrepreneurship, job creation and economic growth, if so, the findings thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) in association with Wadhvani Operating Foundation (WOF) launched the Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA) on 9th November, 2016 with the objective to create an enabling ecosystem for entrepreneurship development through entrepreneurship education and training across the country. This was implemented in Institutes of Higher Learning (Colleges, Universities, Polytechnics). A total of 239 Institutes of Higher Learning were empanelled across 26 States/ UTs. However, the scheme was restructured in June 2018 to include skill training institutes under MSDE, namely, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) and Polytechnics. The number of beneficiaries reached through PM-YUVA in

Phase-I State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Based on the learnings from PM-YUVA Phase-I, the Ministry rolled out Phase-II of PM-YUVA from November 2019 to March 2022 through National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), an autonomous institution under the administrative control of the Ministry, in around 300 Institutes under the skill ecosystem. The aim of the Pilot Project was to promote entrepreneurship as an alternate career choice and provide mentoring support to potential and early-stage entrepreneurs from the skill ecosystem. The project was implemented in Ten States and Two Union Territories (viz. Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Delhi and Puducherry).

The number of beneficiaries reached through PM-YUVA Phase-II State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

An amount of Rs. 6 Crore was utilized against an allocation of Rs.499.9 Crore on PM-YUVA Phase I and an amount of Rs. 12 Crore was spent against an allocation of Rs 12 Crore on PM-YUVA Phase II.

Under PM-YUVA, a structured framework of entrepreneurship education, capacity building and handholding support was implemented across the project States/UTs. The entrepreneurial skills and training imparted under the scheme included the following:

- i. **Entrepreneurship Awareness and Mobilisation:** Orientation programmes for principals, students and community members to build understanding of entrepreneurship as a viable career pathway and to

sensitise stakeholders about opportunities, schemes and support systems.

- ii. **Entrepreneurship Education and Training:** Delivery of structured Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) within skilling institutes aimed at equipping trainees with competencies such as opportunity identification, business planning, financial literacy, market assessment, regulatory compliances and enterprise management.
- iii. **Training of Trainers (ToT) and Faculty Mentor Training:** Capacity building of institutional faculty to deliver entrepreneurship curriculum effectively, including pedagogy, facilitation skills, assessment of business ideas, and mentoring techniques.
- iv. **Mentoring and Handholding Support:** Organizing Mentoring Camps and provision of pro-bono mentoring to support potential and existing entrepreneurs in refining business plans, understanding market linkages, accessing credit, and addressing early-stage enterprise challenges.
- v. **Exposure, Events and Recognition:** Facilitation of entrepreneurship-related events, competitions and award platforms to provide students and trainees exposure to entrepreneurial ecosystems, peer networks and role models.

Through these interventions, the scheme provided end-to-end entrepreneurial training covering awareness, education, capacity building, mentoring and enterprise support for beneficiaries across the project States/UTs.

(e): The Ministry conducted an independent evaluation of both PM-YUVA

Phase-I and PM-YUVA Phase-II. The findings of the evaluation reveal that Phase-I was successful in generating employment and imparting business skills. Aspiring entrepreneurs successfully established networks with mentors, government officials and investors. Under Phase-II, the scheme benefited micro-enterprises in the unorganized sector by aiding with financial mainstreaming and documentation. The scheme envisaged creation of 600 new and 1000 scale-up enterprises, against which 1045 new enterprises were set-up and 968 existing enterprises were scaled-up.

STATEMENT-I

The number of beneficiaries reached through PM-YUVA in Phase-I State/UT-wise is as given below:

Sl.No.	State Name	Number of students enrolled	Student attempted final assessment	Student passed final assessment
1	Andhra Pradesh	295	124	116
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36	14	12
3	Assam	440	150	91
4	Delhi	1920	829	655
5	Gujarat	9	1	0
6	Haryana	563	473	382
7	Himachal Pradesh	285	42	34
8	Jammu and Kashmir	58	0	0
9	Jharkhand	35	11	4
10	Karnataka	636	299	260
11	Kerala	2128	1382	1232
12	Madhya Pradesh	1357	1158	974

13	Maharashtra	1134	527	329
14	Meghalaya	64	26	18
15	Nagaland	37	0	0
16	Odisha	359	79	72
17	Pondicherry	246	173	154
18	Punjab	791	490	412
19	Rajasthan	1050	620	493
20	Tamil Nadu	2874	1432	1084
21	Telangana	1345	551	430
22	Uttar Pradesh	773	275	200
23	West Bengal	974	527	440
	Total	17,409	9,183	7,392

STATEMENT-II

The number of beneficiaries reached through PM-YUVA in Phase-II State/UT-wise is as given below:

State	Principals' Orientation	Student Orientation	Community Awareness Program	Number of Participants			
				EDP Certified	ToT	Faculty Mentor Training	Mentoring Camp
Assam	33	1626	480	1531	46	0	330
Bihar	35	3022	234	1056	38	28	290
Delhi	27	1883	401	686	20	20	236
Kerala	34	5018	1163	1607	61	25	573
Maharashtra	51	4827	675	999	47	18	500
Tamil Nadu	39	3187	70	566	73	23	733
Telangana	63	5044	291	1918	0	27	371
Uttarakhand	40	2461	498	656	26	21	300
Uttar Pradesh	32	3567	667	2313	59	42	310
West Bengal	42	4125	524	1870	73	23	308
Total	396	34760	5003	13202	443	227	3951

SHORT TERM TRAINING UNDER PMKVY**2435. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:**

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

- (a) the details of number of schools along with undergraduate and postgraduate students and professionals received the Short-Term training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during the last three years and the current year in Uttar Pradesh, district wise;
- (b) the number of Industry related training centres and Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) established for providing short term training during the last three years and the current year in Uttar Pradesh, district wise;
- (c) the details of schools, colleges and universities that have set up skill hubs for the said Training during the last three years and the current year in the said State, district-wise; and
- (d) the number of selections of Training Providers/ Training Centres made through Recruit-Train-Deploy (RTD) model and Apprenticeship model during the last three years and current year in Uttar Pradesh, district wise?

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

- (a): The district wise number of school, undergraduate and postgraduate students who have received Short-Term Training (STT) under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during the last three years and the current year,

as on 31.10.2025 in Uttar Pradesh, is are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Under PMKVY, industry relevant job roles have been designed to provide training through a number of training centers established throughout the country.

District-wise total number of training centres established for providing short term training in the state of Uttar Pradesh, as on 31.10.2025, are given in the enclosed

Statement-II. Further, district wise no. of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) established in Uttar Pradesh, as on 31.10.2025, is are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(c): District wise total number of schools, colleges and universities that have set up skill hubs for PMKVY Short Term Training, as on 31.10.2025, is are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

(d): In Uttar Pradesh, district wise total number of selections of Training Providers/Training Centres made through Recruit Train Deploy (RTD) model as on 31.10.2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement-V**. Further, a total of 2,70,881 number of apprentices have been engaged under National Apprenticeship promotion Scheme (NAPS) during last three years and current year, as on 31.10.2025. The district wise number of establishments engaging these apprentices in the state of Uttar Pradesh, as on 31.10.2025, is are given in the enclosed **Statement-VI**.

STATEMENT-I

District wise number of school, undergraduate and postgraduate students who have received Short Term Training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during the last three Financial Year and Current Year till 31.10.2025

District	FY 22-23			FY 23-24			FY-24-25			FY-25-26		
	School	Graduate/Pursuing UG	PG/Pursuing PG	School	Graduate/Pursuing UG	PG/Pursuing PG	School	Graduate/Pursuing UG	PG/Pursuing PG	School	Graduate/Pursuing UG	PG/Pursuing PG
Agra	481	6	-	2,504	109	-	24,122	570	70	2,042	118	6
Aligarh	110	1	-	1,044	35	3	11,095	525	28	695	49	1
Ambedkar Nagar	120	-	-	105	-	-	3,209	137	27	190	123	48
Amethi	30	-	-	68	-	-	1,464	64	19	-	-	-
Amroha	339	1	-	458	14	5	4,418	263	36	82	2	-
Auraiya	223	-	-	1,051	29	2	3,770	47	2	-	-	-
Ayodhya	-	-	-	526	36	-	2,842	143	25	30	-	-
Azamgarh	446	4	1	1,091	22	6	16,071	1,124	51	1,112	81	5
Baghpat	119	-	-	401	2	-	1,806	51	9	150	-	-
Bahraich	812	32	-	943	35	5	2,730	411	4	119	7	1
Ballia	612	5	-	1,134	49	4	5,485	226	11	461	22	1
Balrampur	16	8	-	74	37	-	3,240	66	6	108	7	3

Banda	263	-	-	507	72	9	2,289	39	6	99	10	6
Barabanki	9	8	1	211	21	-	2,149	118	10	72	1	-
Bareilly	777	5	8	1,364	126	18	12,653	261	73	1,063	24	3
Basti	71	-	-	717	4	1	2,728	101	7	173	26	-
Bhadohi	-	-	-	87	9	1	1,698	23	9	34	-	-
Bijnor	200	141	6	610	87	35	12,743	110	50	719	14	2
Budaun	386	4	-	579	92	5	3,445	68	15	311	13	2
Bulandshahr	353	1	-	65	453	-	12,356	108	16	500	15	7
Chandauli	154	4	-	199	7	2	4,298	368	5	58	29	1
Chitrakoot	264	-	-	867	13	2	4,350	22	1	-	-	-
Deoria	467	7	2	740	9	-	4,350	234	11	34	-	1
Etah	95	-	-	671	53	-	2,938	78	13	1,124	27	2
Etawah	210	2	-	1,061	67	6	1,818	534	5	-	-	-
Farrukhabad	120	-	-	1,194	28	1	4,442	148	24	539	14	6
Fatehpur	55	-	-	398	12	-	1,843	49	-	139	58	1
Firozabad	359	-	-	638	11	-	7,718	379	13	121	1	-
Gautam Buddha Nagar	152	-	-	3,901	594	29	5,397	586	44	1,147	93	-
Ghaziabad	42	-	-	1,634	423	17	5,094	977	129	215	13	11
Ghazipur	346	1	-	588	8	2	10,848	749	24	26	231	-

Gonda	59	18	-	99	9	1	1,270	37	8	124	7	-
Gorakhpur	293	-	-	561	92	9	14,747	946	43	178	16	1
Hamirpur	277	-	-	35	-	-	252	1	-	-	-	-
Hapur	-	-	-	414	20	1	3,473	44	15	168	3	2
Hardoi	325	32	1	1,077	119	8	2,512	52	4	145	11	1
Hathras	241	-	-	863	15	2	5,878	154	12	92	-	-
Jalaun	224	-	-	515	53	-	822	82	13	185	21	-
Jaunpur	553	1	-	1,176	83	13	5,857	156	32	528	2	-
Jhansi	103	6	-	963	67	1	4,173	268	18	468	4	-
Kannauj	239	-	-	1,011	22	2	2,024	67	4	-	-	-
Kanpur Dehat	240	3	2	486	11	3	2,129	44	3	139	3	-
Kanpur Nagar	342	111	6	1,976	191	21	10,179	777	99	96	11	-
Kasganj	30	-	-	749	50	1	3,644	33	2	814	11	1
Kaushambi	-	-	-	35	-	-	1,132	149	11	266	42	-
Kheri	317	2	-	658	24	-	3,121	104	18	54	-	-
Kushi Nagar	358	1	-	688	-	-	4,212	29	1	145	3	-
Lalitpur	413	13	1	512	63	3	4,177	85	8	313	24	6
Lucknow	572	77	-	2,387	250	19	15,176	922	121	1,096	66	6
Maharajganj	7	-	-	375	72	1	5,108	343	23	275	4	1

Mahoba	120	-	-	74	-	-	740	20	3	-	-	-
Mainpuri	148	-	-	1,065	11	-	2,868	194	6	183	19	5
Mathura	35	-	-	608	81	-	22,710	647	29	1,702	34	4
Mau	201	-	-	950	11	1	6,590	197	3	299	1	-
Meerut	261	105	3	1,928	262	14	9,217	472	46	415	13	1
Mirzapur	198	7	-	253	1	-	10,051	187	18	143	1	-
Moradabad	356	-	-	1,554	130	11	14,092	281	26	1,056	31	4
Muzaffarnagar	547	129	4	797	261	21	6,126	187	47	154	24	-
Pilibhit	580	4	2	1,632	115	9	6,813	254	21	20	-	-
Pratapgarh	-	-	-	149	6	-	2,542	36	4	246	1	-
Prayagraj	505	30	8	1,405	14	-	11,228	362	27	852	123	3
Rae Bareli	287	10	-	874	79	10	877	168	12	573	115	6
Rampur	489	4	1	2,201	47	15	3,183	112	8	45	-	-
Saharanpur	106	46	-	528	158	-	12,628	579	393	232	15	13
Sambhal	399	-	-	376	15	-	1,033	3	1	25	-	-
Sant Kabeer Nagar	115	5	-	231	9	-	2,848	56	10	140	5	3
Shahjahanpur	383	10	1	1,657	359	5	6,188	56	4	37	-	-
Shamli	158	4	1	328	11	6	1,227	261	10	342	2	3

Shravasti	555	16	-	555	12	1	672	18	4	-	-	-
Siddharth Nagar	582	3	1	336	41	-	1,790	61	3	126	-	-
Sitapur	107	14	-	659	63	4	2,623	181	24	237	3	-
Sonbhadra	789	17	1	710	67	9	9,837	68	7	246	1	-
Sultanpur	66	1	-	253	13	1	2,427	77	12	91	1	-
Unnao	402	8	1	879	18	-	768	54	7	150	-	-
Varanasi	618	47	5	1,329	78	12	17,867	366	43	146	15	2
Total	20,231	954	56	61,341	5,460	357	4,30,240	17,769	1,946	23,909	1,610	169

STATEMENT-II

District wise total number of training centres established for providing Short Term Training in Uttar Pradesh as on 31.10.2025

District	Total no. of Training Centres
Agra	161
Aligarh	65
Ambedkar Nagar	25
Amethi	12
Amroha	24
Auraiya	17
Ayodhya	24
Azamgarh	86
Baghpat	16
Bahraich	17
Ballia	38
Balrampur	18
Banda	11
Barabanki	16
Bareilly	70
Basti	14
Bhadohi	12
Bijnor	61
Budaun	15
Bulandshahr	33
Chandauli	31
Chitrakoot	19
Deoria	29
Etah	23
Etawah	20
Farrukhabad	18
Fatehpur	20
Firozabad	41
Gautam Buddha Nagar	50
Ghaziabad	50
Ghazipur	61
Gonda	19
Gorakhpur	89

Hamirpur	5
Hapur	25
Hardoi	15
Hathras	28
Jalaun	13
Jaunpur	40
Jhansi	37
Kannauj	14
Kanpur Dehat	19
Kanpur Nagar	59
Kasganj	29
Kaushambi	14
Kheri	15
Kushi Nagar	16
Lalitpur	15
Lucknow	90
Maharajganj	29
Mahoba	6
Mainpuri	28
Mathura	128
Mau	39
Meerut	65
Mirzapur	48
Moradabad	56
Muzaffarnagar	36
Pilibhit	30
Pratapgarh	21
Prayagraj	82
Rae Bareli	13
Rampur	13
Saharanpur	71
Sambhal	9
Sant Kabeer Nagar	19
Shahjahanpur	26
Shamli	13
Shravasti	7
Siddharth Nagar	8

Sitapur	18
Sonbhadra	53
Sultanpur	19
Unnao	18
Varanasi	87
Total	2,581

STATEMENT-III

District wise total number of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) established for providing Short Term Training in Uttar Pradesh as on 31.10.2025

District	No. of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)
Agra	1
Aligarh	1
Allahabad	2
Ambedkar Nagar	1
Amethi	1
Bahraich	1
Ballia	1
Banda	1
Barabanki	1
Bareilly	1
Basti	1
Bhadohi	1
Chandauli	1
Chitrakoot	1
Deoria	1
Etawah	1
Faizabad	1
Farrukhabad	1
Fatehpur	1
Firozabad Suhag Nagar	1
Gautam Buddha Nagar	1
Ghaziabad	1
Gonda	1
Gorakhpur	1
Hardoi	1

Jalaun	1
Jaunpur	1
Kanpur	1
Kanpur Dehat	1
Kaushambi	1
Lucknow (AIMWA)	2
Mau NathBhanjan	1
Mirzapur	1
Pilibhit	1
Pratapgarh	1
Rae Bareli	1
Saharanpur	1
Shahjahanpur	1
Shrawasti	1
Siddharthnagar	1
Sonbhadra	1
Sultanpur	1
Unnao	1
Varanasi	2

STATEMENT-IV

District-wise details of school, colleges and universities that have set up skill hubs under PMKVY, as on 31.10.2025

District	Schools	Colleges/Universities
Agra	2	2
Aligarh	2	3
Ambedkar Nagar	1	1
Amethi	1	1
Amroha	2	1
Ayodhya	1	-
Azamgarh	2	2
Baghpat	3	-
Bahraich	1	-
Ballia	2	1
Balrampur	2	-
Banda	1	2

Barabanki	2	2
Bareilly	2	1
Basti	1	-
Bijnor	3	2
Budaun	2	-
Bulandshahr	-	2
Chandauli	1	1
Chitrakoot	1	1
Deoria	1	-
Etah	2	-
Etawah	2	-
Farrukhabad	1	1
Fatehpur	-	1
Firozabad	-	2
Gautam Buddha Nagar	3	2
Ghaziabad	2	3
Ghazipur	1	1
Gonda	2	-
Gorakhpur	1	1
Hapur	1	1
Hardoi	1	-
Hathras	2	-
Jalaun	1	-
Jaunpur	1	-
Jhansi	2	3
Kannauj	1	1
Kanpur Dehat	-	1
Kanpur Nagar	2	1
Kaushambi	2	1
Kheri	1	-
Kushi Nagar	1	1
Lalitpur	1	-
Lucknow	2	1
Maharajganj	1	-
Mainpuri	2	1
Mathura	2	2
Mau	1	-

Meerut	2	1
Mirzapur	-	1
Moradabad	2	1
Muzaffarnagar	1	3
Pilibhit	2	1
Prayagraj	-	2
Rae Bareli	2	-
Rampur	2	1
Saharanpur	1	
Sambhal	-	1
Sant Kabeer Nagar	-	1
Shahjahanpur	1	-
Shamli	1	-
Siddharth Nagar	1	1
Sitapur	-	1
Sonbhadra	1	3
Sultanpur	1	
Unnao	2	1
Varanasi	2	1
Total	92	65

STATEMENT-V

District wise total number of selections of Training Providers/Training Centres made through Recruit Train Deploy (RTD) model, as on 31.10.2025

District	No. of Training Partners	No. of Training Centres
Agra	1	1
Aligarh	1	1
Amroha	1	1
Auraiya	1	1
Azamgarh	2	2
Bahraich	2	2
Ballia	1	1
Bareilly	1	1
Basti	1	1
Budaun	1	1
Chitrakoot	1	1

Deoria	2	2
Etah	1	1
Etawah	1	1
Farrukhabad	1	1
Firozabad	1	1
Gautam Buddha Nagar	1	1
Ghaziabad	1	1
Gorakhpur	1	1
Hardoi	1	1
Hathras	1	1
Jalaun	1	1
Jaunpur	2	2
Jhansi	1	1
Kannauj	1	1
Kanpur Dehat	1	1
Kanpur Nagar	2	2
Kasganj	1	1
Kheri	1	1
Kushi Nagar	1	1
Lalitpur	1	1
Lucknow	2	2
Maharajganj	1	1
Mainpuri	1	1
Mathura	1	1
Mau	1	1
Meerut	1	1
Moradabad	2	2
Pilibhit	1	1
Pratapgarh	1	1
Prayagraj	2	2
Rampur	1	1
Saharanpur	1	1
Sambhal	1	1
Shahjahanpur	1	1
Shamli	1	1
Shravasti	1	1
Sitapur	1	1

Sonbhadra	1	1
Sultanpur	1	1
Unnao	1	1
Varanasi	1	1
Total	60	60

STATEMENT-VI

District wise number of establishments engaging the apprentices in the state of Uttar Pradesh, as on 31.10.2025

District	No. of Establishments
Agra	297
Aligarh	166
Ambedkar Nagar	89
Amethi	67
Amroha	72
Auraiya	49
Ayodhya	165
Azamgarh	286
Baghpat	34
Bahraich	65
Ballia	106
Balrampur	61
Banda	62
Bara Banki	111
Bareilly	142
Basti	82
Bhadohi	33
Bijnor	71
Budaun	74
Bulandshahr	141
Chandauli	86
Chitrakoot	30
Deoria	70
Etah	61
Etawah	107
Farrukhabad	72

Fatehpur	59
Firozabad	82
Gautam Buddha Nagar	963
Ghaziabad	381
Ghazipur	134
Gonda	81
Gorakhpur	198
Hamirpur	37
Hapur	98
Hardoi	68
Hathras	92
Jalaun	77
Jaunpur	196
Jhansi	130
Kannauj	38
Kanpur Dehat	100
Kanpur Nagar	302
Kasganj	39
Kaushambi	37
Kheri	61
Kushinagar	110
Lalitpur	70
Lucknow	540
Mahoba	40
Mahrajganj	66
Mainpuri	97
Mathura	192
Mau	104
Meerut	267
Mirzapur	89
Moradabad	126
Muzaffarnagar	101
Pilibhit	51
Pratapgarh	50
Prayagraj	174
Rae Bareli	73
Rampur	65

Saharanpur	200
Sambhal	67
Sant Kabir Nagar	76
Shahjahanpur	73
Shamli	45
Shrawasti	82
Siddharthnagar	45
Sitapur	75
Sonbhadra	83
Sultanpur	118
Unnao	106
Varanasi	274
Total	9,231

GST COLLECTION AND APY ENROLMENT IN RAJASTHAN

2436. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) the GST revenue collected in Rajasthan in the last quarter along with the State's ranking in direct tax growth and the steps taken by the Government to clear pending IGST settlement claims; and
- (b) the number of Atal Pension Yojana subscribers in Rajasthan till last year along with the central funds released for the scheme and the mechanism in place to address pension contribution discrepancies?

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

- (a): GST Revenue collected in Rajasthan in the last quarter 2025:-

(Rs.in Crore)			
Month	CGST	SGST	IGST
July, 2025	1,220	1,581	1,604
August, 2025	1,123	1,480	1619
September, 2025	1,133	1,457	1,576

Rajasthan is placed at 12th Rank out of 29 states in growth in net direct tax collections in F.Y.2024-25 as compared to F.Y. 2023-24.

There are no pending IGST settlement claim. GST collection consists of CGST, SGST and IGST. CGST is credited to Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) while SGST is credited to the Consolidated Fund of respective States. IGST is levied and collected by the Centre. The IGST (Domestic +Imports) so collected is apportioned/settled between the Union and the States/UTs on monthly basis (by the end of every month), on the basis of place of consumption and cross utilization of ITC (Input Tax Credit) as envisaged under Goods and Services Tax Settlement of Funds Rules, 2017

(b): The number of Atal Pension Yojana subscribers in Rajasthan till December 31, 2024 is 38,28,952.

The funds related to incentives, co-contributions are directly released to the banks by the Central Government, hence, the specific data for State of Rajasthan w.r.t. the release of central funds are not available.

Under Atal Pension Yojana, the periodic contribution amount get fixed as per the age of the subscriber while enrolment, pension amount opted for the frequency, which is auto-debited from the Bank account of subscriber.

Contribution chart of Atal Pension Yojana is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Monthly, Quarterly and Half-yearly prescribed contributions under APY for different minimum guaranteed amount of pension at different entry age and the return of corpus amount to the nominee

		Minimum Guaranteed Pension of Rs. 1000/month			Minimum Guaranteed Pension of Rs. 2000/month			Minimum Guaranteed Pension of Rs. 3000/month			Minimum Guaranteed Pension of Rs. 4000/month			Minimum Guaranteed Pension of Rs. 5000/month		
Return of Corpus Amount to the Nominee		Rs. 1.7 Lakh			Rs. 3.4 Lakh			Rs. 5.1 Lakh			Rs. 6.8 Lakh			Rs. 8.5 Lakh		
Age at entry	Vesting period	Monthly contribution	Quarterly contribution	Half yearly contribution	Monthly contribution	Quarterly contribution	Half yearly contribution	Monthly contribution	Quarterly contribution	Half yearly contribution	Monthly contribution	Quarterly contribution	Half yearly contribution	Monthly contribution	Quarterly contribution	Half yearly contribution
18	42	42	125	248	84	250	496	126	376	744	168	501	991	210	626	1239
19	41	46	137	271	92	274	543	138	411	814	183	545	1080	228	679	1346
20	40	50	149	295	100	298	590	150	447	885	198	590	1169	248	739	1464
21	39	54	161	319	108	322	637	162	483	956	215	641	1269	269	802	1588
22	38	59	176	348	117	349	690	177	527	1045	234	697	1381	292	870	1723
23	37	64	191	378	127	378	749	192	572	1133	254	757	1499	318	948	1877
24	36	70	209	413	139	414	820	208	620	1228	277	826	1635	346	1031	2042
25	35	76	226	449	151	450	891	226	674	1334	301	897	1776	376	1121	2219

26	34	82	244	484	164	489	968	246	733	1452	327	975	1930	409	1219	2414
27	33	90	268	531	178	530	1050	268	799	1582	356	1061	2101	446	1329	2632
28	32	97	289	572	194	578	1145	292	870	1723	388	1156	2290	485	1445	2862
29	31	106	316	626	212	632	1251	318	948	1877	423	1261	2496	529	1577	3122
30	30	116	346	685	231	688	1363	347	1034	2048	462	1377	2727	577	1720	3405
31	29	126	376	744	252	751	1487	379	1129	2237	504	1502	2974	630	1878	3718
32	28	138	411	814	276	823	1629	414	1234	2443	551	1642	3252	689	2053	4066
33	27	151	450	891	302	900	1782	453	1350	2673	602	1794	3553	752	2241	4438
34	26	165	492	974	330	983	1948	495	1475	2921	659	1964	3889	824	2456	4863
35	25	181	539	1068	362	1079	2136	543	1618	3205	722	2152	4261	902	2688	5323
36	24	198	590	1169	396	1180	2337	594	1770	3506	792	2360	4674	990	2950	5843
37	23	218	650	1287	436	1299	2573	654	1949	3860	870	2593	5134	1087	3239	6415
38	22	240	715	1416	480	1430	2833	720	2146	4249	957	2852	5648	1196	3564	7058
39	21	264	787	1558	528	1574	3116	792	2360	4674	1054	3141	6220	1318	3928	7778
40	20	291	867	1717	582	1734	3435	873	2602	5152	1164	3469	6869	1454	4333	8581

**SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS
YOJNA**

2437. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

- (a) the details of the number of candidates skilled under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of trained candidates who have been placed for employment during the last five years, State-wise;
- (c) whether there is a shortage of teaching faculty at the Industrial Training Institutes, if so, the details thereof along with the initiatives taken by the Government to fill the vacancies; and
- (d) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to strengthen employment facilities for skilled students?

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

(a): The state-wise details of number of candidates trained under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY), placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the Scheme - PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0, implemented from

FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under PMKVY 4.0, which is under implementation since FY 2022-23, the focus is to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same through On-Job Training (OJT) embedded industry relevant skill courses.

The state-wise details of trained candidates reported placed under PMKVY are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): The day-to-day administration and financial control of Government ITIs—including recruitment of instructors, fall under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments and UT Administrations.

(d): 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 through On-Job Training (OJT) embedded industry relevant skill courses. Additionally, following steps have been taken to enhance employability of candidates under PMKVY 4.0:

- **Alignment with Industry Needs:** Aligning job roles with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) including Employability skills modules.
- **New Age Skills:** Training in emerging technologies like AI, ML, AR/VR, 3D printing, green economy sectors, etc.
- **Industry Engagement:** Collaborations with major employers and industries to enhance the skilling ecosystem and align training with industry needs.
- **Flexible Curriculum:** Offering customizable training programs in

partnership with various stakeholders.

- **Promotion of vernacular Languages:** Ensuring training materials are available in both English and Hindi, with translations into regional languages for better understating of candidates of training content.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of candidates skilled under PMKVY during last five years:

State/ UT	FY-20-21	FY-21-22	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,464	613	310	648	909
Andhra Pradesh	66,404	13,199	5,798	32,449	35,471
Arunachal Pradesh	51,991	8,884	667	4,152	10,054
Assam	3,62,506	24,517	8,721	38,160	75,182
Bihar	96,288	47,643	12,213	23,613	99,982
Chandigarh	3,834	893	491	319	628
Chhattisgarh	16,151	9,495	4,356	8,385	16,452
Delhi	55,121	19,965	2,262	10,686	12,277
Goa	1,709	604	176	183	236
Gujarat	48,489	35,001	6,503	19,975	39,762
Haryana	54,719	18,191	8,963	27,411	75,942
Himachal Pradesh	15,612	8,724	3,539	5,348	19,341
Jammu And Kashmir	58,927	21,339	7,352	28,895	85,557
Jharkhand	15,452	34,233	5,302	8,796	30,034
Karnataka	53,066	23,153	8,410	13,025	69,486
Kerala	31,077	12,968	5,673	8,832	10,449
Ladakh	181	731	246	445	312
Lakshadweep	90	120	-	-	120
Madhya Pradesh	95,403	46,659	21,345	34,884	2,59,871
Maharashtra	1,48,352	39,864	14,913	35,284	75,368
Manipur	34,540	6,424	1,146	2,879	20,798
Meghalaya	17,769	3,406	1,245	2,502	7,938
Mizoram	11,433	4,742	1,162	3,609	6,888
Nagaland	14,399	4,184	1,803	3,830	7,299
Odisha	68,828	12,645	12,116	21,457	26,231

Puducherry	3,241	1,622	689	1,556	3,096
Punjab	57,054	18,539	7,568	11,836	1,06,699
Rajasthan	97,822	38,511	9,232	23,564	2,80,156
Sikkim	3,634	1,322	381	2,802	2,874
Tamil Nadu	72,404	29,057	8,029	34,533	85,689
Telangana	33,999	13,107	8,040	15,390	22,188
The DNH and D&D	222	252	31	301	1,407
Tripura	46,676	4,490	1,608	5,005	14,346
Uttar Pradesh	2,39,286	69,015	25,568	71,801	4,63,503
Uttarakhand	29,412	10,522	2,942	11,669	35,364
West Bengal	53,221	31,406	12,370	25,768	36,410
Total	19,60,776	6,16,040	2,11,170	5,39,992	20,38,319

STATEMENT-II

State wise details of candidates reported placed under PMKVY during last five years:

State/ UT	FY-20-21	FY-21-22	FY-22-23	FY-23-24	FY-24-25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	Placement has been de-linked under PMKVY 4.0.		
Andhra Pradesh	7,555	7,100			
Arunachal Pradesh	2,774	5,517			
Assam	9,926	11,754			
Bihar	11,493	15,841			
Chandigarh	1,851	402			
Chhattisgarh	1,222	568			
Delhi	7,510	3,742			
Goa	17	47			
Gujarat	10,911	2,073			
Haryana	7,957	4,008			
Himachal Pradesh	2,021	1,580			
Jammu And Kashmir	7,556	2,126			
Jharkhand	1,606	2,276			
Karnataka	5,030	6,119			
Kerala	1,213	3,094			
Ladakh	67	-			
Lakshadweep	-	-			

Madhya Pradesh	16,010	12,649
Maharashtra	8,830	7,089
Manipur	4,661	3,064
Meghalaya	1,604	4,871
Mizoram	1,438	1,627
Nagaland	2,836	763
Odisha	3,704	4,211
Puducherry	2,128	748
Punjab	17,251	9,537
Rajasthan	17,189	14,328
Sikkim	1,479	893
Tamil Nadu	6,016	3,865
Telangana	6,724	4,941
DNH and D&D	230	32
Tripura	1,420	2,468
Uttar Pradesh	29,901	17,547
Uttarakhand	9,026	3,949
West Bengal	6,946	5,333
Total	2,16,102	1,64,162

'खेल नहीं तो रोजगार नहीं' नीति

2438. श्री इमरान मसूद:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार "खेल नहीं तो रोजगार नहीं" जैसी किसी प्रोत्साहन नीति पर विचार कर रही है ताकि खेलों को करियर विकल्प के रूप में मान्यता दी जा सके;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त नीति में किन खेलों को प्राथमिकता दिए जाने की संभावना है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने नौकरियों में आरक्षण या पदोन्नति के लिए खिलाड़ियों को वरीयता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव तैयार किया है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी प्रावधान क्या हैं; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त नीति के लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किया है और

यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ड): ऐसे कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं हैं। तथापि, केंद्र सरकार के कार्यालयों में खेल कोटा रिक्तियों में मेधावी खिलाड़ियों की भर्ती कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग (डीओपीटी) के दिनांक 3 अक्टूबर, 2013 (दिनांक 18.11.2022 और 04.03.2024 के का.ज्ञा. के तहत बाद में समेकित किया गया) के का.ज्ञा.सं. 14034/01/2013-ईएसटी (डी) के तहत जारी समेकित अनुदेशों के अनुसार की जाती है। ये अनुदेश <https://doptcirculars.nic.in> पर उपलब्ध हैं।

CSR IN TAMIL NADU

2439. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) the total amount of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds spent by companies in Tamil Nadu during the last five years, year-wise and sector-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of companies in Tamil Nadu that were required to spend CSR funds under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the number of companies that did not meet their mandated CSR obligations during this period;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to introduce any measures to improve transparency, monitoring and district-wise reporting of CSR spending in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of major CSR projects implemented in Tamil Nadu in sectors such as education, health, rural development, skilling and environmental

sustainability during the last three years?

**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 CSR framework is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR activities annually in the MCA21 registry. All data related to CSR filed by companies in MCA21 registry is available in public domain and can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in. On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, the Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in Tamil Nadu for the last five Financial Years (FYs) i.e. FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 is are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The Board of the company is required to disclose the CSR Policy implemented by the company in its Board report and the Board of the company has to satisfy itself that the funds so disbursed have been utilised for the purposes and in the manner as approved by it, and the Chief Financial Officer or the person responsible for financial management shall certify to the effect. Further, those companies who have their websites are required to make disclosures such as composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by Board on their website. The CSR framework is disclosure based and expenditure on CSR activities is required to be audited by the statutory auditors of the company. The Ministry has notified the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, ("CARO, 2020") applicable from FY 2021-22 which requires auditors to state details of any unspent CSR amount. Thus, the

existing framework provides adequate mechanisms to ensure compliance, transparency and accountability. Whenever violation of CSR provisions is reported, action against such non-compliant Companies is initiated as per provisions of the Act after due examination of records and following due process of law.

(c): The existing legal provisions regarding 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).

(d): Data related to CSR expenditure filed by the companies in MCA21 registry including project wise is available in public domain at www.csr.gov.in.

STATEMENT

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in Tamil Nadu for the last five Financial Years

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	CSR Development Sector	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Agro forestry	0.15	1.19	1.60	2.75	5.02
2.	Animal welfare	3.00	5.61	9.28	8.94	12.69
3.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	0.37	0.27	1.19	1.01	4.89
4.	Art and culture	12.72	43.40	8.96	37.25	17.68
5.	Conservation of natural resources	6.01	10.33	14.46	26.91	26.61
6.	Education	451.36	407.72	416.97	666.71	701.35

7.	Environmental sustainability	85.77	98.73	136.00	99.64	156.41
8.	Gender equality	3.75	1.12	3.46	1.65	14.90
9.	Health care	239.58	294.53	430.05	355.99	458.66
10.	Livelihood enhancement projects	29.86	35.81	37.62	70.04	81.48
11.	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	31.11	71.03	195.50	40.40	75.01
12.	Rural development projects	52.32	59.02	49.30	85.30	132.16
13.	Safe drinking water	10.64	18.63	10.82	12.34	14.43
14.	Sanitation	9.60	34.09	16.96	28.59	18.48
15.	Senior Citizens Welfare	2.42	2.44	3.48	9.00	6.67
16.	Setting up homes and hostels for women	2.17	6.21	8.31	1.09	1.91
17.	Setting up orphanage	1.24	0.37	1.78	2.32	2.06
18.	Slum area development	0.12	4.07	1.14	6.71	6.84
19.	Socio-economic equalities	4.76	6.18	16.80	6.10	17.44
20.	Special education	3.86	8.10	9.07	18.66	21.19
21.	Technology incubators	6.14	4.89	0.26	0.38	0.22
22.	Training to promote sports	22.72	11.23	16.38	29.74	55.16
23.	Vocational skills	82.14	39.00	35.98	101.57	121.51
24.	Women empowerment	7.94	10.06	15.66	24.04	13.45
25.	NEC/Not mentioned*	2.53	0.04	0.00	-	2.54
26.	Total	1,072.26	1,174.07	1,441.03	1,637.12	1,968.76

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

* Company did not specify the names of Sector.

भारत को वैश्विक एमआईसीई का केंद्र बनाने के लिए लक्ष्य

2440. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा भारत को वैश्विक बैठकों, प्रोत्साहनों, सम्मेलनों और प्रदर्शनियों (एमआईसीई) का केंद्र बनाने के लिए राजस्व सृजन और आगंतुकों की संख्या बढ़ाने हेतु निर्धारित अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आयोजनों को आकर्षित करने के लिए क्या वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं;

- (ख) सरकार 'हील इन इंडिया' ब्रांड को मजबूत करने के लिए आयुष मंत्रालय और निजी अस्पताल के समूहों के सहयोग से एक एकीकृत स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास किस प्रकार कर रही है;
- (ग) क्या चिकित्सा पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के सहयोग से एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी समूह गठित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) प्रमुख पत्तनों पर क्रूज पर्यटन के लिए आधुनिक तटीय और नदी क्रूज टर्मिनलों के विकास की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा पूर्वी एशिया और मध्य पूर्व के अधिक खर्च करने वाले पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने हेतु विपणन कार्यनीति में किए गए/किए जा रहे विभिन्न उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): पर्यटक स्थलों और उत्पादों के संवर्धन की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन की है। हालांकि, भारत को एक प्रमुख वैश्विक एम.आई.सी.ई. गंतव्य के तौर पर स्थापित करने के लिए, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने एम.आई.सी.ई. उद्योग के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यनीति और रोडमैप तैयार किया है। इस पहल के तहत, "मीट इन इंडिया" उप-ब्रांड लॉन्च किया गया है, जिसका विज़न भारत को बड़े सम्मेलन और प्रदर्शनी के हब के रूप में बढ़ावा देना, जागरूकता पैदा करना और देश की एम.आई.सी.ई. क्षमता के बारे में एक सकारात्मक वैश्विक धारणा बनाना है।

(ख) और (ग): पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने चिकित्सा पर्यटन के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यनीति और रोडमैप बनाया था, जिसे राज्य सरकारों, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों, संबंधित मंत्रालयों और संगठनों को भेजा गया था। फिलहाल पर्यटन मंत्रालय में आयुष मंत्रालय और निजी अस्पतालों की शृंखला के साथ मिलकर एकीकृत निरोगता और चिकित्सा पर्यटन अवसंरचना तैयार करने या चिकित्सा पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई अंतर-मंत्रालयीय समूह बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं, अर्थात् 'स्वदेश दर्शन', 'तीर्थस्थल

कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' के माध्यम से देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता देता है। यह केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों एवं संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टों के आधार पर उन्हें दी जाती है।

(घ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' नामक योजना के तहत क्रूज टर्मिनलों और संबंधित अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए 14 परियोजनाएं और स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तटीय परिपथ के तहत 10 परियोजनाएं मंजूर की हैं। इन परियोजनाओं की सूची संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ङ): अपनी निरंतर जारी गतिविधियों के तहत, पर्यटन मंत्रालय सोशल मीडिया और वेबसाइट सहित विभिन्न माध्यमों से पूर्वी एशिया और मध्य पूर्व सहित पूरी दुनिया में भारत का एक संपूर्ण पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में नियमित रूप से संवर्धन करता है।

विवरण

क्रूज टर्मिनलों और संबंधित अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता की योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची

(लाख रु. में)

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	राज्य का नाम	परियोजना का नाम	एजेंसी	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	2012-13	तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई पोर्ट में मौजूदा यात्री टर्मिनल में क्रूज यात्री सुविधा केंद्र	चेन्नई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	1724.66
2.	2014-15	गोवा	मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में क्रूज टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग	मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	879.04
3.	2016-17	केरल	विलिंगडन द्वीप, कोचीन, केरल में वॉकवे/प्रोमेनेड का विकास	कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	901.00
4.	2016-17	केरल	एर्नाकुलम घाट के बर्थ और बैकअप क्षेत्र के उन्नयन के लिए केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	2141.00

5.	2016-17	महाराष्ट्र	एक पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में कानोजी आंग्रे लाइटहाउस के विकास के लिए मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट को केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	1500.00
6.	2017-18	महाराष्ट्र	इंदिरा डॉक, मुंबई में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रूज टर्मिनल का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण	मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	1250.00
7.	2018-19	गोवा	मोरमुगाओ में आप्रवासन सुविधा में सुधार और मौजूदा क्रूज बर्थ को गहरा करना	मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	1316.40
8.	2018-19	केरल	कोचीन पोर्ट क्रूज टर्मिनल में अवसंरचना का विकास करना	कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	120.79
9.	2018-19	केरल	कोचीन नॉर्थ ट्रस्ट वॉकवे पर अतिरिक्त पर्यटन सुविधाओं का निर्माण	कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	466.47
10.	2018-19	आंध्र प्रदेश	विशाखापत्तनम बंदरगाह के बाहरी बंदरगाह में चैनल बर्थ क्षेत्र में क्रूज-सह-तटीय कार्गो टर्मिनल का निर्माण	विशाखापत्तनम पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	3850.00
11.	2019-20	केरल	नए कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट टर्मिनल में अतिरिक्त अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए सीएफए	कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	1029.70
12.	2019-20	उत्तर प्रदेश (वाराणसी और इलाहाबाद-I, इलाहाबाद-II), बिहार (भागलपुर), पश्चिम बंगाल (कोलकाता) और असम (नेमाटी, पांडु, जोगीघोपा और विश्वनाथघाट)	राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग संख्या 1 और 2 पर नदी क्रूज के चढ़ने/उतरने के नौ (09) मुख्य बिंदुओं पर घाटों के विकास के लिए सीएफए पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने एनडब्ल्यू-2 (बह्मपुत्र) में 4 घाटों के विकास को जारी रखने का अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है।	आईडब्ल्यूए आई	2803.05
13.	2021-22	गोवा	मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट (एमपीटी) द्वारा मोरमुगाओ बंदरगाह, गोवा में अंतरराष्ट्रीय	मोरमुगाओ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	5000.00

			और घरेलू क्रूज जहाजों के लिए सुविधाओं का निर्माण		
14.	2021-22	महाराष्ट्र	इंदिरा डॉक, मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्रूज टर्मिनल का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण	मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट	3750.00

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत तटीय परिपथ के लिए स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची
तटीय परिपथ

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	(2014-15)	काकीनाडा - होप आइलैंड - कोरिंगा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य - पसारलापुडी - अडुरु - एस यानम - कोटिपल्ली का विकास	67.83
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	(2015-16)	नेल्लोर - पुलिकट झील - उब्लमाडुगु जल प्रपात - नेलापट्टू पक्षी अभयारण्य - कोठाकोडुरु - मायपाडु बीच - रामतीर्थम का विकास	49.55
3.	पुडुचेरी	(2015-16)	दुबरियापेट - अरिकमेडु - वीरमपट्टिनम - चुन्नम्बर - नल्लावाडु/नरमबाई - मनापेट - कालापेट - पुडुचेरी - यानम का विकास	58.44
4.	पश्चिम बंगाल	(2015-16)	तटीय परिपथ: उदयपुर - दीघा - शंकरपुर - ताजपुर - मंदारमणि - फ्रेजरगंज - बक्खलाई - हेनरी द्वीप का विकास	67.99
5.	महाराष्ट्र	(2015-16)	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय परिपथ - शिरोडा बीच, सागरेश्वर, तारकरली, विजयदुर्ग (बीच और क्रीक), देवगढ़ (किला एवं बीच), मितभव तोंडवली, मोचेमद और निवती किला का विकास	19.06
6.	गोवा	(2016-17)	सिंक्वेरिम - बागा, अंजुना - वागाटोर, मोरजिम - केरी,	97.65

			अगुआड़ा किला और अगुआड़ा जेल का विकास	
7.	ओडिशा	(2016-17)	गोपालपुर, बरकुल, सतपाड़ा और तंपारा का विकास	70.82
8.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	(2016-17)	लॉन्ग द्वीप - रॉस स्मिथ द्वीप - नील द्वीप - हैवलॉक द्वीप- बाराटांग द्वीप - पोर्ट ब्लेयर का विकास	27.57
9.	तमिलनाडु	(2016-17)	चेन्नई - मामल्लापुरम - रामेश्वरम - कुलसेकरपट्टिनम- कन्याकुमारी का विकास	73.13
10.	गोवा	(2017-18)	रुआ डी ओरम क्रीक - डोना पाउला - कोलवा - बेनौलिम का विकास	99.35
			कुल	631.39

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS IN BIHAR

2441. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is paying huge amount for rented accommodation of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar; and
- (b) if so, the total amount paid for rented accommodation of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar during the last ten years, year-wise?

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

- (a) and (b): Proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) may be

sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations, with commitment to provide requisite extent of suitable land, free of cost, for construction of the permanent building and suitable rent-free temporary accommodation to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed.

As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), at present, 51 KVs are functioning in the state of Bihar out of which 17 KVs are functioning from the rent-free temporary building/accommodation provided by the Government of Bihar/ sponsoring authorities. No rent for building/accommodation is being paid by KVS for any KV in the state of Bihar. Government of Bihar is repeatedly reminded regarding providing land for construction of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

INCREASING DEPENDENCY OF STATES ON CENTRAL GRANTS

2442. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) the reasons for the increasing dependency of States on Central transfers and grants, which have accounted for nearly 23-30 per cent of States' total revenue during the last decade;
- (b) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to enhance the capacity of States to mobilise own tax revenue, including improving efficiency in collection of stamp duty, registration fees, motor vehicle tax, State excise duties, and other revenue sources;

- (c) whether the Government has assessed the declining ratio of States own tax revenue to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in several States such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details of the factors contributing to this decline;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reverse the said trend and improve long-term revenue sustainability of the States; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering any tax reforms, including adjustments in tax-sharing, GST structure, that enable States to retain a higher share of taxes collected by them and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Union Government provides resources to States under Tax Devolution from divisible pool of Central taxes and duties and Grants-in-Aid including Finance Commission Grants and grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). In the last decade, there has been a substantial increase in devolution of central taxes & duties from the center to the States, transfers to States under CSS. In addition, States have been provided financial assistance of Rs. 4,24,226.50 crore since 2020-21 under the Scheme of Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure/Investment. Capital expenditure in the economy has a higher multiplication factor and crowds-in private investment. This raises supply side capacity and enhances economic growth leading in enhancement in the capacity of States to mobilise own tax revenue.

(c) and (d): To reverse the declining ratio of own tax revenue to GSDP, States

need to improve the tax base, prevent leakages of revenue and improve tax compliance. For this, the power of digitization and information technology should also be leveraged. The Union Government has provided fund to States under the Scheme of Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure/Investment for digitization and information technology infrastructure. In addition, a part of the tied grants recommended by the Finance Commission is also linked to efforts of the urban local body to increase the tax collection.

Moreover, States have enacted their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act. which makes the State Government responsible to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit, reduction in fiscal deficit, prudent debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability, greater transparency in fiscal operations of the government. Compliance to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act is monitored by the State Legislature. Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance generally follows the fiscal limits mandated by the accepted recommendations of the Finance Commission while exercising the powers to approve borrowings by States under Article 293 (3) of the Constitution of India.

(e): A Group of Ministers (GoM) on rate rationalization has been constituted by GST Council to simplify the GST rate structure, reduce classification related disputes, enhance GST revenue and recommend changes to GST rates. Grievances in respect of rate rationalization including those from states are examined by the GoM. Further, the grievances received from states are

examined by the Law Committee (in respect of GST Act, rules etc.) and by Fitment Committee (in respect of GST rates, classification etc.) Both the committees are comprised of officers both from the Centre as well as the States. System related grievances from States are examined by GSTN for resolution. In addition, any specific complaints/grievances from States are examined by the GST Council Secretariat, as and when received, for expeditious resolution.

CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONING OF PMCCC

2443. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) whether the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC) has been constituted;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the date of constitution, composition of members, functions and terms of reference;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government to operationalise the Council; and
- (d) the details of the number of meetings held during the last five years along with the dates, agenda items and key decisions taken, meeting-wise?

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

- (a) to (d): The Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC) was

initially constituted by the Government of India on 6 June 2007 and was finally reconstituted with further amendments to membership on 14th July, 2015. The terms of reference (ToR) of PMCCC involves evolving a coordinated response to issues related to climate change at the national level; provide oversight for formulation of action plan in assessment, adaptation, technology support, and mitigation of climate change; and periodic monitoring of key policy decisions.

The PMCCC is chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, and comprises of Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Finance, Minister of Jal Shakti, Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs, Minister of Science and Technology, Minister of Power, Minister of Coal and Minister of New and Renewable Energy, Cabinet Secretary, Foreign Secretary, Secretary (Environment, Forest, and Climate Change) and four experts as members. The Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Prime Minister is the member convenor of the PMCCC.

Meetings of PMCCC are convened on a need basis. The last meeting was convened on 25th April 2025. The discussions, decisions and guidance provided in the meeting focused on climate scenarios in the Global and Indian context, various initiatives and climate action taken by India, including target of achieving Net Zero by 2070, especially in the context of the last decade, deliberation and review of action taken under National Action Plan on Climate Change and accomplishments under the associated Missions.

स्कूल भवनों का रखरखाव

2444. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या राजस्थान के एक सरकारी स्कूल में छत गिरने की घटना में निरीक्षण और मरम्मत कार्य में देरी हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो स्कूल का ब्यौरा क्या है और मरम्मत कार्य में देरी का क्या कारण है;
- (ख) क्या स्कूल भवनों की गुणवत्ता जाँच और रखरखाव के लिए समय पर पर्याप्त बजट आवंटित नहीं किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या दौसा जिले सहित उक्त राज्य में केंद्र द्वारा संचालित स्कूलों और अन्य स्कूल भवनों का निरीक्षण शीघ्रता से किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो कितने अन्य स्कूल खतरे में हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए स्कूल भवन रखरखाव और आपातकालीन प्रबंधन से संबंधित नीतियों में कोई बदलाव किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या राज्य शिक्षा विभाग ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में स्कूल भवन की मरम्मत और सुरक्षा के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य हासिल नहीं किया है और यदि हाँ, तो हासिल नहीं किए लक्ष्य का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): राजस्थान सरकार ने सभी सरकारी स्कूल भवनों की स्थिति का आकलन करने के लिए एक व्यापक सर्वेक्षण किया है। व्यापक निरीक्षण अभियान के तहत सभी निर्माणाधीन/हाल ही में पूरे किए गए स्कूल भवनों का निरीक्षण करने और मरम्मत/निर्माण कार्यों की गुणवत्ता के संबंध में रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए संबंधित जिले के लोक निर्माण विभाग के अधीक्षण अभियंता की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तरीय समितियों का गठन किया गया था।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझेदारी में समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को लागू कर रहा है। समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत मानदंडों के अनुसार कार्यकलापों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विभिन्न घटकों के लिए सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। तदनुसार, समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत वार्षिक योजनाएं राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उनकी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर तैयार की जाती हैं और यह उनकी संबंधित वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) में परिलक्षित होती है। तत्पश्चात् इन योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है और योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों के अनुसार राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा इनका मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन/अनुमान लगाया जाता है। केन्द्रीय भाग की निर्मुक्ति, उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्रों को प्रस्तुत करने, पूर्व में जारी की गई निधियों के संबंध में लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्टों, वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति रिपोर्टों, राज्य अंशदानों और योजना मानदंडों के अनुपालन पर निर्भर करती है।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संहिताओं और आपदा प्रबंधन दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार स्कूल भवनों की नियमित रूप से सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षा/निरीक्षण कर रहा है और दौसा सहित राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय स्कूलों की संरचनात्मक सुरक्षा के संबंध में कोई प्रतिकूल रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। नवोदय विद्यालय समिति द्वारा किए गए आंतरिक मूल्यांकन के अनुसार, दौसा जिले सहित राजस्थान राज्य में उनके किसी भी स्कूल को खतरे में नहीं डाला गया है।

(घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देश परामर्शी प्रकृति के हैं और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे उन्हें लागू करें और वे अपनी विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार उनमें परिवर्धन/संशोधन शामिल कर सकते हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 26 जुलाई 2025 को सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को छात्रों की सुरक्षा और कल्याण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाने का एक नवीनतम निर्देश जारी

किया है। यह दिनांक 27.02.2017 को जारी "स्कूल संरक्षा और सुरक्षा पर दिशानिर्देश" (2021) और स्कूल सुरक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन दिशानिर्देश (एनडीएमए, 2016) को संदर्भित करता है और इसमें राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोड के अनुसार स्कूलों और बच्चों से संबंधित सुविधाओं का सुरक्षा ऑडिट, आपातकाल से निपटने में कर्मचारियों और छात्रों के लिए प्रशिक्षण, और परामर्श और सहकर्मी नेटवर्क के माध्यम से मनोसामाजिक सहायता का प्रावधान शामिल है। मंत्रालय ने शिक्षा विभागों, स्कूल बोर्डों और संबद्ध अधिकारियों से इन उपायों को अविलंब लागू करने की कार्रवाई करने का आग्रह किया है। ये निर्देश <https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/update/ss2607.pdf> लिंक पर उपलब्ध हैं:

इसके अलावा, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 7 अगस्त 2025 को सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निदेश दिया है कि वे स्कूल भवनों की संरचनात्मक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करें और सुरक्षा ऑडिट के माध्यम से असुरक्षित और जीर्ण-शीर्ण स्कूल भवनों की तत्काल पहचान करें, इसके बाद यदि आवश्यक हो तो तोड़फोड़ करें या संरचनात्मक रूप से असुरक्षित संरचनाओं की मरम्मत करें और सुरक्षित प्रमाणित होने तक उपयोग पर रोक लगाएं। अधिकारियों को सलाह दी जाती है कि वे जहां आवश्यक हो, अस्थायी स्कूल शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करें, विध्वंस के कारण बनाई गई जगह का लाभकारी उपयोग करें, नियमित निगरानी और रिपोर्टिंग सुनिश्चित करें, और किसी भी पुनः अधिभोग के लिए सुरक्षा/संरचनात्मक फिटनेस अनुपालन प्रमाणन सुनिश्चित करें। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि वे उपरोक्त उपायों को सख्ती से लागू करें और रोकथाम योग्य बुनियादी ढांचे की विफलताओं के कारण किसी भी तरह की चोट और जीवन के नुकसान से बचें। ये निर्देश <https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/update/ss07008.pdf> लिंक पर उपलब्ध हैं।

इससे पहले, भारत सरकार ने स्कूलों में बच्चों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं, जो निम्नानुसार हैं:1

1. स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग द्वारा स्कूल सुरक्षा और संरक्षा पर दिशानिर्देश दिनांक

01.10.2021 को जारी किए गए। ये दिशा-निर्देश स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग की वेबसाइट [https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-](https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-10/guidelines_sss.pdf)

[10/guidelines_sss.pdf](https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-10/guidelines_sss.pdf) पर अपलोड किए गए हैं।

2. राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए, 2016) द्वारा स्कूल सुरक्षा नीति पर दिशानिर्देश दिनांक 27.02.2017 को जारी किए गए। ये दिशानिर्देश https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/rte/Guidelines_feb.pdf लिंक पर उपलब्ध हैं।

3. एनसीपीसीआर ने विभिन्न दिशानिर्देशों की जांच और संकलन किया और दिनांक 26.02.2018 को "स्कूलों में बाल संरक्षण और सुरक्षा नियमावली" शीर्षक से एक व्यापक नियमावली विकसित की गई है। यह नियमावली नीचे दिए लिंक https://ncpcr.gov.in/uploads/165604923562b54e531fe87_manual-on-safety-and-security-of-children-in-schools-sep-2021-2465-kb.pdf पर उपलब्ध है:

(ड): राजस्थान राज्य से मिली जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्ष 2024-25 में भारत सरकार ने 40 स्कूल मरम्मत कार्यों को मंजूरी दी, इनमें से 39 कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं।

करौली और धौलपुर में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवा

2445. श्री भजन लाल जाटव:

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

(क) वर्ष 2023 से अब तक राजस्थान के करौली और धौलपुर जिलों में प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित युवाओं की संख्या का लिंग, आयु, श्रेणी और वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) प्रशिक्षण पूरा होने के बाद नियोजित युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) दोनों जिलों में कौशल विकास केंद्रों की संख्या, उनकी क्षमता, प्रशिक्षकों की उपलब्धता और नियोजन दर का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का कम नियोजन दर को देखते हुए इन जिलों के लिए कोई विशेष उद्योग-आधारित कौशल मॉड्यूल लायू करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) 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): पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से लागू योजना के नवीनतम चरण के अंतर्गत, वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक राजस्थान के करौली और धौलपुर जिलों में प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त युवाओं की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): पीएमकेवीवाई योजना के पहले तीन चरणों, अर्थात् पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0, जो वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 तक लागू किए गए थे, के अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक में प्लेसमेंट का पता लगाया गया था। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, जो वर्ष 2022-23 से कार्यान्वित है प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को उनके विविध कैरियर अवसर चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है और उन्हें उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों के माध्यम से ऑन-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) द्वारा इसके लिए उपयुक्त रूप से तैयार किया जाता है।

(ग): पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, 31.10.2025 तक धौलपुर जिले में 42 और करौली जिले में 29 प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (टीसी) सूचीबद्ध किए गए हैं। इन जिलों में 289 प्रशिक्षकों के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत आयोजित प्रशिक्षण में प्रत्येक बैच की क्षमता 10 से 45 तक होती है।

(घ) और (ङ): पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनेक उपाय किए हैं कि प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम स्थानीय उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हों। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0

राष्ट्रीय कौशल अर्हता ढांचा के अनुरूप पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करता है, जिन्हें उद्योगों और संबंधित मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है। राज्यों को स्थानीय मांग के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण लक्ष्य प्रस्तावित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है, जिसकी पहचान जिला स्तरीय कौशल अंतर अध्ययनों के माध्यम से की जाती है ताकि प्रासंगिकता और प्रभावशीलता सुनिश्चित हो सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह योजना पाठ्यक्रम विकास, उद्योग-अनुरूप प्रशिक्षण, मूल्यांकन और प्लेसमेंट की सहायता के लिए उद्योग संघों, अवार्डिंग बॉडीज और कॉर्पोरेट संस्थाओं जैसे निजी क्षेत्र के भागीदारों को सक्रिय रूप से शामिल करती है, जिससे कौशलीकरण और स्थानीय रोजगार के अवसरों के बीच संबंध मजबूत होता है।

विवरण

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक राजस्थान के धौलपुर और करौली जिलों में प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त उम्मीदवारों का वित्त वर्षवार और जेंडर-वार ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

ज़िला	जेंडर	वित्त वर्ष 23-24	वित्त वर्ष 24-25	वित्त वर्ष 25-26	कुल प्रशिक्षित/ अभिविन्यस्त
धौलपुर	महिला	117	3,529	26	3,672
	पुरुष	122	4,521	93	4,736
धौलपुर कुल		239	8,050	119	8,408
करौली	महिला	30	1,404	29	1,463
	पुरुष	-	4,649	62	4,711
करौली कुल		30	6,053	91	6,174

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक राजस्थान के धौलपुर और करौली जिलों में प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त उम्मीदवारों का वित्त वर्षवार और श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

ज़िला	वर्ग	वित्त वर्ष 23-24	वित्त वर्ष 24-25	वित्त वर्ष 25-26	कुल प्रशिक्षित/ अभिविन्यस्त
धौलपुर	अ.जा.	33	1,139	27	1,199
	अजा.ज.	1	631	11	643
	अपिव	143	3,614	60	3,817
	सामान्य	61	2,353	21	2,435
	अन्य*	1	313	0	314
धौलपुर कुल योग		239	8,050	119	8,408
करौली	अ.जा.	17	1,141	19	1,177
	अजा.ज.	2	487	11	500
	अपिव	8	2,720	46	2,774
	सामान्य	3	1,338	15	1,356
	अन्य*	0	367	0	367
करौली कुल		30	6,053	91	6,174

*नामांकन के दौरान उम्मीदवारों द्वारा किसी विशिष्ट श्रेणी का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया।

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से दिनांक 31.10.2025 तक राजस्थान के धौलपुर और करौली जिलों में प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त उम्मीदवारों का वित्त वर्षवार और आयुवार ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

ज़िला	आयु	वित्त वर्ष - 23-24	वित्त वर्ष - 24-25	वित्त वर्ष - 25-26	कुल प्रशिक्षित/ अभिविन्यस्त
धौलपुर	15	-	-	-	-
	16	-	131	2	133
	17	1	607	10	618
	18	2	815	16	833
	19	7	961	10	978
	20	10	895	13	918
	21	10	796	15	821
	22	13	626	11	650
	23	19	497	9	525

	24	20	388	5	413
	25	26	350	6	382
	26	32	258	5	295
	27	26	253	4	283
	28	13	210	3	226
	29	9	197	-	206
	30	13	170	2	185
	31	7	158	3	168
	32	12	128	2	142
	33	5	102	-	107
	34	4	99	1	104
	35	7	81	1	89
	36	2	79	-	81
	37	1	54	-	55
	38	-	44	-	44
	39	-	40	-	40
	40	-	27	-	27
	41	-	20	1	21
	42	-	29	-	29
	43	-	11	-	11
	44	-	11	-	11
	45	-	9	-	9
	46	-	2	-	2
	47	-	1	-	1
	50	-	1	-	1
	51	-	-	-	-
धौलपुर कुल		239	8,050	119	8,408
करौली	16	-	65	2	67
	17	1	324	7	332
	18	3	473	7	483
	19	3	623	12	638
	20	2	741	11	754
	21	-	647	13	660

	22	3	534	10	547
	23	2	482	4	488
	24	-	347	4	351
	25	1	311	4	316
	26	2	212	3	217
	27	-	213	2	215
	28	1	184	2	187
	29	1	154	3	158
	30	2	107	1	110
	31	-	111	1	112
	32	-	97	2	99
	33	1	96	-	97
	34	5	56	1	62
	35	1	64	-	65
	36	-	37	-	37
	37	-	30	-	30
	38	-	39	1	40
	39	1	24	-	25
	40	-	20	-	20
	41	-	13	-	13
	42	1	18	-	19
	43	-	11	-	11
	44	-	6	-	6
	45	-	13	1	14
	46	-	1	-	1
करौली कुल		30	6,053	91	6,174

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATOR

2446. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

- (a) whether the Government acknowledges that the risk of regulatory capture and conflict of interest in environmental regulatory framework has increased, due to functioning of both project clearance authorities and monitoring agencies under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change;
- (b) if so, the details of institutional reforms or restructuring the Government is considering to address this systemic problem;
- (c) whether the Government is also considering to establish a National Environmental Regulator (NER), as recommended by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Lafarge judgment (2011);
- (d) if so, the details thereof including its proposed structure, jurisdiction and accountability framework;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted an independent assessment of the capacity, technical expertise and human resource adequacy of the State Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAA); and
- (f) if so, the details thereof including the deficiencies identified and the corrective measures being undertaken by the Government?

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

(a) and (b): The Environment Clearances (ECs) are granted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at the Central level and State level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) at the State levels, in

accordance with the provisions as laid down in EIA Notification, 2006, as amended. These clearances are granted based on the recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committees (EACs) at the central level and the State level Expert Appraisal Committees (SEACs) at the state level which consist of independent Experts who are appointed after ensuring that there is no-conflict of interest while discharging their duties. The ECs are monitored by the 11 Regional Offices and 8 Sub-Regional Offices of the Ministry, and the State Pollution Control Boards, which are not directly involved in the EC granting process. Further, in order to strengthen the monitoring of compliances of the various statutory provisions, the Central Government has issued that Environment Audit Rules 2025 for creating a third-party cadre of certified manpower, to undertake on site verification/audit work for ascertaining environmental compliance under various environmental regulations and rules issued by the Central Government or any State Government.

(c) and (d): No Sir. The Government has opined that the existing institutional mechanism of appraising projects for Environmental Clearance may be continued. Alongside, several measures to improve transparency, efficiency and enhance ease of doing business have been undertaken. The projects are granted EC based on the recommendations of the independent Expert Appraisal Committees/ State level Expert Appraisal Committees at both the Central and the State level with the help of a transparent, online web based portal namely PARIVESH [Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub]. Further the National Green Tribunal

constituted as per the provisions of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, acts as an independent Appellate Authority in respect of the ECs that are granted.

(e) and (f): The Ministry has organised capacity building programs through expert agencies like ASCI (Administrative Staff College of India), Hyderabad for the SEIAA/SEAC officials. The Ministry periodically reviews the functioning of SEIAA/SEAC at the highest level for ensuring effective and efficient appraisal of Category B projects at the SEIAA/SEAC level. In addition, the officials of SEIAA/SEAC are frequently sensitized on the latest developments, best practices in the field of Environmental Impact Assessment, as also various Amendments, Notifications, Office Memoranda etc., issued from time to time. Further, trainings are also conducted for the officials of SEIAA/SEAC on the various features and modules of the PARIVESH portal, to enable them to efficiently discharge their duties.

CENTRAL SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEMES IN TAMIL NADU

2447. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) the number of scholarships awarded to students from Tamil Nadu under various Central Government scholarship schemes during the last five years, under-graduate and post-graduate levels, category-wise;
- (b) the funds allocated and disbursed to beneficiaries during the said period;
- (c) whether the Government maintains data on the total number of students benefitted from the said schemes across the country, if so, the details

thereof; and

(d) whether any measures has been taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase awareness and accessibility of Central scholarship schemes among students from rural and economically weaker backgrounds in Tamil Nadu, 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): Education is in the concurrent list and both the central Government and State Governments work together for improvement of education. The Central Government is implementing various scholarship schemes for providing financial assistance to all categories of students across the country including state of Tamil Nadu, subject to extant scheme guidelines. Details of these schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement**

Based on information received from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Tribal affairs, Department of Science and Technology, University Grants Commission and All India Council of Technical Education, the number of scholarships awarded to students of Tamil Nadu under various Central Government scholarship schemes, category-wise, level-wise during the last five years and the funds allocated and disbursed to beneficiaries may be accessed at https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques.

In 2024-25, about 95 lakh scholarships have been disbursed to the students for pursuing post-matric and higher education. This includes about

27 lakh scholarships for Other Backward Classes (OBC), Extremely Backward Classes (EBC) and Denotified Tribes (DNT) students; about 48 lakh scholarships for Scheduled Castes (SC) students; and about 17 lakh scholarships for Scheduled Tribes (ST) students. The scheme-wise details may be accessed at https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques.

To spread awareness among the students from rural and economically weaker backgrounds, information regarding the scholarship is disseminated through print and social media among the stakeholders, including education departments and higher secondary boards of all States including Tamil Nadu. Information useful for the students are also provided at dedicated students' section of the National Scholarship Portal.

STATEMENT

Details of various scholarship schemes for providing financial assistance to all categories of students across the country including state of Tamil Nadu

MINISTRY / DEPARTMENT	SCHEME Name	FY	GEN		OBC		SC		ST		Total	
			No. of Scholarship s (Fresh+ Renewal)	Amount disburse d (₹ lakh)	No. of Scholarship s (Fresh+ Renewal)	Amount disburse d (₹ lakh)	No. of Scholarship s (Fresh+ Renewal)	Amount disburse d (₹ lakh)	No. of Scholarship s (Fresh+ Renewal)	Amount disburse d (₹ lakh)	No. of Scholarship s (Fresh+ Renewal)	Amount disburse d (₹ lakh)
DoHE	PM-USP CSSS	2020-21	370	54.80	6489	708.80	882	90.90	25	2.60	7766	857.1
		2021-22	321	42.00	9805	1035.10	2009	203.90	51	5.30	12186	1286.3
		2022-23	187	24.04	12295	1530.48	2452	299.94	83	10.06	15017	1864.52
		2023-24	272	33.84	11158	1404.08	2289	284.12	88	10.96	13807	1733
		2024-25	274	35.12	11485	1508.04	2130	275.12	90	11.68	13979	1829.96
UGC	National Scholarship for Postgraduat e Studies	2020-21	Scheme was re-structured in AY 2023-24									
		2021-22										
		2022-23										
		2023-24	101	151.50	828	1242.00	240	360.00	4	6.00	1173	1759.50
		2024-25	69	103.50	543	814.50	70	105.00	2	3.00	684	1026.00
	AICTE Pragati Scholarship	2020-21	26	9.61	304	113.98	69	19.87	5	1.91	404	145.36
		2021-22	216	107.13	1803	893.33	403	198.56	11	5.34	2433	1204.35
		2022-23	306	152.46	2665	1328.74	616	307.08	15	7.34	3602	1795.61

AICTE	Scheme for Girl Students (Degree and Diploma Levels)	2023-24	263	131.5	2638	1319	602	301	38	19	3541	1770.5
		2024-25	2859	1429.5	1306	653	593	296.5	75	37.5	4833	2416.5

	AICTE-	2020-21	3	1.3	28	8.3525	5	1.6	0	0	36	11.2525
	Scholarship											
	Scheme for											
	Differently-	2021-22	16	8	123	60.75	31	15.5	0	0	170	84.25
	Abled Students	2022-23	20	10	161	79.6	44	22	3	1.5	228	113.1
	(Degree and	2023-24	9	4.5	94	47	23	11.5	1	0.5	127	63.5
	Diploma Levels)	2024-25	18	9	345	172.5	42	21	19	9.5	424	212
	AICTE											
	Swanath	2020-21	AICTE Swanath Scholarship Scheme start from 2021-22									
	Scholarship											
	Scheme	2021-22										
	and Diploma	2022-23	38	30	196	152.5	13	9.5	2	2	249	194

	Levels)	2023-24	22	12.5	130	87.5	10	7.5	1	0.5	163	108
		2024-25	24	16	216	140	14	8	2	1.5	256	165.5
	Post Graduate	2020-21	707	743.5	716	793.33	96	103.32	5	4.02	1524	1644.17
	(PG)	2021-22	660	609.78	711	653.51	107	96.8	3	2.62	1481	1362.72
	Scholarship	2022-23	547	454.8	528	471.37	109	104.5	2	1.74	1186	1032.4
	Scheme of	2023-24	394	339.02	351	319.16	90	83.64	2	1.09	837	742.91
	AICTE	2024-25	328	276.7	292	250.07	89	70.48	2	2.55	711	599.8

Ministry/ Department	Scheme Name		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Category	No. of Beneficiaries	Disbursed Amount (₹ Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Disbursed Amount (₹ Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Disbursed Amount (₹ Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Disbursed Amount (₹ Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Disbursed Amount (₹ Crore)
MoSJE	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC student	SC	654131	120.23	441672	278.88	543772	726.25	643761	713.70	934793	1032.09
	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs, EBCs & DNTs Students	OBC	2.21 lakh	79.17	4.53 lakh	160.79	4.53 lakh	82.97	4.763 lakh	135	4.59 lakh	119.37
	Top Class Education in College for OBCs, EBCs & DNTs Students	OBC	Scheme implemented in 2023-24						150	5.71	398	14.79
MoTA	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students	ST	21383	-	24441	-	23529	-	25216	-	28273	
	National Scholarship Scheme for ST	ST	3	-	10	-	13	-	12	-	13	
DST	INSPIRE-SHE	All category	108	0.73	123	0.77	104	0.67	175	1.04	121	0.74

'Central Scholarships Schemes in Tamil Nadu'			
Ministry/ Department	Name of the scheme	FY 2024-25	
		Total No. of Scholarships	Amount released (₹ Cr.)
Scholarship Division, DoHE	Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students	204049	259.65
	Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	11212	143.90
AICTE	Post Graduate (PG) Scholarship Scheme of AICTE	10837	88.41
	AICTE Pragati Scholarship Scheme for Girl Students (Degree and Diploma Levels)	35998	179.99
	Saksham Scholarship Scheme for Differently- Abled Students (Degree and Diploma Levels)	2426	12.13
	AICTE Swanath Scholarship Scheme (Degree and Diploma Levels)	1023	6.59
UGC	Ishan Uday special scholarship for NER	29144	224.99
	National scholarship for PG studies	15601	234.02
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC	4804208	5562.24
	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC, EBC and DNT students	2541000	892
	Top Class Scholarship for SC Students	4538	103.26

	Top Class Education in Colleges for OBC, EBC and DNT students	11126	213.98
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST	1816293	2598.34
	National Scholarship for Higher Education (Top Class Scholarship) of ST students	7013	95.38
Department of Science and Technology (DST)	Inspire - SHE (Scholarship for Higher Education)	35840	218.67
Total		9530308	10833.55

RELOCATION OF COMPANIES

2448. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

- (a) the number of companies that have relocated their registered office from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to other States during the period from 1 June 2014 till 1 November 2025, year/ State-wise;
- (b) the destination States to which these companies have shifted along with the number of companies moved to each State, and
- (c) the number of these companies that are listed as entities and the sector-wise distribution of all companies that have shifted headquarters from these said States?

**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): 5137 companies have relocated their registered office from Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh to other States during the period from 01.06.2014 to 01.11.2025. Statewise details are given in the enclosed **Statement I, II, III and IV** respectively.

(c): The term headquarter is not defined in the Companies Act, 2013. However, 152 listed companies have relocated their registered office from Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh to other States and their sector-wise distribution is given in the enclosed **Statement V**.

STATEMENT-I

Companies that have relocated from Gujarat to other States

Year State/UT	2014- 2015 [From June 2014]	2015- 2016	201 6- 201 7	201 7- 201 8	201 8- 201 9	201 9- 202 0	202 0- 202 1	202 1- 202 2	202 2- 202 3	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026 (till 01.11 .2025)	Gran d Total
Andhra Pradesh				1						2			3
Bihar			1			1	1						3
Chattisgarh					2								2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3		3		1	1	1						9
Daman and Diu	3	1	1	2					1				8
Delhi	2	4	8	9	15	7	12	7	11	12	10	7	104
Goa			1	1	1			1		1			5
Haryana	2	3	2	3		5	1		4	4	1	7	32
Himachal Pradesh						1		1		1		3	6

Jharkhand				1	1				1				3
Karnataka	1	5	2	5	1	3	4	2	4	5	5	2	39
Kerala		1				2						2	5
Madhya Pradesh	6	1	4		5		3	2	3	5	4		33
Maharashtra	13	51	53	51	37	33	32	27	33	38	32	20	420
Meghalaya		1											1
Odisha	1		1									1	3
Punjab								1		1			2
Rajasthan		1	2	6	14	4		2	5	3	1	4	42
Tamil Nadu		3		1	2	4	1		3	13	3	2	32
Telangana	2	1		3	4	1	2	10	3	2	3	2	33
Tripura											1		1
Uttar Pradesh		1		4	1	2		3	2		1	2	16
Uttarakhand	1		1		1							1	4
West Bengal		3	2	5	2	3	8	3	8	1	4	1	40
TOTAL	34	76	81	92	87	67	65	59	78	88	65	54	846

STATEMENT-II

Companies that have relocated from Madhya Pradesh to other States

Year State/UT	2014-2015 [From June 2014]	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026 (till 01.11.2025)	Grand Total
Chhattisgarh			1		1		1	1	1	2	1	2	10
Delhi	2	5	20	4	3	3	5	4	6	3	5	1	61
Goa											1		1
Gujarat	8	4	4	4	2	3	5	7	1	2	2		42

Haryana			1		1	2	1	1		1		3	10
Jharkhand								1					1
Karnataka			1	1		2	2	1	1	1		1	10
Maharashtra	8	14	42	19	11	7	2	34	7	19	16	6	185
Odisha				1								1	2
Punjab				1									1
Rajasthan		1	2	2	2	6	3	2	4	3	2	2	29
Tamil Nadu		2			1	2						1	6
Telangana	1				1			1			4		7
Uttar Pradesh		1	1		1	2	1	1		4	1	1	13
West Bengal		3	1		2	2		1	1	1			11
Total	19	30	73	32	25	29	20	54	21	36	32	18	389

STATEMENT-III

Companies that have relocated from Maharashtra to other States

Year State/UT	2014-2015 [From June 2014]	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026 (till 01.11.2025)	Grand Total
Andaman & Nicobar					1								1
Andhra Pradesh			2		4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	15
Assam			2	1	1	2			1		1	1	9
Bihar			2	1								1	4
Chandigarh			3	1	1	1	1	1			1	4	13
Chhattisgarh		1	1	4	2	5	3	2	3	2	8	4	35

Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	2	3	1	6	2	2	2			2		21
Daman and Diu	1	6	9	2	3	2	1		2	3	2		31
Delhi	33	38	38	50	46	58	43	40	26	27	47	26	472
Goa	2	2	5	4	1	4		2	3	2	3	2	30
Gujarat	26	55	55	53	54	99	49	57	45	66	82	39	680
Haryana	7	27	2	15	24	22	11	7	10	19	21	14	179
Himachal Pradesh		2	1		2	3		1				1	10
Jammu & Kashmir				1									1
Jharkhand	2	1	2		1				1	1	2		10
Karnataka	12	43	37	37	40	49	35	42	37	43	56	29	460
Kerala		4	4	1	1	10	5	3	4	6	8	2	48
Madhya Pradesh	8	6	10	17	16	18	12	7	7	18	25	9	153
Odisha		1			1	2	2				3	1	10
Puducherry	1												1
Punjab	1			3	1	7		1			5	1	19
Rajasthan	5	17	13	14	9	28	17	15	18	7	20	9	172
Tamil Nadu	4	20	25	16	17	43	17	60	15	21	24	20	282
Telangana	1	18	15	5	20	17	15	26	14	18	21	17	187
Uttar Pradesh	4	3	8	3	7	19	14	9	14	6	18	16	121
Uttarakhand		1	4	1	1			4		3	2		16
West Bengal	2	20	28	14	12	22	23	16	15	19	26	14	211
Total	110	267	269	244	271	414	251	297	216	262	379	211	3191

STATEMENT-IV**Companies that have relocated from Uttar Pradesh to other States**

Year State/UT	2014- 2015 [From June 2014]	201 5- 201 6	201 6- 201 7	201 7- 201 8	201 8- 201 9	201 9- 202 0	202 0- 202 1	202 1- 202 2	202 2- 202 3	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026 (till 01.11 .2025)	Gran d Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands											1		1
Andhra Pradesh					1	1							2
Assam							1						1
Bihar				1		1	2	2					6
Chandigar h				1			3						4
Chattisgar h					5						6		11
Delhi	14	33	61	27	27	35	28	27	19	15	29	15	330
Goa										1			1
Gujarat	1	4	2	1	1	3	7	6	3	3	5	2	38
Haryana		6	9	3	6	16	6	7	3	8	8	8	80
Himachal Pradesh				1			1				1		3
Jharkhand			1			1					1	1	4
Karnataka	1	1	3		5	5	8		2	2	2	2	31
Kerala							2						2
Madhya Pradesh			3	2		1	4		1	2	1	1	15
Maharasht ra	2	3	5	3	5	13	7	3	6	1	11	11	70
Manipur								1					1
Odisha			1	2		1	2			2	6		14
Punjab				1	1		1			1		2	6

Rajasthan		1	3		1	5	1	3	5	1	3		23
Tamil Nadu					1	1		1			1	3	7
Telangana				1	1	1		1	1		2		7
Uttarakhand	1	2	2	2	1	6	5	1	1	1	2	2	26
West Bengal	1	1	2	2	1	4	4	3	1		5	4	28
Total	20	51	92	47	56	94	82	55	42	37	84	51	711

Total of above 4 states is as under:

States	2014-2015[From June 2014]	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026 (till 01.11.2025)	Grand Total
Gujarat	34	76	81	92	87	67	65	59	78	88	65	54	846
Madhya Pradesh	19	30	73	32	25	29	20	54	21	36	32	18	389
Maharashtra	110	267	269	244	271	414	251	297	216	262	379	211	3191
Uttar Pradesh	20	51	92	47	56	94	82	55	42	37	84	51	711
Grand Total	183	424	515	415	439	604	418	465	357	423	560	334	5137

STATEMENT-V

Sector-wise distribution of all listed companies that have shifted their registered office from Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh

Sectors	Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Uttar Pradesh	Grand Total
Agriculture and Allied			5		5

Activities					
Business Services	3	2	11	3	19
Community, personal & Social Services	1		14	1	16
Construction	1		5	5	11
Electricity, Gas & Water companies	2		2		4
Finance	4	1	11	2	18
Insurance			1		1
Manufacturing (Food stuffs)	2		3		5
Manufacturing (Machinery & Equipments)	1	2	5	2	10
Manufacturing (Metals & Chemicals, and products thereof)	7	2	15	2	26
Manufacturing (Others)			1		1
Manufacturing (Paper & Paper products, Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media)			2		2
Manufacturing (Textiles)	4		5		9
Manufacturing (Wood Products)	1				1
Mining & Quarrying			1		1
Real Estate and Renting	5		1		6
Trading	5		8		13
Transport, storage and Communications			3	1	4
Grand Total	36	7	93	16	152

फसल क्षति के लिए मुआवजा

2449. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश के कई जिलों, विशेषकर आदिवासी और वन क्षेत्रों में, घोड़ारोज (नीलगाय) सहित विभिन्न जंगली जानवर किसानों की फसलों को भारी नुकसान पहुँचा रहे हैं;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसे प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की कोई सूची तैयार की है;
- (ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान फसल क्षति के लिए प्राप्त दावों और संवितरित मुआवजे का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार फसल सुरक्षा के लिए सौर बाड़, चेक वाल, गड्ढों की मरम्मत, वन्यजीव प्रबंधन दल आदि जैसे राहत और निवारक उपायों के विस्तार पर विचार कर रही है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार किसानों को शीघ्र मुआवजा प्रदान करने के लिए डिजिटल सर्वेक्षण और ऑनलाइन दावा सुविधा की व्यवस्था लागू करने की योजना बना रही है?

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

(क) से (ङ): देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों से समय-समय पर मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के कारण फसलों को हुए नुकसान की घटनाएं सामने आती रहती हैं। हालांकि, मानव-पशु संघर्षों को कम करने सहित वन्यजीवों का प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी है। मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष की स्थिति में राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन ही प्रथम प्रतिक्रियाकर्ता होता है। ऐसी घटनाओं से संबंधित जानकारी मंत्रालय स्तर पर संकलित नहीं की जाती है।

मंत्रालय देश में वन्यजीवों और उनके पर्यावासों के प्रबंधन के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का विकास' और 'बाघ और हाथी परियोजना' के तहत राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त कार्यकलापों में प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणालियों की खरीद, जंगली जानवरों को फसल लगे खेतों में प्रवेश करने से रोकने के लिए कांटेदार तार की बाड़, सौर ऊर्जा से चलने वाली बिजली की बाड़, जैव-बाड़, सीमा दीवारें आदि जैसी भौतिक बाधाओं का निर्माण और स्थापना, मवेशियों की चोरी, फसल की

क्षति, जान-माल की हानि सहित जंगली जानवरों द्वारा किए गए नुकसान के लिए मुआवजा शामिल है। मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को कम करने के लिए त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया दल भी तैनात किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने दिसंबर, 2023 में इन योजनाओं के तहत जंगली जानवरों के हमलों से मृत्यु या स्थायी अशक्तता की स्थिति में अनुग्रह राशि को 5 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 10 लाख रुपये कर दिया, जो निधि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन है, और जिसका भुगतान भी इस संबंध में बनाए गए राज्य विशिष्ट दिशानिर्देशों/उपबंधों द्वारा नियंत्रित होता है।

ब्यौरा नीचे दी गई तालिका में उपलब्ध हैं:

क्र.सं.	जंगली जानवरों द्वारा किए गए नुकसान की प्रकृति	अनुग्रह राहत की राशि
i.	मृत्यु या स्थायी अशक्तता	10.00 लाख रुपये
ii.	गंभीर चोट	2.00 लाख रुपये
iii.	मामूली चोट	प्रति व्यक्ति उपचार का खर्च 25,000 रुपये तक हो सकता है।
iv.	संपत्ति/फसल की हानि	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारें अपने द्वारा निर्धारित लागत मानदंडों का पालन कर सकती हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश के लगभग सभी जिलों में जंगली जानवरों के कारण फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचा है। यह भी सूचित किया जाता है कि फसल क्षतिपूर्ति के सभी दावों और भुगतानों का निपटान राज्य के राजस्व विभाग द्वारा किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि सौर बाड़ लगाना, वन्यजीव-रोधी दीवारें बनाना, नागरिक समूहों का गठन आदि सहित राहत और निवारक उपायों पर कार्य किए जा रहे हैं।

वन्यजीव और वन पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना

2450. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश में विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में वन्यजीव और वन पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाएं उपलब्ध हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में पर्यटन की संभावनाओं का दोहन करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (ग) वन्यजीव और वन पर्यटन की खोज के लिए महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों को इको-पर्यटन के प्रमुख गंतव्य के रूप में बढ़ावा देने के लिए कौन से उपाय प्रस्तावित/कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): पर्यटन मंत्रालय अलग-अलग पहलों के द्वारा भारत का समग्र रूप से संवर्धन करता है। अपनी जारी गतिविधियों के हिस्से के रूप में यह मंत्रालय महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित देश के जंगल वाले इलाकों में वन्यजीव पर्यटन का भी संवर्धन करता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी वेबसाइट और सोशल मीडिया प्रमोशन के द्वारा भी नियमित रूप से वन्यजीव पर्यटन का संवर्धन करता है।

देश में वन्यजीव पर्यटन के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने इको-पर्यटन के विकास के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यनीति बनाई है, जिसे राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को भेजा गया है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए कुछ विषयों से जुड़े परिपथ चुने हैं, जिनमें वन्यजीव और इको परिपथ शामिल हैं। इन परिपथों में देश के राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, वन्यजीव अभयारण्य और रिज़र्व शामिल हैं। केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता, दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार और राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से मिले प्रस्तावों/विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टों के आधार

पर दी जा रही है। अलग-अलग राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के इको और वन्यजीव परिपथ के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के इको और वन्यजीव परिपथ के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची निम्नानुसार है:

इको परिपथ

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	झारखंड	इको परिपथ 2018-19	इको पर्यटन परिपथ: दलमा - बेतला राष्ट्रीय उद्यान - मिरचैया - नेतरहाट का विकास	30.44
2.	केरल	इको परिपथ 2015-16	पथनमथिट्टा-गवी- वागामोन - थेक्कडी का विकास	64.08
3.	मध्य प्रदेश	इको परिपथ 2017-18	गांधीसागर बांध-मंडलेश्वर बांध-ओंकारेश्वर बांध- इंदिरा सागर बांध-तवा बांध- बरगी बांध - भेड़ाघाट - बाणसागर बांध - केन नदी का विकास	93.76
4.	मिजोरम	इको परिपथ 2016-17	इको-एडवेंचर परिपथ आइजोल -रावपुइचिप - खवफाप - लेंगपुई - चटलांग- सकाव्रहमुइटुइतलांग - मुथी - बेराटलांग - तुइरियल एयरफील्ड - हमुइफांग का विकास	66.37
5.	तेलंगाना	इको परिपथ 2015-16	महबूबनगर जिले में इको पर्यटन परिपथ का विकास	91.62
6.	उत्तराखंड	इको परिपथ 2015-16	टिहरी झील और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों का नए गंतव्य के रूप में विकास के लिए इको-पर्यटन, एडवेंचर स्पोर्ट्स और संबद्ध पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना का एकीकृत विकास - जिला टिहरी	69.17

वन्यजीव परिपथ

(करोड़ रु. में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि
1.	असम	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	मानस - प्रोबितोरा - नामेरी - काजीरंगा - डिब्रू - सैखोवा का विकास	94.68

2.	मध्य प्रदेश	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	पन्ना-मुकुंदपुर-संजय-दुबरी-बांधवगढ़-कान्हा - मुक्की - पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास	92.10

FRAUDULENT GST REGISTRATIONS USING FORGED PAN AND AADHAAR CREDENTIALS

2451. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) the number of Fraudulent GST Registration using forged PAN and Aadhaar credentials during the last two years;
- (b) the total number of such fake registrations identified and the estimated tax evasion involved;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any nationwide verification or audit to detect the misuse of personal credentials for fake billing activities;
- (d) the measures being taken by the Government to strengthen the verification process and prevent such fraudulent GST registrations in future; and
- (e) whether any arrests, prosecutions or convictions have taken place in connection with these fraudulent activities and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to fix accountability?

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

- (a) and (b): The details of the fraudulent registrations identified using forged PAN and Aadhaar credentials and estimated tax evasion are as tabulated below.

Period	No. of fraudulent registrations using forged PAN and Aadhaar credentials identified	Estimated tax evasion involved (Rs. in Cr.)
2023-24	5699	15085
2024-25	3977	13109
2025-26 (upto October 25)	489	3013

(c) and (d): The details of drives conducted and measures taken by the Government to prevent misuse of personal credentials for GST registration and fake billing activities are as under:

- (i) Two special drives, respectively for the period 16.05.2023 to 14.08.2023 and 16.08.2024 to 30.10.2024, were launched on all India basis, both by Central as well as State tax administrations, for a concerted and coordinated action against fake registrations and fraudulent passing of ITC. The drive against non-existent/ fake registrations involved physical verification of the business premises of the taxpayers by duly constituted teams of tax officials. During this special drive non-existent GSTINs were identified and suspended/cancelled.
- (ii) Biometric-based Aadhaar authentication, driven by data analytics and risk-based parameters, has been implemented for processing GST registration applications throughout the country;
- (iii) All registration applications are assigned a risk rating by the system based on data analytics and risk parameters. These ratings are made available to the field formations of CBIC to enable them to conduct proper verification and further processing of applications;

- (iv) The requirement for geo-tagging the place of business of the applicant for new registrations has been provided on the portal. This helps in risk assessment and in identifying suspicious applicants/taxpayers;
- (v) The furnishing of bank account details as part of the registration process is mandatory. The account must be in the name of the registered person, obtained on the Permanent Account Number (PAN) of the registered person and in the case of a proprietorship firm, linked with Aadhaar. Further, bank account details must be furnished within 30 days of the grant of registration or before filing the statement of outward supplies, whichever is earlier;
- (vi) Provision has been made for system-based suspension of the registration of persons who fail to furnish valid bank account details within the prescribed time;
- (vii) System-based suspension of registrations is carried out on the portal in cases where returns have not been filed for six months;
- (viii) To ensure that fake registrations are not granted, the authenticity of the documents furnished as proof of address is cross-verified from publicly available sources, such as the websites of the concerned authorities, land registries, electricity distribution companies, municipalities, and local bodies;
- (ix) Directorate General of Analytics and Risk Management (DGARM) has initiated an exercise to identify anomalies in digital information provided by the proprietorship firms at the time of GST registration. GST registrations are identified, shortlisted wherein misuse of individual credentials like PAN is suspected. These suspect GSTINs are shared with field formations for

appropriate verification. In addition, DGARM also focuses on the identification of the risky taxpayers solely created for fake/bogus invoicing and passing on ineligible ITC in the supply chain.

(e): The details of arrests and prosecution are as under:

Period	No. of persons arrested	Prosecutions launched
2023-24	67	53
2024-25	50	33
2025-26 (upto October 2025)	16	8

SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN BARGARH AND JHARSUGUDA DISTRICTS

2452. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop sports infrastructure and training facilities in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts of Odisha;
- (b) whether the Government has identified any potential sports disciplines popular in the said districts such as athletics, kabaddi, football, volleyball, archery, and traditional rural games for focused promotion under the Khelo India scheme (KIS);
- (c) whether there is any plan to establish a District Sports Complex, Mini Stadiums or Sports Academies in western Odisha including the said Districts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the funds allocated and released, for development of sports infrastructure and youth engagement programmes in the said districts during

the last three years and the current year?

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

(a) to (e): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including development of sports infrastructure and training facilities, identifying potential sports disciplines popular in the districts and traditional rural games, establishing District Sports Complex, Mini Stadiums or Sports Academies and conducting youth engagement programmes, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The schemes of this Ministry are demand driven. The proposals received from the State/ UT Government and other eligible entities are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the scheme. However, the details of Khelo India Centres (KIC), Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCE) and Khelo India Accredited Academies (KIAA), along with sports disciplines covered under these centres, across the country, including in Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts of Odisha, are available in the public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in>.

Funds are allocated and released Scheme-wise and not State-wise in this Ministry. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under various Sports and Youth Development Schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports across the country, including in various districts of Odisha, during the last three years and the current year are as under:

(amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
2025-26	3794.30	2268.33 (as on 08.12.2025)
2024-25	3232.85	2833.05
2023-24	3396.96	3024.04
2022-23	2673.35	2568.49

In addition, the 'Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games' sub-component of the Khelo India Scheme, is specifically dedicated to the development and promotion of rural and indigenous games in the country. Indigenous games like Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Thang-Ta, Yogasana and Silambam have been identified for promotion under this component and were made part of Khelo India Games.

ESTABLISHMENT OF YOUTH HOSTELS

2453. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:

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

- (a) the total number of Youth Hostels established and functioning in the country at present, State/UT and district-wise, along with their year of establishment and current operational status;
- (b) the number of Youth Hostels constructed, renovated or upgraded during the last five years and the current year including the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised, State/UT-wise;

- (c) whether any said hostels are currently non-functional, partially functional, or awaiting repair/renovation and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of occupancy levels, youth programmes conducted and the number of beneficiaries using such hostel facilities during the last three years and the current year;
- (e) whether any shortage of staff in such hostels and the details of sanctioned posts, in-position staff and vacancies; and
- (f) if so, whether any proposals from the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh for establishment of new Youth Hostels or modernisation of existing ones are under consideration and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): The number of Youth Hostels in the country, state/district wise along with year of establishment and status, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.
- (b): No new Youth Hostels have been constructed during the last five years and the current year under the Youth Hostel Scheme. A total of 18 Youth Hostels have been provided financial assistance for repair, renovation and upgradation since 2020-21. The State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for these 18 hostels are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.
- (c): Yes, 35 Youth Hostels under the Youth Hostel Scheme are presently non-functional. The details of the same are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**. This is primarily due to their buildings have become dilapidated and unsuitable for accommodation or being used for some other purpose.

(d): According to a recent survey, the functional Youth Hostels recorded an average occupancy of over 53% during the last three years and the current year.

In the same period, more than 3,500 youth programmes were organised, benefiting around 3.5 lakh young people who availed hostel facilities.

(e): As per the Youth Hostel Manual, each Youth Hostel is to be administered by a Manager appointed by the Ministry, assisted by a Warden and other support staff engaged by the respective Hostel Management Committee. In cases where a regular Manager is not posted, the hostel is overseen by the District Youth Officer (DYO), who functions as the Manager-in-charge. The list of hostels with designated Managers is are given in the enclosed **Statement–IV**.

(f): At present, there are no proposals under consideration from any State/UT Governments, including Andhra Pradesh, for the establishment of new Youth Hostels or for the modernisation of existing ones.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Establishment/Inauguration Year of Youth Hostels constructed in the country:

Sl. No.	State	District	City	Establishment/Inauguration Year	Current Operational status
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	South Andaman	Port Blair	1983	Non-Functional
2.	Andhra Pradesh	YSR Kadapa	Kadapa	2013	Functional
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram	2009	Functional
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Vishakhapatnam	2001	Functional
5.	Andhra	NTR District	Vijayawada	1998	Non-

Sl. No.	State	District	City	Establishment/Inauguration Year	Current Operational status
	Pradesh				Functional
6.	Andhra Pradesh.	Tirupati	Tirupati	1996	Functional
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	Roing	2019	Functional
8.	Arunachal Pradesh.	Papum Pare	Naharalagun	1986	Non-Functional
9.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	Guwahati	1985	Functional
10.	Assam.	Sonitpur	Tezpur	2001	Non-Functional
11.	Bihar	Patna	Patna	1996	Functional
12.	Goa	North Goa	Miramar, Panaji	1972	Functional
13.	Goa	North Goa	Pedam Mapusa	1999	Functional
14.	Gujarat.	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar	1972	Non-Functional
15.	Haryana	Sirsa	Sirsa	2006	Functional
16.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	1990	Functional
17.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Yamuna Nagar	2005	Non-Functional
18.	Haryana.	Bhiwani	Bhiwani	1992	Non-Functional
19.	Haryana.	Gurugram	Gurgaon	1999	Non-Functional
20.	Haryana.	Panchkula	Panchkula	1972	Functional
21.	Haryana.	Rewari	Rewari	2006	Non-Functional
22.	Himanchal Pradesh	Chamba	Dalhousie	1972	Functional
23.	Jammu & Kashmir.	Srinagar	Srinagar	1960	Non-functional
24.	Jammu & Kashmir.	Udhampur	Patnitop	1972	Non-Functional
25.	Karnataka	Hassan	Hassan	1990	Functional

Sl. No.	State	District	City	Establishment/Inauguration Year	Current Operational status
26.	Karnataka	Mysuru	Mysore	1988	Functional
27.	Karnataka.	Davanagere	Devanagere	1998-99	Functional
28.	Karnataka.	Belagavi	Sogal	2000	Functional
29.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	1979	Functional
30.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Kozhikode	1991	Functional
31.	Kerala.	Ernakulam	Kochi	1989	Functional
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Bhopal	1970	Functional
33.	Madhya Pradesh.	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	1998	Functional
34.	Madhya Pradesh.	Chhatarpur	Khajuraho	2011	Non-Functional
35.	Maharashtra.	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	Aurangabad	1976	Functional
36.	Manipur	Imphal West	Imphal	1985	Functional
37.	Manipur	Churachandpur	Churachandpur	2017	Non-functional
38.	Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal	2017	Non-functional
39.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Shillong	1986	Functional
40.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Aizawl	1996	Non-functional
41.	Nagaland.	Dimapur	Dimapur	1999	Functional
42.	Odisha	Ganjam	Gopalpur-on-Sea	2006	Functional
43.	Odisha	Koraput	Koraput	1995	Non-functional
44.	Odisha.	Puri	Puri	1975	Functional
45.	Odisha.	Mayurbhanj	Jashipur	1993	Non-functional
46.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry	1979	Functional
47.	Punjab	Tarn Taran	Tarn Taran	2009	Functional
48.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Jalandhar	2006	Functional
49.	Punjab.	Amritsar	Amritsar	Early Seventies	Non-functional
50.	Punjab.	Patiala	Patiala	1999	Functional

Sl. No.	State	District	City	Establishment/Inauguration Year	Current Operational status
51.	Punjab.	Rupnagar	Ropar	1991	Functional
52.	Punjab.	Sangrur	Sangrur	1990-1991	Non-functional
53.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jaipur	1972	Functional
54.	Rajasthan.	Ajmer	Ajmer	2007	Functional
55.	Rajasthan.	Udaipur	Udaipur	1972	Functional
56.	Rajasthan.	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	1993	Functional
57.	Sikkim.	Gangtok (East Sikkim)	Gangtok	2002	Non-functional
58.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	1991	Functional
59.	Tamil Nadu.	Madurai	Madurai	1987 -88	Non-functional
60.	Tamil Nadu.	Nilgiris	Ooty	2009	Functional
61.	Tamil Nadu.	Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirapalli	1989	Non-functional
62.	Tamil Nadu.	Chennai	Chennai	1975	Functional
63.	Telangana	Hanumakonda	Warangal	2004	Functional
64.	Telangana.	Hyderabad	Secunderabad	1976	Functional
65.	Telangana.	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	2003	Functional
66.	Tripura	West Tripura	Agartala	1994	Functional
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Lucknow	2007	Functional
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra	1987	Functional
69.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	Badrinath	2006	Functional
70.	Uttarakhand.	Nainital	Nainital	1972	Functional
71.	Uttarakhand.	Dehradun	Mussoorie	1988	Functional
72.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	Uttarkashi	1989-90	Non-functional
73.	West Bengal.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	1970-71	Non-functional
74.	Maharashtra	Buldhana	Buldhana	-	Non-functional
75.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	1994	Non-functional

Sl. No.	State	District	City	Establishment/Inauguration Year	Current Operational status
76.	Assam	Nagaon	Nagaon	1994	Non-functional
77.	Manipur	Ukhrul	Ukhrul	1995	Non-functional
78.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Mokokchung	-	Non-functional
79.	West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	2007	Non-functional
80.	Sikkim	Namchi	Namchi	1987	Non-functional
81.	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	Churulia	1999	Non-functional
82.	Assam	Golaghat	Golaghat	-	Non-functional
83.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	Nagrota	-	Non-functional
84.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Tura	-	Non-functional

STATEMENT-II

Details of Funds released and utilised during the last five year:

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Youth Hostel	State	Fund Released (in Rs.)	Status of Utilisation of funds
1.	2020-21	Pipli	Haryana	17,60,000	Utilised
2.	2020-21	Hassan	Karnataka	17,60,000	Utilised
3.	2020-21	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	17,60,000	Utilised
4.	2020-21	Kozhikode	Kerala	17,60,000	Utilised

5.	2020-21	Badrinath	Uttarakhand	7,62,516	Utilised
6.	2020-21	Imphal	Manipur	20,00,000	Utilised
7.	2020-21	Panaji	Goa	20,00,000	Utilised
8.	2021-22	Warangal	Telangana	19,00,000	Utilised
9.	2021-22	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	11,47,500	Utilised
10.	2021-22	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	18,17,500	Utilised
11.	2021-22	Dalhousie	Himachal Pradesh	18,17,500	Utilised
12.	2021-22	Puri	Odisha	18,17,500	Utilised
13.	2021-22	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	12,54,000	Utilised
14.	2022-23	Nainital	Uttarakhand	20,00,000	Utilised
15.	2022-23	Mysore	Karnataka	20,00,000	Utilised
16.	2022-23	Ajmer	Rajasthan	20,00,000	Utilised
17.	2023-24	Dimapur	Nagaland	20,00,000	Utilised
18.	2023-24	Tarn Taran	Punjab	19,95,703	Utilised

STATEMENT-III

List of Non-Functional Youth Hostels

Sl. No.	State	Name of YH
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Naharlagun
4.	Assam	Tezpur
5.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
6.	Haryana	Bhiwani

Sl. No.	State	Name of YH
7.	Haryana	Gurugram
8.	Haryana	Rewari
9.	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Patnitop, Udhampur
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	Sri Nagar
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur (Khajuraho)
13.	Manipur	Churachandhpur
14.	Manipur	Thoubal
15.	Mizoram	Aizawl
16.	Odisha	Jashipur (Mayurbhanj)
17.	Odisha	Koraput
18.	Punjab	Amritsar
19.	Punjab	Sangrur
20.	Sikkim	Gangtok
21.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
22.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli
23.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi
24.	West Bengal	Darjeeling
25.	Maharashtra	Buldhana
26.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur
27.	Assam	Nagaon
28.	Manipur	Ukhrul
29.	Nagaland	Mokokchung
30.	West Bengal	Burdwan
31.	Sikkim	Namchi
32.	West Bengal	Churulia
33.	Assam	Golaghat
34.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nagrota
35.	Meghalaya	Tura

STATEMENT -IV

Details of Youth Hostels managed by regular Managers

Sl. No.	States	Youth Hostels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati

3.	Haryana	Sirsa
4.	Haryana	Pipli (Kurukshetra)
5.	Himanchal Pradesh	Dalhousie
6.	Karnataka	Hassan
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
8.	Meghalaya	Shillong
9.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
10.	Manipur	Imphal
11.	Odisha	Puri
12.	Punjab	Patiala
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
14.	Uttarakhand	Badrinath
15.	Uttarakhand	Nainital

ATAL PENSION YOJANA

2454. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) the number of pensioners enrolled under the Atal Pension Yojana (APY), along with details of year-wise growth;
- (b) the details of distribution of pensioners across five pension slabs of Rupees 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, and 5000 per month;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of disproportionately high enrolment in lower pension slabs, if so, the reasons for such skewed enrolment; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to revise pension amounts, contribution structures, or introduce an inflation-linked pension option to improve the security net for unorganized workers, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): As on 30.11.2025, a total of 8,45,17,419 subscribers have been enrolled under the Atal Pension Yojana (APY). The details of year-wise growth are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): The details of distribution of pensioners across five pension slabs (as on 30.11.2025) are as under:

Pension Slab	Gross Enrolments	Percentage
1,000	7,34,79,553	86.91%
2,000	25,34,949	3.00%
3,000	11,86,898	1.41%
4,000	4,46,102	0.53%
5,000	68,69,917	8.15%
Total	8,45,17,419	100%

(c) and (d): APY was launched on 09.05.2015, with the objective of creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the under-privileged and the workers in the unorganised sector. APY scheme offers flexible minimum guaranteed pension of Rs. 1000, Rs. 2000, Rs. 3000, Rs.4000 or Rs. 5000 per month. Accordingly, per month subscription amount presently varies from Rs. 42 to Rs. 1454 based on age of joining and pension amount chosen. Any increase in pension amount is likely to increase the subscription amount substantially and put further burden on the subscriber. The enrolments in the lower pension slab suggest that the APY is reaching the poorest of poor.

Presently, it has been decided to continue the scheme with same terms and conditions and not to further increase the pension and consequential subscription amount.

STATEMENT

**Year-wise enrolment and percentage growth under APY as on 30.11.2025,
since inception**

FY	Enrolment	% Growth	Cumulative Gross Enrolment
2015-16	24,84,895	-	24, 84,895
2016-17	23,98,934	97%	48,83,829
2017-18	48,21,632	99%	97,05,461
2018-19	57,12,824	59%	1,54,18,285
2019-20	68,83,373	45%	2,23,01,658
2020-21	79,14,142	35%	3,02,15,800
2021-22	99,11,479	33%	4,01,27,279
2022-23	1,19,31,385	30%	5,20,58,664
2023-24	1,22,93,490	24%	6,43,52,154
2024-25	1,17,38,327	18%	7,60,90,481
2025-26 (30.11.2025)	84,26,938	11%	8,45,17,419

Source PFRDA

ESIC FACILITIES IN ASSAM

2455. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) facilities in Assam are inadequate to meet the requirements of insured persons and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the key services and infrastructure that are lacking in the State;
- (c) the details of the funds sanctioned and released for ESIC expansion or upgradation during the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) the details of proposed plans of the Government to enhance ESIC service

coverage in Assam?

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

(a) to (d): In Assam, a total of 3,42,000 Insured Persons (IPs) are covered under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme. The Scheme has been notified in all 35 districts of the State. ESI Corporation presently operates an 85-bedded hospital at Beltola and a 20-bedded hospital at Tinsukia. Further, 33 ESIS dispensaries are also functional in the State to provide primary healthcare services to the IPs.

For strengthening medical services in the State, ESIC has sanctioned upgradation of the existing 85-bedded hospital at Beltola to a 220-bedded Medical College and Hospital and the existing 20-bedded hospital at Tinsukia to a 100-bedded hospital.

The details of funds released during the since 2021 for expansion and upgradation of 220 bedded ESIC Medical College and Hospital, Beltola are as under

Sr. No.	Year	Fund Released (Rs. in crore)
1	2021	14.32
2	2024	37.45
3	2025	42.64

Apart from above, ESIC also released Rs. 13.59 Crore in 2024 for upgradation of 20 bedded ESI hospital Tinsukia to 100 - bedded hospital.

खेलो इंडिया योजना के अंतर्गत खेल केंद्रों की स्थापना

2456. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि खेलो इंडिया योजना (केआईएस) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर, भरतपुर, झुंझुनू, जयपुर, नागौर, पाली, बांसवाड़ा और राजसमंद जिलों में खेल केंद्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव लंबे समय से लंबित हैं;
- (ख) क्या खेलो इंडिया योजना (केआईएस) के अंतर्गत श्रीगंगानगर जिले में 6.00 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से श्रीविजयनगर में सिंथेटिक फुटबॉल मैदान, 9.50 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से सादुलशहर में एथलेटिक ट्रैक, 5.00 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बहुउद्देशीय इनडोर हॉल, 19 लाख रुपये की लागत से हेंडबॉल मैदान का नवीनीकरण और 5.75 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से लालगढ़ जाटान में इनडोर हॉल और मैदान के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव लंबित हैं; और
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इन प्रस्तावों के अनुमोदन में देरी के क्या कारण हैं और उक्त प्रस्तावों के अनुमोदन की अनुमानित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क): खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के प्रत्येक जिले में कम-से-कम एक खेलो इंडिया केन्द्र (केआईसी) स्थापित किया गया है, इस प्रकार स्कीम के प्रति जिला एक केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रावधान के अनुसार सभी जिलों-श्रीगंगानगर, भरतपुर, झुंझुनू, जयपुर, नागौर, पाली, बांसवाड़ा तथा राजसमंद को कवर किया गया है

(ख) और (ग): जी, हाँ। खेलो इंडिया स्कीम एक मांग आधारित स्कीम है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार तथा अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर वित्तीय सहायता हेतु विचार किया जाता है, बशर्ते वे प्रस्ताव पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता तथा स्कीम के अंतर्गत निधियों की उपलब्धता की शर्तों को पूरा करते हों।

BASIC FINANCIAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES**2457. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to introduce basic financial education, including topics such as banking, saving, budgeting and taxation in school and college curricula in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such initiatives undertaken under the NEP 2020 or in collaboration with institutions like NCERT, CBSE, UGC or financial regulatory bodies;
- (c) whether any pilot modules or awareness programs on personal finance and tax basics have been implemented in educational institutions in Karnataka, particularly in urban centres like Bengaluru, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the extent to which the Government plan to ensure that financial literacy is integrated practically and accessibly for students across socio-economic backgrounds and education boards; and
- (e) the details of roadmap and timelines, if any, for scaling up these efforts nationally and for evaluating their impact on youth financial awareness, digital financial inclusion and tax compliance in the long term?

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

- (a) to (e): As a follow-up of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and the subsequent National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE)

2023, textbook development committees have been constituted at the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in different subjects for all stages of school education. The Textbook Development Team in Commerce (TDT–Commerce) has also been constituted. The syllabus prepared by the TDT–Commerce includes the contents on various components of financial literacy and taxation at the secondary stage. The Social Science textbooks *“Exploring Society: India and Beyond”* for the middle stage (Grades VI–VIII) provide considerable scope to develop financial literacy among learners. The curriculum includes topics like the evolution of money, the banking system, forms of credit, money and other financial institutions such as the stock exchange, etc., to promote financial skills.

The textbooks of Economics at the secondary stage (Grades 11 and 12) include content relating to the budgetary process and various concepts for understanding the budget. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) prescribes textbooks developed by the NCERT.

Under Vocational Education component of ‘Samagra Shiksha’, vocational courses are offered to the students from grade IX to XII in the schools covered under the scheme, which are aligned with the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF). Financial literacy is an important area covered by Vocational Education. Under the Banking, Financial Services, and Insurance (BFSI) sector, 4 Job Roles are approved by this Department under this component which are as follows:

- i. Microfinance Executive,

- ii. Business Correspondent/ Facilitator,
- iii. MIS Data Analyst - Financial Services,
- iv. Customer Service Associate – Financial Services

The University Grants Commission (UGC) conducted a meeting with the 37 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), including Banking, Financial Services & Insurance (BFSI), where they were informed about embedding of skilling into academia, including provision for submission of short-term skill courses in compliance with the National Credit Framework on the Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) Plus platform, which has been created specifically for skilling and employability purposes. Further, the Inter-University Centre – Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC) of UGC, as a National Coordinator for SWAYAM, has developed and offered nine courses on financial education for higher education through the SWAYAM platform(www.swayam.gov.in). The details of courses are as under: -

- i. Money and Financial Markets (5 Credit)
- ii. Financial Accounting (5 Credit)
- iii. Fundamentals of Banking and Insurance (2 Credit)
- iv. Law of Banking, Insurance and Consumer Protection in India (4 Credit)
- v. Banking and Insurance (4 Credit)
- vi. Financial Markets, Institutions and Financial Services (5 Credit)
- vii. Income Tax Law & Practice (5 Credit)
- viii. Income Tax (5 Credit)

ix. Indirect Tax Law (5 Credit)

As per the Govt. of Karnataka, the disciplinary knowledge of different subjects is practiced from Grade 6 onwards. The State curriculum includes financial education, banking, budgeting, taxation, planning and financial policies of the Government, which are incrementally introduced from Grades 6 to 12, with separate chapters provided in Social Science and Mathematics. The State has also taken up initiatives in this regard, in collaboration with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The module on life skills developed by the Department of State Educational Research and Training (DSERT), Karnataka, in 2023–24 also included financial literacy, and all teachers are trained through the cascade mode. The State has also developed Value Education Textbooks for Grades 1 to 12 with the objective of nurturing values, social responsibility, constitutional awareness, financial–digital values and life skills among students.

NATIONAL MISSION ON STRATEGIC KNOWLEDGE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

2458. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

- (a) whether any districts of Punjab have been identified as climate-vulnerable under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change;
- (b) if so, the names of such districts and parameters used for their identification;
- and

(c) whether the Central Government proposes to extend adaptation funding to other flood prone districts in the State?

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 Department of Science and Technology has supported a project on 'Climate vulnerability and risk assessments' under the National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC). Under this project, 698 Districts of the country, including from Punjab have been assessed using the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)-aligned climate risk framework. The report, which emerged from this study, identifies multiple districts in Punjab as climate-vulnerable, particularly in terms of flood exposure and drought sensitivity. The report has categorised the districts as 'Relatively High Vulnerable', 'Relatively Moderate Vulnerable' and 'Relatively Low Vulnerable'. Tarn Taran, Moga and Gurdaspur districts fall into the category of 'Relatively High Vulnerable'. Barnala, Mansa, Ferozepur, Sangrur, Bathinda, Kapurthala, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Faridkot, Fazilka, Patiala, Jalandhar, Pathankot, Amritsar and SBS Nagar districts fall into the category of 'Relatively Moderate Vulnerable'. Rupnagar, Hoshiarpur, Fatehgarh Sahib, SAS Nagar and Ludhiana districts fall into the category of 'Relatively Low Vulnerable'. The assessment follows an IPCC-based risk framework, using three main components and their indicators are: -

- i. Hazard (Flood & Drought Exposure)- Projected flood inundation, drought

severity index, historical flood frequency, rainfall variability

- ii. Exposure Population density, agricultural dependence, built-up areas
- iii. Sensitivity Cropland intensity, groundwater dependence, irrigation structure density.

(c): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has supported preparation of State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) for the State of Punjab. The SAPCC incorporates mitigation as well as adaptation measures, including initiatives of Disaster Resilient Infrastructures, inter-alia, providing for measures for flood management, development of a flood forecasting project; strengthening embankments along rivers Beas and Sutlej; building check dams; establishing flood protection structures; and implementation of flood protection and drainage projects by the State.

As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursement of relief assistance on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities including floods and landslide, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides requisite logistics and financial support. Additional financial assistance is provided from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure.

DELAY IN KISCE PROJECT IN UTTAR PRADESH**2459. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Khelo India State Centre of Excellence (KISCE) at Guru Gobind Singh Sports College, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, which was approved in 2021 continues to remain non-operational;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the delay in operationalising the Centre despite approval and sanctioning of manpower under the said scheme;
- (c) whether any specific timeline has been set by the Government to complete infrastructure upgrades, hire the required staff, and begin athlete induction in the disciplines of hockey and athletics; and
- (d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the said KISCE project may not face further delays along with significant contribution to national sporting talent?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry has approved the setting up of the Khelo India State Centre of Excellence (KISCE) at Guru Gobind Singh Sports College, Lucknow. However, operationalization of KISCEs is a collaborative process requiring alignment with the sporting priorities of the respective State Governments. To ensure the centre effectively serves the sporting ecosystem of the region, the disciplines allocated to the Centre were reviewed and subsequently modified in 2025, at the request of the grantee. Following this modification, the terms of the

project have been revisited, along with a revised Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The upgradation of infrastructure, engagement of sanctioned manpower, and induction of athletes are consequential steps that follow the finalization of the revised modalities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CBSP SCHEME

2460. DR. AMAR SINGH:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

- (a) the details of the training programmes, workshops and participants covered under the Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP) Scheme since 2020, along with gender and category (SC, ST and OBC), year and State/UT-wise till 31st October 2025;
- (b) the details of total funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the said scheme during the period, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the average time taken between project sanction and fund disbursement and the reasons for delays, if any; and
- (d) whether any audit has been conducted for scheme's outcomes on employability and service quality, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism conducts hospitality and tourism related short-term training courses under its “Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP)” scheme through Government and empanelled private institutes.

These programmes include Hunar Se Rozgar Tak, Entrepreneurship Programme, Skill Testing & Certification, Tourism Awareness Programme, etc.

Under this scheme, the training institutes are assigned targets for conducting training and funds are reimbursed only upon submission of required documents as per the scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism has conducted the third party evaluation of CBSP scheme through Quality Council of India (QCI). QCI in its report 2025, recommended for its continuation as this scheme has significantly strengthened India’s tourism and hospitality workforce.

The details of funds sanctioned, reimbursed since 2020 till 31st October 2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UT wise no. of persons trained/certified under CBSP Scheme from FY 2020-21 to FY 2025-26 (till 31st October, 2025)

S. No	Name of State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	63	0	0	174	0	237
2	Arunachal Pradesh	363	0	152	120	0	0	635
3	Assam	109	185	375	493	1155	0	2317
4	Bihar	343	210	134	123	1179	0	1989

5	Chandigarh	25	0	468	112	0	0	605
6	Chattisgarh	49	79	67	30	265	0	490
7	Delhi	85	210	79	373	1622	300	2669
8	Goa	0	0	0	30	0	0	30
9	Gujrat	25	660	264	0	142	0	1091
10	Haryana	266	473	900	636	2591	0	4866
11	Himachal Pradesh	383	754	488	315	5409	0	7349
12	UT of J&K	1108	1054	1309	1096	11753	0	16320
13	Jharkhand	143	224	86	240	1600	60	2353
14	Karnataka	279	350	203	343	1908	0	3083
15	Kerala	753	1500	58	153	240	0	2704
16	Madhya Pradesh	1929	5289	4727	6838	9429	0	28212
17	Maharastra	153	110	647	420	6487	0	7817
18	Meghalaya	313	212	202	171	207	0	1105
19	Manipur	0	0	0	0	743	0	743
20	Mizoram	660	0	834	0	47	0	1541
21	Odisha	881	656	441	270	1130	0	3378
22	Puducherry	0	0	67	60	0	0	127
23	Punjab	675	1013	1012	1337	4276	0	8313
24	Rajasthan	226	144	593	1453	5517	0	7933
25	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tamil nadu	2267	2538	3137	3644	2324	60	13970
27	Telengana	210	417	546	725	3525	0	5423
28	Uttar Pradesh	320	4729	3418	3368	16914	120	28869
29	Uttarakhand	399	871	1116	1361	3929	0	7676
30	West Bengal	0	142	251	226	6804	30	7453
31	UT of Ladakh	121	151	0	0	0	0	272
32	Nagaland	0	0	67	216	431	0	714
	Total	12085	22034	21641	24153	89801	570	170284

*Figures for FY 2025-26 till 31st October, 2025

Source: Ministry of Tourism

State-wise/UT details of funds released under CBSP Scheme from FY 2020-21 to FY 2025-26 (till 31 st October, 2025)								
S. No.	State/UTs	2020-21	2021 -22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	391095	0	0	0	0	0	391095
2	Arunachal Pradesh	578760	550515	4837276	0	3020374	0	8986925
3	Assam	1622668	4181030	4031889	27188	1488193	5688535	17039503
4	Bihar	1919013	0	505220	1464269	318927	0	4207429
5	Chandigarh	18428602	0	137627	826323	312048	0	19704600
6	Chhattisgarh	2156048	827720	1147200	0	0	0	4130968

7	Delhi	12057073	2848414	1121625	19590793	154531744	0	190149649
8	Goa	15712516	0	32690	41820	70442	0	15857468
9	Gujarat	2130320	0	609971	116256	0	605016	3461563
10	Haryana	3180282	7621666	9700165	6326300	1194526	11521676	39544615
11	Himachal Pradesh	1707030	9073106	2941520	1548714	575632	0	15846002
12	Jammu And Kashmir	9374396	11882003	8190238	14822954	1180983	1133351	46583925
13	Jharkhand	270120	1322700	0	2949628	0	1861752	6404200
14	Karnataka	3449175	1375208	625207	4242535	1240490	0	10932615
15	Kerala	15971223	39942453	6154124	41870099	0	0	103937899
16	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	16028829	18431762	37716502	32495416	53852657	29832090	188357256
18	Maharashtra	5799200	8165740	1644575	1000000	0	10186210	26795725
19	Meghalaya	2024363	2777417	2032685	461702	881266	553713	8731146
20	Mizoram	0	9425460	0	2508887	460200	0	12394547
21	Odisha	25462707	26100531	2275500	9095343	0	510001	63444082
22	Puducherry	0	0	0	750000	0	0	750000
23	Punjab	0	0	6271894	2331698	2734313	2195914	13533819
24	Rajasthan	0	0	3995909	1381200	357696	22766719	28501524
25	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tamil Nadu	17046301	16483291	9212800	10043273	15263630	23260443	91309738
27	Telangana	11724358	9772215	5429324	350000	78100	4353298	31707295
28	Uttar Pradesh	26499004	14046121	17892165	24038547	26748091	10009378	119233306
29	Uttarakhand	21005376	8909475	2946782	18284495	491668	29108586	80746382
30	West Bengal	2116461	310353	282350	71455	785500	0	3566119
31	Tripura	0	0	0	0	156761	0	156761
32	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	5991404	5991404
	Total	216654920	19404718 0	12973523 8	19663889 5	265743241	15957808 6	1162397560

Source: Ministry of Tourism

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS (RRBs)

2461. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the capacity of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to meet the evolving credit needs of the rural economy, including emerging sectors such as agro- processing, allied-agriculture and rural MSMEs and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the guidelines issued to RRBs for supporting Farmer Producer

Organisations (FPOs) through customised financial products and improved service delivery;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase banking outreach in financially underserved rural regions through RRB branch expansion or digital infrastructure, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the performance of RRBs under national financial-inclusion schemes and to promote better collaboration with NABARD and State Governments?

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

(a): Government of India is regularly reviewing the performance of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to meet the evolving credit needs of the rural economy, including emerging sectors like agro-processing, allied-agriculture, and rural Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) at national and regional levels. The following reviews of RRBs have been held under the Chairpersonship of Finance Minister in last four financial years:

S.No	National/Regional level	Date and Place
1.	National level	07.07.2022 at New Delhi
2.	North-Eastern RRBs	21.07.2023 at Agartala
3.	Southern RRBs	04.08.2023 at Chennai
4.	Northern RRBs	30.08.2023 at New Delhi
5.	National level	19.08.2024 at New Delhi
6.	Western-Central RRBs	22.08.2024 at Udaipur
7.	North-Eastern RRBs	30.09.2024 at Itanagar
8.	Southern RRBs	09.11.2024 at Bengaluru
9.	Eastern RRBs	29.11.2024 at Patna
10.	Karnataka Grameena Bank	16.10.2025 at Ballari

Further, as a follow-up, Department of Financial Services (DFS) has conducted periodic and regular meetings with RRBs and sponsor banks at various levels.

The agenda items for the review meetings, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) Review of the performance of RRBs on Financial Parameters and technology upgradation.
 - (ii) Thrust on MSME portfolio.
 - (iii) Importance on loan diversification towards Agri-allied, MSME and Retail Sectors.
- (b): National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had prepared a "Guidance Note for financing Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) by Banks" and submitted to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for wider dissemination across the banking sector. Pursuant to this, RBI in 2020, has advised the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) to circulate the guidance note among its member banks to facilitate speedy and effective adoption of the credit evaluation framework outlined therein, in alignment with their respective Board-approved policies. Additionally, IBA has been requested by RBI to instruct sponsor banks to share the guidance note with RRBs.
- (c): The endeavour of the Government is to ensure availability of banking outlet (Bank branch / Business Correspondent (BC) / India Post Payments Bank (IPPB)) within 5 kilometres of all inhabited villages in the country. Availability of banking outlets is monitored by a Geographic Information System (GIS) based App., namely, Jan Dhan Darshak (JDD) App. Based on the data uploaded by

Banks on the JDD App, as on 31.10.2025, 99.91% villages in the country are covered with banking outlets (Bank Branch / BC / IPPB) within a radius of 5 Km.

(d): DFS launched a Gram Panchayat (GP) level Saturation Campaign from 01.07.2025 to 31.10.2025 with the objective of achieving comprehensive financial inclusion, with participation from Public Sector Banks (PSBs), RRBs, Private Banks, Small Finance Banks (SFBs) and Cooperative Banks.

Further, following steps have been taken to improve the performance of RRBs under national financial-inclusion schemes:

- (i) Onboarding of RRBs on JanSuraksha scheme portal has enabled them to enrol and settle claims with respect to Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for the benefit of their customers.
- (ii) Financial support by NABARD to RRBs for conducting Financial and Digital Literacy Programmes. These programmes entail generating awareness on banking products, social security schemes of Government of India, digital banking and cyber security for the banking customers.
- (iii) Since 1992, NABARD has supported Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), RRBs, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) etc to promote, nurture and credit-linkage of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). NABARD has also helped in faster settlement of SHG interest subvention claims under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) through their Interest subvention portal. Further, it also provides grant support for Joint Liability Group (JLG)

formation and capacity building.

- (iv) NABARD has developed eKisanCredit (eKCC) portal for RRBs to streamline agricultural loan process which will help in reducing the turnaround time for credit disbursement.
- (v) Incentive Scheme of NABARD for Customer Service Points (CSPs) / BCs of RRBs operating in Northeast and Hilly States / Union Territories (UTs). The BCs are paid monthly remuneration to offset the expenses incurred by them towards operating in difficult terrain.
- (vi) Financial support by NABARD to RRBs for deployment of banking touchpoints such as Micro Automated Teller Machines (Micro-ATM), Point of Sale (POS) / Mobile Point of Sale (MPOS) devices, and Demonstration Vans.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDU AND SIKH PILGRIMAGE SITES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

2462. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) the details of all Central schemes and budgetary allocations for development of Hindu and Sikh pilgrimage centres in Mandi, Kangra, Una, Bilaspur and Hamirpur districts of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years;
- (b) the present status of physical works under each scheme, with timelines for completion of temple renovation, gurudwara infrastructure, approach roads, parking facilities and rest amenities and other project work;

- (c) the details of the amounts sanctioned, district and project-wise;
- (d) the details of engagement with local communities, faith bodies and Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation to ensure sustainable upkeep; and
- (e) the details of the expected increase in annual pilgrim footfall and tourism revenue on completion of the projects?

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

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Tourism through its ongoing schemes of Swadesh Darshan and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of the State Governments (SGs)/UT Administrations (UTs) by extending financial assistance to them for developing tourism related infrastructure in the country, including the State of Himachal Pradesh.

The details of the projects sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh along with their status under the Swadesh Darshan (SD), Swadesh Darshan 2.0 and Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The projects under these schemes are implemented by the respective States/UTs. However, the Ministry of Tourism regularly monitors the progress of project and also encourages respective State Government/UT Administrations to complete the projects in a time bound manner.

(d) and (e): In accordance with the Scheme Guidelines respective State

Government/UT administration formulates comprehensive Detailed Project Report (DPR) for projects in consultations with the respective administration, local bodies and other stakeholders. The DPR submitted to the Ministry of Tourism also incorporates sustainable operation and maintenance plans for the proposed projects.

The sustainability of the completed projects including operation and maintenance is ensured by the respective State Government/UT Administration. The infrastructure development projects of the Ministry of Tourism aims to increase the footfall and overall tourist experience, among others.

STATEMENT

List of Sanctioned Projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Himachal Pradesh

Sr. No.	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Amount Released (Rs. in Crore)	Status
1.	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	45.41	68.34	Complete

List of Sanctioned Projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 in Himachal Pradesh

Sr. No.	Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)	Amount Authorized (Rs. Crore)	Status
1.	2024-25	Development of	56.26	5.63	Ongoing

		MaaChintpurni Devi Temple, Una			

List of Sanctioned Projects under CBDD in Himachal Pradesh

Sr. No.	Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)	Amount Authorized (Rs. Crore)	Status
1.	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kaza	24.82	2.48	Ongoing
2.	2024-25	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakchham, Chhitkul	4.96	0.50	Ongoing

BENEFITS UNDER NEW LABOUR CODES

2463. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of media-reports of widespread trade-union rejection describing the notified labour codes as “anti-worker” and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the concrete consultations held with unions and workers representatives along with their key demands before notifying the four new codes;
- (c) the details of the timeline of the implementation of the said code along with rollout, rules- notification dates, transitional safeguards for workers and

- benchmarks for social-security coverage, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the manner in which the Government justify the raising of the threshold for approval of layoffs/closures from 100 to 300 workers in the Industrial Relations Code and the assessment made on the impact likely to have on workers' job security and bargaining power; and
- (e) the details of mechanisms are in place to ensure that gig, platform, contract and informal workers, especially in sectors such as textiles, construction and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) will receive the promised minimum wages, social security and grievance redressal under the new frameworks?

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 four Labour Codes were passed after extensive consultations with all stakeholders including State/UT Governments. The comments/concerns raised by the stakeholders were acknowledged and examined before the passage of four Labour Codes.

Several National and Regional Labour Conferences were held with States/UTs to discuss issues relating to four Labour Codes. The Ministry is also interacting with all stakeholders including States/UTs for smooth implementation of the four Labour Codes.

Further, various concrete provisions have been made in the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 to protect the interest of workers. The collective bargaining

of workers has been strengthened and made statutory through recognition of Negotiating Union and Negotiating Council. The provision of two-member Industrial Tribunal will ensure faster dispute resolution.

(c): The four Labour Codes, namely, 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 have come into force with effect from 21.11.2025 across the country. The States/UTs are still in process of finalizing the Rules under the four Labour Codes. As per available information, Code wise status of pre-published Rules by States/UTs are as under:

a) The Code on Wages, 2019: 34

b) The Industrial Relations Code, 2020: 35

c) The Code on Social Security, 2020: 34

d) The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020: 35

(d) and (e): The provision of Fixed Term Employment (FTE) has been introduced in the Industrial Relations Code, allowing engagement of workers for a specified duration. Such workers are entitled to all benefits, at par with permanent employees performing similar work. This provision is expected to reduce contractualization, increase employability and meet workers' aspirations. They are eligible for gratuity after just one year, instead of five years.

The increase in threshold from 100 to 300 will promote employment formalisation, reduce procedural hurdles and simplify compliance requirements.

The Code has provisions for prior notice before retrenchment and retrenchment compensation equivalent to 15 days wages for each completed year of service to be given to the retrenched worker. In addition to the above, 15 days wages is to be given for re-skilling.

Key features of the Labour Codes relating to protection of workers' right as well as their welfare are as under: -

- Minimum wages become a statutory right for all employees in every sector, organised or unorganised.
- A new Floor Wage introduced.
- Rules on timely payment and no unauthorised deductions now apply to all employees
- Safe and healthy working conditions for all workers.
- Provision for annual health check-up and formalisation of employment by issuing appointment letters to all employees.
- Provision of Workers' Re-skilling Fund for retrenched workers.
- Women are allowed to work at night, and in all types of work and establishments subject to their consent and safety.
- Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) coverage on voluntary basis for establishments having less than 10 employees
- Benefits under ESIC can also be made applicable through notification to an establishment which carries on hazardous or life-threatening occupation in which even a single employee is employed.

- Provision of benefits to unorganised workers and to their family members through ESIC or Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)
- Setting up of a Social Security Fund for formulating schemes for unorganised workers, gig and platform workers.

NAVYA VOCATIONAL TRAINING

2464. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

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

- (a) the objectives of Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational Training for Young Adolescent Girls (NAVYA) Vocational Training Initiative;
- (b) the details of aspirational districts and States covered under such initiative;
- (c) the number of adolescent girls expected to be benefited from such scheme along with the key areas of focus under the said training module;
- (d) the objectives of Green Skills and Electric Vehicles (EVs) training programme along with the expected benefit for career growth of the youth in the future green economy;
- (e) the details of such training programme, including the eligibility of candidates and the duration of such training; and
- (f) the total number of educational institutions selected for such a training programmes?

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 NAVYA (Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational training for Young Adolescent Girls), a joint initiative of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and the Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD), was launched in June 2025. This initiative aims to empower adolescent girls (AGs) aged 16–18 years in aspirational districts by equipping them with relevant skills for socio-economic independence. The objectives of initiative includes:

- i. Provide demand-driven vocational training aligned with traditional and non-traditional sectors.
- ii. Facilitate holistic development through modules on health, nutrition, hygiene, financial literacy, life skills, and legal awareness.
- iii. Promote employability, self-employment, and forward linkages such as internships, apprenticeships, and job opportunities.
- iv. Strengthen gender-inclusive skilling and create a safe, supportive training environment.
- v. Bridge the gap between education and livelihood, particularly for girls in underserved and remote areas.

(b): Under the NAVYA initiative, 27 districts of 19 States have been covered. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): Under the NAVYA initiative, a training target of 3850 AGs is envisaged to be

trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0) primarily in non-traditional and futuristic job roles such as digital marketing, cybersecurity, AI-enabled services, green jobs, and other emerging sectors. Further, training in life skills, financial literacy, and digital competence is to be provided to equip them for both current and future workforce demands. This initiative will enhance employability, and socio-economic independence among girls.

(d) to (f): The Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has collaborated with Shell India Markets Pvt. Ltd. (Shell) under CSR, to pilot a Green Skills Training Program - centred around Electric Vehicles (EVs) technologies in 10–12 institutes across five states: Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Delhi. Under this partnership, Shell-equipped EV labs will be set-up in 4 National Skill Training Institutes and 10 to 12 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in these states. Existing students and trainers of trades such as Mechanic Motor Vehicle (MMV), Diesel Mechanic, Mechanic Auto Electrical & Electronics, Electrician, Electronics Mechanic, etc., will undergo short term training with support from Shell implementation partners. The Training Programs in NSTIs and ITIs will be of following durations:

1. In NSTIs with EV labs: 240-hour in-depth EV Technician Training Program.
2. In ITIs with EV Labs: 90-hour job-focused EV skills training.
3. In ITIs without Labs: 50-hour virtual foundational green skills program.
4. Training of Trainers (ToT): 50 Hrs. Capacity-building program for

instructors.

Additionally, DGT has developed 169 NSQF-compliant courses, including following courses related to green skills and EV, with the objective of equipping the workforce with the skills required for roles in these sectors, fostering environmental sustainability, and meeting the industry's demand for skilled manpower across the country:

Sl. No.	Name of course	Duration	NSQF Level
1.	Green Hydrogen Production Technician	One Year	3.5
2.	Mechanic Electric Vehicle	Two Year	4
3.	Wind Plant Technician	Two Year	4
4.	Small Hydro Power Plant Technician	Two Year	4

These courses are delivered through a nationwide network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) under Craftsmen Training Scheme.

STATEMENT

The details of States and districts covered under NAVYA initiative is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Districts
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram Manyam
3.	Assam	Barpeta
4.	Bihar	Gaya
5.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund, Bastar

6.	Gujarat	Dahod, Narmada
7.	Haryana	Nuh
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
9.	Jammu And Kashmir	Baramulla
10.	Jharkhand	Giridih, Palamu, West Singhbhum
11.	Karnataka	Raichur
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani, Vidisha
13.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli, Nandurbar
14.	Odisha	Dhenkanal, Rayagada
15.	Punjab	Moga
16.	Rajasthan	Dholpur
17.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur, Sonabhadra
19.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar

STATUS OF NAFCC

2465. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) the current status of the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) as of December 2025;
- (b) the specific objectives and focus areas of the NAFCC in supporting climate adaptation projects;
- (c) the number and types of projects funded under the NAFCC and their geographical distribution; and
- (d) the outcomes achieved so far and measures taken to overcome any challenges in project execution and impact assessment?

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 National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) was established in 2015 as a Central Sector Scheme to support adaptation activities in the States and Union Territories (UTs) of India that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The objectives of NAFCC are:

- i. Funding concrete adaptation projects/ programmes aligned with the relevant Missions under NAPCC and the SAPCCs in agriculture, horticulture, agro-forestry, environment, allied activities, water, forestry, urban, coastal and low-lying system, disaster management, human health, marine system, tourism, habitat sector and other rural livelihood sectors to address climate change related issues.
- ii. Preparing and updating climate scenario, assessing vulnerability and climate impact assessment
- iii. Capacity building of various stakeholders on climate change adaptation and project cycle management and developing knowledge network
- iv. Mainstreaming the approaches/ learnings from project/programme implementation through knowledge Management.

Under NAFCC, the 30 projects are spread over 25 States and 2 Union Territories (UTs) focus on Agriculture & Allied Sectors; Water; Ecosystems and Biodiversity; and Forestry sectors. Based on the recommendation of Expenditure

Finance Committee (EFC) meeting held on 23rd November 2022, NAFCC was converted from Central Sector Scheme to non-scheme.

(d) : The key achievements of the completed NAFCC Projects as per the Third Party Evaluation conducted in August 2025 are given below:

- i. Community Outreach & Awareness: Conducted extensive awareness programmes and community mobilisation activities on climate adaptation, water security, and sustainable livelihoods.
- ii. Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Promoted drought and saline-tolerant crops, integrated farming, and sustainable aquaculture to strengthen food security.
- iii. Support for Vulnerable Communities: Enhanced livelihoods of tribal, women, and marginalised groups through skill building, resource access, and value-added production.
- iv. Knowledge & Data Systems: Strengthened climate information access through GIS mapping, open data platforms, and integration with state climate plans.
- v. Capacity Building for Adaptation: Delivered targeted training with implementing agencies and NGOs, improving adaptive skills, market linkages, and community resilience.

DELAY IN FILLING THE VACANT POST OF PRESIDING OFFICER

2466. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has planned to fill the vacant post of the Presiding Officer at Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ernakulam which has been lying vacant since August 2022 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has noticed the difficulties faced by the labour sector in Kerala and Lakshadweep due to the said vacant post and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has any data on the number of cases pending in the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ernakulam 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): Appointment order has been issued to the selected candidate. However, considering the difficulties faced by labour sector in Kerala and Lakshadweep due to vacant post, additional charge of Presiding Officer (PO), Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ernakulam has been entrusted to PO, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai. As on 30.11.2025, a total of 1135 cases are pending in Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ernakulam.

पांच राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केन्द्रों की स्थापना

2467. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

- (क) बजट 2025-26 में क्रम संख्या 44 पर प्रस्तावित कौशल विकास के लिए पांच राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केन्द्रों (एनसीओई) की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) उपर्युक्त केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए सरकार द्वारा किस स्तर तक कार्रवाई पूरी की गई है;
- (ग) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां कौशल विकास के लिए उपरोक्त पांच राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं और क्या उनके चयन के लिए क्षेत्रीय संतुलन बनाने पर विचार किया गया है;
- (घ) उपर्युक्त केंद्रों की संरचना, प्रशिक्षण मॉडल और उद्योग भागीदारी का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों को “सैटेलाइट स्किल सेंटर” स्थापित करने का विकल्प प्रदान किया है जिसके अंतर्गत बिहार के सीमांचल-कोसी क्षेत्र में कृषि, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, डेयरी, बाढ़ नियंत्रण तकनीक जैसी स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप विशेष कौशल केंद्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रावधान या संभावना है?

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

- (क) और (ग) : कौशल शिक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु पांच राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केन्द्रों (एनसीओई) जिसकी घोषणा बजट 2025-26 के कर्म संख्या 44 में की गई थी, को मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा 07.05.2025 को स्तरोन्नत आईटीआई के माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास तथा नियोज्यता (पीएम-सेतु) योजना के घटक-II के अंतर्गत मंजूरी दी गई है। मंत्रिमंडल की मंजूरी के अनुसार, वैश्विक साझेदारी के साथ क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र - भुवनेश्वर (ओडिशा), चेन्नई (तमिलनाडु), हैदराबाद (तेलंगाना), कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) और लुधियाना (पंजाब) में स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इन एनएसटीआई

का चयन संस्थान के भूमि क्षेत्र, ट्रेड विविधता, मौजूदा बैठने की क्षमता, विस्तार की संभावना और संकाय की उपलब्धता जैसे मापदंडों के आधार पर किया गया था।

(ख): इस योजना के दिशा-निर्देश राष्ट्रीय संचालन समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जा चुके हैं और उन्नत विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में चेन्नई स्थित राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (एनएसटीआई) में राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र की स्थापना के लिए सिंगापुर के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए जा चुके हैं। इन पांच राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) के लिए अग्रणी उद्योग भागीदार को शामिल करने के लिए रुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) जारी की गई है।

(घ): चयनित राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) के लिए अग्रणी उद्योग भागीदार के अध्यक्ष को शामिल करके संस्थान प्रबंधन समिति (आईएमसी) का गठन किया जाएगा। अनुमोदित योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार आईएमसी की प्रस्तावित संरचना संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

इसके अलावा, आईएमसी इन राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के माध्यम से उद्योग की आवश्यकता के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाएगी और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करेगी।

(ङ): पीएम-सेतु योजना के घटक-1 के अंतर्गत, उद्योग भागीदारों के सहयोग से हब-एंड-स्पोक मॉडल के अंतर्गत 1,000 राजकीय आईटीआई को उन्नत करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्यवाही के अंतर्गत राज्यों को स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप कौशल विकास संबंधी उपाय प्रस्तावित करने की छूट है। इसलिए, योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्य कृषि, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, दुग्ध या किसी भी स्थानीय आवश्यकता संबंधी क्षेत्रों में, जिसमें बिहार राज्य का सीमांचल-कोसी क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, विशिष्ट कौशल केंद्र प्रस्तावित कर सकते हैं।

विवरण

संस्थान प्रबंधन समिति की प्रस्तावित संरचना

क्र.सं.	श्रेणी	विवरण
1	अध्यक्ष	अग्रणी उद्योग भागीदार द्वारा मनोनीत
2	केंद्र सरकार द्वारा नामित दो	डीजीटी/एमएसडीई द्वारा मनोनीत किया जाना है।

	या अधिक प्रतिनिधि	
3	राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामित एक या अधिक प्रतिनिधि	एनएसटीआई जिस राज्य में स्थित है, उस राज्य सरकार का प्रतिनिधि।
4	प्रासंगिक तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता वाले उद्योग जगत के दो या अधिक व्यक्ति	उद्योग और तकनीकी शिक्षा मामलों में विशेष ज्ञान और अनुभव रखने वाले तथा योजना में वित्तीय योगदान देने वाले उद्योग भागीदारों के प्रतिनिधि।
5	संस्थान के निदेशक	शासी निकाय के पदेन सदस्य सचिव।
6	उद्योग संघों के एक या अधिक प्रतिनिधि	एफआईसीसीआई, सीआईआई जैसे प्रतिष्ठित उद्योग संघों या राज्य स्तरीय निकायों, क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद आदि या क्षेत्रीय स्थानीय उद्योग संघों के प्रतिनिधि।
7	शिक्षा जगत के एक या अधिक प्रतिनिधि	शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र से प्रतिनिधि।

* ये संख्याएँ सांकेतिक हैं और प्रत्येक एनएसटीआई की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर 9 से 15 सदस्यों के बीच भिन्न हो सकती हैं।

झुंझुनू में इंडोर स्टेडियम की स्थिति

2468. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

(क) क्या राजस्थान में झुंझुनू जिले का खेल और शिक्षा की दृष्टि से महत्व है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों तथा चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान झुंझुनू में युवाओं को खेलों में शामिल होने के लिए और अधिक प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किए गए / किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले में कितने इंडोर स्टेडियम स्थित हैं तथा खेलो इंडिया योजना

(केआईएस) के अंतर्गत कितने इंडोर स्टेडियम का निर्माण किया गया तथा कब-कब किया गया;
 (घ) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले के प्रत्येक विधान सभा क्षेत्र में स्टेडियम निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने का विचार है; और
 (ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक स्टेडियमों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने की संभावना है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): खेल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, खेलों के विकास और संवर्धन का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का है और केंद्र सरकार केवल उनके प्रयासों में पूरक की भूमिका निभाती है। तथापि, सरकार, राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश भर में खेलो इंडिया स्कीम, राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघ स्कीम को सहायता आदि जैसी विभिन्न खेल संवर्धन स्कीमों का संचालन कर रही है। खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत, राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले में एक (01) खेलो इंडिया केंद्र और एक (01) खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राजस्थान राज्य में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) के तीन (03) प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (एसटीसी) हैं, एसटीसी के दो (02) विस्तार केंद्र हैं और एक (01) गोद लिया गया अखाड़ा कार्यशील है।

(ग) से (ङ): वर्तमान में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, राजस्थान राज्य में कुल 60 खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) और 1 खेलो इंडिया उत्कृष्टता केन्द्र (केआईएससीई) हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राजस्थान के झुंझुनू में दो (02) इनडोर बहुउद्देशीय हॉल का निर्माण किया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/> पर उपलब्ध है।

INCREASE IN INTEREST RATES OF NBFCs

2469. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the Government or the Reserve Bank of India have received

complaints relating to unilateral increase in interest rates by Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether complaints have also been received regarding extension of loan tenures without the borrowers' prior consent and the non-availability of opt-out mechanisms, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the violations of guidelines relating to switching between floating and fixed rate structures for home loans, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether complaints have been received regarding imposition of pre-payment penalties on borrowers seeking to transfer home loan accounts to other lenders and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, the complaints received against Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) for FY 2024-25 with respect to increase in interest rates along with other discrepancies pertaining to interest rates are given below:

Particulars	No. of Complaints
Excessive interest charged / discrepancy in interest charged	493
Changes in interest rate/ annualized interest rate not communicated as per RBI guidelines	141
Changes in interest rate effected	104

retrospectively	
Issues related to change of benchmark regime for floating interest rates	56
Total	794

As per the data received from National Housing Bank (NHB), it has received a total of 1196 complaints (615 complaints on Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) and 581 complaints on Grievance Registration and Monitoring System-GRIDS) pertaining to rate of interest (including excess rate of interest) for the period 1.10.2024 to 30.9.2025. It is to be mentioned that the complaints received on CPGRAMS, includes complaints related to rate of interest (ROI)/excess ROI/tenure extension. As on date, all these complaints have been closed, and the companies are advised to follow the guidelines.

(b): As per RBI data, a total of 123 complaints have been received pertaining to extension of loan tenures without intimation in FY 2024-25. Also, as per the data received from NHB, during the period 1.10.2024 to 30.9.2025, it has received 69 complaints related to extension of loan tenures without the borrowers' consent on the GRIDS portal.

(c): As per RBI data, a total of 56 complaints have been received with respect to issues related to change of benchmark regime for floating interest rates. According to RBI (NBFC - Responsible Business Conduct) Directions, 2025, at the time of reset of interest rates, an NBFC/HFC may, at its option, provide a choice to the borrowers to switch over to a fixed rate as per their Board approved

policy. The policy, *inter alia*, may also specify the number of times a borrower will be allowed to switch during the tenor of the loan.

Also, all applicable charges for switching of loans from floating to fixed rate and any other service charges/administrative costs incidental to the exercise of the above options shall be transparently disclosed in the sanction letter and also at the time of revision of such charges/costs by the NBFC/HFC from time to time.

(d): As per the data received from NHB, during the period 1.10.2024 to 30.9.2025, it has received a total of 528 complaints (351 complaints on CPGRAMS and 177 complaints on GRIDS) related to imposition of prepayment charges/ pre-closure charges on borrowers and delay in issuance of foreclosure letter. As on date, all these complaints have been closed, and the companies are advised to follow the guidelines.

As per RBI's Pre-payment charges on loans, Directions, 2025, applicable to all loans and advances sanctioned or renewed after 1.1.2026, a Regulated Entity (RE) shall not levy pre-payment charges on all floating rate loans and advances granted for purposes other than business to individuals, with or without co-obligant(s).

एनसीईआरटी की पुस्तकों की नकली प्रति

2470. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकें

हर वर्ष शैक्षणिक सत्र के आरंभ में जारी की जाती हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
 (ख) क्या कुछ प्रकाशक एनसीईआरटी की पुस्तकों की नकल करके नकली पुस्तकें बाजार में लाते हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
 (ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान नकली पुस्तकों के कितने प्रकाशकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा उनसे कितनी पुस्तकें बरामद की गईं?

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

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी), एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसरण में स्कूलों में उपयोग के लिए प्रतिवर्ष पाठ्यपुस्तकों का मुद्रण और वितरण करती है। शैक्षणिक कैलेंडर के अनुसार, एनसीईआरटी मुद्रण प्रक्रिया को पहले से ही शुरू कर देती है और यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि पाठ्यपुस्तकें शैक्षणिक सत्र की शुरुआत में ही उपलब्ध करवाई जाएं। उन कक्षाओं के लिए जहां स्कूल शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई) 2023 पर आधारित नई पाठ्यपुस्तकें शैक्षणिक सत्र शुरू होने से पहले जारी नहीं की जा सकीं, वहाँ अधिगम निरंतरता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु शिक्षकों और छात्रों के उपयोग के लिए ब्रिज पाठ्यक्रम उपलब्ध कराए गए थे। एनसीईआरटी और विधि प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के संज्ञान में ऐसे उदाहरण आए हैं कि कुछ निजी मुद्रकों और फर्जी संस्थाओं ने एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यपुस्तकों की नकल की है और बाजार में पायरेटेड या नकली संस्करण प्रचालित किए हैं। ऐसी गतिविधियां कॉपीराइट अधिनियम, 1957 का उल्लंघन करती हैं। एनसीईआरटी नियमित रूप से जागरूकता अभियान चलाता है, सार्वजनिक परामर्शी जारी करता है और ऐसी फर्जी पुस्तकों के प्रचलन को रोकने के लिए पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के साथ समन्वय करता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, नकली पुस्तकों के मुद्रण और वितरण में शामिल कई व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया और बड़ी मात्रा में नकली पाठ्यपुस्तकें जब्त की गईं। इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

2023 में दायर एफ़आईआर का ब्यौरा					
क्र. सं.	कार्य	नाम और पता	एफ़आईआर सं.	एफ़आईआर तिथि	जब्त की गई पुस्तकों की संख्या
1	सोनीपत, हरियाणा	मेसर्स आरपीएस डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर, मुरथल रोड, सोनीपत, हरियाणा	193	06-04-2023	705 प्रतियां
2	फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा	मेसर्स मल्होत्रा बुक सेंटर, सेक्टर-9 फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा	273	04-04-2023	48 प्रतियां
3	गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	मेसर्स बंसल बुक डिपो, सदर बाजार, गुरुग्राम हरियाणा	72	01-04-2023	174 प्रतियां
4	गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	मेसर्स जैन बुक डिपो, जैकबपुरा सदर बाजार, गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	73	02-04-2023	127 प्रतियां
5	गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	मेसर्स न्यू मंगला बुक डिपो, सदर बाजार, गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	74	02-04-2023	370 प्रतियां
6	गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	मेसर्स सरस्वती बुक डिपो, जैकबपुरा सदर बाजार, गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	75	02-04-2023	48 प्रतियां
7	गुरुग्राम	मेसर्स साहिल स्टेशनरी मार्ट, सदर बाजार, गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	76	02-04-2023	26 प्रतियां
8	गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	मेसर्स मंगला बुक स्टॉल, सदर बाजार, गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	77	02-04-2023	284 प्रतियां
9	गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	मेसर्स बंसल बुक्स, जैकबपुरा सदर बाजार, गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	78	02-04-2023	2142 प्रतियां
10	रेवाड़ी, हरियाणा	मेसर्स केके बुक डिपो,	104	06-04-	137 प्रतियां

		अपना बाजार, रेवाड़ी, हरियाणा		2023	
11	फतेहाबाद, टोहाना	मैसर्स शर्मा बुक डिपो, ओल्ड कोर्ट रोड, टोहाना, हरियाणा	189	08-04- 2023	320 प्रतियाँ
12	फतेहाबाद, टोहाना	मेसर्स भाटिया बुक डिपो, ओल्ड तहसील रोड, टोहाना, हरियाणा	190	08-04- 2023	46 प्रतियाँ
13	रोहिणी, नई दिल्ली	मैसर्स ब्लेजोन होलसेल मार्ट इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड सेक्टर-22 रोहिणी, नई दिल्ली	100	19-04- 2023	-

वर्ष 2024 में दायर एफ़आईआर का ब्यौरा					
क्र. सं.	क्षेत्र	नाम और पता	एफ़आईआर सं.	एफ़आईआर तिथि	जब्त की गई पुस्तकों की संख्या
1	स्वरूप नगर एरिया, दिल्ली	ग्राउंड फ्लोर, बी. नंबर 14/24, गली नंबर 7, ई-ब्लॉक, गजराज चौक, स्वरूप नगर, नई दिल्ली	167	10-03- 2024	4510 प्रतियाँ
2	चरखी दादरी, हरियाणा	मेसर्स मोहन बुक डिपो, मेन बाजार, चरखी दादरी, हरियाणा	75	01-04- 2024	152 प्रतियाँ
3	फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा	मैसर्स मंगला बुक डिपो, अम्बेडकर चौक, बल्लभगढ़, फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा	233	02-04- 2024	372 प्रतियाँ
4	पलवल, हरियाणा	मेसर्स गुप्ता एजेंसीज, अलावलपुर चौक, जीटी रोड, पलवल, हरियाणा	174	03-04- 2024	1201 प्रतियाँ
5	गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	एम/एस बंसल बुक्स, अपोजीट में पोस्ट ऑफिस, गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	72	06-04- 2024	59 प्रतियाँ
6	गुरुग्राम,	मैसर्स मंगला एंड संस, सदर	73	06-04-	122 प्रतियाँ

	हरियाणा	बाजार, गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा		2024	
7	गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	मेसर्स नंद बुक स्टॉल, महाराजा अग्रसेन चौक, गुरुग्राम, हरियाणा	103	06-04- 2024	947 प्रतियाँ
8	गुवाहाटी, असम	बिनीमॉय बुक शॉप, किताब भवन और नॉवेल्टी बुक शॉप, गुवाहाटी, असम	95	03-05- 2024	8768 प्रतियाँ
9	जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश	सेंट्रल बुक डिपो, विनय पुस्तक सदर, सुपर मार्केट, जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश	212	03-05- 2024	-
10	यूपीड़ी भुवनेश्वर, ओडिशा	मैसर्स बिद्याश्री बुक काउंटर, खरवेलनगर, उड़ीसा	220	04-05- 2024	-
11	एर्नाकुलम, केरल	सूर्या बुक्स शॉप, टीडी/रोड, एर्नाकुलम, केरल	864	05-05- 2024	6 प्रतियाँ
12	एर्नाकुलम, केरल	पदामुकल मौलवी बुक शॉप, कक्कंड, केरल	502	05-05- 2024	1200 प्रतियाँ
13	पटना, बिहार	कमलेश सिंह और विजय कुमार	5117085240 340	27-07- 2024	1500 प्रतियाँ
14	नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश	मेसर्स सोनू बुक डिपो, गौतम बुद्ध नगर	256	13-06- 2024	3 प्रतियाँ
15	अहमदाबाद, गुजरात	मेसर्स न्यू झवेरी बुक सेंटर, गांधी रोड, चदरा विहार गेस्ट हाउस के पास, ओल्ड सिटी, तन्शाल कालूपुर, अहमदाबाद	1191026240 237	13-09- 2024	11 प्रतियाँ
16	जालंदर, पंजाब	कॉलेज बुक स्टोर, बुक सेलर और स्टेशनर, डीएवी कॉलेज के सामने	133	18-09- 2024	49 प्रतियाँ
17	न्यू उस्मानपुर दिल्ली	अब्दुल अजीज बुक बाइंडर	568	19-10- 2024	31280 प्रतियाँ

वर्ष 2025 में दायर एफ़आईआर का ब्यौरा					
क्र. सं.	क्षेत्र	नाम और पता	एफ़आईआर सं.	एफ़आईआर तिथि	जब्त नहीं की गई पुस्तकों की संख्या
1	हापुड़, उत्तर प्रदेश	महबूब बिंदर फ्रेंड्स कॉलोनी, प्लॉट नंबर 1-16 पिपलेधा, हापुड़, उत्तर प्रदेश	0004	06-01-2025	35000 प्रतियां
2	लोनी, उत्तर प्रदेश	जतिन महाजन बाइंडर सहारा सिटी निथोरा गाओं लोनी	0041	09-01-2025	48330 प्रतियां
3	खड़गपुर, पश्चिम बंगाल	गैलेक्सी बुक कॉम्प्लेक्स, शॉप नंबर 29 अरोड़ा बुक मार्केट, गिरि मैदान के पास, खड़गपुर, पश्चिम मेदिनीपुर, पश्चिम बंगाल	27/2025	11-01-2025	50 प्रतियां
4	लुमडिआंगजरी, मेघालय	यश बुक सेंटर, बाराबाजार	04/2025	18-01-2025	63 प्रतियां
5	कनोता, जयपुर शहर	बलराम शर्मा एन्ड गिर्राज शर्मा, बसंत विहार विजापुरा पीएस कनोटा	106	22-01-2025	12315 प्रतियां
6	ट्रांस हिंडन, कमिश्नरेट गाजियाबाद	मैसर्स डीएस एंटरप्राइजेज, 16-2बी साइट 4 शाहीबाबाद	61	10-02-2025	8745 प्रतियां
7	रांची, झारखंड	उपकार बुक सेंटर, शर्वशाती मार्केट, रांची, झारखंड	60	05-03-2025	300 प्रतियां
8	अलीगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश	आकाश अग्रवाल, विमला सदन, बन्ना देवी, अलीगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश	149	25-03-2025	200 प्रतियां

9	खुशखेड़ा, भिवाड़ी	जी1-11 सी-17 कंपनी का मालिक, जी1-11 सी-17 रीको इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया खुसखेड़ा भिवाड़ी एच-836 खुसखेरा का मालिक, एच- 836 रीको इंडिया एरिया खुसखेड़ा भिवाड़ी, राजस्थान	88	04-04- 2025	3180 प्रतियां
10	स्माईपुर बदली, दिल्ली	अरविंद गुप्ता पुत्र विश्वनाथ प्रसाद, बी-2-31 तीसरी मंजिल सेक्टर 16 रोहिणी दिल्ली, समयपुर बादली, बाहरी उत्तर, दिल्ली	449	15-04- 2025	4091 प्रतियां
11	पश्चिम अगरतला	शॉप बुक एम्पोरियम, ओरिएंट चौमुहिनी, वेस्ट अगरतला पीएस, साहा बुक्स और पश्चिम त्रिपुरा के एएमपी के मालिक; वैरायटी, जयनगर, रोनाल्ड्स रोड, पश्चिम अगरतला, त्रिपुरा	36	17-04- 2025	-
12	बुनियादगंज, गया, बिहार	जितेन्द्र कुमार पुत्र धर्मवीर प्रसाद, नियर मनोकामना मंदिर, थाना बुनियादगंज, गया बिहार	5109011250144	30-04- 2025	67 प्रतियां
13	शाहदरा, दिल्ली	प्रशांत (पुत्र) एसके गुप्ता 93 सविता विहार, विवेक विहार शाहदरा निशांत गुप्ता पुत्र प्रशांत गुप्ता 93 सविता विहार, विवेक विहार शाहदरा	242	16/05/2025	1.96 लाख प्रतियां
14	रोहतक, हरियाणा	कृष्ण राणा पुत्र इंद्र, पक्ष, रोहतक	95	20-05- 2025	767 प्रतियां

15	मुजफ्फरनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश	आदिल महतो पुत्र इन्दु एड्रेस:- भोपाल सिंह की कोठी के पास, श्याम नगर, मेरठ, यूपीएनआईएल चौहान पुत्र देवेन्द्र चौहान एड्रेस:- सी17 सुंदरनगर डिफेंस एंक्लेव, मेरठ, यूपी राहुल राणा पुत्र जगत सिंह पता:- 548 सेक्टर 4 माधव पुरम, ब्रह्मपुरी, मेरठ, यूपीराजू शर्मा पुत्र रामेंद्र शर्मा पता:- 279/19 मोहकमपुर दिल्ली रोड, पत्रपुर मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश ताराचंदर पुत्र चैतराम पाल पता:- 179/19 मोहकामपुर दिल्ली रोड, पत्रपुर मेरठ, यूपी सतेंद्र सिंघल पुत्र वेजनाथ सिंघल पता:- 65/7 नौचंदी ग्राउंड, मेरठ उत्तर प्रदेश जावेद पुत्र इकरामुद्दीन पता:- गोलाकू, कोतवाली, मेरठ, उपमित सैनी पुत्र प्रेमचंद सैनी पता:- 1425 इंदिरानगर किला मोहल्ला, ब्रह्मपुरी, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश	214	02-06- 2025	133092 प्रतियां
16	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिटी, बेंगलुरु सिटी	मैसर्स वीकेएमएल बुक्स, बेंगलोर	0379/2025	18-07- 2025	-
17	नागपुर शहर, महाराष्ट्र	जयकृष्ण महेश, करम वीर बुक डिपो तिलक रोड, महल, नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र	264	05-08- 2025	189 प्रतियां

18	मुजफ्फरपुर, बिहार	1) प्रिंस पुत्र नामलुम साकिन नमालम, बिहार 2) रवि कुमार पुत्र घनश्याम प्रसाद शाह साकिन काई पुत्र मोर्चा मैंगो गोला थाना – काजी मोहम्मदपुर जिला - मुजफ्फरपुर अंगोला बिहार 3) रितेश कुमार पुत्र मामालम साकिन - नमालम, बिहार 4) दीपक कुमार पुत्र नामलुम साकिन नमालम, बिहार	5114032250422	06-08- 2025	41674 प्रतियां
19	भोपाल शहर, मध्य प्रदेश	अमित खंडेलवाल पुत्र स्वर्गीय श्री राजेन्द्र खण्डेलवाल पता-82/3 भावना कॉम्पलेक्स कोतवाली रोड, भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश	0191	12-08- 2025	350 प्रतियां
20	आसनसोल, पश्चिम बंगाल	सिटी बुक्स डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स/सेलर्स	327	15-09- 2025	-
21	क्राइम ब्रांच, दिल्ली	कनिष्क म.सं. सी-1/313, यमुना विहार, उत्तर पूर्वी दिल्ली विनोद जैन हाउस म.सं.- 78, राजधानी एन्क्लेव प्रीत विहार, पूर्वी दिल्ली	0336	11-11- 2025	12753 प्रतियां

ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION OF FUNDS UNDER KI-NP FOR SPORTS

2471. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated and utilised under the Khelo India – National

Programme (KI-NP) for Development of Sports since its inception, State/UT and year-wise, particularly for Tamil Nadu;

- (b) the number of athletes, schools and training centres have been selected or supported under the scheme from Tamil Nadu, especially from Arani Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (c) whether any proposals submitted by the State Government of Tamil Nadu for establishing Khelo India Centres (KIC), upgrading sports infrastructure, or setting up of training academies are pending with the Centre, along with the present status of such proposals;
- (d) the measures taken by the Government under the scheme to promote indigenous sports, nurture rural sporting talent and ensure gender equality in sports in Tamil Nadu; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to enhance financial assistance and strengthen talent identification support in Southern States, particularly Tamil Nadu and said constituency, where sports potential remains underutilised, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Funds are allocated and released Scheme-wise and not State-wise under the Khelo India Scheme in this Ministry. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under Khelo India Scheme, since its inception across the country, including in the State of Tamil Nadu, are as under:

(amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
2016-17	118.10	118.10
2017-18	350.00	346.99
2018-19	500.09	342.24
2019-20	578.00	575.52
2020-21	328.77	338.06
2021-22	869.00	764.29
2022-23	600.00	596.39
2023-24	880.00	872.20
2024-25	746.54	620.75

(b): The details of Khelo India Athletes (KIA), Khelo India Centres (KIC), Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCE) and Khelo India Accredited Academies (KIAA), along with sports disciplines covered under these centres, across the country, including Arani Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu, are available in the public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in>.

(c) and (e): The Ministry has received proposals for development of sports infrastructure under the Khelo India Scheme from the State Government of Tamil Nadu. The Khelo India Scheme is a demand driven scheme. The proposals received from the State/ UT Government and other eligible entities, including for strengthening talent identification support in Southern States, are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the scheme.

(d): The 'Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games' sub-component of the Khelo India Scheme, is specifically dedicated to the development and promotion of rural and indigenous games in the country. Indigenous games like Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Thang-Ta, Yogasana and Silambam have been identified for promotion under this component and were made part of Khelo India Games. In addition, the 'Sports for Women' vertical under 'Promotion of Inclusiveness through Sports' component of the Khelo India Scheme, is specifically dedicated to encouragement of women in sports across the country.

पारंपरिक लोक कलाओं को बढ़ावा देना

2472. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) सरकार द्वारा देश में सभी प्रकार की पारंपरिक लोक कलाओं (अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों/पिछड़े वर्गों सहित) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किए गए/किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में इन कलाओं का एक महोत्सव आयोजित किया जा रहा है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो गत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले के लिए आबंटित और उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का आने वाले वर्षों में बागपत जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य जिलों में इन कलाओं के त्योहारों का आयोजन करने का विचार है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): भारत सरकार ने देश भर में पारंपरिक लोक कलाओं (अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति/पिछड़े वर्गों की लोक कलाओं सहित) के विभिन्न रूपों के संरक्षण, संवर्धन और परिरक्षण के लिए सात क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (जेडसीसी) स्थापित किए हैं, जिनके मुख्यालय पटियाला, नागपुर, उदयपुर, प्रयागराज, कोलकाता, दीमापुर और तंजावुर में स्थित हैं। ये जेडसीसी अपने सदस्य राज्यों में विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों का नियमित आधार पर आयोजन करते हैं।

(ख) और (ग): संस्कृति मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन स्वायत्त संगठन, उत्तर मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (एनसीजेडसीसी) प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश) में स्थित है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित अपने सदस्य राज्यों में इन कलाओं से संबंधित विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक महोत्सवों/कार्यक्रमों का नियमित आधार पर आयोजन करता है। कुछ प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों में काशी तमिल संगमम, महा कुंभ-2025 के दौरान स्थापित कलाग्राम, राष्ट्रीय शिल्प मेला, चलो मन गंगा तीर आदि शामिल हैं। इस प्रयोजन हेतु राज्य/जिला/निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार कोई भी धनराशि आवंटित नहीं की जाती है। तथापि, विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान एनसीजेडसीसी, प्रयागराज को जारी किया गया सहायता अनुदान निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	जारी की गई धनराशि (लाख रुपए में)
i.	2020-21	448.04
ii.	2021-22	984.70
iii.	2022-23	301.51
iv.	2023-24	3553.24
v.	2024-25	3227.66
vii.	2025-26 (अब तक)	799.17

(घ) और (ङ): एनसीजेडसीसी उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित अपने सदस्य राज्यों में कार्यक्रम समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित आयोजनों के कार्यक्रम कैलेंडर के अनुसार विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक उत्सवों/कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करता है।

REGULATIONS FOR RETAIL INVESTORS

2473. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of SEBI's recent findings that nearly 90% of individual traders in the futures and options (F&O) segment incur losses, with retail investors collectively losing over 1.06 lakh crore in FY 2024–25, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of SEBI's action against entities allegedly involved in manipulative trading practices that create abnormal volatility in index options;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen regulatory safeguards to protect retail investors from such speculative and high-risk trading activities; and
- (d) if so, the measures being considered by the Government to improve investor education, curb excessive speculation and ensure greater transparency in algorithmic and derivatives trading?

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

- (a): Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)'s report states that individual traders incurred net losses of Rs. ₹1,05,603 crore in FY25 in the futures and options (F&O) segment.
- (b): SEBI has initiated enforcement action against four entities for their alleged involvement in price and volume manipulation in the equity and equity derivatives segments during the period January 1, 2023 to March 31, 2025.

(c) and (d): SEBI has put in place regulatory and surveillance measures for effecting market stability and for the protection of the interests of investors in the stock market:

1. To strengthen the F&O segment, SEBI has undertaken a set of measures from October 2024 onwards including rationalization of weekly index derivatives products, increase in tail risk coverage on the day of options expiry, increased contract size for index derivatives, rationalization of monthly index derivative products, upfront collection of option premium from buyers, removal of calendar spread treatment on the expiry day and intraday monitoring of position limits. In May 2025, SEBI took further measures aimed at streamlining the expiry days of various derivative contracts across multiple exchanges and implementing appropriate risk metrics for position limits for better monitoring and disclosure of risks in F&O.
2. SEBI has also mandated risk disclosure to individual traders- mandated brokers to make a disclosure that '9 out of 10 Individual traders made losses in F&O in FY22', when the users log in to the trading platform.
3. SEBI has stipulated a regulatory framework for all algorithmic trading in Indian securities markets, including prior registration of Algo with stock exchanges, maintenance of detailed logs and audit trails to track algorithmic activity, real-time monitoring systems to prevent algo misuse etc.
4. SEBI, in coordination with stock exchanges and depositories, also carries

out regular investor education and awareness programs across different parts of the country. These free-of-cost programs, inter alia, cover various topics such as basic investing principles, product features, risks involved, investor rights and responsibilities, common features of investment scams, pump and dump schemes, healthy digital practices, etc.

5. In FY25 35,734 investor awareness programs have been conducted by SEBI in coordination with Market Infrastructure Institutions (MIIs), covering 724 districts across 36 States and Union Territories.

PMKK AND SDC IN WEST BENGAL

2474. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the details of the number of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) and Skill Development Centre (SDC) in West Bengal, district-wise;
- (b) the details of the fund allocated for said Centre and Kendra in Darjeeling, Kalimpong and North Dinajpur districts, year-wise, since 2019;
- (c) the details of the Skill Development schemes launched by the Government for women entrepreneurs and implemented in West Bengal, district-wise; and
- (d) the details of the support provided to start-ups and entrepreneurships in the said districts?

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

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

The schemes of MSDE are demand driven and training centres under these schemes are set up or engaged on need basis. The district-wise details of the training centres, including PMKK, engaged under various schemes of MSDE in West-Bengal are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Funds are not released directly to the districts under any schemes of MSDE. The funds under PMKVY and JSS scheme are released to implementing agencies for meeting the training cost as per prescribed norms. Funds are being released under JSS scheme to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) directly. Under NAPS, stipend support up to Rs 1500/- per month is released to apprentices through DBT 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 in West Bengal are as under:

Figures in Rs Crore

PMKVY (Since 2015-16 to 31.10.2025)	JSS (since 2018-19 to 31.10.2025)	NAPS (since 2018-19 to 31.10.2025)
427.26	27.61	84.37

(c) and (d): MSDE through its autonomous institutions, i.e, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati conducts Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP) and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) to promote entrepreneurship across the country including West Bengal. The district-wise details of women entrepreneurs trained by NIESBUD-Noida from 2022-23 to 2024-25 in West Bengal are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Further, to promote an inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem through entrepreneurship education, training, and advocacy across India including West Bengal, Government of India has *inter-alia* taken the following initiatives:

- (i) Implementation of schemes/programmes for the entrepreneurship promotion like PM's Employment Generation Programme; MSE-Cluster Development Programme; Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries; A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry &

Entrepreneurship; Startup India; Startup Village Entrepreneurship Program; PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises; Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs Scheme, etc.

- (ii) With intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the Startup ecosystem of the country, the Government launched the Startup India initiative in 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.
- (iii) Further, to provide access to credit/loan to youth for establishing business enterprises or start-ups, the Government implements various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Stand-Up India, etc.

Also, MSDE has launched Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) platform, a comprehensive and accessible platform for skill enhancement, offering industry-relevant skill courses, job opportunities, and entrepreneurship support to youth of the country. 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. Further, Rozgar Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) have been organized to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates across the country including West Bengal.

STATEMENT-I**District-wise Training Centres under various schemes of MSDE in West Bengal**

District	PMKVY 4.0 Centres	PMKK	JSS centres	NAPS Establishments	CTS	
					Govt. ITIs	Pvt. ITIs
24 Paraganas North	29	7	1	224	11	13
24 Paraganas South	33	3	1	91	12	8
Alipurduar	2	1	-	30	1	0
Bankura	6	1	1	27	11	10
Birbhum	7	2	-	86	11	7
Coochbehar	6	1	-	30	5	0
Darjeeling	9	1	-	95	6	2
Dinajpur Dakshin	6	1	-	30	7	0
Dinajpur Uttar	5	1	-	24	6	1
Hooghly	14	4	-	99	9	15
Howrah	10	2	1	171	6	5
Jalpaiguri	9	1	1	59	7	1
Jhargram	4	-	-	10	2	0
Kalimpong	2	-	-	11	1	0
Kolkata	12	2	-	580	5	3
Maldah	5	2	-	56	6	1
Medinipur East	14	2	1	176	3	15
Medinipur West	10	3	1	85	13	14
Murshidabad	17	2	-	71	8	6
Nadia	14	3	-	74	13	12
Paschim Bardhaman	9	2	-	99	2	0

Purba Bardhaman	19	1	-	72	16	26
Purulia	8	1	1	28	7	10
Total	250	43	8	2228	168	149

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of women entrepreneurs trained by NIESBUD-Noida from 2022-23 to 2024-25 in West Bengal

District	No of Women Participants
24 Paraganas North	154
Alipurduar	67
Bankura	92
Birbhum	45
Dinajpur Dakshin	157
Howrah	148
Kolkata	443
Murshidabad	49
Nadia	105
Purba Bardhaman	85
Purulia	49
Total	1,394

व्यापार करने में सुगमता

2475. श्री गणेश सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 2014 से देश में व्यापार करने की सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई

विशिष्ट पहल, नीतियाँ गा सुधारात्मक उपाग किए हैं;

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

(ग) कंपनी पंजीकरण, अनुपालन प्रक्रियाओं के सरलीकरण, निवेश वातावरण में सुधार आदि के संदर्भ में उक्त नीतियों और योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन से अब तक क्या ठोस परिणाम या प्रभाव प्राप्त हुए हैं,

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता या अन्य तकनीकी नवाचारों के माध्यम से कारपोरेट प्रशासन और निगरानी प्रणालियों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कोई पहल की है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या परिणाम रहे?

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

(क) और (ख): जी हां, सरकार ने 2014 से देश में व्यवसाय करने में सुगमता को मजबूत करने के लिए विशिष्ट पहल और नीतियां शुरू की हैं, जैसे:

- (i) उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) द्वारा 2014 में शुरू की गई व्यवसाय सुधार कार्य योजना (बीआरएपी) का उद्देश्य बाधाओं को कम करना और मंजूरी और नियामक प्रक्रियाओं की पारदर्शिता और दक्षता को बढ़ाना है, जिससे व्यवसायों के लिए समय और लागत में कमी आती है। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का मूल्यांकन जमीनी स्तर पर प्रभावी सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए साक्ष्य और उपयोगकर्ता प्रतिक्रिया के आधार पर किया जाता है। अब तक बीआरएपी के सात संस्करण पूरे हो चुके हैं।
- (ii) 2015 और 2017 में कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 (सीए-13) में संशोधन किए गए हैं ताकि व्यवसाय करने की सुगमता को सुविधाजनक बनाया जा सके और उद्योग मंडलों और अन्य हितधारकों द्वारा व्यक्त की गई चिंताओं को दूर किया जा सके।
- (iii) तकनीकी और प्रक्रियात्मक उल्लंघनों को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करने के लिए 2019 और 2020 में सीए-13 में संशोधन किए गए हैं और इस प्रकार आपराधिक अदालतों और

राष्ट्रीय कंपनी विधि न्यायाधिकरण (एनसीएलटी) पर बोझ को कम किया गया है। उनका उद्देश्य छोटी कंपनियों, एकल व्यक्ति कंपनियों, स्टार्ट-अप और निर्माता कंपनियों के लिए अनुपालन आवश्यकताओं को सुव्यवस्थित करना भी था।

- (iv) तकनीकी और प्रक्रियात्मक उल्लंघनों को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करने के लिए सीमित देयता भागीदारी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2021 में संशोधन किए गए हैं। छोटे व्यवसायों के औपचारिकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने और कम शुल्क प्रदान करने के लिए "लघु एलएलपी" की एक नई श्रेणी स्थापित की गई थी।
- (v) कंपनी अधिनियम के विभिन्न प्रावधानों से निजी कंपनियों, सरकारी कंपनियों, धर्मार्थ कंपनियों, निधि और आईएफएससी (गिफ्ट सिटी) कंपनियों को 2015, 2017 और 2020 के दौरान सीए-13 की धारा 462 के तहत अधिसूचना जारी करके छूट प्रदान की गई है।
- (vi) 15.00 लाख रुपये तक की अधिकृत पूंजी के साथ कंपनी के निगमन के लिए कोई शुल्क नहीं है।
- (vii) भारतीय सार्वजनिक कंपनियों द्वारा अनुमेय विदेशी क्षेत्राधिकार में प्रतिभूतियों को प्रत्यक्ष लिस्टिंग की अनुमति दी गई है। यह "ब्रांड इंडिया" को बढ़ावा देता है और बढ़ते प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र के लिए आकर्षण बढ़ाता है, दक्षता और विकास को प्रोत्साहित करता है, पूंजी का वैकल्पिक स्रोत प्रदान करता है और निवेशक आधार को व्यापक बनाता है।
- (viii) फास्ट-ट्रैक विलय के दायरा फरवरी 2021 में में विस्तारित किया गया था ताकि स्टार्ट-अप को अन्य स्टार्ट-अप और छोटी कंपनियों के साथ विलय की हो सके। सितंबर 2025 में इसके दायरे को और बढ़ा दिया गया है ताकि कंपनियों के अधिक वर्गों को इस मार्ग को चुनने की अनुमति मिल सके। नियमों में भी संशोधन किया गया है ताकि फास्ट-ट्रैक विलय के लिए "डीमंड अप्रूवल" आवश्यकता को अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया जा सके।
- (ix) केंद्रीय पंजीकरण केंद्र (सीआरसी) को 2016 में निगमन से संबंधित सेवाओं को त्वरित करने के लिए चालू किया गया था। कंपनी के निगमन के समय व्यवसाय तत्काल शुरू करने के लिए

नाम आरक्षण, निगमन, पैन, टैन, डीआईएन, ईपीएफओ पंजीकरण, ईएसआईसी पंजीकरण, जीएसटी संख्या, बैंक खाता खोलना आदि जैसी विभिन्न सेवाएं एक ही स्थान पर प्रदान करने के लिए लिंक किए गए एजाइल प्रो-एस प्ररूप के साथ एक ई-प्ररूप एसपीआईसीई+ शुरू किया गया था। इसी तरह, एलएलपी के लिए नया ई-प्ररूप एफआईएलआईपी (सीमित देयता भागीदारी के निगमन के लिए प्ररूप) पेश किया गया था।

- (x) सेंटर फॉर प्रोसेसिंग एक्सेलेरेटेड कॉर्पोरेट एग्जिट (सी-पेस) की स्थापना मई 2023 में की गई थी, जो हितधारकों को रजिस्टर से अपनी कंपनियों और एलएलपी के नाम हटाने के लिए परेशानी मुक्त फाइलिंग, समय पर और प्रक्रियाबद्ध स्ट्राइक-ऑफ प्रदान करके सक्षम बनाता है।
- (xi) केंद्रीय प्रसंस्करण केंद्र (सीपीसी) की स्थापना फरवरी 2024 में 12 गैर-एसटीपी रूपों के केंद्रीकृत प्रसंस्करण के लिए की गई थी।
- (xii) कंपनी (दंड का अधिनिर्णयन) नियम, 2014 को अगस्त 2024 में संशोधित किया गया है, जिसके अनुसरण में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 454 के तहत न्यायनिर्णयन कार्यवाही इस उद्देश्य के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा विकसित ई-एडजुडिकेशन प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से ही इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मोड में होगी। यह प्लेटफॉर्म अध्येपांत डिजिटल प्रक्रिया प्रदान करता है जिसमें ऑनलाइन नोटिस तैयार करना, सुनवाई, न्यायनिर्णयन आदेश और भुगतान तैयार करना शामिल है। इससे पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है और त्वरित न्यायनिर्णयन संभव बनाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने जीवन यापन की सुगमता और व्यवसाय करने में सुगमता को बढ़ाने के लिए और अधिक गैर-अपराधीकरण करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। इसमें जन विश्वास (प्रावधानों का संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023 शामिल है, जिसने 42 केंद्रीय अधिनियमों में 183 प्रावधानों को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर कर दिया। अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने की पहल के तहत, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ने सरलीकरण, डिजिटलीकरण, गैर-

अपराधीकरण और अतिरेक हटाने के माध्यम से स्व-पहचान अभ्यासों द्वारा 47,000 से अधिक अनुपालनों को सफलतापूर्वक कम कर दिया है।

(ग): 31 मार्च, 2014 तक देश में 9,52,433 सक्रिय कंपनियां थीं। 31 मार्च, 2025 को सक्रिय कंपनियों की संख्या 18,50,932 थी। इससे पता चलता है कि ऊपर सूचीबद्ध पहलों के कारण सक्रिय कंपनियों की संख्या लगभग दोगुनी हो गई है, जो अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रही है।

(घ) और (ङ): एमसीए21 वी3 में प्रवर्तन और अनुपालन मॉड्यूल सहित डेटा एनालिटिक्स-संचालित विशेषताओं को एकीकृत किया गया है। इनमें पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली और अनुपालन प्रबंधन प्रणाली शामिल हैं जो कंपनियों और फाइलिंग के जोखिम-आधारित वर्गीकरण का उपयोग करती हैं, अलर्ट की स्वचालित सृजन, अपवाद रिपोर्ट, गैर-अनुपालन के पैटर्न विश्लेषण का उपयोग करती हैं।

STATUS OF ESTABLISHED SKILL LABS

2476. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of skill labs established and currently operational in Navodaya Vidyalayas and Eklavya Model Residential Schools under the skill development initiative, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of skill labs established and operational in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) the total number of vocational teachers trained to impart industry-relevant practical learning under the said initiative till date, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the key sectors identified for introduction in these schools through the said

initiative;

- (e) whether the Government has adopted a mechanism to decide, update or revise these sectors periodically in line with industry demand, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government had set any targets for the vocational teachers to be trained under the initiative and if so, the details of these targets along with the number of teacher actually trained so far?

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

(a) to (f): 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) scheme, 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.

Skill Labs are set up in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) to provide vocational training in the areas of IT, Automotive etc. These labs help students learn through hands-on activities and gain industry-relevant skills, making them job-ready by linking

academics with vocational education.

The government has set a target to train 1200 vocational teachers under the initiative, at the scale of two teachers per school, covering a total of 600 schools (400 JNVs and 200 EMRS). CBSE has been identified as the implementing agency for conducting the training.

The selection of skill subjects for establishing vocational skill labs under the project was carried out by the participating schools from among the skill subjects offered by CBSE, taking into consideration nearby industry clusters, emerging new-age courses, and students' aspirations. Since the labs have been recently established, at present, there is no mechanism for reviewing or updating the selected sectors.

The details of skill labs established and currently operational in JNVs and EMRSs under the skill development initiative, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The details of skill labs established and operational in the State of Andhra Pradesh, District-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The key sectors identified for introduction in these schools are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of skill labs established state-wise:

State/UTs	EMRS	JNVS
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	2
Andhra Pradesh	20	30
Arunachal Pradesh	-	12

Assam	-	40
Bihar	-	62
Chandigarh (U.T)	-	2
Chhattisgarh	50	40
D&N Haveli	-	4
Goa	-	2
Gujarat	46	40
Haryana	-	26
Himachal Pradesh	-	24
J&K	-	20
Jharkhand	12	38
Karnataka	12	46
Kerala	4	4
Ladakh	-	4
Madhya Pradesh	92	28
Maharashtra	26	54
Manipur	4	14
Meghalaya	-	10
Mizoram	10	6
Nagaland	4	8
Odisha	34	52
Puducherry	-	6
Punjab	-	32
Rajasthan	24	54
Sikkim	2	2
Tamil Nadu	12	-
Telangana	28	12
Tripura	-	8
Uttar Pradesh	4	72
Uttarakhand	2	26
West Bengal	14	20

STATEMENT-II**Details of skill labs established in the State of Andhra Pradesh, District-wise**

District	Skill Labs established
Alluri Sitharama Raju	10
Alluri Sitharamaraju (East Godavari-Ii)	2
Anantapur	2
Annamayya (Kadapa)	2
Chittoor	2
East Godavari-I	2
Eluru (West Godavari)	2
Krishna	2
Kurnool	2
Manyam Paravathipuram	10
Nellore	2
Palnadu (Guntur)	2
Prakasam	2
Prakasam-Ii	2
Srikakulam	2
Visakhapatnam	2
Vizianagaram	2

STATEMENT-III**Details of sectors for introduction in JNVs & EMRSs**

SI No	Sector Name
1	Augmented Reality/Virtual Reality (AR/VR)
2	Artificial Intelligence (AI)
3	Health Care
4	Automotive
5	Apparel
6	Hospitality & Tourism
7	Agriculture

8	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)
9	Beauty & Wellness
10	Electronics
11	Retail
12	Logistics
13	Multi Skill Foundation Course (MSFC)

FOOTBALL MATCH INVITATIONS TO ARGENTINA TEAM

2477. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has given any official invitation to the Argentina Football Team for official matches in the country;
- (b) if so, the details along with the venues and the dates thereof;
- (c) whether All India Football Federation (AIFF) has allowed any private organisations to invite the Argentina National Football team for playing matches in India; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a): No.
- (b): The question doesn't arise.
- (c) and (d): All India Football Federation (AIFF) has informed that it received an email from Government of Kerala seeking FIFA's approval for hosting an Argentina vs. Australia friendly match in Kerala, India, during the FIFA Window

of 10th–18th November 2025. In response, AIFF forwarded this request to FIFA and Asian Football Confederation. AIFF also received a request from Football Australia seeking support and cooperation from AIFF in facilitating all necessary permissions, approvals, formal clearances, and procedural requirements related to the match.

As informed by AIFF, on 27th October 2025, Football Australia formally withdrew its application for the match.

DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL CIRCUIT IN KERALA

2478. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is likely to consider the development of a Kerala Coastal circuit under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is likely to add schemes for the development of Coastal Communities in the district of Malappuram, Kerala to be included in the Coastal Circuit development; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Identification and development of various tourist destinations including coastal circuit are primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG) / Union Territory Administration (UTA). 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 SD2.0, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development (ACATID)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments / UT Administrations /Central Agencies; subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), availability of funds, inter-se priority etc.

In addition, Government of India under its initiative for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)-Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' has also provided financial assistance to the States for development of tourism projects.

Ministry of Tourism revamped the Swadesh Darshan scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations in the country, adopting a destination and tourist-centric approach in place of the earlier circuit-based framework.

The details of the projects sanctioned under aforesaid schemes of the Ministry of Tourism in the state of Kerala are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

(i) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Kerala:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S . No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Amount
1.	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08
2.	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
3.	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of SreePadmanabha Arnamura	78.08
4.	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
5.	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development SivagiriSree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram-Kunnumpara SreeSubrahmania-Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42

(ii) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in the State of Kerala:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S . No.	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Amount
1.	2023-24	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.81
2.	2024-25	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.18
3.	2024-25	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist	75.87

			Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	

(iii) Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) Scheme in the State of Kerala:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S.No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Category	Sanctioned Amount
1.	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	Spiritual Tourism	25.00
2.	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	Culture & Heritage	25.00

(iv) Details of Project sanctioned under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme in the State of Kerala:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Amount
1.	2024-25	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam	59.71
2.	2024-25	Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible in Sargaalaya	95.34

(v) Details of Project sanctioned under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme in the State of Kerala:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount
1.	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19

(vi) Details of Project sanctioned under Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development (ACATID) Scheme in the State of Kerala:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount
1.	Development of a Walkway/Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin, Kerala	28-10-2016	9.01
2.	Central Financial Assistance for upgrading of Births & Backup area of Ernakulam Wharf	31-03-2017	21.41
3.	Developing infrastructure at Cochin Port Cruise Terminal.	12-12-2018	1.20
4.	Creation of additional tourism facilities at the Cochin Port Trust Walkway	12-12-2018	4.66
5.	Development of Additional infrastructure in the new Cochin Port Trust Terminal	13-12-2019	10.29
6.	Project for Up-gradation of Golf Course at SAI Trivandrum Golf Club by the Sports Authority of India	31-03-2017	24.65
7.	Thiruvananthapuram Central station (TVC)	30-07-2013	5.98

INCREASE IN GOLD AND SILVER PRICES

2479. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for the significant

increase in domestic gold and silver prices during the last one year, including global market trends, import costs and currency fluctuations, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the financial strain on families due to the surge in gold and silver prices during festive and wedding seasons particularly in Tamil Nadu and other States with high traditional usage of gold, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the policies and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stabilize prices and reduce volatility in precious metals to ease the financial burden on households;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide relief measures such as reducing import duties, rationalisation of taxes, introduction of subsidies or welfare schemes to make gold and silver more affordable for families during cultural and religious occasions and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the quantity and value of Gold and Silver imported since 2014, year-wise;
- (f) whether the gold stock available with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will help strengthening the value of Indian Rupee (INR), if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether the Government proposes to intervene and regulate the prices of Gold and Silver being sold in retail market, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): Domestic prices of precious metals like Gold and Silver are primarily determined by their prevailing international prices (in US dollar terms), the

exchange rate of the Indian Rupee against the US Dollar and applicable taxes/tariffs. The recent surge in prices is largely attributable to heightened geopolitical tensions and uncertainty over global growth, which have boosted safe-haven demand, including substantial gold purchases by central banks and major institutions worldwide.

(b): While the prices of gold and silver have witnessed a rising trend in the current year, it may have differential effects across States or population groups depending upon the degree of socio-cultural and economic reliance over these precious metals. They serve a dual role—not only as a consumption item but also as an investment avenue, as they are considered safe assets for hedging against uncertainties. Thus, an increase in the price of gold or silver positively influences household wealth, as the notional value of existing gold or silver holdings appreciates. For prospective buyers, purchases represent a shift from one form of asset (cash) to another (gold or silver), whose value may appreciate over time.

(c), (d) and (g): The prices of precious metals are determined by the market, as mentioned at (a) above and the government is not involved in the price fixation. Nevertheless, as a relief measure to consumers, the Government lowered customs duty on gold imports from 15 to 6 per cent in July 2024. The Government introduced measures such as Gold Monetization Scheme (GMS), Gold exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme to reduce the demand for physical gold and to mobilise idle domestic gold, so that part of demand is met from local stocks rather than fresh imports, thereby

reducing external vulnerability and price pressures. RBI and government regulation of bullion imports through nominated agencies, banks and refineries improves traceability, reduces grey-market channels and helps domestic prices more smoothly track global benchmarks rather than react to shortages or speculative spikes.

(e): The import of gold and silver (quantity and value) since 2014 is given in the table below;

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity (in kilograms)	Value (Million USD)	Quantity (in kilograms)	Value (Million USD)
2014-15	9,15,471	34,407.18	77,07,855	4,523.51
2015-16	9,68,063	31,770.74	74,28,856	3,742.74
2016-17	7,80,152	27,518.03	33,62,551	1,839.17
2017-18	9,55,333	33,657.21	58,79,280	3,213.80
2018-19	9,82,711	32,910.06	74,74,205	3,748.22
2019-20	7,19,935	28,229.67	54,21,724	2,727.82
2020-21	6,51,235	34,603.94	14,86,001	790.36
2021-22	8,79,046	46,165.58	44,21,680	32,76.18
2022-23	6,78,346	35,016.29	81,56,795	5,294.58
2023-24	7,48,288	42,561.70	60,58,434	4,457.97
2024-25	7,57,093	58,006.37	51,64,372	4,827.25
2025-26 (till Sep)	2,99,768	26,514.46	28,20,728	3,219.17
Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)				

(f): The Indian currency is backed by the assets maintained by the RBI in accordance with Section 33 of the RBI Act, 1934, which requires the RBI to hold gold coins, gold bullion, foreign securities, rupee coins and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total currency issued. As on 31

March 2025, the Reserve Bank of India held 879.58 metric tonnes of gold as compared to 822.10 metric tonnes as on 31 March 2024, reflecting an increase of 57.48 metric tonnes. These gold holdings contribute in strengthening confidence in the Indian Rupee and the overall external stability of the economy.

POLLUTION BY ASPHALT PLANT

2480. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the complaints raised regarding M/s Sundar Madhav Construction Chikalohol Shiwar at Malegaon Chalisgaon road in Malegaon, engaged in production of Asphalt and emitting smoke and foul odour, causing severe air pollution in the surrounding environment, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government has instituted an enquiry to review into the issue, if so, the details thereof including findings of the investigation and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to take necessary action and shut down the plant for the health and welfare of the local residents;
- (d) whether other incidents of such plants operating without necessary Environmental Clearances and causing pollution have been noticed during the last five years and the current year, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government have taken any action to prevent recurrence of

such incidents, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The Government has taken cognizance of the complaints raised regarding M/s Sundar Madhav Construction located in Malegaon Taluka, Nashik District, Maharashtra. The unit was inspected by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) on 29.05.2025 and based on the non-compliances observed, a Closure Direction was issued to the unit on 28.11.2025.

The MPCB regularly monitors industrial areas to ensure compliance with environmental regulations. During the last five years, the State Board has initiated action of Closure Directions to 1,149 non-consented units that were reported or identified as operating without the requisite Environmental Clearances (EC) or consent/authorization, and were found to be causing pollution.

To prevent recurrence of such non-compliances, the Government takes several actions, including issuing regular directions to SPCBs/PCCs under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974, and the Air Act, 1981. In addition, the MPCB has adopted multiple measures to prevent similar incidents in the state. These include:

- Regular inspections and surprise visits to industrial areas
- Issuance of directions for rectification of observed non-compliances

- Circulation of guidelines, circulars, and enforcement mechanisms on a regular basis to ensure strict adherence to environmental norms.

RISE IN CYBERCRIMES AND FRAUD LINKED TO UPI

2481. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has noted a rise in cybercrimes, fraud and financial scams linked to the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) and other digital payment platforms in the country during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the total number of such incidents reported annually and the estimated financial losses incurred by users during the said period;
- (c) the measures undertaken by the Government and the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) to strengthen the security architecture of UPI transactions and prevent fraudulent activities; and
- (d) whether any new regulatory or technological frameworks are being developed to enhance grievance redressal and user protection in digital payments, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): With increasing digital payment transactions in the country, incidences of fraudulent practices including digital payment frauds and Unified Payments Interface (UPI) frauds have also gone up in the last few years.
- (b): The details of UPI payment frauds reported in the country during the last five

financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) and (d): In order to prevent payment related frauds including UPI transaction frauds, various initiatives have been taken up by the Government, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) from time to time. These, inter alia, includes device binding between customer mobile number and the device, two factor authentication through PIN, daily transaction limit, limits and curbs on use cases etc. 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) has launched a National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) as well as a National Cybercrime Helpline Number "1930. Moreover, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has launched Digital Intelligence Platform (DIP) and 'Chakshu' facility which enables citizens to report suspected fraud communication received over call, SMS or WhatsApp

STATEMENT

UPI Domestic Payment Frauds During Last Five Financial Years

Financial Year	No. of incidents (in Lakhs)	Amount Involved (₹ Crore)
2021-22	4.07	242.00

2022-23	7.25	573.00
2023-24	13.42	1,087.00
2024-25	12.64	981.00
2025-26*	10.64	805.00

**Till November 2025*

BOOSTING RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGH NABARD

2482. SHRI S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) the current status of NABARD's refinancing support to cooperative banks, regional rural banks and other rural credit institutions during the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the reasons for major challenges faced by NABARD in strengthening rural credit flow, particularly in agriculture, micro enterprises and climate-resilient farming projects;
- (c) the total funds allocated through NABARD to banks for extending agricultural and rural loans since its inception along with State/district-wise details, including Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) the details of the measures implemented by the Government to enhance NABARD's role in supporting long-term rural infrastructure and new rural development programmes?

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

- (a) and (b): As informed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

(NABARD), the details of refinancing support provided by NABARD to Cooperative banks, Regional Rural Banks and other rural credit institutions for the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Government of India through NABARD makes sustained efforts to continuously strengthen rural credit flow, particularly in agriculture, micro enterprises and climate resilient farming projects.

(c): As informed by NABARD, the details of funds allocated to Banks [Short term Cooperative Credit Fund (STCRC) for Cooperative Banks, Short Term Regional Rural Bank (STRRB) for Regional Rural Banks and Long Term Rural Credit Fund (LTRCF) (for Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks)] since their inception, State/UT wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): Government has instituted several dedicated funds in NABARD viz. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF), Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF), Food Processing Fund (FPF), Long Term Rural Credit Fund (LTRCF), etc. to support long-term rural infrastructure and rural development programmes.

STATEMENT-I

Details of refinance provided by NABARD during past five years to financial institutions

Long Term Refinance Disbursed During 2020-21 (₹ crore)						
State/UT	Commercial Banks	RRBs	StCBs	SCARDBs	NBFC/MFI/Subsidiaries	Total
A & N Islands	0.32	-00	-00	-00	-00	0.32
Andhra Pradesh	1,274.68	4,647.01	1,171.03	-00	10.43	7,103.15

Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	-00	-00	-00	-00	0.84
Assam	472.56	90.00	-00	-00	8.00	570.56
Bihar	1,142.74	1,275.00	-00	-00	6.11	2,423.85
Chandigarh	287.73	-00	-00	-00	-00	287.73
Chhattisgarh	776.28	53.32	-00	-00	7.14	836.74
DAMAN & Diu And Dadra & Nagar Haweli	20.11	-00	-00	-00	-00	20.11
Goa	66.07	-00	-00	-00	-00	66.07
Gujarat	4,775.62	35.66	373.52	60.00	367.18	5,611.98
Haryana	2,544.71	266.18	-00	-00	683.95	3,494.83
Himachal Pradesh	189.85	28.00	352.99	75.17	-00	646.01
Jammu & Kashmir	57.51	110.60	-00	-00	-00	168.11
Jharkhand	496.48	2.30	-00	-00	46.42	545.20
Karnataka	3,226.23	1,916.20	1,429.40	315.61	1,117.14	8,004.57
Kerala	1,470.93	677.89	-00	1,266.00	201.06	3,615.89
Madhya Pradesh	2,963.49	117.47	2.44	-00	303.47	3,386.86
Maharashtra	7,758.02	939.05	1,235.57	-00	3,693.10	13,625.75
Manipur	8.13	10.00	3.04	-00	2.00	23.18
Meghalaya	14.23	1.95	4.98	-00	-00	21.15
Mizoram	1.58	60.85	10.00	-00	3.09	75.53
Nagaland	2.33	-00	20.45	-00	-00	22.78
New Delhi	6,943.54	-00	-00	-00	115.56	7,059.10
Odisha	1,313.77	10.00	15.75	-00	244.77	1,584.28
Puducherry	98.85	26.50	-00	-00	1.58	126.93
Punjab	2,264.52	47.45	15.35	535.59	100.00	2,962.91
Rajasthan	4,196.15	204.01	38.82	314.20	76.04	4,829.21

Sikkim	9.27	-00	1.40	-00	-00	10.67
Tamil Nadu	6,503.29	1,650.00	561.14	-00	2,856.30	11,570.72
Telangana	3,565.91	2,502.00	215.46	-00	435.85	6,719.22
Tripura	9.51	87.48	120.00	-00	0.95	217.94
Uttar Pradesh	2,082.44	231.85	-00	109.20	427.10	2,850.60
Uttarakhand	189.97	9.40	227.23	-00	-00	426.60
West Bengal	2,367.34	157.00	401.40	300.00	651.08	3,876.83
T O T A L	57,095.00	15,157.17	6,199.96	2,975.77	11,358.33	92,786.22

**RRB – Regional Rural Banks; StCBs – State Cooperative Banks; SCARDBs – State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks; NBFC – Non-Banking Financial Company; MFI – Micro Finance Institutions*

Long Term Refinance Disbursed During 2021-22 (₹ crores)							
State/UT	Commercial Banks	RRBs	StCBs	SCARDBs	NBFC/MFI/Subsidiaries	State Govt.	Total
A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	-	0.08
Andhra Pradesh	1852.30	4638.33	3649.42	0.00	22.59	295.00	10457.65
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	10.00
Assam	1385.03	325.00	4.53	0.00	0.51	-	1715.06
Bihar	1785.45	2000.00	0.00	0.00	28.43	-	3813.87
Chandigarh	445.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	445.99
Chhattisgarh	864.71	100.07	0.00	0.00	23.95	-	988.73
DAMAN & DiuAnd Dadra & Nagar Haweli	51.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	51.60
Goa	75.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	75.51
Gujarat	8660.42	66.11	656.28	0.00	123.95	-	9506.76
Haryana	2987.35	173.06	0.00	0.00	14.45	-	3174.86
Himachal Pradesh	211.19	23.00	313.19	80.95	0.00	-	628.34
Jammu &	58.68	59.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	118.23

Kashmir							
Jharkhand	531.68	36.60	0.00	0.00	55.46	-	623.73
Karnataka	3584.03	1452.83	1493.1 9	350.00	1188.73	-	8068.78
Kerala	4776.16	161.23	562.20	1450.00	245.38	-	7194.96
Madhya Pradesh	2939.77	50.71	2.31	0.00	2.80	-	2995.59
Maharashtra	11794.80	598.00	2207.3 9	0.00	5205.00	-	19805.20
Manipur	26.10	8.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	34.19
Meghalaya	11.59	1.51	15.43	0.00	0.00	-	28.53
Mizoram	3.75	97.70	10.72	0.00	1.56	-	113.73
Nagaland	17.24	2.61	35.21	0.00	0.00	-	55.06
New Delhi	3849.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.21	-	3978.11
Odisha	2608.57	0.00	10.25	0.00	250.14	-	2868.96
Puducherry	110.60	20.00	0.00	0.00	6.35	-	136.95
Punjab	1864.36	166.17	88.61	85.82	40.00	-	2244.96
Rajasthan	4576.46	97.58	58.00	114.20	170.59	-	5016.84
Sikkim	10.46	0.00	2.14	0.00	0.00	-	12.59
Tamil Nadu	5704.94	1540.57	281.54	0.00	2604.85	-	10131.90
Telangana	3732.31	1835.00	903.03	0.00	51.00	-	6521.34
Tripura	447.34	88.50	138.40	0.00	0.16	-	674.40
Uttar Pradesh	3926.40	837.16	60.73	153.63	360.26	-	5338.18
Uttarakhand	303.14	0.00	261.05	0.00	0.00	-	564.18
West Bengal	7538.48	0.00	700.00	306.72	195.51	-	8740.71
Total	76736.27	14389.38	11453.71	2541.32	10719.87	295.00	116135.55

**RRB – Regional Rural Banks; StCBs – State Cooperative Banks; SCARDBs – State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks; NBFC – Non-Banking Financial Company; MFI – Micro Finance Institutions*

Long Term Refinance Disbursed During 2022-23 (₹ crores)						
State/UT	Commer cial Banks	RRBs	StCBs	SCARD Bs	NBFC/M FI/Subsi diaries	Total
A & N Islands	2.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06
Andhra Pradesh	2696.57	2175.52	2438.85	0.00	34.22	7345.15
Arunachal Pradesh	2.48	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.48
Assam	999.77	200.00	5.28	0.00	0.00	1205.05
Bihar	2387.93	1138.00	0.00	0.00	121.52	3647.45
Chandigarh	427.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	427.72
Chhattisgarh	1440.75	131.34	33.66	0.00	63.52	1669.27
Daman & Diu And Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.62
Goa	255.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	255.79
Gujarat	7276.34	9.88	874.97	5.00	52.24	8218.43
Haryana	4259.04	154.94	25.16	0.00	322.55	4761.69
Himachal Pradesh	308.95	29.11	358.12	84.88	0.00	781.06
Jammu & Kashmir	137.48	28.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	166.42
Jharkhand	1194.06	45.08	5.09	0.00	87.39	1331.63
Karnataka	3681.92	2303.00	2416.30	400.00	576.92	9378.13
Kerala	1633.52	338.02	389.72	1106.5 5	449.78	3917.58
Madhya Pradesh	4517.54	88.93	31.27	0.00	9.03	4646.77
Maharashtra	8894.62	519.58	2451.90	0.00	1005.40	12871.51
Manipur	17.42	40.48	18.51	0.00	0.00	76.41
Meghalaya	27.41	0.61	11.50	0.00	0.00	39.52
Mizoram	13.72	146.76	26.00	0.00	0.13	186.61
Nagaland	8.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	38.00
New Delhi	1333.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	328.01	1661.61

Odisha	2197.77	0.00	7.17	0.00	509.38	2714.32
Puducherry	126.48	12.64	0.00	0.00	17.20	156.32
Punjab	3145.68	329.02	43.61	21.37	11.87	3551.55
Rajasthan	5251.76	163.08	37.12	114.20	182.59	5748.74
Sikkim	9.40	0.00	5.36	0.00	0.00	14.77
Tamil Nadu	4760.97	1186.80	441.36	0.00	982.39	7371.53
Telangana	3428.89	2035.76	1243.25	0.00	60.33	6768.23
Tripura	185.89	72.12	327.88	0.00	0.00	585.89
Uttar Pradesh	6487.26	347.47	438.82	255.58	27.39	7556.51
Uttarakhand	630.66	14.50	364.03	0.00	0.00	1009.19
West Bengal	7116.67	300.00	930.20	297.20	178.66	8822.72
Total	74928.76	11825.56	12955.13	2284.77	5020.52	107014.74

**RRB – Regional Rural Banks; StCBs – State Cooperative Banks; SCARDBs – State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks; NBFC – Non-Banking Financial Company; MFI – Micro Finance Institutions*

Long Term Refinance Disbursed During 2023-24 (₹ crore)						
State/UT	Commercial Banks	RRBs	StCBs	SCARDBs	NBFC/MFI/Subsidiaries	Total
A & N Islands	5.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.34
Andhra Pradesh	2408.88	3128.27	4260.69	0.00	46.50	9844.34
Arunachal Pradesh	14.86	18.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.26
Assam	507.12	350.00	6.98	0.00	0.00	864.10
Bihar	2088.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	301.34	2389.52
Chandigarh	400.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.84
Chhattisgarh	1461.47	183.87	8.79	0.00	70.69	1724.83
DAMAN & DNH And Dadra & Nagar Haweli	202.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.32
Goa	386.12	0.00	61.91	0.00	0.00	448.03
Gujarat	9795.09	180.00	948.53	0.00	212.72	11136.34
Haryana	5187.49	206.81	66.00	0.00	184.02	5644.32
Himachal Pradesh	1003.84	11.50	525.05	88.00	0.00	1628.39
Jammu & Kashmir	223.82	279.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	503.72
Jharkhand	1196.49	88.27	19.61	0.00	71.51	1375.89
Karnataka	5843.30	2322.34	2199.62	408.55	705.74	11479.55
Kerala	3187.45	740.74	1096.18	900.00	200.03	6124.40
Madhya Pradesh	3019.78	213.51	3.36	0.00	18.68	3255.34
Maharashtra	10032.07	63.70	3152.69	0.00	3171.75	16420.21
Manipur	5.89	20.59	40.28	0.00	0.00	66.77
Meghalaya	22.20	3.80	19.10	0.00	0.00	45.10
Mizoram	3.32	142.00	6.51	0.00	0.00	151.83
Nagaland	6.30	5.48	24.93	0.00	0.00	36.71
New Delhi	2315.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	195.54	2510.64
Odisha	3724.87	0.00	18.80	0.00	256.22	3999.90
Puducherry	110.36	22.31	0.00	0.00	26.76	159.43

Punjab	3525.45	335.99	105.20	0.00	104.50	4071.14
Rajasthan	7796.71	213.08	35.12	60.00	259.11	8364.02
Sikkim	11.67	0.00	7.32	0.00	0.00	18.98
Tamil Nadu	9893.57	1704.55	611.60	0.00	4939.53	17149.25
Telangana	3416.47	2427.40	1573.21	0.00	284.65	7701.73
Tripura	24.09	50.00	510.06	0.00	0.00	584.16
Uttar Pradesh	6821.62	269.54	385.99	343.02	84.88	7905.06
Uttarakhand	526.29	26.00	559.80	0.00	0.00	1112.09
West Bengal	3209.75	452.54	866.63	301.08	299.36	5129.36
	88378.15	13460.61	17113.97	2100.65	11433.53	132486.90

**RRB – Regional Rural Banks; StCBs – State Cooperative Banks; SCARDBs – State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks; NBFC – Non-Banking Financial Company; MFI – Micro Finance Institutions*

Long Term Refinance Disbursed During 2024-25 (₹ Crore)						
State/UT	Commercial Banks	RRBs	StCBs	SCARDBs	NBFC/MFI/Subsidiaries	Total
A & N Islands	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.14
Andhra Pradesh	921.49	2168.00	2069.07	0.00	39.62	5198.19
Arunachal Pradesh	17.57	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.57
Assam	810.33	143.00	27.79	0.00	0.00	981.12
Bihar	1870.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	316.11	2186.42
Chandigarh	48.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	53.35
Chhattisgarh	1144.21	49.58	0.00	0.00	76.36	1270.15
Daman & Diu And Dadra & Nagar Haweli	26.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.77
Goa	226.80	0.00	37.97	0.00	7.09	271.86
Gujarat	6081.98	39.30	610.24	0.00	474.54	7206.06
Haryana	1570.11	123.00	39.52	0.00	206.63	1939.26
Himachal Pradesh	451.51	4.00	508.99	78.00	0.00	1042.50
Jammu &	46.88	159.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	206.40

Kashmir						
Jharkhand	656.94	32.16	1.90	0.00	58.81	749.80
Karnataka	3575.05	1171.17	1128.79	547.80	705.57	7128.37
Kerala	4895.58	595.40	1497.15	1254.00	775.87	9018.00
Lakshadweep	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Madhya Pradesh	3343.63	214.77	0.00	0.00	32.10	3590.50
Maharashtra	7197.11	240.80	3238.07	0.00	7556.36	18232.34
Manipur	21.16	4.98	6.81	0.00	0.00	32.95
Meghalaya	32.53	0.00	2.93	0.00	0.00	35.46
Mizoram	13.53	134.00	18.23	0.00	0.00	165.76
Nagaland	45.30	3.92	35.62	0.00	0.00	84.84
New Delhi	1002.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	313.93	1316.75
Odisha	2087.42	17.00	3.00	0.00	225.75	2333.17
Puducherry	97.81	21.26	0.00	0.00	28.47	147.53
Punjab	1969.60	172.73	61.84	0.00	37.29	2241.47
Rajasthan	3559.39	150.40	23.47	60.00	489.32	4282.57
Sikkim	24.23	0.00	10.50	0.00	0.00	34.73
Tamil Nadu	7828.45	989.96	971.86	0.00	3948.55	13738.82
Telangana	1800.88	3310.00	870.75	0.00	322.03	6303.66
Tripura	197.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	9.20	356.20
Uttar Pradesh	3049.19	74.21	234.01	310.46	62.09	3729.95
Uttarakhand	437.81	30.00	390.90	0.00	0.00	858.71
West Bengal	3317.57	372.00	342.14	328.15	234.17	4594.03
	58372.00	10242.15	12281.54	2578.41	15924.36	99398.46

**RRB – Regional Rural Banks; StCBs – State Cooperative Banks; SCARDBs – State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks; NBFC – Non-Banking Financial Company; MFI – Micro Finance Institutions*

Short Term Refinance Disbursed by NABARD during last five years (₹ Crore)					
State/UT	State Cooperative Banks				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andaman & Nicobar	3.9	3.25	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	11788.3	13476	15550	19640.08	20226.07
Assam	6.43	11.96	6.2	6.3	3.42
Bihar	1852.6974	2818.2017	2786.91	5101	6140
Chhattisgarh	2849	4200	3480	3720	3990
Goa	23.64	4.58	4	5	27.9
Gujarat	4022.67	5115.55	4026.76	6293.28	7195.99
Haryana	5176.87	5800.3733	5227.9333	5455.0218	9554
Himachal Pradesh	1200	1089	1470	1965	2590
Jharkhand	0	2	536.17	845.96	856.38
Karnataka	10536	12963.9	12758	12818.088	13814.82
Kerala	6091.97	8520	6179.22	9747.46	8040
Madhya Pradesh	10742.82	17672.78	12266.21	15250	16381.73
Maharashtra	5957.75	5303.19	7349.28	9032.6031	9257.402
Manipur	1	7.64	4	6.87	1
Meghalaya	10	9.5	8.56	6	11
Mizoram	2	3	3	3	6.6
Nagaland	12	7.54	8	8	8
Odisha	12250	11918.85	15400	15585	11560
Punjab	4980.05	6695.5	4636.44	5078.7	3226.39
Rajasthan	9081	10178	9013.2	11425.68	10220.92
Sikkim	1	2.3	4	8.3	14.27
Tamil Nadu	8200	12293.9	15120	15210	18325.255
Telangana	4496	5741.49	6456	6467	7673
Tripura	23.24	39.9	75	170	150
Uttar Pradesh	4085.6	5541.1	5503.07	10499.1	13916.685
Uttarakhand	1525.25	1545.07	1861.9	2539.79	2819.39
West Bengal	3600	3344	5218.55	4267.5	7265.5
Total	108519.2	134308.6	134952.4	161154.7	173285.7

Short Term Refinance Disbursed by NABARD during last five years (₹ Crore)					
State/UT	Regional Rural Banks				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	3800	3714.06	4345.59	4950	6651
Arunachal Pradesh	15	14	20	16	18.45
Assam	330	336.44	131	450	194.894
Bihar	700	805.75	800	1250	914
Chhattisgarh	80	425	500	650	842
Gujarat	730	850	700	590	542
Haryana	1400	1150	1650	1650	1459
Himachal Pradesh	660	800	520	675	571
Jammu & Kashmir	200	225.58	325	372	561.7
Jharkhand	914.7626	1900	1805	1872	2111.381 3
Karnataka	2000	2323	2500	2800	1929.5
Kerala	3160	2660	3500	3200	3811
Madhya Pradesh	2240.2	3136.3	3900	3400	3255
Maharashtra	50	280	500	335.46	1708.5
Manipur	1	6.43	5.02	1	2
Meghalaya	20	30	37.5	40.13	45
Mizoram	3	5	4	5	7
Nagaland	0	0.24	0	0.25	0.3647
Odisha	443	1202	1900	3100	2358
Puducherry	102	156	181.16	1	200.5
Punjab	1625	2249.99	2150	3150	2881
Rajasthan	2300	3078.16	5400	7250.2	8400
Tamil Nadu	3062	3320	3851.09	4370	5125.5
Telangana	2500	2825.32	3705	4600	6291
Tripura	94	50	50	50	50
Uttar Pradesh	3175	3600	3280	3578	2369
Uttarakhand	56	50	67	166	219.15
West Bengal	157.5	175	265	265	133
Total	29818.463	35368.27	42092.36	48787.04	52650.94

STATEMENT-II**Details of funds allocated by NABARD under STCRC from FY 2012-13 to
FY 2018-19**

State/UT	STCRC Disbursement (₹ crore)						
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Andaman & Nicobar	2.25	2.71	3.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
Andhra Pradesh	4176.05	4693.91	3540.21	2673.73	3517.00	3240.00	3425.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	6.45	7.37	4.87	2.40	4.00	3.18	3.00
Bihar	150.00	138.00	150.00	177.59	181.59	120.91	81.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	1100.00	1397.00	1025.00	1317.75	1025.00	1055.00
Dadra Nagar Haveli	846.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	2825.88	3462.75	4386.22	3700.00	5843.34	1823.00	2500.00
Haryana	3500.00	3826.50	4168.03	3828.00	4062.00	3800.00	3950.00
Himachal Pradesh	282.00	360.00	520.00	350.00	750.00	630.00	450.00
Karnataka	3603.34	4065.63	5057.35	4005.21	4805.00	3530.00	3500.00
Kerala	928.00	200.00	1277.00	1200.00	1844.95	1400.00	1500.00
Madhya Pradesh	5000.00	6240.85	6600.00	5650.00	6011.00	4820.00	4700.00
Maharashtra	4537.00	5669.00	6500.00	6307.77	7000.00	3440.00	3000.00
Meghalaya	4.50	5.00	6.70	6.43	5.91	7.00	7.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	3.19	3.00

Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.78	5.00	5.00	5.00
Odisha	2691.28	3825.00	4450.00	4200.00	5875.00	4630.67	4921.46
Puducherry	4.00	3.89	4.00	3.71	1.04	0.61	0.00
Punjab	5400.00	5894.00	6300.00	5225.00	5465.57	3381.16	3426.29
Rajasthan	5050.58	7624.00	7810.62	6750.00	6749.47	5540.00	4825.08
Sikkim	1.57	4.00	5.65	5.00	5.00	2.10	2.00
Tamil Nadu	2038.00	2254.00	2577.00	2240.00	1770.00	2090.00	2100.00
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	1743.60	1931.00	1940.00	1600.00
Tripura	20.00	22.50	25.00	25.00	38.00	35.00	35.00
Uttar Pradesh	2330.84	3024.41	3400.00	3200.00	3409.60	1520.85	1934.17
Uttarakhand	425.00	600.00	600.00	490.00	700.00	625.00	600.00
West Bengal	798.64	1014.00	1218.00	1180.00	1581.58	1385.33	1375.00
Total	44621.61	54037.52	60000.65	54000.22	62880.80	45000.00	45000.00

Details of funds allocated by NABARD under STCRC from FY 2019-20 to FY 2024-25

State	STCRC Disbursement (₹ crore)					
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	3883.15	3500	3500	4000	4000.08	1982.58
Assam	3.89	4.06	5	6.2	6.3	3.42
Bihar	56.06	36.16	0	40	50	50
Chhattisgarh	1078.50	900	1200	1400	1300	1150
Goa	0.00	3.64	4.58	4	4	9
Gujarat	1800.00	1800	1801.35	1718.47	1800	1430
Haryana	4000.00	3500	4000	4000	4000	1640
Himachal Pradesh	550.00	650	429	850	650	590
Jharkhand	1.54	0	2	7.19	3.96	4
Karnataka	4200.00	5500	5483.9	5550	5600	3236.11
Kerala	1485.81	1015.97	1200	1500	1500	940
Madhya Pradesh	4300.00	4256.48	4200	4300	4375	4430
Maharashtra	2572.50	631.96	220.06	1023.11	1200	1696.142
Manipur	0.00	1	0	1	2	1
Meghalaya	7.00	7	7	6	6	6

Mizoram	7.00	0	1	3	3	6.6
Nagaland	8.00	8	7.54	8	8	8
Odisha	5545.93	6500	6568.85	6700	6885	4110
Punjab	3730.00	2064.55	3525	3000	3041.3	1470
Rajasthan	3544.84	4000	3950	4437.39	4792.12	2750
Sikkim	0.00	1	1	1	1	1
Tamil Nadu	2100.00	3800	3083.9	4100	4290	2825.255
Telangana	1800.00	2200	1956.49	2200	2200	1170
Tripura	11.09	19.24	21.9	50	100	100
Uttar Pradesh	2000.00	2400	2450	2500	2700	1100
Uttarakhand	500.00	344.25	350	500	500	420
West Bengal	1601.62	1500	1600	1500	1500	950
Total	44786.93	44643.31	45568.57	49405.36	50517.76	32079.11

Details of funds allocated by NABARD under STRRB from FY 2012-13 to FY 2018-19

State	STRRB Disbursement (₹ crore)						
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Andhra Pradesh	3809.57	3160	2662.84	850	478	540	720
Arunachal Pradesh	1.15	2	1.98	1.22	0	0	0
Assam	74.8	104.3	92.18	63.53	64	22.27	8.7
Bihar	927	2200	4220	2200	1539.12	868.22	490
Chhattisgarh	0	150	189	90	63	45	37
Dadra Nagar Haveli	170	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	484.97	875	828.83	525	296	345	430
Haryana	1450	1473.5	1676	800	450	380	600
Himachal Pradesh	121	175	200	170	170	170	200
Jammu & Kashmir	60	94	98.5	50	50	50	100
Jharkhand	69.98	101	148	75	42	51	71
Karnataka	1774	2445	2220	1200	675	890	700
Kerala	1635.44	1860.55	2340	1200	780	1140	860
Madhya Pradesh	1072	1177	1380	775	436	405	405

Maharashtra	399.91	576.53	623.8	434.36	245	120	150
Manipur	1.66	0	3	4.5	3.3	4	4
Meghalaya	8	11.75	13	15	12.27	15	18
Mizoram	1.1	1.75	2	3.5	5	4	5
Nagaland	0	0	0.18	0	0	0	0
Odisha	264.53	400	450	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	91	77.5	115	58	33	42	40
Punjab	1003.56	1667	2088	1025	577	555	550
Rajasthan	2366.22	2725	3000	1650	929	1029.67	1205.9
Tamil Nadu	1174	1093	1576	820	812	825	680.1
Telangana	0	0	0	711	415	390	470
Tripura	39	57	65	41.34	38.92	37.96	25
Uttar Pradesh	2805.16	4660	5320	2850	1604	1870	2070
Uttarakhand	95	140	145	113	92.78	94.17	60.3
West Bengal	420	738	545	275	192	106.71	100
Total	20319.1	25964.9	30003.3	16000.5	10002.4	10000	10000

Details of funds allocated by NABARD under STRRB from FY 2019-20 to FY 2024-25

State	STRRB Disbursement (₹ crore)					
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	1150	1020	1050	1485.59	1500	466
Arunachal Pradesh	0	5	0	5	9	13.45
Assam	0	60	60	131	150	128.89
Bihar	0	450	200	650	650	414
Chhattisgarh	45	50	135	150	150	242
Gujarat	400	380	400	500	500	142
Haryana	500	550	550	800	800	259
Himachal Pradesh	200	400	500	500	500	258.5
Jammu & Kashmir	84.83	50	75.58	200	200	104
Jharkhand	100	100	100	400	347	246.38
Karnataka	600	700	723	1100	1100	429.5
Kerala	860	660	660	1000	1000	511
Madhya Pradesh	0	200	350	500	500	375
Maharashtra	150	0	0	200	280.46	133.5

Manipur	0	1	1	1	1	2
Meghalaya	20	10	20	20	20	20
Mizoram	2	0	2	4	4	6
Nagaland	0	0	0.24	0	0.25	0.37
Odisha	0	231	250	300	400	298
Puducherry	40	2	1	1.16	1	0.5
Punjab	550	500	500	600	700	281
Rajasthan	1200	1100	1228.16	1500	1550.2	900
Tamil Nadu	680	37	70	201.09	225	195.5
Telangana	1072.07	700	800.32	1200	1200	591
Tripura	43.75	50	50	50	50	50
Uttar Pradesh	2101	2300	2200	3000	3000	791
Uttarakhand	54	56	50	55	55	32.15
West Bengal	100	117.5	150	265	265	133
Total	9952.7	9729.5	10126.3	14818.8	15157.9	7023.7

LTRCF disbursement from FY 2014-15 to FY 2019-20 (₹ crore)						
Regional Office	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
A & N Islands	10.00	15.00	40.00	1.00	1.00	-
Andhra Pradesh	574.01	1,455.45	1,722.36	2,365.35	2,693.97	2,850.99
Assam	65.00	126.07	132.73	25.38	16.22	13.31
Bihar	766.53	2,139.53	1,612.72	1,171.58	530.00	-
Chhattisgarh	37.44	21.55	15.96	34.97	18.99	7.44
Gujarat	268.80	837.50	960.90	962.57	995.65	866.55
Himachal Pradesh	116.70	233.26	275.92	276.71	283.57	399.98
Jammu & Kashmir	16.59	45.53	23.24	-	14.56	4.27
Jharkhand	2.54	15.20	18.27	2.78	5.06	1.65
Karnataka						

	695.48	2,309.41	2,086.33	1,878.18	1,941.09	2,919.64
Kerala	241.76	969.00	1,170.19	1,185.14	1,348.57	1,535.38
Madhya Pradesh	28.37	216.02	38.82	89.43	161.33	6.23
Maharashtra	68.34	727.04	629.83	801.31	442.52	609.67
Manipur	-	4.80	2.81	5.00	-	4.95
Meghalaya	1.27	9.17	15.40	9.18	13.46	9.73
Mizoram	4.08	22.88	30.26	57.82	47.34	89.99
Nagaland	-	9.48	20.00	20.33	15.00	10.00
Odisha	73.04	63.52	84.79	56.84	79.57	61.63
Haryana	65.06	143.30	174.52	260.02	252.85	29.59
Punjab	273.44	781.03	754.51	327.79	313.84	261.54
Rajasthan	214.45	583.00	486.63	449.68	150.67	118.43
Sikkim	2.10	5.52	-	-	2.50	1.50
Tamil Nadu	817.78	865.89	1,088.00	1,459.61	1,161.91	1,167.42
Puducherry	-	5.00	-	-	4.65	2.95
Telangana	-	1,639.11	2,059.59	2,164.15	3,082.28	2,427.24
Tripura	39.50	135.00	70.00	90.00	100.00	136.35
Uttar Pradesh	456.68	1,117.25	1,105.79	667.29	717.26	357.83
Uttarakhand	103.59	216.04	123.44	191.54	174.45	223.98
West Bengal						

	57.74	285.55	257.00	446.34	431.71	811.06
T O T A L	5,000.29	14,997.10	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,929.30

LTRCF disbursement from FY 2020-21 to FY (Rs in Cr)						
Regional Office	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Andhra Pradesh	3,560.33	3,541.48	2,538.37	2,802.59	1,400.00	990.00
Arunachal Pradesh	-	10.00	14.00	2.60	5.00	30.76
Assam	90.00	199.53	205.28	356.16	150.00	180.00
Bihar	800.00	1,000.00	928.00	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	53.32	100.07	150.00	167.66	19.96	-
Goa	-	-	-	28.31	14.97	8.26
Gujarat	346.90	499.28	550.00	675.62	276.07	140.59
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	185.05	218.98	248.43	290.56	160.00	150.00
Jammu & Kashmir	55.05	29.75	14.47	20.67	32.52	7.36
Jharkhand	2.30	2.10	45.17	15.92	2.14	15.86
Karnataka	2,344.06	1,831.60	1,824.05	1,822.69	1,177.69	652.72
Kerala	1,150.71	995.15	641.00	785.36	770.00	295.00
Madhya Pradesh	119.40	50.89	108.74	183.82	150.00	77.33
Maharashtra	1,470.83	1,720.00	1,867.05	1,915.01	1,074.19	930.89
Manipur	13.04	8.09	58.99	18.33	11.79	8.93

Meghalaya	6.64	16.94	11.73	17.62	1.93	5.01
Mizoram	70.85	97.00	152.76	128.51	100.00	110.00
Nagaland	13.20	25.38	30.00	30.41	28.92	15.92
Odisha	25.75	10.25	7.17	18.80	20.00	-
Haryana	185.09	123.39	150.00	194.25	80.00	50.00
Punjab	55.21	189.53	277.26	251.27	95.00	45.00
Rajasthan	184.38	125.63	109.86	152.62	55.00	110.00
Sikkim	1.40	0.69	1.99	-	2.10	0.85
Tamil Nadu	1,215.53	869.36	896.94	1,127.87	540.04	372.19
Puducherry (T.Nadu)	9.73	9.00	8.74	10.60	9.96	10.00
Telangana	1,797.27	1,871.86	1,593.82	1,563.27	881.63	980.00
Tripura	177.48	166.90	320.00	409.23	150.00	50.00
Uttar Pradesh	209.97	666.34	782.80	763.69	330.93	329.97
Uttarakhand	179.74	186.69	307.59	324.78	155.00	103.28
West Bengal	558.29	623.70	1,030.88	1,076.00	328.90	185.00
Total	14,881.49	15,189.57	14,875.07	15,154.22	8,023.73	5,854.92

महाराष्ट्र में पीएम जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना

2483. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) महाराष्ट्र में प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई) के आरंभ से लेकर अब तक इसके अंतर्गत नामांकित कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा धाराशिव, बीड, लातूर और नांदेड़ के ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों सहित जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त राज्य के ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में उक्त योजना के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का बीमित राशि बढ़ाने, प्रीमियम कम करने या सहभागिता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए अतिरिक्त लाभ देने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) बेहतर निगरानी और शिकायत निवारण के लिए राज्य सरकार, जिला कलेक्टरों और अग्रणी बैंकों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): महाराष्ट्र में पीएम जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई) के आरंभ से लेकर अब तक इसके अंतर्गत नामांकित व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या के साथ-साथ विशेष रूप से धाराशिव, बीड, लातूर और नांदेड़ के ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों से संबंधित जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

(ख) से (घ): पीएमजेजेबीवाई योजना के अंतर्गत जागरूकता बढ़ाने, नामांकन में सुधार करने, ड्रॉप-आउट दरों को कम करने के लिए किए गए प्रयासों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

- i. पीएमजेजेबीवाई के अंतर्गत कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए बैंकों और स्थानीय प्रशासन की सक्रिय भागीदारी के साथ समय-समय पर जमीनी स्तर पर विनियमित अभियान आयोजित किए गए।
- ii. हाल ही में, दिनांक 1.7.2025 से 31.10.2025 तक देश भर में 2.70 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) में 4 महीने का "वित्तीय समावेशन संतृप्ति अभियान" शुरू किया गया था। पीएमजेजेबीवाई में परिपूर्णता प्राप्त करने के लिए, बैंकों द्वारा ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर और यूएलबी में शिविर आयोजित किए गए, जिससे निवासियों को योजना में नामांकन के लिए सूचना और सहायता तक सीधी पहुंच प्रदान की गई। इस पहल का उद्देश्य जागरूकता बढ़ाना और सहभागिता में सुधार करना, मौके पर नामांकन सहित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अंतराल को

पाटने में मदद करना था। 4 महीने की अभियान अवधि के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य की 27,594 ग्राम पंचायतों में 27,593 शिविर आयोजित किए गए। ये शिविर राज्य सरकार और जिला प्रशासन के समन्वय से आयोजित किए गए थे।

- iii. राज्य स्तर पर पीएमजेबीवाई के अंतर्गत कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समितियां (एसएलबीसी)/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तरीय बैंकर्स समितियां (यूटीएलबीसी) राज्य सरकारों, जिला कलेक्टरों, बैंकों, सरकारी एजेंसियों, अग्रणी जिला प्रबंधकों और वित्तीय संस्थानों सहित सभी हितधारकों के बीच समन्वय करती हैं।
- iv. वित्तीय साक्षरता केंद्र (सीएफएल) परियोजना वर्ष 2017 से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा वित्तीय साक्षरता के लिए समुदाय के नेतृत्व वाले अभिनव और सहभागी दृष्टिकोण को अपनाने के उद्देश्य से शुरू की गई है। 31 मार्च, 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश भर में कुल 2,421 सीएफएल स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से एक सीएफएल औसतन तीन ब्लॉकों को कवर करता है।
- v. बैंकिंग सेवाएं वितरण प्रणाली में अंतिम छोर तक संपर्क का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले लगभग 16 लाख बैंकिंग प्रतिनिधियों (बीसी) का एक मजबूत नेटवर्क भी पीएमजेबीवाई के अंतर्गत पात्र लोगों को नामांकित कर रहा है।
- vi. प्रत्येक सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत सभी बैंकों को लक्ष्यों का आबंटन और बैंकों के कार्य-निष्पादन की आवधिक समीक्षा नियमित अंतरालों पर की जाती है और यदि आवश्यक हो, तो सुधारात्मक प्रयास किए जाते हैं।
- vii. पीएमजेबीवाई के लिए निर्बाध नामांकन और दावा प्रेषण के माध्यम से एंड-टू-एंड डिजिटल यात्राओं के माध्यम से सामाजिक सुरक्षा संरक्षण तक किफायती सार्वभौमिक पहुंच प्रदान करने और लाभार्थियों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए एक जनसुरक्षा पोर्टल शुरू किया गया है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के सभी 12 बैंकों, 28 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों और 11 बीमा कंपनियों को पोर्टल पर शामिल किया गया है। इसके अलावा, सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए, जनसुरक्षा पोर्टल (www.jansuraksha.gov.in) अंग्रेजी, हिंदी और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में इस

योजना से संबंधित फॉर्म, नियम, अक्सर पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्न (एफएक्यू) आदि सहित सभी प्रासंगिक सामग्री/सूचनाओं को आयोजित करता है।

वर्तमान में, प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेबीवाई) के लिए कोई संशोधन विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

दिनांक 26.11.2025 तक पीएमजेबीवाई के लिए महाराष्ट्र के जिलेवार ग्रामीण/अर्ध-शहरी नामांकन					
क्र. सं.	जिले का नाम	ग्रामीण/अर्ध-शहरी	शहरी	अभिसरित योजनाएं/आरसीबी*	संचयी नामांकन
1	अहमदनगर	5,18,812	1,28,134	17,606	6,64,552
2	अकोला	1,29,927	1,49,104	1,652	2,80,683
3	अमरावती	2,29,880	1,68,808	308	3,98,996
4	औरंगाबाद	3,81,853	3,23,566	3,192	7,08,611
5	बीड	3,72,334	1,53,082	311	5,25,727
6	भंडारा	2,67,250	16,580	203	2,84,033
7	बुलढाणा	3,52,087	38,725	1	3,90,813
8	चंद्रपुर	2,96,077	1,61,587	21	4,57,685
9	धुले	2,22,083	80,624	36	3,02,743
10	धाराशिव/उस्मानाबाद	2,59,638	65,191	102	3,24,931
11	गढ़चिरोली	1,56,550	3,196	2,377	1,62,123
12	गोंदिया	2,67,909	1,23,883	735	3,92,527
13	हिंगोली	2,21,457	4,543	0	2,26,000
14	जलगाव	3,90,614	2,30,684	289	6,21,587
15	जालना	2,05,705	61,947	724	2,68,376
16	कोल्हापूर	3,94,073	2,37,514	10,444	6,42,031
17	लातूर	3,03,853	1,41,496	268	4,45,617
18	मुंबई	47,566	5,95,120	28,561	6,71,247
19	मुंबई उपनगरीय	60,729	8,08,017	0	8,68,746
20	नागपुर	4,37,907	4,39,533	263	8,77,703
21	नांदेड़	4,45,221	1,77,134	80	6,22,435
22	नंदुरबार	2,25,536	39,316	10	2,64,862
23	नासिक	5,72,149	3,55,281	2,950	9,30,380
24	परभणी	2,39,349	69,964	335	3,09,648

25	पुणे	6,00,780	17,21,366	4,031	23,26,177
26	रायगढ़	3,16,730	1,02,606	1,629	4,20,965
27	रत्नागिरी	2,48,552	13,086	695	2,62,333
28	सांगली	2,37,149	78,286	19,377	3,34,812
29	सतारा	3,42,228	61,704	1	4,03,933
30	सिंधुदुर्ग	1,30,775	4,825	5,262	1,40,862
31	सोलापुर	4,95,529	2,37,496	3,013	7,36,038
32	ठाणे	1,88,778	6,83,582	267	8,72,627
33	वर्धा	1,98,756	1,01,368	7	3,00,131
34	वाशिम	1,31,619	5,884	1	1,37,504
35	यवतमाल	3,03,590	1,21,030	247	4,24,867
36	पालघर	2,17,332	1,31,392	0	3,48,724
जिला कुल		1,04,10,377	78,35,654	1,04,998	1,83,51,029
अन्य**		0	0	2,64,373	2,64,373
राज्य कुल		1,04,10,377	78,35,654	3,69,371	1,86,15,402
स्रोत: सार्वभौमिक योजनाओं के लिए बैंक और अभिसरित योजनाओं के लिए बीमा कंपनियां।					
नोट * अभिसरित योजनाओं /आरसीबी के लिए जनसांख्यिकीय वितरण उपलब्ध नहीं है।					
** अन्य में आरसीबी/यूसीबी/ अभिसरित योजनाओं के नामांकन शामिल हैं, जिनके लिए जिलावार और जनसांख्यिकीय वितरण उपलब्ध नहीं है।					

FEATURES OF NEW LABOUR CODES

2484. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

- the details of the salient features of the new labour codes introduced by the Government;
- whether the said codes will enhance the ease of doing business in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- whether the said codes will simultaneously ensure compliance and uphold workers' rights; and
- the details of the provisions under the new codes regarding working hours,

overtime pay and to expand social security?

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 four Labour Codes reduce multiplicity of definitions & authorities, facilitate use of technology in enforcement of labour laws, bring transparency & accountability in enforcement and promote employment generation. Simultaneously, it strengthens the protection available to workers, including unorganized workers, in terms of statutory minimum wage, social security and healthcare of workers. The following are the salient features of the Labour Codes:

- i. Uniform Definitions: Wages, Employee, Worker etc.
- ii. Leveraging technology: Electronic forms, registers and returns
- iii. Transparency in enforcement
- iv. Inspector-cum-Facilitator in place of Inspector
- v. Randomized Web-based Inspection System
- vi. Higher female labour force participation
- vii. Right to work in all roles; work at night with consent
- viii. Crèche facility in establishments having 50 or more employees
- ix. Flexibility in fixing working & overtime hours to Appropriate Government.

Code-wise salient features are briefly given hereunder:

Code on Wages 2019

- Universalisation of minimum wages to all employments as against scheduled

employment in the existing Act.

- 'Floor Wage' has been made Statutory which will be notified by Central Government. Minimum rates of wages fixed by the appropriate Government shall not be less than floor wage.
- Promote gender neutrality and prohibit discrimination in recruitment and wage payment, including transgender.
- Timely payment of wages to all employees.
- Allowances exceeding 50% made part of wages which will enhance maternity benefits, gratuity, EPF, EPS Contribution, etc.

Industrial Relations Code 2020

- Fixed Term Employment (FTE) introduced where an employee gets all the benefits at par with permanent worker. Proportionate gratuity on completion of 1 year of service.
- Statutory 'Negotiating Union' and 'Negotiating Council' to facilitate collective bargaining.
- Two-Member Industrial Tribunal as against one member for speedy disposal of industrial disputes. Equal representation of employer and employee in Grievance Redressal committee.
- Penalties for violations rationalized and made commensurate with gravity of offence.

Code on Social Security, 2020

- Social Security cover to all workers including unorganised workers, Gig &

Platform workers.

- To cater to new forms of employment, definitions of aggregator, gig worker, platform workers introduced
- Universal coverage of ESIC, extended pan-India against in notified districts/areas at present.
- ESIC benefits extended to establishments with less than 10 employees on voluntary basis
- Mandatory ESIC coverage to establishments employing even single employee, involving hazardous process.
- Universal coverage of EPFO, now applies to all establishments employing 20 or more employees. The existing provision of schedule has been removed.

OSH & WC Code 2020

- The Code provides for universal application of occupational safety, health and welfare standards in all establishments having 10 or more workers and even for establishment with one employee, carrying out hazardous or life-threatening occupations.
- Formalization of employment through mandatory issue of appointment letter.
- Employer to provide free of cost annual health check-up for employees above the specified age.
- Definition of Inter-State Migrant Worker expanded that includes migrant workers employed by contractor, and also self-migrated workers. They are entitled for (a) annual lump-sum travel allowance, (b) portability of benefits

- Women workers are allowed to work in all establishments, for all types of work including during night subject to their consent and safety.

MUTUAL CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEME FOR MSMEs

2485. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the eligibility criteria and implementation framework of the Mutual Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs along with the manner in which the scheme is expected to enhance financial inclusion and expand credit access for small businesses;
- (b) the safeguards instituted to prevent misuse, fraud or irregular claims under the said scheme;
- (c) whether any independent audit or oversight mechanisms have been established by the Government to ensure transparency and accountability for the said Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the specific simplifications being introduced in the new Income Tax Act to reduce compliance burdens for small businesses and individual taxpayers and the manner in which these measures align with the broader objectives of tax reform and ease of doing business?

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.

The eligibility criteria for borrowers under MCGS-MSME is as below:

- i. It should be an MSME with valid Udyam Registration Number;
- ii. It should not be a non-performing asset (NPA) with any lender;
- iii. Minimum cost of equipment /machinery is 75% of project cost.

The Scheme is being implemented by NCGTC, a wholly owned company of Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The MLI shall sanction loans to eligible borrowers and then submit details of the loan account on the portal of NCGTC along with payment of fees, whereupon the MLI shall get a confirmation of loan being guaranteed under the Scheme.

(b) and (c): A portal has been developed by NCGTC to ensure certain basic validations and the lenders furnish data in respect of borrowers meeting these validations as also ledger account, which shall be checked/ verified by NCGTC at the time of claim settlement through maker-checker concept. Further, the Fund is subject to audit by an independent firm of Statutory Auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.

(d): A time bound comprehensive review of the Income-tax Act, 1961 was undertaken with emphasis on making the Act simple, lucid and easy to comprehend, to ensure accessibility to all taxpayers, reduce litigations, and remove ambiguities. Various measures pertaining to direct taxes undertaken

recently to reduce the compliance burden for smaller businesses and individual tax payers in the Income-tax Act 1961 are also included in the Income-tax Act 2025. These measures are as follows:

- i. Provisions for presumptive taxation for businesses under Section 58 of the Income-tax Act, 2025.
- ii. Provisions for tax audit for businesses under Section 63 of the Income-tax Act, 2025.
- iii. Provisions for reduction in compliance burden by omission of tax collected at source (TCS) on sale of specified goods under Section 206C of the Income-tax Act, 2025.
- iv. Rationalization of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS)/Tax Collected at Source (TCS) rates.
- v. Extension of timeline for tax benefits to start-ups under Section 140 of the Income-tax Act, 2025.
- vi. Provisions for allowing certain deductions only on actual payment to micro and small enterprises under Section 140 of the Income- tax Act, 2025.

WAIVER OF LOANS BY BANKS

2486. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

- (a) the quantum of loans written off by both public and private sector banks between 2014 to 2020;
- (b) the quantum of non-performing assets accrued by both public and private

sector banks in the said time period; and

(c) the initiatives taken by the Government to reduce bad debt accrued in both public and private banks?

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

(a): As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, during the period from financial year (FY)2013-14* till FY2019-20, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Sector Banks (PVBs) wrote-off an aggregate Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of amount Rs. 7,10,002 crore and Rs. 1,78,622 crore, respectively. (*RBI data for FY2013-14 is for domestic operations, while for other FYs the data is for global operations.)

Banks write-off NPAs, including, *inter-alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, as per RBI guidelines and policy approved by banks' Boards. Such write-off does not result in waiver of liabilities of borrowers and therefore, it does not benefit the borrower. The borrowers continue to be liable for repayment and banks continue to pursue recovery actions initiated in these accounts. Further, recovery in written-off loans is an ongoing process and banks continue pursuing their recovery actions initiated against borrowers under the various recovery mechanism available to them.

(b): Year-wise details of new accretion to NPAs in PSBs and PVBs during the aforesaid period are as under:

(Amount in crore Rs.)

FY	PSBs	PVBs
2013-14	Data not available with RBI	
2014-15	1,70,955	26,099
2015-16	3,98,822	47,116
2016-17	3,38,710	79,560
2017-18	4,32,630	1,02,846
2018-19	2,07,687	88,027
2019-20	2,10,960	1,25,518

Source: RBI, global operations from FY 2014-15 onwards

(c): Comprehensive measures have been taken by the Government and RBI to recover, reduce and prevent NPAs. These measures include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) Under the PSB Reforms Agenda, comprehensive and automated Early Warning Systems (EWS) were instituted in PSBs, with approximately 80 EWS triggers and use of third-party data for time-bound remedial actions in the borrowing accounts to proactively detect stress and in turn reducing slippage into NPAs.
- (ii) Moving from the 'Debtor in Possession' to a 'Creditor in Control' regime change in credit culture has been effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship. Behavioral impact of IBC may be observed from the fact that as of March 2025, more than 30,000 applications having underlying default of Rs. 13.78 lakh crore have been settled at pre-admission stage itself. In addition, to address the delays in completion of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Processes (CIRPs) various

amendments have been proposed in IBC that are under legislative approval.

- (iii) The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI) and the Recovery of Debt and Bankruptcy Act have been amended to make it more effective. Key amendments in SARFAESI, *inter alia*, Empowered RBI to audit and inspect Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) and to impose penalties for non-compliance; mandated registration of all security interests with the Central Registry of Securitisation Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India (CERSAI); created additional DRTs to speed up case disposal; enabled non-institutional investors to invest in Security Receipts.
- (iv) Pecuniary jurisdiction of DRTs was increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs to enable the DRTs to focus on high value cases resulting in higher recovery for the banks and financial institutions.
- (v) PSBs have set-up specialized stressed assets management verticals and branches for effective monitoring and focused follow-up of NPA accounts, which facilitates quicker and improved resolution/ recoveries. Deployment of Business correspondents and adoption of Feet-on-street model have also boosted the recovery trajectory of NPAs in banks.
- (vi) Prudential Framework for resolution of stressed assets was issued by RBI on 7.6.2019 to provide a framework for early recognition, reporting and time bound resolution of stressed assets, with a build-in incentive to lenders for early adoption of a resolution plan.

रक्षा अकादमी की स्थापना

2487. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या दांतारामगढ़ के रलावता गांव में रक्षा अकादमी का निर्माण कार्य बहुत पहले पूरा हो गया था और यदि हां, तो सरकार का कब तक उक्त अकादमी को खोलने का विचार है; और
- (ख) भारत के तत्कालीन माननीय राष्ट्रपति द्वारा इसकी घोषणा पहले ही किए जाने के बावजूद उक्त अकादमी के उद्घाटन में देरी के क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) और (ख): सैन्य कार्य विभाग, रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार, रक्षा मंत्रालय राजस्थान के सीकर जिले में दांतारामगढ़ के रलावता गांव में ऐसी किसी रक्षा अकादमी का निर्माण नहीं कर रहा है।

INADEQUATE SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN LAKSHADWEEP

2488. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the inadequate sports infrastructure and limited training facilities available in various islands of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep;
- (b) whether any proposals have been received from the Lakshadweep Administration for the development, modernisation or upgradation of sports infrastructure, including construction of indoor stadiums, outdoor grounds, swimming facilities and youth training centres;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the said proposals;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to allocate additional funds or extend special assistance to Lakshadweep under Khelo India scheme or other central schemes for improving sports facilities and nurturing local talent; and
- (e) the time by which the proposed sports infrastructure development in Lakshadweep is expected to be implemented?

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

(a) to (e): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including development, modernisation or upgradation of sports infrastructure, including construction of indoor stadiums, outdoor grounds, swimming facilities and youth training centres, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The schemes of this Ministry are demand driven. The proposals received from the State/ UT Government and other eligible entities are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the scheme. The details of other sports facilities such as Khelo India Centres (KIC), Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCE) and Khelo India Accredited Academies (KIAA), across the country, including in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep, are available in the public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in> .

Funds are allocated and released Scheme-wise and not State-wise in

this Ministry. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under various Sports and Youth Development Schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports across the country, including for the Union Territory of Lakshadweep, during the last three years and the current year are as under:

(amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred
2025-26	3794.30	2268.33 (as on 08.12.2025)
2024-25	3232.85	2833.05
2023-24	3396.96	3024.04
2022-23	2673.35	2568.49

CROP DAMAGE BY PEACOCKS

2489. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

- whether the Government is aware that Peacocks are causing distress to farmers by damaging their crops and foodgrains;
- the steps taken by the Department of Wildlife to control the movement of Peacocks in Agricultural fields;
- whether the Government is considering to give compensation to farmers who are affected by peacocks;
- whether the Government proposes to take details from the State Governments

to assess the damage caused by peacocks, especially in the State of Tamil Nadu particularly in the districts of Erode, Karur, Namakkal, Coimbatore, Salem, Krishnagiri; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Incidences of crop damage due to wildlife are reported from different part of country from time to time. However, the management of wildlife including mitigation of human-animal conflicts is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. The State Government/Union Territory Administration is the first responder in Human Wildlife Conflict situations. The information regarding such incidences are not collated at the level of Ministry.

The Ministry provides financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' and 'Project Tiger and Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitat in the country. The activities supported under the scheme include procurement of early warning systems, construction and erection of physical barriers such as barbed wire fence, solar, powered electric fence, bio-fencing, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields, compensation for depredation by wild animals including cattle lifting, crop damage, loss of life and property.

As per the information received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, the presence of peacocks has been recorded in all 38 districts of Tamil Nadu. Some level of crop damage in agricultural fields does occur due to peacocks; however, they also benefit farmers and their crops by reducing rats, insects, worms, etc. A scientific study has been conducted by the Tamil Nadu Forest Department through the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON) on the population status of peacocks in selected locations of Tamil Nadu, evaluation of crop depredation by peacocks, human–peacock interactions, and exploration of suitable measures to mitigate crop damage. Further, upon receiving information from the public and farmers, the jurisdictional forest officials are being deputed to the affected areas to assess the damage and take suitable action for compensation.

FUNCTIONING OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS AUTHORITY

2490. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

- (a) the status of constitution and functioning of the National Monuments Authority in relation to processing of applications and permissions for repair, construction or other activities in prohibited and regulated areas around protected monuments in Goa;
- (b) whether any guidelines or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are in place to ensure compliance with the Act; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The National Monuments Authority (NMA) has been constituted under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958, as amended in 2010. The Authority is mandated to regulate construction, repair, renovation and other developmental activities within the prohibited and regulated area of protected monuments and sites notified by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The Authority functions through its Headquarters in New Delhi and Competent Authorities notified for different locations in the country. NMA receives and processes all applications from across India including State of Goa for undertaking repair, renovation, construction, or other developmental activities falling within the prohibited or regulated areas of protected monuments and sites. The applicants are required to submit all requisite documents, including site plans, ownership records, structural details, and project proposals. The Competent Authority examines the proposal at the field level and submits its recommendations to NMA indicating the impact of the proposed construction on the protected monument or site. The Authority makes an assessment on the basis of material in its possession or monuments specific Heritage Bye-Laws where notified, that such repair or renovation or re-construction or construction is not likely to have an adverse impact on the preservation, safety, security, visual integrity, or access to the protected monument considerably, before issuing its final recommendation.

(b) and (c): In terms of the provisions of Section 20E of AMASR Act, 1958 (as

amended in 2010), the National Monuments Authority (NMA) approves Heritage bye-laws for protected monuments and sites prepared by the Competent Authority in consultation with expert heritage bodies as notified by the Central Government. These Heritage bye-laws intended to guide physical, social and economic intervention prescribe building related guidelines for the prohibited or regulated area of the ASI-protected monuments or sites, thereby ensuring compliance with the provisions of AMASR Act, 1958 and the rules frame thereunder.

NATIONAL COASTAL MISSION AND INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

2491. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the findings from coastal vulnerability assessments indicating shoreline erosion and habitat degradation along parts of Tirunelveli district, as identified under the National Coastal Mission and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP);
- (b) whether the Government has initiated any central-level review or monitoring framework similar to those undertaken for protected areas, to evaluate ecological health and climate resilience of coastal ecosystems in this region;

- (c) the details of the centrally commissioned studies, modelling exercises, or pilot projects approved by the Government to assess erosion intensity, biodiversity loss and adaptation requirements along the said coastal belt; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to sanction or expand centrally funded projects for shoreline stabilization, dune and mangrove regeneration or integrated coastal restoration in Tirunelveli district under the ICZMP or allied national missions?

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

(a): The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has carried out the Coastal vulnerability assessment using the Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI) maps for the entire coastline of India. These maps have been developed at a 1:100000 scale utilizing seven specific parameters. The coast of Tamil Nadu is experiencing 42.7 % erosion, 33.6 % is stable and 23.8 % is accreting, out of 991.47 km of the coastline.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has established the *Tamil Nadu Coastal Restoration Mission (TNSHORE)* through G.O. Ms. No. 11, Environment, Climate Change & Forest Department (GoTN) dated 10.01.2024, to address the issues of threats to Tamil Nadu's coastline, from both natural and anthropogenic factors such as erosion, pollution, habitat loss, and climate change impacts. The

mission covers all 14 coastal districts of the state, including Tirunelveli.

(b): Central Water Commission (CWC), under Ministry of Jal Shakti undertakes ecological monitoring through the Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC). All coastal States/UTs, including Tamil Nadu, have their representatives in this committee. CPDAC provides a platform to deliberate on coastal erosion issues and includes a Sub-Committee on Performance Evaluation of Coastal Protection Works, which conducts field visits to assess the efficacy of coastal protection measures. The sub- committee has convened 8 meetings so far and Tamil Nadu has hosted the 5th meeting of this Sub-Committee.

(c): National Center for Coastal Research (NCCR) under Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has undertaken a comprehensive scientific study on National Assessment of Shoreline changes along Indian Coast. The study is based on analysis of multi-spectral satellite images along with the field surveyed data. NCCR has prepared 526 maps for entire India mainland coast to identify areas vulnerable to coastal erosion on a 1:25000 scale, and the report has been shared with various Central and State Government agencies for implementing shoreline protection measures.

The Government of India is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) that provides the overarching framework for the development of strategic knowledge to assess the adaptation requirement. Tamil Nadu has prepared its State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in alignment with NAPCC.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, fully aligned with the goals and targets set under the Kunming Montreal Global Bio-Diversity Framework (KMGBF) has been prepared in accordance with the national circumstances, priorities and capabilities. It, inter alia, envisages protecting terrestrial and marine areas, restoring degraded ecosystems and reducing biodiversity threats through pollution control and invasive species management.

(d): “Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI)” was launched on 5th June 2024 with the objective to “restore mangrove forests” by undertaking mangrove reforestation/ afforestation measures along the coast of India. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has not submitted any proposal for gap funding from National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) under MISHTI.

The Government has undertaken several targeted measures to mitigate the impacts of severe river and coastal erosion. The major initiative in this regard is the issuance of the “Guidelines for appraisal and release of Funds for Coastal and River Erosion” under the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF), with an allocation of 1500 crore for erosion mitigation activities during the period 2021-26.

कलाकारों को यात्रा अनुदान

2492. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने हेतु विदेशों में कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने हेतु

भारतीय कलाकारों को यात्रा अनुदान प्रदान करने हेतु कोई योजना शुरू की है;

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

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस प्रयोजन हेतु आवंटित धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): संस्कृति मंत्रालय की भारतीय संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से विदेशों में कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने हेतु भारतीय कलाकारों को यात्रा अनुदान प्रदान करने की कोई स्कीम नहीं चल रही है।

(ख) और (ग): उपरोक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE

2493. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that social security coverage of the country increased to 64.3 per cent in 2025 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the key gaps that remain in extending social security to informal, gig and migrant workers; and
- (c) the details of the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the said gaps?

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): India has achieved a historic milestone in the realm of social protection coverage, recording one of the most significant expansions globally. According to the latest data from the International Labour Organization's (ILO) ILOSTAT database, India's social security coverage has increased from 19% in 2015 to 64.3% in 2025. India's expansion in social protection coverage has been enabled by a strong foundation of digital and financial inclusion.

For the first time, the definition of 'gig workers' and 'platform workers' and provisions related to the same have been made in the Code on Social Security, 2020 which has come into force w.e.f. 21.11.2025.

The Code provides for framing of suitable social security measures for gig workers and platform workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, accident insurance, health and maternity benefits, old age protection, etc. The Code provides for setting up a Social Security Fund to finance the welfare schemes. The Code also has provisions to constitute a National Social Security Board for the purposes of the welfare of gig workers and platform workers.

Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment had launched e-Shram portal on 26.08.2021 for creation of a Comprehensive Centralised National Database of Unorganised Workers including gig workers, platform workers, etc. The e-Shram portal is meant to register and support the unorganised workers by providing them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also launched the e-Shram- 'One-Stop-Solution' that entails integration of different social security/welfare schemes at single portal i.e., e-Shram. This is envisaged to enable unorganised

workers registered on e-Shram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through e-Shram.

So far, fourteen (14) schemes of different Central Ministries/ Departments have already been integrated/ mapped with the e-Shram to enhance social security coverage to unorganised workers, such as Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), 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 Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), etc.

Apart from the above, e-Shram has linkages 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).

In order to safeguard the interests of the migrant workers, the Central Government had enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. This Act has now been subsumed in the Occupational Safety, Health and the Working Conditions (OSH) Code, which has come into force w.e.f. 21.11.2025.

PM eVIDYA DTH CHANNEL**2494. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:**

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

- (a) the details of contents telecasted by the PMeVIDYA DTH channel;
- (b) whether the Government is planning to integrate the PMeVIDYA DTH channel with other digital education initiatives, such as DIKSHA platform and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the expected outcomes in terms of educational accessibility for the hearing-impaired students?

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

(a) to (c): The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) announced on 29.07.2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country. The Policy proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st century education, including SDG-4, while building upon India's traditions and value systems. Education is part of the Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the Government schools are under the administration of the State Government and its bodies.

A comprehensive initiative called PM eVidya was initiated as part of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan' on 17th May, 2020, which unifies all efforts

related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education across the country under the aegis of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. States/Union Territories (UTs) collaborate with NCERT to utilise, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these initiatives as per their requirements in mother tongue/local/regional languages. PM eVidya includes 200 DTH TV Channels allotted to States/UTs/Autonomous Bodies (ABs)/Other Ministries like Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Tribal Affairs in Government of India and 400 Radio channels to enable them to provide supplementary education as per their requirement in various Indian languages for classes 1-12.

The content telecast by the PM eVidya DTH TV Channels primarily includes curriculum-aligned, grade and subject-specific educational videos, typically based-on NCERT textbooks and textbooks of State Boards and Autonomous Bodies such as NIOS/CBSE/KVS/NVS/others as the case may be. In addition, other programs having co-curricular/extra-curricular value are also telecast as fillers. Such programs include videos on Yoga, Sports, General Knowledge/General Awareness, disaster management, Moral Values/Stories, Art and Craft, Cultural Heritage including Music and Dance etc.

The other details pertaining to the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for DTH - TV Channels for School Education, Guidelines for Development of Engaging eContents for Educational Television, Monitoring Report and Transmission Schedules of PM eVidya DTH TV Channels can be accessed at <https://ciet.ncert.gov.in/dth>.

Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) is the Nation's One Nation, One Digital platform for providing quality e-content for school education in States/UTs along with QR coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades. As a participant in DIKSHA, States/UTs/ABs have generated and contributed over 3.7 lakh content in mother local/regional languages enabling multilingualism. Overall, 565.28 crore learning sessions have been completed on DIKSHA by students, teachers and other stakeholders. DIKSHA Offline supports areas with limited or no internet connectivity. The stakeholders have access to more than 450 Virtual Labs and 100 Virtual skill labs in Hindi and English on DIKSHA.

A dedicated Indian Sign Language - ISL Channel (No. 31) has been launched by Hon'ble Education Minister on 06th December 2024, broadcasting a large number of ISL videos covering the learning of ISL and NCERT textbooks across different grades and subjects. The videos in ISL, follow principles of Universal Design for Learning (UDL) and are being constantly disseminated through DIKSHA portal & App and also via PM e VIDYA (One Class, One Channel) DTH channels, PM eVidya DTH ISL channel 31 and also via YouTube channels, to ensure coherent access of e-content. These videos include NCERT textbook, glossary words in Psychology, History, Geography, Urdu, Economics; academic terms; achiever series; NBT exam warrior (PPC); Bhasha Sangam; poems; stories; dictionary; and National Anthem. The ISL textbooks can be accessed from DIKSHA class wise and subject wise from the portal link www.diksha.gov.in. The expected outcomes for hearing-impaired students

under PM eVidya DTH TV Channels include enhanced access to education through ISL-enabled, barrier-free and curriculum-aligned content, improving comprehension, learning continuity and enabling independent, self-paced access to NCERT materials while strengthening inclusive participation in mainstream education.

LEOPARD SAFARI CONSERVATION PROJECT IN NASHIK

2495. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the escalating human-leopard conflict in Nashik district in Maharashtra that has resulted in numerous casualties and injuries during the last five years;
- (b) the details of immediate actions intended to enhance rescue and conflict resolution infrastructure like rapid response teams, adequate cages and AI- based early detection systems in the affected zones;
- (c) whether a specific Leopard Safari Conservation Project, inspired by successful models in Junnar, will be launched in Nashik to protect surrounding communities and promote sustainable eco-tourism; and
- (d) if so, the timeline and monitoring arrangements for implementing the project and if not, the reasons for withholding approval?

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): Protection and management of wild animals and their habitats, including management of human wildlife conflict is primarily the responsibility of the concerned States/Union Territories. As informed by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Maharashtra, the details of human deaths and incidences of human injuries reported in human- leopard conflicts in Nashik district are as below:

Year	Human casualties	Human injuries
2021-22	6	6
2022-23	5	6
2023-24	4	3
2024-25	7	6
2025-26	9	17

Forest Department has operationalized the Rapid Response Teams (RRT) with trained staff and essential equipments, awareness programmes are undertaken in highly sensitive areas. Further, as the conflict are predominantly in non forest areas, AI-based camera warning systems and auditory deterrents such as Animal Intrusion Detection and Repellent System (ANIDERS) are used on a pilot basis.

(c) and (d): A proposal for establishment of Leopard Rescue Centre in 10 hectare area in Mhasrul, West Nashik Forest Division, Maharashtra was received in the Central Zoo Authority on 30th October 2025. The proposal was considered by the Expert Group on Zoo Designing in its 119th meeting held on 06.11.2025. The

State of Maharashtra is required to submit a Detailed Project Report (DPR) to the Central Zoo Authority.

STATUS OF AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO YOUNG ARTISTS

2496. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

DR. AMAR SINGH:

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

- (a) the details of number of applications received, scholarships sanctioned and disbursed under the Award of Scholarships to Young Artists in Different Cultural Fields scheme since 2021 till 30 October, 2025, year and State/UT-wise;
- (b) average and maximum time taken for sanction and disbursement of scholarship funds each year during the said period, year-wise;
- (c) whether any review or audit has been undertaken regarding delays in processing or distribution of scholarship funds; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a): The number and details of applications received; scholarships sanctioned are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Further, number of Scholars and amount disbursed for the period from financial year 2021-22 to financial year 2025-26 (till 30.10.2025) are given in

the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b) to (d): After receipt of the applications from the Scholars, the same are evaluated/scrutinized and after that interaction/interview are also held. Subsequently eligible applications are placed before Expert Committee for further consideration and approval and funds for scholarship is released to the eligible candidates in 04 six-monthly installments. However, release after 1st installment depends upon timely receipt of six-monthly reports from Scholars.

STATEMENT-I**The number and details of applications received and scholarships sanctioned**

Sl.No	States/UTs	BATCH YEAR 2019-20*		BATCH YEAR 2020-21		BATCH YEAR 2021-22		BATCH YEAR 2022-23	
		Application received	Approved Scholar s	Applic ation receive d	Appro ved Schol ars	Applic ation receive d	Appro ved Scholar s	Applic ation receive d	Appro ved Scholar s
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	00	1	01	1	00	1	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	45	03	18	02	16	03	50	04
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	01	01	00	4	02	4	01
4.	Assam	148	27	110	15	124	19	198	20
5.	Bihar	145	15	83	22	144	12	162	12
6.	Chhattisgarh	145	11	70	23	127	10	196	11
7.	Chandigarh	15	03	28	06	6	00	14	04
8.	Delhi	225	23	78	12	181	21	289	29
9.	Goa	6	02	8	02	8	00	5	01
10.	Gujarat	53	07	19	08	41	06	55	03

11.	Haryana	74	05	25	12	35	02	77	08
12.	Himachal Pradesh	29	00	8	02	23	02	31	01
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	01	9	06	13	01	12	05
14.	Jharkhand	23	08	17	04	34	08	24	05
15.	Karnataka	145	28	37	18	87	26	155	19
16.	Kerala	152	20	48	15	99	17	163	27
17.	Ladakh	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	01
18.	Madhya Pradesh	253	26	194	46	315	39	351	22
19.	Maharashtra	252	41	99	28	174	28	269	50
20.	Manipur	73	08	19	07	62	17	75	10
21.	Meghalaya	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
22.	Mizoram	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
23.	Nagaland	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
24.	Odisha	235	25	119	26	319	36	353	39
25.	Puducherry	2	00	00	00	3	00	3	00
26.	Punjab	24	04	5	02	12	01	29	01
27.	Rajasthan	65	10	28	09	62	08	69	07
28.	Sikkim	3	01	1	01	1	00	4	02

29.	Tamil Nadu	65	18	13	10	31	09	68	08
30.	Telangana	79	04	11	02	15	03	76	05
31.	Tripura	25	02	8	01	20	04	29	01
32.	Uttar Pradesh	245	36	107	33	252	42	280	32
33.	Uttarakhand	33	04	13	04	34	05	38	01
34.	West Bengal	509	67	264	83	539	79	804	70
	Total	3083	400	1441	400	2782	400	3885	400

*For batch year 2019-20, applications are invited and received during the year 2021.

For batch years 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26, applications are being received.

STATEMENT-II

**Amount disbursed under the scheme 'Award of Scholarship to Young Artists in Different Cultural Fields (SYA)'
during FY 2021 to till 30th October,
2025**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26 (till 30.10.2025)	
		No. of Scholars	Amount	Nos. of Scholars	Amount	Nos. of Scholars	Amount	Nos. of Scholars	Amount	Nos. of Scholars	Amount
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	03	0.90	-	-	01	0.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20	6.00	03	0.90	09	2.70	06	1.80	07	2.10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	08	2.40	01	0.30	05	1.50	03	0.90	03	0.90
4.	Assam	56	16.80	28	8.40	89	26.70	58	17.40	49	14.70
5.	Bihar	43	12.90	16	4.80	63	18.90	43	12.90	39	11.70
6.	Chandigarh	03	0.90	03	0.90	09	2.70	07	2.10	07	2.10
7.	Chhattisgarh	35	10.50	10	3.00	50	15.00	38	11.70	35	10.50
8.	NCT of Delhi	72	24.00	21	6.30	73	21.90	53	16.20	59	18.00

[illegible]

Sl. No.	State/UT	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26 (till 30.10.2025)	
		No. of Scholars	Amount	Nos. of Scholars	Amount	Nos. of Scholars	Amount	Nos. of Scholars	Amount	Nos. of Scholars	Amount
22.	Mizoram	01	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Odisha	75	22.50	25	7.50	97	29.10	71	21.60	91	27.90
25.	Pondicherry	02	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Punjab	14	4.20	04	1.20	11	3.30	05	1.50	03	0.90
27.	Rajasthan	21	6.30	10	3.00	37	11.10	25	7.50	19	6.00
28.	Sikkim	02	0.60	01	0.30	03	0.90	02	0.60	02	0.60
29.	Tamil Nadu	37	11.10	18	5.40	51	15.30	32	9.90	23	6.90
30.	Telangana	12	3.60	03	0.90	13	3.90	08	2.40	11	3.30
31.	Tripura	03	0.90	02	0.60	10	3.00	06	1.80	04	1.20
32.	Uttarakhand	08	2.40	03	0.90	16	4.80	10	3.00	09	2.70
33.	Uttar Pradesh	153	45.90	35	10.50	134	40.20	97	29.70	99	30.30
34.	West Bengal	195	58.50	67	20.10	278	83.70	219	65.70	214	64.20
	Total	1293	390.30	396	118.80	1507	452.40	1077	325.5	1079	327.00

ELI SCHEME

2497. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

SHRI SANDIPANRAO ASARAM BHUMARE:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PATIL:

SHRIMATI KALABEN MOHANBHAI DELKAR:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

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

- (a) the salient features of the recently approved Employment-Linked Incentives (ELI) scheme to boost employment generation in various parts of the country and the eligible sectors under the said scheme;
- (b) the details of the number of formal jobs created so far under the recently launched Employment-Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme which was approved on 1 July 2025, region/State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of the total number of new jobs likely to be created through the said scheme between 2025 and 2028 in the country particularly in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Dadar & Nagar Haveli;
- (d) the details of the estimated fund to be allocated for the said scheme for the next financial year 2026-27;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any impact assessment or pilot study on the implementation of the said scheme in specific sectors; and
- (f) if so, the findings of such assessment, sector-wise 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 (f): The Union Cabinet, on 1 July 2025, approved the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme, titled the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rojgar Yojana (PMVBRY), to promote employment generation, enhance employability, and strengthen social security across all sectors, with a particular focus on the manufacturing sector. The scheme was launched on 15th August 2025. The scheme has a registration period of two years from 01.08.2025 to 31.07.2027 and a budgetary outlay of ₹99,446 Crore. The estimated budget under the scheme for the FY 2026-27 is ₹20,082 crore.

The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is the implementing agency for the scheme. A dedicated portal (pmvbry.epfindia.gov.in) has been developed to facilitate all scheme-related processes.

The scheme aims to incentivise creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs all across the country, over a period of 2 years (including the state of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Dadar & Nagar Haveli).

The scheme comprises of two parts i.e. Part A and Part B and focuses on providing support to both employees and employers by way of incentives. The scheme provides for incentives for 1.92 crore new eligible employees under Part A. Incentive for creation of approx. 2.59 crore additional jobs to employers is provided for under Part B of the scheme.

As on 30.11.2025, a total of 1.14 lakh establishments have registered

under the scheme. These establishments have enrolled 16.17 lakh new joiners and rejoiners 40.14 lakh employees under the scheme.

The scheme has been formulated after extensive consultations with all stakeholders including labour intensive Ministries, Trade Unions, Industry Associations and Experts.

भारतीय कॉरपोरेट कार्य संस्थान के साथ सहयोग

2498. श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्री प्रताप चंद्र सारंगी:

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

- (क) भारतीय कॉरपोरेट कार्य संस्थान (आईआईसीए) और सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के बीच सहयोग के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं;
- (ख) राष्ट्रीय सूचकों को राज्य सूचकों के साथ किस प्रकार एकीकृत/समन्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है,
- (ग) इस एकीकृत/समन्वित रोडमैप से राज्यों के सतत विकास कार्यों और व्यापार को राष्ट्रीय विकास प्राथमिकताओं के अनुरूप बनाने में किस प्रकार सहायता मिलने की संभावना है; और
- (घ) यह एकीकृत सूचक प्रणाली साक्ष्य पर आधारित नीति बनाने को किस हद तक मज़बूत करेगी और यह विकसित भारत के विज़न को पूरा करने में किस तरह मदद करेगा?

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

- (क) से (घ): कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संस्थान, भारतीय कारपोरेट कार्य संस्थान (आईआईसीए) को सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा विकसित भारत के विज़न को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक व्यापक सतत विकास लक्ष्य (एसडीजी) संरेखण ढांचा विकसित करना राष्ट्रीय, राज्य, पर्यावरण, सामाजिक और

अभिशासन (ईएसजी) और कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) संकेतकों को एकीकृत करना' पर एक शोध अध्ययन को मंजूरी दी गई है। उपरोक्त के बीच एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर 31 अक्टूबर, 2025 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य एसडीजी फ्रेमवर्क के साथ सीएसआर और ईएसजी परियोजनाओं/व्यवसायों की पहलों को संरेखित करते हुए राज्य विशिष्ट एसडीजी प्रगति संकेतकों का मूल्यांकन और पहचान करना, सीएसआर से संबंधित कार्यकलापों पर रिपोर्ट करने के लिए राज्यों के लिए एक मानकीकृत तंत्र का सुझाव देना और एसडीजी एजेंडा के तहत भारत के कारपोरेट क्षेत्र और इसकी राष्ट्रीय और वैश्विक प्रतिबद्धता के बीच तालमेल बनाने के लिए एक रोडमैप प्रदान करना है। अध्ययन अभी शुरू होनी है।

राजस्थान में सूक्ष्म वित्त कंपनियां

2499. श्री राजकुमार रोतः

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश में सूक्ष्म वित्त कंपनियों के संचालन के लिए कोई मानक या मानदंड हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) राजस्थान में सूक्ष्म वित्त कंपनियां किस अधिकतम ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्रदान कर रही हैं;
- (ग) इन सूक्ष्म वित्त कंपनियों के विरुद्ध ऋण के लिए उच्च ब्याज दर वसूलने के संबंध में प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या और इस संबंध में शिकायत दर्ज करने की प्रक्रिया क्या है;
- (घ) उक्त राज्य में निपटाई गई शिकायतों की संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) डूंगरपुर बांसवाड़ा जिलों में संचालित सूक्ष्म वित्त कंपनियों की संख्या तथा निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक ब्याज वसूलने एवं ऋण न चुकाने पर लोगों को मानसिक रूप से परेशान करने के संबंध में प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (च) उक्त जिलों की उपरोक्त बताई गई शिकायतों में से कितनी शिकायतों का समाधान किया गया है; और

(छ) देश में सूक्ष्म वित्त कंपनियों द्वारा दिए गए ऋण की राशि का राज्य/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियां – सूक्ष्म वित्त संस्थान) निर्देश, 2025 के पैरा 8(3) के अनुसार, गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनी – सूक्ष्म वित्त संस्थान (एनबीएफसी-एमएफआई) का अर्थ जमा न लेने वाली एनबीएफसी से है जिसके पास अपनी कुल आस्तियों का न्यूनतम 60 प्रतिशत (अमूर्त आस्तियों द्वारा समायोजित) नियमित आधार पर "सूक्ष्म वित्त ऋण" के लिए अभिनियोजित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, सूक्ष्म वित्त ऋण का अर्थ 3,00,000 रुपये तक की वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय वाले परिवार को दिए गए संपार्श्विक-मुक्त ऋण है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए, परिवार का अर्थ एक व्यक्तिगत परिवार इकाई, अर्थात्, पति, पत्नी और उनके अविवाहित बच्चे से होगा।

(ख): भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, ब्याज दरों को अविनियमित किया जाता है और विनियमित संस्थाएं (आरई) सूक्ष्म वित्त ऋणों के मूल्य निर्धारण के संबंध में बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित नीति लागू करेंगी जिसमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित शामिल होंगे:-

- (1) सर्व-समावेशी ब्याज दर के लिए अच्छी तरह से प्रलेखित ब्याज दर मॉडल/दृष्टिकोण।
- (2) वस्तुनिष्ठ मापदंडों के आधार पर प्रत्येक घटक की मात्रा के संदर्भ में ब्याज दर के घटकों जैसे निधियों की लागत, जोखिम प्रीमियम और मार्जिन आदि का विवरण।
- (3) किसी दिए गए श्रेणी के उधारकर्ताओं के लिए प्रत्येक घटक के प्रसार की सीमा।
- (4) माइक्रोफाइनेंस ऋणों पर लागू ब्याज दर और अन्य सभी प्रभारों की सीमा।

इसके अलावा, यह भी निर्धारित किया गया है कि सूक्ष्म वित्त ऋणों पर ब्याज दरें और अन्य प्रभार/शुल्क अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए और इन्हें रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा पर्यवेक्षी जांच के अधीन किया जाएगा।

(ग) और (घ): मांगी गई सूचना भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा नहीं रखी जाती है।

तथापि, सूक्ष्म वित्त क्षेत्र के स्व-विनियामकीय संगठन (एसआरओ) अर्थात् सा-धन और सूक्ष्म

वित्त उद्योग नेटवर्क (एमएफआईएन) सूक्ष्म वित्त कंपनियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों के संबंध में आंकड़े एकत्र करते हैं। एमएफआईएन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, एमएफआईएन-ग्राहक शिकायत निवारण तंत्र (सीजीआरएम) में, पिछले 1 वर्ष (दिसंबर 2024 - नवंबर 2025) में, उच्च ब्याज दर वसूलने से संबंधित कोई भी शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी। जैसा कि स-धन द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, जुलाई-सितंबर 2025 की अंतिम तिमाही के दौरान, केवल एक शिकायत उच्च ब्याज दर से संबंधित थी; और एक महीने में समाधान हो गया।

(ड) और (च): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, राजस्थान के डुंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों में प्रचालनरत एनबीएफसी-एमएफआई की संख्या क्रमश 13 और 12 है। निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक ब्याज वसूलने के संबंध में प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या के संबंध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सूचना नहीं रखी जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, जैसा कि डुंगरपुर-बांसवाड़ा जिलों में एमएफआईएन द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, दिसंबर 2024 से नवंबर 2025 की अवधि के दौरान, अत्यधिक ब्याज शुल्क या जबरन वसूली प्रथाओं के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

(छ): एमएफआईएन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 और वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में सूक्ष्म वित्त कंपनियों (एनबीएफसी-एमएफआई) द्वारा राज्यवार संवितरित ऋण की राज्यवार राशि इस प्रकार है:-

एनबीएफसी-एमएफआई द्वारा संवितरण (राशि करोड़ रुपए में)		
राज्य	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8.83	12.67
आंध्र प्रदेश	1,159.80	1,450.84
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	51.99	88.16
असम	906.16	2,141.32
बिहार	17,417.84	16,315.44
चंडीगढ़	3.05	3.74
छत्तीसगढ़	2,284.56	2,355.20
दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव	0.31	1.10

दिल्ली	29.99	20.69
गोवा	65.37	59.34
गुजरात	3,207.81	2,914.43
हरियाणा	1,269.28	1,281.85
हिमाचल प्रदेश	76.33	84.03
जम्मू और कश्मीर	54.45	54.75
झारखंड	3,410.00	3,230.81
कर्नाटक	11,338.36	11,042.11
केरल	2,198.89	2,042.52
मध्य प्रदेश	7,174.24	7,425.83
महाराष्ट्र	7,766.91	8,881.34
मणिपुर	0.95	0.49
मेघालय	8.05	26.57
मिजोरम	4.69	1.37
नागालैंड	2.84	17.99
ओडीशा	6,688.57	5,535.40
पुतुचेरी	197.58	197.96
पंजाब	1,123.15	1,177.30
राजस्थान	4,633.34	4,203.29
सिक्किम	9.00	13.98
तमिलनाडु	12,803.83	12,126.81
तेलंगाना	462.91	1,147.91
त्रिपुरा	419.06	469.21
उत्तर प्रदेश	14,904.33	14,219.81
उत्तराखंड	499.31	525.56
पश्चिम बंगाल	6,379.41	7,050.09
अन्य	1,226.07	29.34
भारत	1,07,787.29	1,06,149.27

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

2500. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

- (a) the number of students up to the senior secondary level enrolled in private and Government schools in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the steady increase in private school enrollment and the corresponding decline in Government school enrollment in several States and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures being taken or proposed by the Government to reverse this trend and strengthen enrollment and retention of students up to the senior secondary level in Government schools; 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) to (d): As per UDISE+ (Unified District Information System for Education Plus), State/UT wise enrolment from pre-primary to higher secondary in Private and Government schools for the year 2024-25 are available at <https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl ques>.

Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the domain of respective State and UT Governments. Central Government assist States and UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha and hot cooked meal provided from Balvatika to class 8 under Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Yojna. Financial assistance/grant is also provided to the States and UTs for various activities to

reduce dropout and increase enrolment in Government schools, which include opening/strengthening of new schools up to Senior Secondary level, strengthening school infrastructure, setting up and up gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) upto class 12, setting up of residential schools/hostels named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, hostels under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), transport allowance, undertaking enrolment drives, seasonal hostels/residential camps, provision of vocational education and ICT facilities in schools, providing free text books and free uniform, transport/escort facility, etc, financial assistance/grant is also provided for aids and appliances for children with special needs. PM SHRI Schools are being set up in every block as exemplar NEP, 2020 schools to develop a template for other government schools.

FESTIVALS UNDER NATIONAL CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

2501. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the details of total number of cultural festivals organized under the National Cultural Exchange Programme in 2024-25;
- (b) the details of regions where these festivals were held;
- (c) the details of the total funds allocated and utilized for the cultural festivals during the FY 2024-25; and
- (d) the details of number of artists and performers participated in these festivals,

with a specific focus on folk and tribal artists, particularly from Odisha?

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

(a) and (b): 362 cultural festivals have been organized by all the Zonal Cultural Centres (autonomous organizations under Ministry of Culture) under the National Cultural Exchange Programme in 2024-25. Under National Cultural Exchange Programme, artists from other Zones/ States are invited to participate in various cultural activities/ programmes/ festivals organized by all the ZCCs in their member States covering all the regions of the country. These ZCCs participated in Mahakumbh-2025, Kashi Tamil Sangamam, Rashtriya Ekta Diwas & Vande Bharatam programme etc. During these festivals, audience get chance to enjoy and understand art forms of other regions. These festivals provide opportunity to taste and understand various cultures of our country.

(c): During the year 2024-25, Rs. 11121.65 lakh have been allocated/ released to all the ZCCs for organizing various cultural festivals in the country.

(d): 55,519 artists/ performers have participated in the various cultural activities/ programmes/ festivals organized by all the ZCCs in their member States out of which 2323 artists/ performers were from Odisha.

युवा कलाकारों के लिए मंच की स्थापना

2502. श्री सनातन पांडेय :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर युवा कलाकारों के लिए कोई विशेष प्रशिक्षण अथवा प्रदर्शन मंच स्थापित

किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने कलाकार इससे लाभान्वित हुए; और

(ग) क्या इसका उद्देश्य सांस्कृतिक प्रतिभा को वैश्विक स्तर के लिए बढ़ावा देना है?

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

(क): जी हाँ, संस्कृति मंत्रालय "विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान करना" नामक स्कीम संचालित करता है, जिसके अंतर्गत युवा कलाकारों को उन्नत प्रशिक्षण के लिए छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है। इस स्कीम में 18 से 25 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के युवा कलाकारों को भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत, शास्त्रीय नृत्य, सुगम शास्त्रीय संगीत, रंगमंच, दृश्य कला और लोक/पारंपरिक/स्वदेशी कला के क्षेत्रों में छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अधीन स्वायत्त संगठन, सांस्कृतिक स्रोत एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र (सीसीआरटी), नई दिल्ली, इस स्कीम के तहत कवर किए गए विद्वानों के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर के सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों, राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक महोत्सवों और आवासीय शिविरों में कतिपय प्रशिक्षण, अनुभव प्रदर्शन के अवसर भी प्रदान करता है।

(ख): विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, उपर्युक्त स्कीम के अंतर्गत कुल 400 कलाकारों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान की गई हैं।

(ग): इस स्कीम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण और वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से युवा कलाकारों की सहायता करते हुए भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को परिरक्षित, संवर्धित और विकसित करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह स्कीम राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंचों पर भारत की सांस्कृतिक प्रतिभा को प्रदर्शित करने में अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से योगदान करती है। युवा कलाकारों के कौशल को निखारने और राष्ट्रीय स्तर के आयोजनों में प्रस्तुतीकरण के अवसर प्रदान करने से क्षमता निर्माण और आत्मविश्वास उत्पन्न करने में सहायता मिलती है, जो अंततः वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए आवश्यक है।

NPA's OF BANKS

2503. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the banking system fell to 2.3 per cent in March 2025 down from 2.6 per cent in September, 2024 driven largely by loan write off which rose to 31.8 per cent of NPAs in FY 2025; and
- (b) if so, the total amount of NPAs in March, 2025 and the amount written off in the year 2024-25?

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

- (a): As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, the gross NPA ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have declined from 2.5% as on 30.9.2024 to 2.2% as on 31.3.2025.

Reduction in NPAs takes place through recovery, upgradation and write-off. Banks write-off NPAs, including, *inter-alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, as per RBI guidelines and policy approved by banks' Boards. Such write-off does not result in waiver of liabilities of borrowers and therefore, it does not benefit the borrower. The borrowers continue to be liable for repayment and banks continue to pursue recovery actions initiated in these accounts. Further, recovery in written-off loans is an ongoing process and banks continue pursuing their recovery actions initiated against borrowers under the various recovery mechanism available to

them. SCBs have recovered an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,68,306 crore in written-off NPAs during the last three financial years (FYs) and the current FY till 30.9.2025. Further, the Recovery Rate in written-off loans in SCBs (*i.e.* recovery in written-off loans during the FY as a percentage of written-off loans during the FY) has improved from 7.97% in FY2017-18 to 27.04% in FY2023-24, and further to 34.77% in FY2024-25.

(b): The gross NPAs of SCBs were Rs. 4,31,607 crore as on 31.3.2025 while an amount of Rs. 1,57,029 crore was written-off by them during the FY 2024-25.

TOURIST INFLOW IN MAHARASHTRA AND MADHYA PRADESH

2504. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the current status of tourist inflow, both domestic and international and the revenue generated from tourism in Maharashtra, including key cities such as Mumbai, Pune, Aurangabad, Nashik, and coastal areas like Konkan and in Madhya Pradesh including Balaghat Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the details of the steps taken/being taken during the last three years to

develop and maintain tourist infrastructure in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh including connectivity, accommodations, safety measures, and facilities at popular destinations like Ajanta-Ellora, Shirdi and Lonavala;

- (c) whether the Government has introduced or plans to introduce initiatives to promote lesser-known destinations, rural tourism and eco-tourism in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the measures undertaken to promote Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh's cultural, historical and heritage sites at national and international forums to attract global tourists; and
- (e) whether the Government has formulated a long-term strategy to ensure sustainable tourism in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to generate employment opportunities and preserve local culture, environment and heritage?

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

(a): The details of Domestic and foreign Tourist visits (DTVs & FTVs) in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh during 2024 are given below:

State	DTVs	FTVs
Maharashtra*	18,93,71,541	37,05,170
Madhya Pradesh	13,31,76,410	1,67,535

Source: State Tourism Department

*: Estimated data

The State-wise revenue generated from tourism is not available with the

Ministry of Tourism.

(b) and (c): Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan(SD)', Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' – a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' schemes (ACA) is complementing the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations. In addition, Government of India under its initiative for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)' has also provided financial assistance to the States for development of tourism projects.

Multiple projects approved under above mentioned schemes include components pertaining to safety and security, last mile connectivity, enhancement of tourism experience at various destinations including those in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

In addition, the Ministry has sanctioned projects in several States/UTs that focus on lesser-known destinations, rural tourism areas, and eco-tourism. Notably, "Eco-Circuit" has been identified as one of the thematic circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

Details of projects sanctioned under the SD, SD2.0, CBDD, PRASHAD, SASCI and ACA schemes in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): The development and promotion of tourism destinations and products,

including those of cultural, historical and heritage significance in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, as part of its continuous efforts, promotes tourism destinations and products across the country—including the cultural, historical and heritage sites of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh—through its various schemes, initiatives, promotional campaigns, participation in national and international events, as well as through its official website, social media platforms and other outreach activities.

(e): The Ministry of Tourism has formulated a National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism and the following strategic pillars have been identified for development of sustainable tourism:

- i. Promoting Environmental Sustainability
- ii. Protecting Biodiversity
- iii. Promoting Economic Sustainability
- iv. Promoting Socio-Cultural Sustainability
- v. Scheme for Certification of Sustainable Tourism
- vi. IEC and Capacity Building Governance

The Ministry has also launched the Travel for LiFE initiative to promote sustainable tourism across the country, including in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, and to encourage tourists as well as tourism businesses to adopt sustainable practices to preserve local culture, environment and heritage.

STATEMENT

The list of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra: -

S. No.	State	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (₹ Crore)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna- Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76
5.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
6.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47

The list of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra: -

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	16.74
2.	Madhya Pradesh	2023-24	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	27.21
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Pitambara Peeth, Datia	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	44.24
4.	Maharashtra	2023-24	Pune	Shivrushti Historical Theme Park- Phase 3	76.22

Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) Scheme in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra:

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Category	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	Spiritual Tourism	25.00
2.	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	Culture & Heritage	25.00

Details of Projects sanctioned under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra:

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)	Amount Released (₹ Crore)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	99.92	131.53
2.	Madhya	2024-25	International Convention	99.38	

	Pradesh		Centre for MICE in Bhopal		
3.	Maharashtra	2024-25	INS-Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg	46.91	96.39
4.	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik	99.14	

The list of the projects sanctioned under PRASHAD scheme in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra: -

S. No.	State	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount (₹ Crore)	Amount Released (₹ Crore)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99	42.55
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93	43.93
3.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashik	2017-18	45.41	38.44

The list of the projects sanctioned under Assistance to Central Agencies (ACA) scheme in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra:

S. No.	State	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount (₹ Crore)	Amount Released (₹ Crore)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Tourism Infrastructure at Beltaal Lake, Damoh, Madhya Pradesh by ITDC.	2020-21	23.15	10.08
2.	Maharashtra	Development of Kanoji Angre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination	2016-17	15.00	15.00
3.	Maharashtra	Up-gradation/modernization to	2017-18	12.50	12.50

		International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai.			
4.	Maharashtra	Upgradation/Modernization to International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai Port Trust	2021-22	37.50	30.00
5.	Maharashtra	Nanded Railway Station	2016-17	5.18	2.59
6.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Railway Station	2017-18	5.71	2.85

संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना के तहत विकास कार्यों पर जीएसटी

2505. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना के तहत स्वीकृत विकास कार्यों पर 18 प्रतिशत जीएसटी लगाने के कारण वास्तविक निधि लगभग 24.10 करोड़ रह गई है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कई परियोजनाएँ अधूरी रह गई हैं, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने यह आकलन किया है कि जीएसटी लगाने के कारण कार्यों की गुणवत्ता और समय-सीमा किस हद तक प्रभावित हुई है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना निधि को “लोक कल्याण निधि” मानकर जीएसटी से मुक्त करने पर विचार कर रही है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसे लागू करने की समय-सीमा सहित इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदम/निर्णय का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास (एमपीएलएडी) निधि में धन का कोई भी अंतरण जीएसटी अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आपूर्ति नहीं है। हालांकि, वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की आपूर्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए निधि का उपयोग ऐसी आपूर्तियों पर लागू जीएसटी दरों के अनुसार कर योग्य है। इनपुट और सेवाओं पर भुगतान किया गया जीएसटी निष्पादन लागत का हिस्सा है और इससे प्रति सांसद प्रतिवर्ष 5 करोड़ रुपये के एमपीएलएडीएस की पात्रता में कोई कमी नहीं आती है। इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए किसी वित्तीय वर्ष में प्रत्येक माननीय सांसद के लिए स्वीकृत कार्य की कुल अनुमानित लागत माननीय सांसद को उपलब्ध पात्रता से अधिक नहीं हो सकती, स्वीकृति के समय लागत अनुमानों में जीएसटी घटक को विधिवत रूप से शामिल किया जाता है।

जीएसटी लागू होने के कारण कार्यों की गुणवत्ता या समयबद्धता पर किस हद तक प्रभाव पड़ा है, इसका आकलन करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है। हालांकि, योजना के विभिन्न मापदंडों और निष्पादन का आकलन करने के लिए एमपीएलएडी योजना का एक तृतीय-पक्ष भौतिक मूल्यांकन किया गया है।

यह मूल्यांकन दिनांक 01.04.2019 से दिनांक 31.03.2024 तक की अवधि को कवर करता है और इसे देश के 504 नोडल जिलों में आयोजित किया गया था। इस योजना को लागू करने वाले मंत्रालय को जीएसटी लागू होने के कारण एमपीएलएडीएस परियोजनाओं के पूरा न होने की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) और (घ): जीएसटी की दरें और छूट जीएसटी परिषद की सिफारिश के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती हैं, जो केंद्र और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सदस्यों से मिलकर बना एक संवैधानिक निकाय है। एमपीएलएडी निधि के अंतर्गत कार्यों के लिए छूट से संबंधित मामला दिनांक 28.06.2022 को आयोजित 47वीं जीएसटी परिषद की बैठक में रखा गया था। इस पर चर्चा हुई कि अंतिम उपयोग आधारित छूट उचित नहीं है। इनकी निगरानी करना कठिन है और इनके दुरुपयोग की संभावना रहती है। इसके अलावा छूट से आपूर्तिकर्ताओं के आईटीसी पर ब्लॉक हो जाएगी और लागत बढ़ जाएगी। परिषद द्वारा कोई बदलाव की सिफारिश नहीं की गई है। वर्तमान में परिषद की ओर से छूट

के लिए ऐसी कोई सिफारिश नहीं है।

दाहोद में व्यापार और एमएसएमई पर जीएसटी 2.0 का प्रभाव

2506. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लघु व्यापारी, कारीगर और कृषि उत्पाद विक्रेताओं को जीएसटी के सरलीकरण से क्या लाभ मिले हैं;

(ख) दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफार्मों के बढ़ने का प्रतिस्पर्धा और उपभोग पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) क्या जीएसटी 2.0 दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में निवेश को आकर्षित करेगा?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ग): दिनांक 03.09.2025 को आयोजित 56वीं जीएसटी परिषद की बैठक की सिफारिशों के आधार पर नागरिक अनुकूल 'सरल कर' प्रणाली लागू की गई है, जिसमें 18% की मानक दर और 5% की मेरिट दर के साथ 2 दरें हैं; कुछ चुनिंदा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लिए 40% की विशेष डी-मेरिट दर भी लागू की गई है। दिनांक 03.09.2025 को आयोजित 56वीं जीएसटी परिषद की बैठक की सिफारिशों पर अधिसूचित जीएसटी सुधार अब पूरे देश में समान रूप से लागू है। दाहोद के छोटे व्यापारी, कारीगरी और कृषि उत्पाद विक्रेता को भी दर युक्तिकरण और प्रक्रियात्मक सुधारों से काफी लाभ प्राप्त करेंगे।

छोटे व्यापारियों द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले आम नागरिकों के लिए उपयोगी कई वस्तुओं, जैसे कि केश तेल, टॉयलेट सोप बार, शैंपू, टूथब्रश, टूथपेस्ट आदि पर जीएसटी दर 18% या 12% से घटाकर 5% कर दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार पैकेटबंद नमकीन, भुजिया, सॉस, पास्ता, इंस्टेंट नूडल्स, चॉकलेट, कॉफी, प्रिजर्व्ड मांस, कॉर्नफ्लेक्स, मक्खन, घी आदि लगभग सभी खाद्य पदार्थों पर जीएसटी दर 12% या 18% से घटाकर 5% कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा पुआल या चारा बेलर,

घास या भूसा काटने की मशीन, कम्पोस्टिंग मशीन आदि सहित कृषि उत्पादों, जैसे कि ट्रैक्टर, कृषि, बागवानी या वानिकी मशीनरी, मिट्टी तैयार करने या खेती करने के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली मशीनरी, कटाई या थ्रेसिंग मशीनरी पर भी जीएसटी दर 12% से घटाकर 5% कर दिया गया है। बांस, रतन और बेंत से बने फर्नीचर, लोहे, पत्थर, एल्युमीनियम की कलाकृतियाँ, नक्काशीदार लकड़ी के उत्पाद आदि जैसे हस्तशिल्प वस्तुओं के मामले में कारीगरों को भी जीएसटी दर में 12% से 5% तक की कमी का लाभ मिलेगा।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए एक वैकल्पिक सरलीकृत जीएसटी पंजीकरण स्कीम शुरू की गई है, जिसके तहत कम जोखिम वाले आवेदकों और उन आवेदकों को जो अपने स्वयं के आकलन के आधार पर यह निर्धारित करते हैं कि पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को आपूर्ति पर उनकी उत्पादन कर देयता 1 नवंबर 2025 से प्रति माह 2.5 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होगी, आवेदन जमा करने की तारीख से तीन कार्यदिवसों के भीतर स्वतः आधार पर पंजीकरण प्रदान किया जाएगा।

इसके अलावा निर्बाध क्रेडिट प्रवाह सुनिश्चित करने और कर के अत्यधिक भार को रोकने के लिए जीएसटी परिषद ने अपनी 56वीं परिषद की बैठक में सीजीएसटी/एसजीएसटी अधिनियमों के प्रावधानों में संशोधन की सिफारिश की ताकि इन्वर्टेड शुल्क संरचना (इन्वर्टेड ड्यूटी स्ट्रक्चर) से उत्पन्न मामलों में दावा की गई राशि के 90% तक की अनंतिम रिफंड का प्रावधान ठीक उसी तर्ज पर किया जा सके, जैसा कि वर्तमान में शून्य-दर आपूर्ति रिफंड दावों के संबंध में उपलब्ध है। सीजीएसटी/एसजीएसटी अधिनियमों में संशोधन लंबित रहने तक केंद्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर और सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड ने अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को अनुदेश जारी किए हैं कि वे दिनांक 1 अक्टूबर, 2025 से सिस्टम द्वारा जोखिम की पहचान और मूल्यांकन के आधार पर विलोमित संरचना (इन्वर्टेड स्ट्रक्चर) से उत्पन्न मामलों में दावा की गई रिफंड राशि के 90% के बराबर अनंतिम रिफंड प्रदान करें।

DEPRECIATION VALUE OF INDIAN RUPEE**2507. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:****SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:****SHRI AMRA RAM:**

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

- (a) whether it is fact that Indian Rupee has fallen to record low of Rs. 89.64 per US dollar during third week of November, 2025, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also true that this had happened due to huge demand for the US Currency in the domestic foreign exchange market amid widespread selling pressure in local and global equities and trade related uncertainties, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for unprecedented fall in Indian currency and the measures taken/being taken so far by the Government to prevent the same;
- (d) the reasons for the inability of the Government to arrest the decline in Indian currency against US dollar;
- (e) the details of US dollar and other foreign currency reserves liquidated during the last one year to stabilise the Indian Rupee against US dollar;
- (f) the exchange rate between Rupee and the US Dollar in the year 2014 and the present exchange rate in 2025; and
- (g) whether the Government is concern depreciation is affecting country's global standing and if so, the response of the Government thereto?

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

(a): The exchange rate of Indian Rupee (INR) vis-à-vis USD closed at ₹89.41/USD on 21 November, 2025. It was at the level of ₹89.64/USD on 1 December, 2025. Further, INR reached ₹90.42/USD on 4 December, 2025.

(b) to (d): Various domestic and global factors influence the exchange rate of the INR, such as the movement of the Dollar Index, trend in capital flows, level of interest rates, movement in crude prices, current account deficit etc. During the current financial year 2025-26, the depreciation of the INR has been influenced by the increase in trade deficit and prospects arising from the ongoing developments in India's trade agreement with the US, amid relatively weak support from the capital account.

The value of the INR is market-determined, with no target or specific level or band. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regularly monitors the foreign exchange market and intervenes in situations of excess volatility. Further, the RBI monitors key developments across the globe which may have an impact on USD-Rupee exchange rate. Among others, it includes monetary policy actions of the major Central Banks, major economic data releases across the globe and their impacts thereof, OPEC+ meeting decisions, tracking, and analysing geopolitical events, daily movements in G-10 and EME currencies, etc. Some of the measures taken by the RBI recently to enhance foreign exchange inflows, *inter-alia*, include:

- Relaxation in repayment of export credit was provided to exporters in November 2025 whereby the maximum credit period was enhanced from one year to 450 days for pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit

disbursed till March 31, 2026.

- In October 2025, the time period for forex outlay was increased from four months to six months in case of Merchanting trade transactions. Separately, Authorised Dealer banks were allowed to lend in Indian Rupees to a person resident outside India in Bhutan, Nepal or Sri Lanka, including a bank in these jurisdictions for cross border trade transactions.
- In August 2025, persons resident outside India that maintain a Special Rupee Vostro Account for international trade settlement in Indian Rupees were permitted to invest their rupee surplus balance in the aforesaid accounts in Central Government Securities (including T-Bills)
- In May 2025, the requirement on Foreign Portfolio Investors' (FPIs) to comply with the short-term investment limit and concentration limit for their investments in corporate debt securities, was withdrawn.

(e): The details of the RBI's foreign exchange market interventions during the period October 2024 to September 2025, are given below:

Month	Net sale (-) / purchase (+) of USD (in USD Million)	₹ equivalent (₹ Crores)
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
May 2025	1,764	14,562
June 2025	-3,661	-31,808

Month	Net sale (-) / purchase (+) of USD (in USD Million)	₹ equivalent (₹ Crores)
July 2025	-2,540	-22,267
August 2025	-7,695	-67,456
September 2025	-7,910	-69,884

Source: RBI

(f): The exchange rate of INR against the USD was ₹63.04/USD as on 31 December 2014 and ₹89.99/USD as on 5 December, 2025.

(g): The depreciation of the currency can increase export competitiveness while posing upward pressure on the prices of imported goods. However, the overall impact of exchange rate depreciation depends on the extent of the pass-through of international commodity prices to the domestic market.

The Government closely tracks the trends in key economic parameters, including exchange rate movements, along with their implications for economic growth and fiscal stability. At present, the macroeconomic fundamentals of the Indian economy remain strong, supported by robust domestic demand, moderating inflation, improved corporate balance sheets and sustained fiscal discipline.

सोनभद्र जिले में खदान दुर्घटना में मजदूरों की मौत के कारण

2508. श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

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

(क) क्या हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनभद्र जिले में कोई बड़ा खनन हादसा हुआ जिसमें कई मजदूर

मलबे के नीचे दब गए और घटना के दूसरे दिन तक 14 मजदूर लापता रहे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त हादसे के कारणों की जांच के लिए नियुक्त एजेंसियों या अधिकारियों सहित

उस जांच की वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को हादसे के समय सुरक्षा मानक, मशीनरी निरीक्षण या विस्फोट प्रोटोकॉल से संबंधित किसी लापरवाही या अनियमितताओं की जानकारी है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे खनन क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वर्तमान में कोई विशेष सुरक्षा मानक, तकनीकी निगरानी प्रणाली या आपदा-प्रबंधन तंत्र मौजूद है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनभद्र ज़िले में स्थित मैसर्स कृष्णा माइनिंग वर्क्स की बिल्ली मारकुंडी स्टोन माइन में 15.11.2025 को एक “घातक दुर्घटना” हुई। जिला प्रशासन द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन बल (एनडीआरएफ), राज्य आपदा मोचन बल (एसडीआरएफ), पुलिस तथा चिकित्सा टीमों, जिनमें खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय (डीजीएमएस) भी शामिल था, की सहायता से राहत एवं बचाव कार्य शुरू किया गया। राहत कार्य के दौरान मलबे से सात (07) शव बरामद किए गए। डीजीएमएस द्वारा दुर्घटना के कारणों एवं परिस्थितियों की जाँच की जा रही है।

कामगारों की सुरक्षा के प्रति गंभीर खतरे को देखते हुए दिनांक 05.09.2022 को डीजीएमएस द्वारा एक निषेधाज्ञा जारी कर दी गई थी। अनुपालन न किए जाने की शिकायत प्राप्त होने पर 31.10.2025 को सभी खनन कार्यों को रोकने के लिए नए निर्देश जारी किए गए और कार्य बंद कराने तथा ट्रांजिट चालानों को निलंबित करने के लिए राज्य प्राधिकरणों को सूचित किया गया।

व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं कार्य दशाएं संहिता, 2020 के उपबंधों तथा इसके नियमों एवं विनियमों के माध्यम से खान कामगारों की सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक व्यापक वैधानिक ढांचा उपलब्ध है, जो सुव्यवस्थित खनन गतिविधियों, उचित बेंचिंग, ढलान की स्थिरता तथा वैधानिक प्रबंधकों और पर्यवेक्षी स्टाफ द्वारा निरंतर निगरानी को अनिवार्य बनाता है।

CHANGE IN GST RATE ON READYMADE GARMENTS**2509. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any changes in the GST rate on readymade garments and textile accessories, resulting in increasing tax from 12 per cent to 18 per cent on items priced above Rs. 2,500 per piece, if so, the rationale for selecting the 2,500 threshold;
- (b) whether any assessment was made of its likely impact on affordability for middle-class consumers affordability, organized retail and labour-intensive garment units, if so, the details 80 thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any estimates of the additional revenue generated by this rate increase and the manner in which it is expected to be offset by a potential slowdown in demand or production in the affected segments, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether any support measures for lower GST slabs for small textile/handloom units, incentive schemes or demand boosting have been proposed to offset adverse impact of the said GST change on traditional textile workers, artisans, and domestic manufacturers and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (c): As per Article 279-A GST Council, in its 56th GST Council meeting, while recommending a simplified two slab structure by removal of existing 12%

slab, had recommended to increase GST rate from 12% to 18% on articles of apparel and clothing accessories and other made-up textile articles of sale value exceeding Rs 2500 per piece. Further, the Council recommended to increase the threshold value for concessional rate of GST of 5% on articles of apparel and clothing accessories from Rs 1000 per piece to Rs 2500 per piece. Moreover, the GST rate on handmade/ hand embroidered shawls has been retained at 5% and the threshold value limit for the same has been removed. Hand embroidered articles such as embroidery in strips/ motifs, handmade lace etc continue to attract 5% GST. This is expected to improve affordability and stimulate consumption demand which, given the labour-intensive nature of garmenting, will sustain and expand employment. The changes in rates recommended by the GST Council have been implemented by the Central Government with effect from 22nd September 2025. Following the rate rationalization in September, the gross Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue collected for October 2025 is ₹1,95,936 crores, registering a 4.6% increase compared last year.

(d): Based on the recommendations of the GST Council the GST rate has been reduced to 5% on manmade fibres and yarns from 18% and 12% respectively. This is expected to increase the competitiveness of MSME textile manufacturers and exporters.

This rate reduction is further supplemented by existing major schemes/initiatives of the Government including PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks Scheme to create a modern,

integrated, world class textile infrastructure; Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme focusing on MMF Fabric, MMF Apparel and Technical Textiles to boost large scale manufacturing and enhancing competitiveness; National Technical Textiles Mission focusing on Research Innovation & Development, Promotion and Market Development; SAMARTH – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector with the objective providing demand driven, placement oriented, skilling program; Silk Samagra-2 for comprehensive development of sericulture value chain and National Handloom Development Program for end to end support for handloom sector. Ministry of Textiles is also implementing the National Handicrafts Development Programme and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme for promotion of handicrafts.

Further, the Government is also administering the remission schemes of Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) for Apparel/Garments and Made-ups and the Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) Scheme for other textiles products.

ईपीएस-95 पेंशनभोगियों की मांग पर कार्रवाई

2510. श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

- (क) कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना (ईपीएस-95) के तहत पेंशनभोगियों की न्यूनतम पेंशन को 1,000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर सम्मानजनक राशि 7,500 रुपये प्लस महंगाई भत्ता करने और निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधाओं सहित माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के 04.10.2016 और 04.11.2022 के निर्णयों के अनुसार पेंशन निर्धारण को लागू करने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं;

- (ख) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि देशभर में लगभग 78 लाख ईपीएस-95 पेंशनभोगी अपनी वृद्धावस्था में गंभीर वित्तीय संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं और वर्षों से शांतिपूर्ण आंदोलनों के माध्यम से सरकार से न्याय की मांग कर रहे हैं तथा इस दौरान कई वृद्ध पेंशनभोगियों की मृत्यु हो गई, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) क्या सरकार ईपीएस-95 राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन समिति की मांगों पर कार्रवाई को तेज करेगी और चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के साथ पारिवारिक पेंशन और न्यूनतम पेंशन 7,500/- रुपये करने के लिए समय-सीमा तय करेगी, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): ईपीएस, 1995 एक परिभाषित अंशदान-परिभाषित लाभ सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना है। कर्मचारी पेंशन निधि का कोष (i) वेतन के 8.33% की दर पर नियोक्ता द्वारा योगदान; और (ii) 15,000/- रुपये प्रति माह की राशि तक वेतन के 1.16% की दर पर बजटीय सहायता के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार द्वारा योगदान से मिलकर बना है। योजना के अंतर्गत सभी लाभों का भुगतान इस तरह के संचय से किया जाता है। ईपीएस, 1995 के पैराग्राफ 32 के अधीन दिए गए अधिदेश के अनुसार इस निधि का वार्षिक मूल्यांकन किया जाता है और दिनांक 31.03.2019 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार निधि के मूल्यांकन के अनुसार, इसमें बीमांकिक घाटा है।

तथापि, सरकार बजटीय सहायता प्रदान करते हुए, ईपीएस, 1995 के अंतर्गत पेंशनभोगियों को 1000 रुपये प्रति माह की न्यूनतम पेंशन प्रदान कर रही है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (ईपीएफओ) को ईपीएस के लिए वार्षिक रूप से प्रदान किए जाने वाले वेतन के 1.16% की बजटीय सहायता के अतिरिक्त है। इसके अलावा, एक उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त निगरानी समिति (एचईएमसी) ने ईपीएस, 1995 के अंतर्गत महंगाई भत्ते के मुद्दे पर विचार किया था और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश की थी कि निधि की बीमांकिक स्थिति को देखते हुए ईपीएस 95 के अंतर्गत स्वीकार्य पेंशन को जीवन-यापन-लागत सूचकांक से जोड़ना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

ईपीएफओ ने माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिनांक 04.11.2022 के निर्णय में निहित निदेशों को समयबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कार्रवाई की है। एक ऑनलाइन सुविधा प्रदान की गई और अंतिम तारीख अर्थात् 11.07.2023 तक पेंशनभोगियों/सदस्यों द्वारा संयुक्त विकल्पों के सत्यापन के लिए कुल 17.49 लाख आवेदन सफलतापूर्वक प्रस्तुत किए गए, जिनमें से लगभग 15.24 लाख आवेदन अंतिम तारीख अर्थात् 31.01.2025 तक नियोक्ताओं द्वारा ईपीएफओ को भेजे गए थे। दिनांक 24.11.2025 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, ईपीएफओ में प्राप्त लगभग 99 प्रतिशत आवेदनों पर कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है।

COOPERATIVE BANKS IN KERALA

2511. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

- (a) whether the Kerala Bank and Cooperative Banks in Kerala are liable to comply with the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to ensure the guarantee for the deposits in Kerala Bank and Cooperative Banks in Kerala;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that the Government of Kerala has directed to pool money from Kerala Bank and Cooperative Banks for implementing newly declared schemes;
- (f) if so, the action taken for ensuring repayment of deposits;
- (g) whether the Government and Regional Rural Banks propose to ensure transparency and cooperative autonomy in the said banks;

(h) if so, the action taken in connection with the process of mobilizing surplus;
and

(i) the initiative taken by the Government to safeguard and prevent the misuse
of deposits in cooperative sector banks in Kerala?

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

(a) and (b): Cooperative Banks in Kerala, including the Kerala State Cooperative Bank and 58 Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs), which have been issued license by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) u/s 22 read with section 56 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to cooperative societies), to conduct banking business in India, are required to comply with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) and (d): Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) administers the deposit insurance scheme in India as per the provisions of the DICGC Act, 1961, which insures deposits upto ₹ 5 lakh (including principal and interest) and presently also covers all cooperative banks which have been issued a license by RBI in Kerala. During the past five years, DICGC has settled claims amounting to ₹ 549.27 crore for 03 cooperative banks in Kerala.

(e) and (f): As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD), no information on the directions of Government of Kerala to pool money from Cooperative Banks for implementing newly declared schemes has been received by the Union Government.

(g) to (i): In order to ensure transparency and accountability in the functioning of

cooperative banks, RBI & National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) have taken various measures which *inter-alia* include:

- RBI has put in place in place Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework for UCBs in order to enable supervisory intervention at an appropriate time and require the UCBs to initiate and implement remedial measures in a timely manner, to restore their financial health.
- UCBs (other than those having deposit size less than Rs.100 crore and salary earners' banks) are required to constitute a Board of Management (BoM) to facilitate professional management and focused attention to their banking-related activities.
- UCBs shall put in place a transparent mechanism to ensure that Whistle Blower complaints on possible fraud cases / suspicious activities in account(s) are examined and concluded appropriately under their Whistle Blower Policy.
- RBI has issued guidelines for Risk Based Internal Audit (RBIA) system in UCBs.
- NABARD has introduced Fraud Vulnerability Index (VINFRA) as a self-assessment tool for banks to measure their adherence to fraud management guidelines and to sensitize them on their vulnerability to fraud.

SKILLING CENTRES FOR RURAL YOUTH

2512. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has considered establishing skilling centres to specifically cater to the requirements of rural youth across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of skilling centres established during the last five years and the current year, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh including Konaseema district;
- (c) the total number of rural youth (male and female) trained and placed through these centres during the last three years and the current year, including the category-wise details relating to SC, ST, OBC, minority and differently-abled beneficiaries, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the details of the courses and job roles offered at the said skilling centres, along with the total number of seats available and the number of teachers and trainer deployed for each courses particularly in Konaseema district;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to establish new skilling centres specially for rural youth across the country, if so, the detail thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand skilling centres in underserved regions and to increase awareness among rural youth

regarding the training opportunities available, especially in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) and (e): 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 Sikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready equipped with industry relevant skills. The schemes of MSDE for skill development are demand driven and the training centres (TCs) are set up/engaged on need basis to impart the training across the country.

(b): The State/UT wise number of functional training centres as on 31.10.2025 in major schemes of MSDE are as below:

State/UT	PMKVY Centres*	JSS functional centers	NAPS functional Establishments	CTS (Functional ITIs)^
A & N Islands	5	1	25	4
Andhra Pradesh	370	6	1,257	521
Arunachal Pradesh	82	-	30	10

Assam	797	6	995	47
Bihar	537	21	699	1356
Chandigarh	10	1	190	3
Chhattisgarh	177	14	335	227
Delhi	144	3	3,135	46
Goa	6	1	530	13
Gujarat	266	8	13,193	493
Haryana	529	2	6,211	380
Himachal Pradesh	179	11	810	268
Jammu And Kashmir	543	2	632	56
Jharkhand	206	13	485	354
Karnataka	397	12	2,830	1467
Kerala	130	9	2,061	442
Ladakh	11	2	16	3
Lakshadweep	1	1	2	1
Madhya Pradesh	1,350	29	1,267	953
Maharashtra	570	21	10,053	1045
Manipur	163	4	31	11
Meghalaya	93	1	46	8
Mizoram	106	1	24	3
Nagaland	85	2	26	9
Odisha	239	29	800	500
Puducherry	22	-	268	15
Punjab	572	2	1,049	329
Rajasthan	1,453	9	1,149	1543
Sikkim	37	-	79	4
Tamil Nadu	489	9	3,200	457
Telangana	118	6	1,485	301
DNH & DD	9	2	145	4
Tripura	117	2	110	22

Uttar Pradesh	2,581	47	7,276	3300
Uttarakhand	196	8	850	170
West Bengal	250	8	1,539	317
Total	12840	293	62833	14682

**Centres are for latest version PMKVY 4.0 for the period 2022-23 to 2024-25 as on 31.10.2025*

^Under CTS scheme, the data is of total number of ITIs (government and private) for session 2024-25.

The number of functional Training Centres (TCs) as on 31.10.2025 in major schemes of MSDE, in districts of Andhra Pradesh including Konaseema are as under:

Districts Name	PMKVY Centres*	JSS functional centers	NAPS functional Establishments	CTS (Functional ITIs)^
Anakapalli	2	-	25	33
Ananthapuramu	29	1	112	23
Annamayya	5	-	12	14
Bapatla	3	-	9	20
Chittoor	23	-	119	17
East Godavari[§]	16	-	215	28
Eluru	5	-	49	19
Guntur	30	-	178	13
Kakinada	4	-	84	14
Krishna	21	-	223	20
Kurnool	26	-	144	17
Nandyal	4	-	25	21
NTR	1	1	111	11
Palnadu	3	-	16	19
Parvathipuram Manyam	1	-	2	7
Prakasam	22	1	52	39
Spsr Nellore	31	-	67	23
Sri Sathya Sai	5	-	31	15
Srikakulam	19	-	54	23

Tirupati	5	1	92	27
Visakhapatnam	42	1	271	33
Vizianagaram	28	1	59	28
West Godavari	20	-	111	18
Y.S.R.	24	-	78	35
Alluri Sitharama Raju	1	-	-	4

**Centres are for latest version PMKVY 4.0 for the period 2022-23 to 2024-25 as on 31.10.2025*

^Under CTS scheme, the data is of total number of ITIs (government and private) for session 2024-25.

\$East Godavari district includes data of Konaseema district.

(c): The state/UT wise total number of rural youth trained under various categories of these centres during the last three years i.e. from 2022-23 till 2024-25 (31st October, 2025) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Further, among the schemes of MSDE, placements were specifically tracked only in the Short Term Training (STT) component of PMKVY in the first three versions i.e., PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 of the scheme implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus was to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. Further, various IT tools like Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) also gives this opportunity.

(d) and (f): The information for all accredited Training Centres—including their contact details, accreditation status, and proof of affiliation with accreditation date—is maintained on the SIDH portal, and only NSQF-aligned job roles are permitted; the complete list of approved job roles is also available on the portal. Furthermore, the focus is on empowering trained candidates to explore

diverse career paths, supported by appropriate guidance and orientation.

Further, MSDE under various schemes has undertaken several measures to ensure accessibility of training centres to youth in remote and rural areas which inter-alia includes the following:

- i. Awareness drives, workshops, and community engagement initiatives for the skilling is undertaken through platforms like All India Radio (AIR), Press Information Bureau (PIB), MyGov, and Doordarshan (DD).
- ii. Leveraging digital platforms and mobile technology, Ministry has ensured accessibility to skill-related information and resources, benefiting individuals in remote regions.
- iii. Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) serves as a one-stop online resource for youth seeking information and enrollment in skill training programmes. Ease of access through this platform encourages participation.
- iv. National Apprenticeship Mela (NAM) serves as a platform that facilitates active participation from establishments and candidates, while also raising awareness among youth about the various opportunities available across participating companies.
- v. Involvement of District Skill Committees (DSCs) for identification of local skilling needs and facilitating allocation of training targets to centres in rural areas.
- vi. Encouragement to training providers for setting up centres in underserved and rural locations.
- vii. Implementation of Special Projects targeting rural youth through

institutions with established presence in such areas.

- viii. Operationalization of Skill Hubs in government educational institutions in rural regions under PMKVY 4.0.
- ix. Priority allocation of training targets to Aspirational Districts / LWE-affected areas.
- x. Use of digital platforms and local mobilization channels, such as Panchayats and Common Service Centres, to reach youth in remote locations.
- xi. JSS Scheme aims to provide skill training in a non-formal mode at the doorsteps of the beneficiary through registered Societies (NGOs) with 100% grant from the Government of India. JSSs centres are present in Aspirational, LWE affected regions, North-eastern regions, backward districts, which provides an opportunity of skill training to youth residing in these regions.
- xii. The establishment and administration of ITIs is State/UT subject matter, and whenever proposal is received from the States/UTs for the setting up of new ITIs, it is examined and decided as per the affiliation standards and norms.

STATEMENT**A. State/UT wise and category wise trained candidates under PMKVY**

State/UT	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Differently Abled
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	5	524	440	642	3
Andhra Pradesh	15,076	4,044	40,238	7,223	26
Arunachal Pradesh	527	9,509	2,114	7,114	10
Assam	8,297	14,392	36,703	33,113	9
Bihar	18,268	2,606	85,611	11,241	25
Chandigarh	307	4	150	236	1
Chhattisgarh	3,301	6,307	13,873	965	3
Delhi	3,042	235	5,437	3,446	10
Goa	20	34	59	314	-
Gujarat	6,029	8,611	27,958	4,503	21
Haryana	22,247	1,302	41,244	9,351	196
Himachal Pradesh	5,958	1,930	5,471	796	477
Jammu And Kashmir	4,288	2,464	5,675	105,459	342
Jharkhand	4,329	6,966	22,124	6,236	79
Karnataka	10,185	3,878	45,479	10,986	37
Kerala	2,851	480	16,985	9,467	11
Ladakh	4	740	30	988	-
Lakshadweep	-	120	-	120	-
Madhya Pradesh	51,377	26,337	1,78,486	19,037	1,144
Maharashtra	17,631	5,403	46,426	15,725	1,042
Manipur	1,379	4,040	6,897	5,430	2
Meghalaya	292	7,741	1,768	6,866	34
Mizoram	138	9,786	1,786	10,174	109
Nagaland	512	10,141	1,394	10,828	3
Odisha	9,323	8,123	24,149	2,128	24
Puducherry	980	18	3,448	854	-
Punjab	47,959	771	19,052	74,712	72
Rajasthan	56,432	22,804	1,74,918	19,692	376

Sikkim	484	1,253	1,726	763	1
Tamil Nadu	24,117	1,431	69,479	11,100	60
Telangana	7,903	3,341	29,392	4,226	37
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	52	29	518	59	-
Tripura	3,545	2,627	9,095	1,456	3
Uttar Pradesh	97,302	4,038	3,45,807	61,049	1,736
Uttarakhand	8,952	1,187	17,883	8,172	288
West Bengal	15,052	2,264	11,372	11,428	12

B. State/UT wise and category wise trained candidates under JSS

State/UT	SC	ST	OBC	Others
Andaman and Nicobar	9	16	363	1,354
Andhra Pradesh	9,723	3,636	19,155	1,942
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	5,633	1,837	8,685	5,836
Bihar	33,937	4,357	73,363	12,370
Chandigarh	2,401	24	584	248
Chhattisgarh	8,752	40,039	34,372	1,489
Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	295	3,525	4,723	202
Delhi	4,011	178	2,457	1,335
Goa	532	491	2,023	710
Gujarat	12,162	9,890	25,608	3,344
Haryana	6,301	2,97	8,617	488
Himachal Pradesh	15,267	6,513	8,083	305
Jammu And Kashmir	0	1	1	1,196
Jharkhand	10,859	19,555	35,875	2,749
Karnataka	17,123	8,186	38,323	8,178
Kerala	10,240	2,259	31,615	5,899
Ladakh	0	832	0	0
Lakshadweep	31	4,349	9	0
Madhya Pradesh	46,379	24,971	74,015	14,514
Maharashtra	23,401	22,760	48,844	12,348
Manipur	2,909	13,426	9,201	510
Meghalaya	58	4,963	38	70
Mizoram	6	5,436	4	2

Nagaland	24	5,234	23	25
Odisha	43,846	41,760	70,811	1,989
Punjab	6,245	7	2,409	259
Rajasthan	16,593	4,407	23,142	4,136
Tamil Nadu	15,607	1,436	30,978	1,745
Telangana	9,626	3,795	18,230	4,969
Tripura	3,892	5,161	2,303	154
Uttar Pradesh	92,026	4,173	1,41,028	25,164
Uttarakhand	14,509	1,722	9,943	1,602
West Bengal	15,804	2,779	5,348	2,199

C. State/UT wise and category wise engaged apprentices under NAPS

State/UT	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Differently Abled
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	9	10	164	0	9
Andhra Pradesh	9,821	2,198	22,904	4	261
Arunachal Pradesh	4	56	30	0	1
Assam	2,396	2,470	9,827	0	115
Bihar	1,638	277	6,303	0	138
Chandigarh	512	22	646	0	17
Chhattisgarh	2,474	2,457	7,813	0	64
Delhi	5,836	728	11,966	6	124
Goa	1,099	2,840	7,206	3	68
Gujarat	34,008	33,965	1,10,785	12	566
Haryana	40,907	1,807	89,271	12	360
Himachal Pradesh	6,895	897	6,370	0	59
Jammu And Kashmir	494	164	343	0	12
Jharkhand	3,672	6,149	12,533	0	112
Karnataka	32,369	11,429	89,036	34	280
Kerala	5,528	490	19,768	7	162
Ladakh	2	157	2	0	0
Lakshadweep	1	23	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	14,029	9,321	34,021	6	198
Maharashtra	98,990	48,391	2,39,123	22	1,724
Manipur	63	15	74	0	0
Meghalaya	15	161	44	0	2

Mizoram	3	139	9	0	0
Nagaland	0	11	4	0	0
Odisha	4,415	5,416	9,609	1	104
Puducherry	2,329	36	3,950	0	25
Punjab	12,583	635	12,590	0	123
Rajasthan	10,392	3,572	29,127	1	98
Sikkim	128	159	433	1	0
Tamil Nadu	35,936	4,199	74,782	22	350
Telangana	16,413	6,726	40,184	15	309
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman AND Diu	940	3,026	2,093	0	3
Tripura	168	203	187	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	37,310	2,319	1,14,275	14	504
Uttarakhand	14,584	1,909	30,302	2	69
West Bengal	7,995	1,508	9,365	4	213

D. State/UT wise and category wise candidates enrolled under CTS

State/UT	SC	ST	OBC	Differently Abled
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0	175	934	26
Andhra Pradesh	50,878	13,422	1,03,528	402
Arunachal Pradesh	3	2565	78	2
Assam	1721	3271	8,488	84
Bihar	61,926	6,469	2,74,809	310
Chandigarh	1046	24	408	7
Chhattisgarh	12,910	27,400	40,739	242
Delhi	9,900	494	3,720	286
Goa	134	1,487	1,395	1
Gujarat	37,511	84,736	1,43,929	1,000
Haryana	69,010	3	66,959	235
Himachal Pradesh	23,807	5,036	14,571	359
Jammu And Kashmir	2537	3,342	797	106
Jharkhand	17,590	27,528	88,244	282
Karnataka	62,196	27,414	1,86,250	178
Kerala	27,151	4,568	78,063	1,085
Ladakh	6	1,461	2	4
Lakshadweep	0	1,011	10	17

Madhya Pradesh	52,271	26,820	1,39,991	999
Maharashtra	93,921	51,860	2,17,162	2,638
Manipur	213	798	519	0
Meghalaya	6	3,394	6	2
Mizoram	5	1,298	1	5
Nagaland	0	1,207	2	0
Odisha	43,592	48,352	64,482	835
Puducherry	712	1	1,559	73
Punjab	52,763	13	20,321	172
Rajasthan	93,202	62,073	1,68,377	401
Sikkim	125	477	820	0
Tamil Nadu	43,449	3,651	90,963	732
Telangana	28,010	20,750	65,305	217
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	50	1,407	577	1
Tripura	1995	2,941	151	41
Uttar Pradesh	3,71,479	11,080	7,28,981	2,526
Uttarakhand	15,424	3,416	7,537	126
West Bengal	53,218	8,081	34,663	773

घड़ियाल अभयारण्य

2513. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा :

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

- (क) देश में कितने घड़ियाल अभयारण्य हैं और उनमें घड़ियालों की लिंग-वार संख्या क्या है;
- (ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में घड़ियाल परियोजनाओं की संख्या सहित वार्षिक प्रजनन दर क्या है;
- (ग) सीधी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में प्रोजेक्ट घड़ियाल की स्थिति सहित नर/मादा घड़ियाल का अनुपात, उक्त परियोजना की प्रारंभ/क्रियान्वयन तिथि और परियोजना के प्रारंभ के बाद घड़ियाल जनसंख्या में प्रतिशत वृद्धि क्या है; और
- (घ) उक्त स्थलों पर प्रतिवर्ष आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या कितनी हैं?

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

(क): वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 के अनुसार, राज्यों और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों को राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और अभयारण्यों सहित संरक्षित क्षेत्रों को अधिसूचित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है। राष्ट्रीय चंबल अभयारण्य (मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में) तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सोन घड़ियाल अभयारण्य और केन घड़ियाल अभयारण्य घड़ियाल के लिए पर्यावास हैं। इसके अलावा, घड़ियाल कतर्नियाघाट और हस्तिनापुर अभयारण्य (उत्तर प्रदेश), कॉर्बेट नेशनल पार्क (उत्तराखंड), सतकोसिया गोर्ज अभयारण्य (ओडिशा), गंडक नदी, घाघरा नदी आदि में पाए जाते हैं।

मंत्रालय बाघ, तेंदुआ, हिम तेंदुआ, डॉल्फिन जैसी प्रमुख प्रजातियों की संख्याओं का आकलन करने का कार्य करता है। अन्य जंगली जानवरों की संख्या का आकलन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किया जाता है और मंत्रालय के स्तर पर इनसे संबंधित आंकड़े एकत्र नहीं किए जाते हैं।
(ख) से (घ): सोन घड़ियाल अभयारण्य (सीधी जिला) और केन घड़ियाल अभयारण्य मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में अवस्थित हैं।

वन्यजीवों और इसके पर्यावास का संरक्षण और प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की जिम्मेदारी है। दिनांक 03.03.2025 को आयोजित राष्ट्रीय वन्य जीवन बोर्ड की 7वीं बैठक के दौरान, घड़ियालों के संरक्षण और उनके अस्तित्व के लिए खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक नई पहल शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया गया था। इसके बाद, घड़ियाल को केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना – 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का विकास' के प्रजाति रिकवरी कार्यक्रम घटक के तहत भी शामिल किया गया है। मंत्रालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त वार्षिक प्रचालन योजना के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन के लिए कार्यकलापों सहित वन्यजीवों और उसके पर्यावासों के संरक्षण, संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

सीमा क्षेत्रों के पर्यटन स्थलों की सुरक्षा

2514. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने सीमा क्षेत्रों में स्थित पर्यटन स्थलों के लिए कोई विशेष सुरक्षा प्रोटोकॉल निर्धारित किए हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत गृह मंत्रालय और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था शामिल है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार समय-समय पर सीमा क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना और आपातकालीन तैयारियों की सुरक्षा जांच या आकलन करती है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार ने सीमा क्षेत्रों के पर्यटन स्थलों पर पर्यटक सुरक्षा तंत्र और संकटकालीन प्रतिक्रिया तंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का विकास एवं संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने सीमावर्ती जिलों में पर्यटन विकास के साथ-साथ, संस्थागत परिवेश और सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियों के हल के लिए संबंधित राज्य के पर्यटन विभागों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ नजदीकी समन्वय से कई पहलें भी शुरू की हैं।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)' और स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की एक उप-योजना- 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' नामक अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों सहित स्थायी पर्यटन गंतव्यों के विकास के उद्देश्य से, वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0' योजना के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में अमृतसर, पंजाब में 25.90 करोड़ रुपए की 'अटारी में सीमावर्ती पर्यटन अनुभव' नामक परियोजना, स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' नामक उप-योजना के तहत पंजाब

राज्य में 25 करोड़ रुपए की 'हुसैनीवाला बॉर्डर में सांस्कृतिक और विरासत संबंधी विस्तार' नामक परियोजना और 'पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता- वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों का विकास' (एसएससीआई) नामक योजना के तहत सिक्किम राज्य में 68.19 करोड़ रुपए की 'नाथुला में सीमावर्ती अनुभव' नामक परियोजना को स्वीकृति दी है।

इसके अलावा, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना की 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)' नामक एक उप-योजना के लिए दिशा-निर्देश तैयार किए हैं। इस योजना के तहत, मंत्रालय ने **जीवंत ग्राम** श्रेणी के अंतर्गत 5 सीमावर्ती गांवों के गंतव्यों में 5 परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी है, जिनका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	गंतव्य, राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	किबीथो, अरुणाचल प्रदेश	किबीथो सीमावर्ती पर्यटन- शांति का प्रवेश द्वार	4.96
2.	रकछम, हिमाचल प्रदेश	रकछम में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास – जीवंत ग्राम	4.96
3.	ग्नाथंग गांव, सिक्किम	वीरता की गूँज: ग्नाथंग वैली अनुभव	5.00
4.	माना गांव, उत्तराखंड	माना हाट	4.99
5.	जादुंग, उत्तराखंड	जादुंग महोत्सव मैदान	4.99

(ड): पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा मूलतः राज्य के कार्यक्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय वास्तविक स्तर पर पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समर्पित पर्यटन पुलिस की स्थापना संबंधी मामले को सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के साथ निरंतर उठाता रहा है।

PROMOTION OF MEDICAL AND WELLNESS TOURISM

2515. DR. C. N. MANJUNATH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the current scale and economic contribution of India's medical and wellness tourism sector;
- (b) whether there is any framework to promote synergy between accredited super-speciality hospitals and traditional AYUSH-based wellness centres under a unified national brand, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is coordinating with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of AYUSH to streamline regulatory norms, visa support and international marketing for promoting medical and wellness tourism;
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to develop dedicated medical and wellness tourism hubs with integrated infrastructure in key regions such as Bengaluru, Kochi, Gurugram, Varanasi and Rishikesh; 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 medical tourism is undertaken by the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry promotes various tourism products of the country, including medical & Wellness tourism through various initiatives.

The Ministry of Tourism does not maintain data on economic contribution of India's medical and wellness tourism sector.

There is no proposal in the Ministry of Tourism to create a unified national

brand to promote synergy between accredited super-speciality hospitals and traditional AYUSH-based wellness centres. The National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH) provides accreditation for hospitals, wellness centres, healthcare facilities and empanelment for Medical Value Travel Facilitators.

The Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) under the Ministry of Commerce has developed a comprehensive website viz., <http://www.indiahealthcaretourism.com> which provides information on accredited hospitals and wellness centres, visa, healthcare providers etc. The Ministry of Tourism has provided a link to this portal on its official websites.

The Ministry of Tourism through its central sector schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' extends financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism infrastructure development in the country. The central financial assistance is being extended according to guidelines and based on proposals/detailed project reports received from the States and UT Governments.

APPRENTICESHIP AND ON-THE JOB TRAINING (OJT)

2516. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:

Will the Minister of **SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the measure taken/being taken by the Government to ensure mandatory On-the Job Training (OJT) in short-term courses under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0 along with the penalties applicable upon training providers who fail to provides a genuine placement;
- (b) the target of the Government to increase the number of active apprentices under the Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (PM-NAPS) during the Financial Year 2025-26;
- (c) the manner in which the Government is promoting short term micro-credential courses and the manner in which industry is likely to recognize and evaluate these courses compared to full-term certificates; and
- (d) whether the Government has reviewed the ease of doing business measures relating to engagement of apprentices by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to reduce the compliance burden under the Apprenticeship Act?

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): On-Job-Training (OJT) is an integral component of the PMKVY 4.0 to ensure trainees gain real-industry exposure. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship ensures identification and mapping of OJT partners at the training proposal submission stage itself. The training providers are required to declare the start and end date for the OJT on Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH)

portal. The establishments offering OJT issue a certificate upon completion, indicating the trainee's duration of training and attendance. This certificate is also uploaded on the SIDH portal.

Under PMKVY 4.0 which is under implementation since FY 2022-23, the focus is to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same through On-Job Training (OJT) embedded industry relevant skill courses.

(b): In the current financial year (2025-26), a physical target of 13 lakh apprentices has been set under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), out of which 7.12 lakh apprentices have been engaged up to October 2025.

(c) : In order to provide more flexibility in skilling ecosystem, smaller modules of learning in the form of National Occupational Standards (NOS) and Micro Credentials (MC) have been approved under the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF). A NOS / Micro-Credential defines measurable workplace competencies, knowledge and skills delivered through focused, flexible learning units for upskilling, reskilling, cross sectoral skilling and meeting specific industry needs starting from 7.5 hours duration. On the basis of demand and requirement of the industries, the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) approves the NOS / Micro-credentials after the mandatory industry validations.

(d): An enhanced version of the apprenticeship portal facilitates an integrated digital process for establishments, including MSMEs, to manage activities such

as registration, course selection, candidate engagement, contract issuance, training monitoring, stipend management, and assessment uploads. To make these processes easier and reduce compliance burden, establishments may avail support from district-level Assistant Apprenticeship Advisers and empanelled Third Party Aggregators (TPAs).

आईआईटी पटना की छात्रावास क्षमता

2517. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बजट 2025-26 में की गई घोषणा के अनुसार, आईआईटी पटना की छात्रावास और अन्य अवसंरचना क्षमता बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) उक्त कार्य हेतु अब तक व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): वर्ष 2025-26 के केंद्रीय बजट में, सरकार ने भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) पटना में छात्रावास और अन्य अवसंरचना क्षमता के विस्तार की घोषणा की थी। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने दिनांक 27.09.2025 को वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस के माध्यम से आईआईटी पटना में अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के तीसरे चरण के विस्तार की आधारशिला रखी है। इस विस्तार को उच्चतर शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए) के माध्यम से वित्तपोषित किया गया है, जिसने 2000-सीटयुक्त सीटों वाली बालक छात्रावास, 500 सीटयुक्त बालिका छात्रावास, और 250 सीटयुक्त अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्रावास के साथ-साथ शैक्षणिक भवनों और एक समर्पित अनुसंधान पार्क के विकास

के लिए 644.54 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अनुमोदित की है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में, आईआईटी को सहायता योजना के तहत आईआईटी पटना को आवर्ती और गैर-आवर्ती व्यय दोनों के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक जारी किए गए हैं।

किसानों के पास बकाया कृषि ऋण राशि

2518. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार के पास राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति और उनके बकाया कृषि ऋणों के बारे में कोई जानकारी है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) विभिन्न श्रेणी के बैंकों सहित किसानों पर उनकी बकाया कृषि ऋण राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार किसानों के हित में राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश के किसानों के सभी कृषि ऋणों को माफ करने की कोई योजना बना रही है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त ऋणों को माफ किए जाने की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ), सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) ने देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण (एनएसएस) 70वें (जनवरी-दिसंबर, 2013) और 77वें दौर (जनवरी-दिसंबर, 2019) के दौरान कृषि परिवारों का स्थिति का आकलन सर्वेक्षण (एसएसएस) आयोजित किया। एसएसएस के परिणाम के अनुसार, प्रति कृषक परिवार औसत मासिक आय 2012-13 के दौरान 6,426 रुपये प्रति माह से बढ़कर 2018-19 में 10,218 रुपये हो गई है। इसके अलावा, जैसा कि नाबार्ड द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, संस्थागत

ऋण में काफी सुधार हुआ है और गैर-संस्थागत ऋण स्रोतों की हिस्सेदारी 1950 में 90 प्रतिशत से घटकर 2022 में लगभग 25 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

(ग): राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों सहित 30 सितंबर 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार बकाया कृषि ऋणों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार और एजेंसी-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): वर्तमान में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

30 सितंबर 2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार और एजेंसी वार बकाया कृषि ऋण का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य /संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वाणिज्यिक बैंक		सहकारी बैंक		क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक		बैंक के सभी श्रेणियों द्वारा कृषि को प्रदत्त कुल ऋण	
		खाता	राशि	खाता	राशि	खाता	राशि	खाता	राशि
1	दिल्ली	4	26,998	0	0	-	-	4	26,998
2	हरियाणा	19	73,340	13	14,794	5	11,878	37	1,00,013
3	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4	9,382	2	3,399	1	1,818	7	14,599
4	जम्मू और कश्मीर	19	18,753	0	22	2	1,467	20	20,242
5	पंजाब	22	87,536	0	797	3	9,138	25	97,471
6	राजस्थान	56	1,49,442	37	17,875	13	28,561	106	1,95,878
7	चंडीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	0	3,068	0	0	-	-	0	3,068
8	लद्दाख	1	706	0	15	0	11	1	733
9	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	513	-	-	-	-	0	513
10	असम	12	15,993	0	214	4	5,065	17	21,273
11	मणिपुर	0	1,022	0	180	0	128	1	1,331
12	मेघालय	1	609	0	188	0	319	1	1,116
13	मिजोरम	0	222	0	504	0	845	1	1,570

14	नागालैंड	1	676	0	226	0	16	1	919
15	सिक्किम	0	353	0	43	-	-	0	396
16	त्रिपुरा	2	1,684	0	1,821	1	1,060	4	4,565
17	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	500	0	21	-	-	0	521
18	बिहार	71	56,373	6	5,285	22	24,148	99	85,806
19	झारखंड	23	17,009	0	58	5	5,066	28	22,134
20	उड़ीसा	44	49,416	34	22,464	7	7,991	84	79,871
21	पश्चिम बंगाल	47	72,584	21	6,055	8	10,412	76	89,050
22	छत्तीसगढ़	10	23,540	18	9,355	2	3,485	31	36,380
23	मध्य प्रदेश	55	1,30,075	30	27,490	7	11,730	92	1,69,295
24	उत्तराखंड	4	13,268	4	2,564	1	740	9	16,572
25	उत्तर प्रदेश	101	1,68,730	28	11,510	46	60,411	174	2,40,651
26	गोवा	1	1,669	-	-	-	-	1	1,669
27	गुजरात	37	1,10,677	14	38,385	5	13,126	57	1,62,188
28	महाराष्ट्र	88	2,34,910	47	45,775	9	10,443	144	2,91,128
29	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	0	284	0	20	-	-	0	304
30	आंध्र प्रदेश	104	2,89,481	27	33,739	31	53,604	162	3,76,823
31	तेलांगना	54	1,30,427	10	9,395	15	25,225	80	1,65,047
32	कर्नाटक	87	1,78,647	36	29,420	21	38,840	145	2,46,907
33	केरल	59	1,25,087	1	12,084	15	21,221	75	1,58,393
34	पुद्दुचेरी	3	6,408	0	5	1	1,626	4	8,040

35	तमिलनाडु	213	4,48,254	25	20,794	18	25,797	256	4,94,845
36	लक्ष्यद्वीप संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	0	120	-	-	-	-	0	120

आंकड़ा स्रोत: नाबार्ड के ईएनएसयूआरई पोर्टल पर बैंकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत आंकड़े; *:अनंतिम आंकड़े

NCS DIGITAL PLATFORM IN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

2519. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

- the details of the number of Employment Exchanges currently operational in Maharashtra, particularly those located in Mumbai along with the number of fully integrated with the National Career Service (NCS) digital platform;
- the details of skill development, job fairs and career-counselling programmes conducted through NCS in Maharashtra including Mumbai along with the number of youth got benefited;
- whether the Government proposes to link the NCS platform with the Maharashtra State Skill Development Mission to improve coordination and outreach in Mumbai and if so, the details thereof;
- whether any evaluation or performance audit of NCS implementation district has been conducted in Maharashtra, district-wise particularly in Mumbai and if so, the details thereof along with the findings regarding technical gaps, placement outcomes and employer participation; and
- the details of the corrective steps taken by the Government to strengthen digital services, reduce platform downtime, and improve real-time job

matching in Mumbai?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal which is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & offline job fairs, job search & matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, skill/training programmes etc. through a digital platform [www.ncs.gov.in]. The NCS portal has already been integrated with the state employment portal of Maharashtra and Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) Portal of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

As on 20.11.2025, there are 1008 Employment Exchanges in the country out of which 51 Employment Exchanges are in Maharashtra (including 4 in Mumbai), of which 26 Employment Exchanges that have been upgraded as MCCs.

NCS Portal provides online/offline career counselling and vocational guidance services to its registered users. More than 1182 Career Counsellors have been on boarded on NCS portal. Till date more than 55 lakh online/ offline career guidance sessions have been conducted nationwide, of which more than 3.87 lakh sessions have been held in Maharashtra, including Mumbai.

Till date more than 3,000 job fairs have been organized in the

Maharashtra, including Mumbai, in which more than 90,000 candidates have been shortlisted.

As on 20.11.2025, more than 6.02 Crore jobseekers, more than 54.27 lakh employers are registered and more than 8.17 vacancies have been mobilized on NCS portal. State/UT-wise and district-wise details of jobseekers registered, employer registered and vacancies mobilized may be seen at https://www.ncs.gov.in/_layouts/15/ncsp/ViewStaticReport.aspx

The Government undertakes a systematic review and evaluation of all schemes and programmes before the commencement of each Finance Commission cycle to ensure their continued relevance, effectiveness, and alignment with evolving priorities.

Improvements in the portal is a continuous and dynamic process. Changes/updates are planned as per the need of the hour using latest available technology as and when required. The updations of NCS portal includes integration with various job/skill portals (public/private), enhanced AI features, cloud based web applications (for jobseeker and employer), robust verification mechanism, multilingual support, etc.

IMPLEMENTATION OF KIS IN KARNATAKA

2520. SHRI SAGAR ESHWAR KHANDRE:

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

- (a) whether the targets set for Karnataka under the Khelo India Scheme (KIS) have been achieved and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government has any special programme to identify and support athletes from rural and socio-economically deprived districts of Karnataka, particularly Bidar and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the sports disciplines supported under such scheme in Karnataka and whether indigenous sports are included;
- (d) the details of indigenous sports recognised or promoted under the said scheme in Karnataka;
- (e) whether any proposals exist to develop or upgrade sports infrastructure in Karnataka, specifically in Bidar, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of infrastructure or facilities sanctioned in Bidar along with the number of Khelo India Centres functioning in Karnataka and in Bidar?

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

(a) to (f): The Khelo India Scheme (KIS) is a demand driven scheme. At least one Khelo India Centre (KIC) has been established in each district of Karnataka under the Khelo India Scheme, thereby covering all the districts as per the scheme's provision of one centre per district, including in Bidar district. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released, and their physical and financial progress under the Khelo India Scheme, across the country, including in the State of Karnataka, are available in the public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>. The details of other sports facilities such as Khelo India Centres (KIC), Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCE) and

Khelo India Accredited Academies (KIAA), across the country, including in Bidar district of Karnataka, are available in the public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at <https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in>.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for the promotion of sports in the country, including identifying and supporting athletes from rural and socio-economically deprived districts of the country, including from the State of Karnataka:

- (i) Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports;
- (ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations;
- (iii) Cash Incentive 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; and
- (viii) Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India.

Details of the above schemes are available in the public domain on the websites of this Ministry and the Sports Authority of India.

In addition, the 'Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games' sub-component of the Khelo India Scheme, is specifically dedicated to the development and promotion of rural and indigenous games in the country. Indigenous games like Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Thang-Ta, Yogasana

and Silambam have been identified for promotion under this component and were made part of Khelo India Games.

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 Karnataka:

- i) Construction of Multipurpose Hall at Atal Bihari Vajpayee Layout, Shivamogga
- ii) Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Stadium at Navanagar, Hubballi City, Dharwad District
- iii) Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Stadium at Navalur, Dharwad City
- iv) Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at District Stadium, Koppal
- v) Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Haliyal, Karwar, Uttara Kannada District
- vi) Construction of Swimming Pool at Muddebihal Taluk, Vijayapura District
- vii) Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Muddebihal Taluk, Vijayapura District
- viii) Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Hejamadi, Kapu Taluk, Udupi District
- ix) Construction of All Weather Swimming Pool (50 m x 25 m) at Saligrama, Brahmavara Taluk, Udupi District
- x) Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Saligrama, Brahmavara Taluk, Udupi District
- xi) Construction of Natural Football Field at Taluk Stadium, Tiptur

- xii) Laying of 400 m Synthetic Athletic Track at Taluk Stadium, Tiptur
- xiii) Construction of Swimming Pool at District Stadium, Bagalkot District
- xiv) Construction of RCC Drain, Long Jump, Sand Pit and Water Jump at District Stadium, Koppal
- xv) Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Taluk Stadium, Rabakavi Banhatti, Bagalkot District
- xvi) Construction and Installation of Synthetic Hockey Turf at Taluk Stadium, Challakere, Chitradurga District
- xvii) Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Onake Obavva Stadium, Chitradurga District
- xviii) Construction and Installation of Synthetic Athletic Track at Taluk Stadium, Hiriya, Chitradurga District
- xix) Construction of Swimming Pool at Taluk Stadium, Hiriya, Chitradurga District
- xx) Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Madhugiri
- xxi) Construction of All Weather Swimming Pool (50 m x 25 m) at Brahmavara Taluk, Udupi District
- xxii) Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Brahmavara Taluk, Udupi District
- xxiii) Construction of All Weather Swimming Pool (50 m x 25 m) at Hejamadi, Udupi District

VACANT POST OF DIRECTOR IN NIT, HAZRATBAL, SRINAGAR**2521. SHRI MIAN ALTAF AHMAD:**

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

- (a) whether the post of Director, National Institute of Technology (NIT), Hazratbal, Srinagar, has been lying vacant for more than two years;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the delay in filling up the said post;
- (c) whether any steps have been initiated by the Government to appoint a regular Director at the said Institute; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said post is likely to be filled?

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

(a) to (d): The regular Director appointed for the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) assumed the charge of the post in May, 2023 for a period of five years. After 08 months only, the Director had to revert to his parent organization due to administrative reasons therein. Since then, the charge of the post has been assigned to the regular Director of another NIT for smooth functioning of the Institute.

The Search-cum-Selection Committee has been constituted as per Section 17 (1) of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) Act, 2007 (29 of 2007) and the Statutes framed under the Act and interviews with the shortlisted candidates have already been conducted.

रामायण सर्किट और बौद्ध सर्किट का विकास

2522. श्रीमती लवली आनंद:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत बिहार में रामायण सर्किट और बौद्ध सर्किट के विकास की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार के पास शिवहर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के निकट स्थित और माता सीता की जन्मस्थली के रूप में विख्यात सीतामढ़ी को रामायण सर्किट में एक प्रमुख तीर्थस्थल के रूप में विकसित करने की कोई व्यापक योजना है; और
- (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उक्त सर्किटों में पर्यटन सुविधाओं और अवसंरचना में सुधार के लिए आवंटित और व्यय की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): विभिन्न पर्यटक गंतव्यों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा किया जाता है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने रामायण परिपथ तथा बौद्ध परिपथ सहित चिह्नित विषयगत परिपथों के तहत पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास एवं बेहतर अनुभव के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रयासों को संपूरित करने के लिए वर्ष 2014-15 में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना (एसडीएस) की शुरुआत की। इसी के अनुरूप बिहार सहित देश भर में एसडीएस के तहत कुल 76 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गईं।

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत बिहार में वर्ष 2016-17 में स्वीकृत 'बौद्ध परिपथ का विकास- बोधगया में कन्वेंशन सेंटर का निर्माण' नामक एक परियोजना के भौतिक रूप से पूरा होने की सूचना है। इसके अलावा, बिहार में रामायण परिपथ के तहत स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अधीन किसी अन्य परियोजना को स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है।

अब पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने देश में स्थायी एवं उत्तरदायी पर्यटन गंतव्यों के विकास के उद्देश्य से 'स्वदेश दर्शन' योजना को 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0' योजना के रूप में नवीकृत किया है, जिसमें पूर्व में

अपनाए गए परिपथ-आधारित फ्रेमवर्क के स्थान पर गंतव्य एवं पर्यटक-केंद्रित नीति अपनी गई है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा देश में 'स्वदेश दर्शन' योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं एवं आवंटित तथा उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी/प्राधिकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	उपयोग की गई राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	लॉन्ग द्वीप - रॉस स्मिथ द्वीप - नील द्वीप - हैवलॉक द्वीप-बाराटांग द्वीप - पोर्ट ब्लेयर का विकास	27.57	22.13	22.08
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ 2014-15	काकीनाडा - होप आइलैंड - कोरिंगा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य - पसारलापुडी - अडुरु - एस यानम - कोटिपल्ली का विकास	67.83	67.83	67.83
3.	आंध्र प्रदेश	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	नेल्लोर - पुलिकट झील - उब्बलमाडुगु जल प्रपात - नेलापट्टु - कोठाकोडुरु - मायपाडु - रामतीर्थम - इस्कापल्ली का विकास	49.55	49.55	49.55
4.	आंध्र प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2017-18	बौद्ध परिपथ: शालीहुंडम - बाविकोंडा - बोज्जनकोंडा - अमरावती - अनूपु का	35.24	30.02	30.02

			विकास			
5.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2014-15	भालुकपोंग - बोमडिला और तवांग का विकास	49.77	47.28	47.28
6.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	नफरा - सेप्पा - पप्पू, पासा, पक्के घाटियाँ - संगदूपोटा-न्यू सगाली - जीरो-योम्चा का विकास	96.72	91.88	91.88
7.	असम	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	मानस - प्रोबितोरा - नामेरी - काजीरंगा - डिब्रू - सैखोवा का विकास	94.68	94.68	94.68
8.	असम	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	तेजपुर - माजुली - शिवसागर का विकास	90.98	90.97	90.97
9.	बिहार	तीर्थकर परिपथ 2016-17	वैशाली - आरा - मसाद - पटना - राजगीर - पावापुरी - चंपापुरी का विकास	33.96	30.04	29.36
10.	बिहार	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	कांवरिया मार्ग: सुल्तानगंज - धर्मशाला - देवघर का विकास	44.76	42.52	42.17
11.	बिहार	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	बौद्ध परिपथ का विकास - बोधगया में कन्वेंशन सेंटर का निर्माण	95.18	95.18	95.18
12.	बिहार	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2017-18	भित्तिहरवा - चंद्रहिया - तुकोंलिया का विकास	44.27	40.31	40.31
13.	बिहार	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2017-18	मंदार हिल और अंग प्रदेश का विकास	44.55	42.32	42.32
14.	छत्तीसगढ़	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जशपुर - कुनकुरी - मैनपाट - कमलेशपुर - महेशपुर - कुर्दार -	96.10	94.23	94.23

			सरोधदादर – गंगरेल – कोंडागांव – नाथियानवागांव – जगदलपुर – चित्रकूट - तीर्थगढ़ का विकास			
15.	गोवा	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	सिंक्वेरिम - बागा, अंजुना - वागाटोर, मोरजिम - केरी, अगुआड़ा किला और अगुआड़ा जेल का विकास	97.65	97.65	97.50
16.	गोवा	तटीय परिपथ 2017-18	तटीय परिपथ II: रुआ डी ओरम क्रीक - डोना पाउला - कोलवा - बेनौलिम का विकास	99.35	99.35	97.74
17.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	अहमदाबाद – राजकोट – पोरबंदर – बारदोली - दांडी का विकास	59.17	56.21	55.52
18.	गुजरात	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	वडनगर - मोढेश का विकास	91.12	87.25	85.63
19.	गुजरात	बौद्ध परिपथ 2017-18	जूनागढ़ - गिर सोमनाथ – भरुच – कच्छ – भावनगर – राजकोट - मेहसाणा का विकास	26.68	22.28	19.96
20.	हरियाणा	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	कुरुक्षेत्र में महाभारत से संबंधित स्थानों पर पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	77.39	76.74	76.74
21.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	हिमालय परिपथ: कियारीघाट, शिमला, हाटकोटी, मनाली, कांगड़ा, धर्मशाला, बीर,	68.34	64.55	62.57

			पालमपुर, चंबा का विकास			
22.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	जम्मू – श्रीनगर – पहलगाम - भगवती नगर – अनंतनाग - सलामाबाद, उरी – कारगिल - लेह का विकास	77.33	67.37	59.30
23.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	जम्मू-राजौरी-शोपियां-पुलवामा में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	81.60	67.35	59.41
24.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास - पीएम विकास पैकेज के तहत 2014 में बाढ़ में नष्ट हुई परिसंपत्तियों के बदले परिसंपत्तियों का निर्माण	90.43	74.7	67.07
25.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	मंतलाई और सुधमहादेव में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.99	91.93	91.93
26.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	अनंतनाग – पुलवामा – किश्तवर – पहलगाम - जांस्कर पदुम – दक्सुम - रंजीत सागर बांध में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	86.39	69.95	63.25
27.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	हिमालयन परिपथ 2016-17	गुलमर्ग – बारामूला – कुपवाड़ा - कारगिल - लेह में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	91.84	85.80	84.93
28.	झारखंड	इको परिपथ 2018-19	इको पर्यटन परिपथ: दलमा - बेतला नेशनल पार्क – मिरचैया - नेतरहाट का विकास	30.44	30.44	28.04

29.	केरल	इको परिपथ 2015-16	पथनमथिट्टा-गवी- वागामोन - तेक्कडी का विकास	64.08	64.08	64.08
30.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	सबरीमाला – एरुमेली – पम्पा - सन्निधानम का विकास	46.54	33.39	36.27
31.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	श्रीपद्मनाभ अर्नामूला का विकास	78.08	73.77	68.98
32.	केरल	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2018-19	मालानाड मालाबार क्रूज पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	57.35	45.88	36.34
33.	केरल	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	शिवगिरी श्री नारायण गुरु आश्रम - अरुवीपुरम - कुन्नुमपारा श्री सुब्रह्मनिया - चेम्बझंथी श्री नारायण गुरुकुलम का विकास	66.42	42.01	34.21
34.	मध्य प्रदेश	वन्यजीव परिपथ 2015-16	पन्ना-मुकुंदपुर-संजय- दुबरी- बांधवगढ़-कान्हा - मुक्की - पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास	92.10	86.31	86.31
35.	मध्य प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	सांची – सतना – रीवा – मंदसौर - धार का विकास	74.02	72.75	72.75
36.	मध्य प्रदेश	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	ग्वालियर – ओरछा – खजुराहो – चंदेरी – भीमबेटका – मांडू का विकास	89.82	89.49	89.49
37.	मध्य प्रदेश	इको परिपथ 2017-18	गांधीसागर बांध- मंडलेश्वर बांध- ओंकारेश्वर बांध- इंदिरा सागर बांध-तवा बांध-	93.76	93.59	93.59

			बरगी बांध – भेड़ाघाट - बाणसागर बांध - केन नदी का विकास			
38.	महाराष्ट्र	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय परिपथ - सागरेश्वर, तारकरली, विजयदुर्ग (बीच और क्रीक), मितभव का विकास	19.06	18.10	17.61
39.	महाराष्ट्र	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	वाकी – अदासा – धापेवाड़ा – पारदसिंघा – तेलनखेडी - गिराड का विकास	45.47	43.19	38.84
40.	मणिपुर	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	मणिपुर में पर्यटक परिपथ: इम्फाल - खोंगजोम का विकास	72.23	61.32	61.25
41.	मणिपुर	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	श्री गोविंदजी मंदिर, श्री बिजॉय गोविंदजी मंदिर – श्री गोपीनाथ मंदिर – श्री बंगशीबोदोन मंदिर – श्री कैना मंदिर का विकास	45.34	45.33	43.04
42.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2016-17	उमियम (लेक व्यू), यू लुम सोहपेटबनेंग - मावडियांगडियांग - आर्किड लेक रिजॉर्ट का विकास	99.13	99.11	99.11
43.	मेघालय	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	पश्चिमी खासी हिल्स (नोंगखलाव- क्रेम तिरोट - खुदोई और कोहमांग जलप्रपात - खरी नदी- मावथाद्रीशन, शिलांग), जयंतिया हिल्स (क्रांग सूरी फॉल्स- शिरमंग- इयूक्सी), गारो हिल्स (नोकरेक रिजर्व,	84.97	84.96	84.96

			कट्टाबील, सिजू गुफाएं) का विकास			
44.	मिजोरम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	थेनजोल और साउथ जोटे, जिला सेरछिप और रईक का विकास	92.26	92.26	92.26
45.	मिजोरम	इको परिपथ 2016-17	इको-एडवेंचर परिपथ आइजोल -रावपुइचिप - खवफाप - लेंगपुई - चटलांग- सकाव्रहमुइटुइतलांग - मुथी - बेराटलांग - तुइरियल एयरफील्ड - हमुइफांग का विकास	66.37	53.09	53.09
46.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2015-16	जनजातीय परिपथ पेरेन- कोहिमा- वोखा का विकास	97.36	97.36	92.49
47.	नागालैंड	जनजातीय परिपथ 2016-17	मोकोकचुंग – तुएनसांग - मोन का विकास	98.14	98.14	98.14
48.	ओडिशा	तटीय परिपथ 2016-17	गोपालपुर, बरकुल, सतपाड़ा और तंपारा का विकास	70.82	67.28	59.47
49.	पुडुचेरी	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	दुबरियापेट – अरिकमेडु – वीरमपट्टिनम – चुन्नम्बर – नल्लावाडु/नरमबाई – मनापेट - कालापेट - पुडुचेरी - यानम का विकास	58.44	58.44	58.44
50.	पुडुचेरी	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	फ्रेंको - तमिल गांव, कराईकल, माहे और यानम का विकास	49.44	45.70	45.50
51.	पुडुचेरी	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ	पुडुचेरी में आध्यात्मिक परिपथ का विकास	34.96	31.40	31.40

		2017-18				
52.	पंजाब	विरासत परिपथ 2018-19	आनंदपुर साहिब - फतेहगढ़ साहिब - चमकौर साहिब - फिरोजपुर - खटकर कलां - कलानौर - पटियाला का विकास	85.32	81.05	81.05
53.	राजस्थान	मरुस्थल परिपथ 2015-16	सांभर लेक टाउन और अन्य स्थलों का विकास	50.01	50.01	50.01
54.	राजस्थान	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	गोविंद देव जी मंदिर (जयपुर), खाटूश्याम जी (सीकर) और नाथद्वारा (राजसमंद) का विकास	75.80	73.85	73.85
55.	राजस्थान	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ - 'चुरू (सालासर बालाजी) - जयपुर (श्री समोदके बालाजी, घाटके बालाजी, बंधेके बालाजी) - विराटनगर (बीजक, जैनसिया, अंबिका मंदिर) - भरतपुर (कमान क्षेत्र) - धौलपुर (मुचकुंड) - मेहंदीपुर बालाजी - चित्तौड़गढ़ (सांवलियाजी) का विकास	87.05	75.03	75.03
56.	राजस्थान	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	विरासत परिपथ राजसमंद (कुंभलगढ़ किला) - जयपुर (जयपुर और नाहरगढ़ किले में अग्रभाग की प्रकाश व्यवस्था) -झालावाड़ (गागरोन किला) -	70.61	66.99	66.99

			चित्तौड़गढ़ (चित्तौड़गढ़ किला) - जैसलमेर (जैसलमेर किला) - हनुमानगढ़ (गोगामेड़ी) - उदयपुर (प्रताप गौरव केंद्र) - धौलपुर (बाग-ए-निलोफर और पुरानी छावनी) - नागौर (मीरा बाई स्मारक, मेड़ता) - टोंक (सुनहरी कोठी) का विकास			
57.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	रंगपो (प्रवेश) – रोराथांग – अरितार – फादमचेन – नाथंग – शेराथांग – सोंगमो – गंगटोक – फोडोंग – मंगन – लाचुंग – युमथांग – लाचेन – थांगु – गुरुडोंगमेर – मंगन – गंगटोक – तुमिनलिंगी - सिंगतम (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	98.05	97.41	97.41
58.	सिक्किम	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2016-17	सिंगतम-मका-टेमी – बेरमोइक टोकेल – फोंगिया – नामची – जोरथांग – ओखारे – सोम्बारिया – दारमदिन - जोरेथांग - मेल्ली (निकास) को जोड़ने वाले पर्यटक परिपथ का विकास	95.32	95.32	95.32
59.	तमिलनाडु	तटीय परिपथ	(चेन्नई - मामल्लापुरम -	73.13	71.03	71.03

		2016-17	रामेश्वरम - मानपाडु - कन्याकुमारी) का विकास			
60.	तेलंगाना	इको परिपथ 2015-16	महबूबनगर जिले में इको पर्यटन परिपथ का विकास	91.62	91.25	91.25
61.	तेलंगाना	जनजातीय परिपथ 2016-17	मुलुगु - लकनावरम - मेदवरम - तड़वई - दमारवी - मल्लूर - बोगाथा झरनों का विकास	79.87	79.87	79.87
62.	तेलंगाना	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	कुतुबशाही विरासत पार्क-पैगाह मकबरे- हयात बख्शी मस्जिद - रेमंड का मकबरा का विकास	96.90	70.61	70.61
63.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2015-16	अगरतला - सिपाहीजला - मेलाघर - उदयपुर - अमरपुर - तीर्थमुख - मंदिरघाट - डंबूर - नारिकेलकुंज - गंडाचरा - अंबासा का विकास	82.85	77.76	77.76
64.	त्रिपुरा	उत्तर-पूर्वी परिपथ 2018-19	सूरमाचेर-उनाकोटी - जम्पुई हिल्स-गुनाबती - भुवनेश्वरी-नीरमहल - बॉक्सनगर - चोट्टाखोला - पिलक - अवांगचारा का विकास	44.83	35.25	32.21
65.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बौद्ध परिपथ 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89	72.56	68.43
66.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45	64.09	56.03

		2016-17				
67.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आहर - अलीगढ़ - कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव)-प्रतापगढ़-कौशांबी-मिर्जापुर - गोरखपुर - डुमरियागंज - बस्ती - बाराबंकी - आजमगढ़ - कैराना - बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास	71.91	69.63	69.63
68.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	बिजनौर-मेरठ-कानपुर - कानपुर देहात - बांदा-गाजीपुर-सलेमपुर-घोसी - बलिया - अम्बेडकर नगर-अलीगढ़-फतेहपुर-देवरिया-महोबा-सोनभद्र - चंदौली - मिश्रिख - भदोही का विकास	67.51	64.14	63.62
69.	उत्तर प्रदेश	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कालिंजर किला (बांदा) - मगहरधाम (संतकबीर नगर) - चौरीचौरा, शहीद स्थल (फतेहपुर) - महुअर शहीद स्थल (घोसी) - शहीद स्मारक (मेरठ) का विकास	36.65	36.65	36.65
70.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रामायण परिपथ 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21	115.46	113.22
71.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	जेवर - दादरी - सिकंदराबाद - नोएडा - खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	12.03	11.43	11.69
72.	उत्तर	आध्यात्मिक	गोरखनाथ मंदिर	18.30	18.12	18.12

	प्रदेश	परिपथ 2018-19	(गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास			
73.	उत्तराखंड	इको परिपथ 2015-16	टिहरी झील और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों का नए गंतव्य के रूप में विकास के लिए इको-पर्यटन, एडवेंचर स्पोर्ट्स और संबद्ध पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना का एकीकृत विकास - जिला टिहरी	69.17	69.17	69.17
74.	उत्तराखंड	विरासत परिपथ 2016-17	कुमाऊं क्षेत्र में विरासत परिपथ – कटारमल – जोगेश्वर – बैजनाथ - देवीधुरा का एकीकृत विकास	76.32	68.91	68.91
75.	पश्चिम बंगाल	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	तटीय परिपथ: उदयपुर – दीघा – शंकरपुर – ताजपुर – मंदारमणि – फ्रेजरगंज - बक्खलाई - हेनरी द्वीप का विकास	67.99	65.07	65.07
76.	-	मार्गस्थ परिपथ 2018-19	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में वाराणसी - गया; कुशीनगर – गया - कुशीनगर में मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं का विकास	17.50	16.63	15.83
कुल				5290.33	4964.75	4863.83

CSR SPENDING IN ASSAM

2523. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

- (a) the details of CSR funds contributed/spent by public and private sector enterprises operating in Assam during the last three years;
- (b) whether any portion of such funds has been allocated or utilized for developmental projects in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): The CSR framework is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR activities annually in the MCA21 registry. All data related to CSR filed by companies in MCA21 registry is available in public domain and can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in. On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, the district-wise CSR expenditure by both public and private sector enterprises together incurred in Assam for last three years i.e. 2021-22, 2022-23 & 2023-24 are given in the enclosed

Statement-I

(b) and (c): There is no provision of allocation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds under the Companies Act, 2013. On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, development sector-wise CSR expenditure incurred in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts are given in the

enclosed **Statement -II** and **III** respectively.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise CSR expenditure by both public and private sector enterprises together incurred in Assam for last three years

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

Sr. No.	CSR District	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Bajali			0.08
2.	Baksa	-	-	-
3.	Barpeta	15.14	44.52	35.87
4.	Biswanath	-	-	-
5.	Bongaigaon	0.50	5.89	2.54
6.	Cachar	5.08	10.96	15.51
7.	Charaideo	-	-	-
8.	Chirang	-	-	0.07
9.	Darrang	41.34	14.65	20.93
10.	Dhemaji	2.31	0.28	14.61
11.	Dhubri	1.34	7.16	4.54
12.	Dibrugarh	16.30	24.71	18.10
13.	Dima Hasao	0.00	0.02	0.15
14.	Goalpara	0.82	0.94	3.94
15.	Golaghat	37.08	43.38	61.45
16.	Hailakandi	2.36	1.84	1.11
17.	Hojai	-	-	-
18.	Jorhat	4.00	18.60	30.52
19.	Kamrup	111.69	52.64	59.93
20.	Kamrup Metro	2.00	0.78	1.01
21.	Karbi Anglong	0.13	2.77	1.23
22.	Kokrajhar	0.44	1.76	16.12
23.	Lakhimpur	2.54	7.18	4.14
24.	Majuli	-	-	-
25.	Marigaon	0.03	4.90	2.71
26.	Nagaon	1.09	2.51	4.63
27.	Nalbari	0.56	5.92	5.03
28.	Sivasagar	90.11	113.43	70.29
29.	Sonitpur	3.33	3.34	2.89
30.	South Salmara Mancachar	-	-	-

31.	Sribhumi (Karimganj)	0.08	0.43	1.60
32.	Tamulpur	-	-	-
33.	Tinsukia	12.34	20.60	32.44
34.	Udalguri	-	-	-
35.	West Karbi Anglong	-	-	-
36.	District not elsewhere classified	55.80	85.74	77.16
	Total	406.42	474.96	488.62

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

STATEMENT-II

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in Karbi Anglong from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

Sr. No.	CSR Development Sector	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Conservation of natural resources	-	-	0.20
2.	Education	0.06	2.14	0.22
3.	Environmental sustainability	-	0.55	-
4.	Health care	-	0.07	0.45
5.	Livelihood enhancement projects	-	-	0.33
6.	Rural development projects	-	-	0.03
7.	Vocational skills	0.08	-	-
	Total	0.13	2.77	1.23

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

STATEMENT-III

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in Dima Hasao from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

Sr. No.	CSR Development Sector	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1.	Education	-	-	0.14
2.	Health care	-	-	-

			0.02	
3.	Rural development projects	0.00	-	-
4.	Sanitation	-	-	0.004
	Total	0.00	0.02	0.15

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

बिरला प्रौद्योगिकी एवं विज्ञान संस्थान में प्रवेश

2524. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिरला प्रौद्योगिकी एवं विज्ञान संस्थान के पिलानी तथा जयपुर परिसरों में वर्तमान में स्नातक, स्नातकोत्तर एवं शोध स्तर के कौन-कौन से पाठ्यक्रम संचालित हैं;

(ख) क्या इन पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश के लिए राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा एजेंसी या स्वयं संस्थान द्वारा प्रवेश परीक्षाएँ आयोजित की जाती हैं, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण एजेंसी द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण करने वाले छात्र उक्त परिसरों में प्रवेश के पात्र होते हैं, यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में प्रवेश प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का उक्त परिसरों में अजा, अजजा, अपिव, सामान्य एवं महिलाओं जैसी विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिए निर्धारित शुल्क संरचना पर कोई नियंत्रण या विनियामक अधिकार है;

(ङ) क्या निजी 'मानित विश्वविद्यालय' संस्थानों में शिक्षण एवं गैर-शिक्षण कर्मचारियों के चयन में केंद्र सरकार की आरक्षण नीति लागू होती है, यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में विचाराधीन प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा अक्टूबर, 2020 में जारी अधिसूचना के अनुसार, बिरला प्रौद्योगिकी एवं विज्ञान संस्थान (बीआईटीएस) - पिलानी एक 'उत्कृष्ट संस्थान' है। इसका मुख्य परिसर पिलानी, राजस्थान में स्थित है, इसके अतिरिक्त गोवा, हैदराबाद और मुंबई में कैंपस हैं और दुबई में ऑफशोर कैंपस है।

यह तीन स्तरों एकीकृत प्रथम डिग्री कार्यक्रम (अवर स्नातक स्तर), उच्च डिग्री कार्यक्रम (स्नातकोत्तर स्तर) और डॉक्टरेट कार्यक्रम (अनुसंधान स्तर) पर शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम संचालित करता है। अवर स्नातक स्तर पर, रसायन, सिविल, इलेक्ट्रिकल एवं इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, यांत्रिकी, कंप्यूटर विज्ञान, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं उपकरण, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं संचार, विनिर्माण, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं कंप्यूटर विज्ञान, गणित एवं कंप्यूटिंग, पर्यावरण एवं संधारणीय जैसे विषयों में इंजीनियरिंग स्नातक (बीई) कार्यक्रम संचालित हैं। स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर, रसायन, कंप्यूटर विज्ञान, यांत्रिकी, सॉफ्टवेयर सिस्टम, माइक्रोइलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, संचार इंजीनियरिंग, जैव प्रौद्योगिकी, सिविल, इलेक्ट्रिकल, एम्बेडेड सिस्टम, डिजाइन, विनिर्माण प्रणाली और पर्यावरण इंजीनियरिंग जैसे विषयों में इंजीनियरिंग स्नातकोत्तर (एमई) कार्यक्रम संचालित हैं।

भौतिकी, रसायन विज्ञान, जीव विज्ञान, गणित, अर्थशास्त्र, सेमीकंडक्टर और नैनो विज्ञान तथा सामान्य अध्ययन में बी.फार्मा, एम.फार्मा, एमबीए और एमएससी की डिग्री भी प्रदान की जाती है।

सभी एकीकृत प्रथम-डिग्री कार्यक्रमों में प्रवेश संस्थान द्वारा आयोजित बीआईटीएसएटी, बोर्ड टॉपर स्कीम और एसएटी के माध्यम से होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उच्च डिग्री कार्यक्रमों में प्रवेश जीएटीई/जीपीएटी/बीआईटीएस एचडी टेस्ट/बीएएटी/सीएटी/एक्सएटी/जीएमएटी के माध्यम से होता है। डॉक्टरेट कार्यक्रमों में प्रवेश के लिए संस्थान द्वारा तैयार की गई परीक्षा/साक्षात्कार में प्रदर्शन और एनईटी को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। एनटीए बीआईटीएस-पिलानी में प्रवेश के लिए कोई प्रवेश परीक्षा

आयोजित नहीं करता है।

बीआईटीएस-पिलानी यूजीसी (प्रतिष्ठित विश्वविद्यालय संस्थान) विनियम, 2017 (2021 में संशोधित) द्वारा अधिशासित है। ये विनियम संस्थानों को पारदर्शी योग्यता-आधारित प्रणाली के माध्यम से छात्रों को प्रवेश देने और अपनी आंतरिक नीतियों के अनुसार शुल्क निर्धारित करने की स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करते हैं, बशर्ते कि कोई प्रच्छन्न शुल्क या कैपिटेशन शुल्क न हों। ये विनियम संस्थानों को मेधावी छात्रों, जो पर्याप्त वित्तीय संसाधनों से वंचित हैं, को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए एक विश्वसनीय और मजबूत वित्तीय सहायता कार्यक्रम बनाए रखने के लिए भी बाध्य करते हैं।

(ड) और (च): केंद्रीय शिक्षण संस्थान (प्रवेश में आरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2006 और केंद्रीय शिक्षण संस्थान (शिक्षक कैडर में आरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 कुछ केंद्रीय शिक्षण संस्थानों में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के प्रवेश और भर्ती में आरक्षण का प्रावधान करते हैं। ये अधिनियम सभी केंद्रीय शिक्षण संस्थानों पर लागू होते हैं, जिनमें केंद्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित या उससे सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले सम विश्वविद्यालय संस्थान भी शामिल हैं।

शिक्षकों की भर्ती और पुरानी पेंशन योजना की बहाली

2525. श्री रमाशंकर बिद्यार्थी राजभर:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केंद्र एवं राज्यों में शिक्षकों के लिए पुरानी पेंशन योजना की बहाली पर सरकार की वर्तमान नीति

क्या है तथा इस संबंध में प्राप्त सुझावों और आयोजित बैठकों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में शिक्षकों की लंबित नियुक्तियों, कार्यग्रहण करने में विलंब की स्थिति तथा

विज्ञापित पदों के अनुसार चयनित अभ्यर्थियों को नियुक्ति नहीं देने का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में 69,000 सहायक अध्यापकों की भर्ती की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है, अब तक कितने

अभ्यर्थियों की नियुक्ति हो चुकी है तथा कितने मामले न्यायालय या विभाग में लंबित हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकारी शिक्षकों को अध्यापन के अतिरिक्त चुनाव, जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण कार्यों की जिम्मेदारी

दी जाती है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) शिक्षक पर कार्य-भार कम करने, गैर-शैक्षणिक कार्यों की सूची निर्धारित करने तथा देश में

गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं। भर्ती, पेंशन लाभों सहित सेवा शर्तें, शिक्षकों की तैनाती और इन मामलों से संबंधित न्यायिक मामले प्राथमिक रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं।

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के कर्मचारियों के लिए पेंशन लाभ समय-समय पर वित्त मंत्रालय के निर्देशों के अनुसार निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के कर्मचारियों के लिए पुरानी पेंशन योजना को बहाल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

नवोदय विद्यालय समिति के वे सभी कर्मचारी जिन्होंने दिनांक 01.01.2004 से पहले कार्यभार ग्रहण किया था, अंशदायी भविष्य निधि (सीपीएफ) योजना के अंतर्गत आते हैं। वे कर्मचारी जिन्होंने दिनांक 01.04.2009 को या उसके बाद नवोदय विद्यालय समिति में कार्यभार ग्रहण किया, वे अनिवार्य रूप से नई पेंशन योजना (एनपीएस) के अंतर्गत आते हैं। दिनांक 01.01.2004 और 01.04.2009 के बीच कार्यभार ग्रहण करने वाले कर्मचारियों को सीपीएफ या एनपीएस में से किसी एक को चुनने का विकल्प दिया गया था। कुछ कर्मचारियों ने एनपीएस योजना को चुना जबकि अधिकांश ने सीपीएफ योजना का चयन किया। वर्तमान स्थिति में, नवोदय विद्यालय समिति के कर्मचारी अंशदायी भविष्य निधि (सीपीएफ) या नई पेंशन योजना (एनपीएस) में से किसी एक के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

(घ) और (ड): निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 27 में कहा गया है कि दस वर्षीय जनसंख्या जनगणना, आपदा राहत कार्यों या स्थानीय

प्राधिकरण, राज्य विधानमंडलों या संसद, जैसा भी मामला हो, के चुनावों से संबंधित कार्यों के अतिरिक्त किसी भी शिक्षक को गैर-शैक्षणिक कार्य के लिए तैनात नहीं किया जाएगा। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिशानिर्देश भी जारी किए हैं जिनमें इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि शिक्षकों को आरटीई अधिनियम के अनुसार निर्धारित कार्यों के अलावा किसी अन्य गैर-शैक्षणिक कार्य के लिए तैनात नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार ने शिक्षकों के कार्यभार को कम करने और शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं और इनमें उनकी सहायता करती है। इनमें शामिल हैं:

- केंद्र सरकार, समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को उचित छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) बनाए रखने और एससीईआरटी, डीआईईटी, बीआरसीएस और सीआरसीएस के माध्यम से सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण और संस्थागत शैक्षणिक सहायता सहित शिक्षक संबंधी कार्यकलापों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।
- निष्ठा - स्कूल प्रमुखों और शिक्षकों के समग्र उन्नति के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (दिक्षा पर फेस-टू-फेस और ऑनलाइन) के माध्यम से बड़े पैमाने पर शिक्षक क्षमता निर्माण कार्य किया जा रहा है, जिसमें शिक्षणशास्त्र, सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण, योग्यता-आधारित अधिगम, मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्या ज्ञान, विद्यालय नेतृत्व, स्वास्थ्य एवं कल्याण और संबंधित क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया गया है, जिससे कक्षा प्रक्रियाओं और शिक्षकों की व्यावसायिक क्षमता को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके।
- एनईपी 2020 के संदर्भ में, शिक्षकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक मानक (एनपीएसटी) मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज और राष्ट्रीय मेंटरिंग मिशन (एनएमएम) पर ब्लूबुक जारी की गई है ताकि शिक्षकों की दक्षताओं को परिभाषित किया जा सके और सेवारत शिक्षकों को शिक्षण अभ्यास में सुधार करने और व्यावसायिक अलगाव को कम करने के लिए परामर्श सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।
- यह विभाग समय-समय पर परामर्श जारी करता है और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के साथ समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करता है ताकि मिशन-आधारित भर्ती योजनाओं, तर्कसंगत तैनाती

जिसमें विद्यालय परिसर/समूहीकरण दृष्टिकोण शामिल हैं, जहां उपयुक्त हो शिक्षक-साझाकरण या पूलिंग तंत्र को अपनाना और शैक्षणिक हितों की रक्षा के लिए संविदात्मक/अल्पकालिक नियुक्तियों (जैसे शिक्षा मित्र/अनुदेशक) के अंतरिम उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके। इन उपायों को संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों/प्रशासनों द्वारा अपने नियमों के अनुसार कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

- यह विभाग, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शिक्षकों को मांग के अनुसार संसाधन और शिक्षण संबंधी सहायता प्रदान करने और कर्मचारियों की कमी के शैक्षणिक प्रभाव को यथासंभव कम करने के लिए, राज्यों/ सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी प्लेटफार्मों (दीक्षा/पीएम ई-विद्या) और क्लस्टर-स्तरीय शैक्षणिक सहायता (बीआरसी/सीआरसी) को अपनाने में सहायता करता है।

FUNDS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

2526. SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

- whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has demanded any special Central assistance for capital investment to combat the adverse impacts of climate change;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Central Government has any proposal to integrate the climate concerns especially at the grass-roots level for climate-proof districts and villages in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof along with its timeline; and
- the corrective steps taken by Government to invest in climate resilient and ecologically sensitive development with sustainable infrastructure in the

State?

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

(a) and (b): As per information provided by the Ministry of Finance, the State Government of Tamil Nadu had requested Special Assistance (Loan) of Rs. 1126.08 crore under the 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25' for reconstruction of infrastructure damaged in the State due to natural disasters of severe nature. After examining the proposal and eligibility, an amount of Rs. 1121.50 crore was approved and released to the State government of Tamil Nadu in March 2025.

(c) and (d): With the objective of combating the adverse impacts of climate change at grass root level, assistance has been provided to the Government of Tamil Nadu under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) for implementation of two projects. The details of the projects are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. crore)	Amount Released to EE (Rs. crore)	Executing Entity (EE)	Project Period
1	Management and Rehabilitation of Coastal Habitats and Biodiversity for Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Livelihoods in the Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu	24.74	23.03	Department of Environment, Government of Tamil Nadu	(April, 2016-April, 2020)
2	Climate Proofing of	23.80	11.52	Tamil Nadu	Februa

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. crore)	Amount Released to EE (Rs. crore)	Executing Entity (EE)	Project Period
	Rainfed Watersheds in Salem & Virudhunagar Districts of Tamil Nadu			Watershed Development Agency	ry 2019-March 2026

India's climate actions across various sectors are embedded in various programmes and schemes. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) provides the overarching framework for all climate actions and comprises missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture, human health and strategic knowledge for climate change. All these Missions are institutionalized and implemented by their respective nodal Ministries/Departments, including allocation of funds under their relevant schemes as a part of their annual budgetary allocations.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is supporting State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) for States/UTs including Tamil Nadu. SAPCC are designed to address state-specific issues related to climate change through commensurate mitigation and adaptation measures. SAPCCs are intended to be context- specific, considering the different ecological, social, and economic conditions of each State.

As regards hazards linked to climate resilience, the Government of India has approved the proposal of the Catalytic Assistance to 12 (Twelve) most

Drought-prone States under earmarked allocated funds of the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF), including Ramanthapuram, Sivagangai and Virudhunagar districts of the State of Tamil Nadu. The focus is on area specific farming system, surface and ground water management, agro-forestry schemes, etc.

CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

2527. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken specific steps under Samagra Shiksha to strengthen inclusive education for Children with Special Needs (CwSN) in Maharashtra, particularly in Pune district and the Shirur region, including assistive devices, home-based education, special educators and barrier-free infrastructure, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of CwSN identified, enrolled and support provided under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan during the last five years, State/UT-wise, particularly Maharashtra and Shirur;
- (c) the number of model inclusive schools sanctioned and operational in the said State especially in Pune district and the criteria fixed for their selection;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed learning outcomes, retention and participation levels of CwSN in the said State including Shirur, if so, the details and the key findings thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether any mechanism has been developed by the Government to ensure smooth transition of CwSN into scholarships, vocational education, skill development or employability pathways, if so, the details thereof along with details of convergence with other Ministries, State-wise including Maharashtra and Shirur?

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

(a) to (c): The Government is fully committed to ensuring that Children with Special Needs (CwSN), as mentioned in Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016, have access to quality and inclusive education. Education being in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, both the Central and State/UT Governments play an important role in this endeavor. Under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is in alignment with the recommendations of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, there is a dedicated Inclusive Education (IE) component for CwSN implemented in all States/UTs including Maharashtra. Financial assistance is provided for the multiple interventions namely identification and assessment camps, provision of aids, appliances, and assistive devices, transportation, scribe and escort allowance, braille and large-print books, stipends for girls with special needs, sports & exposure visits for CwSN, teaching-learning materials (TLMs)/ resource package etc., training and capacity building of special educators and general teachers, resource support towards the salary of special educators, home Based education for severe

disabilities, CwSN-friendly infrastructure.

Details of State/UT-wise CwSN enrolment for the last five years, as per UDISE+, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The CwSN enrolment of the Pune District for the last five years, as per UDISE+ is as under:

Year	CwSN Enrolment
2024-25	13218
2023-24	12821
2022-23	13342
2021-22	14360
2020-21	17418

Details of State/UT-wise approved outlay for the IE for CwSN component under Samagra Shiksha for the last five years, are given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

In line with the vision of inclusive and equitable education under NEP 2020, and as mandated under the RPwD Act, 2016 as well as the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, no child can be denied admission on the grounds of disability. These provisions collectively ensure full participation, barrier-free access, and the right of every child to quality education in all schools. The Government is focusing on strengthening all existing Government schools across the country to function as inclusive schools.

(d): The State of Maharashtra leverages UDISE+ data for dropout prediction and prevention to ensure retention of CwSN, and is increasingly using Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK) and Periodic Assessment Tests (PAT) to monitor and

improve their learning outcomes. At the district level, learning, retention, and participation are tracked through case studies, individualized education plans, home visits, and periodic reviews by special educators. Findings indicate that most CwSN in mainstream schools are progressing steadily, with students having mild to moderate disabilities actively participating in academics, while those with severe disabilities benefit more from home-based education and therapy. Regular annual training for teachers is conducted by SCERT, Pune, and DIET, Shirur undertakes a five-day module for primary teachers on pedagogy and assessment for CwSN. Special educators also provide ongoing school-level support to address academic challenges and guide teachers on inclusive instructional strategies.

(e): Under Samagra Shiksha, States/UTs works in convergence with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities to provide timely assistive devices, aids, appliances and TLMs through the ADIP–SSA scheme, conduct of block level identification and assessment camps etc.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise CwSN enrolment from 2020-21 to 2024-25 as per UDISE+

S. No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	595	527	741	724	772
2	Andhra Pradesh	88252	92262	88502	76620	89608
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3289	3038	3006	3007	3089
4	Assam	59596	55243	58890	56841	56454
5	Bihar	141314	177989	163322	165343	181200

6	Chandigarh	3492	3755	3891	4050	3602
7	Chhattisgarh	67768	77249	79619	83719	73645
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	2493	1178	1137	1126	1201
9	Delhi	29178	27026	22530	35877	38384
10	Goa	2099	3779	4538	4341	4571
11	Gujarat	81616	73912	67072	62121	61569
12	Haryana	25828	25718	22418	19352	21625
13	Himachal Pradesh	6751	6864	6463	5984	6170
14	Jammu & Kashmir	22736	19867	19054	17993	20534
15	Jharkhand	53118	51665	35765	49346	50126
16	Karnataka	98371	98961	100482	88701	85872
17	Kerala	139443	138413	134223	123877	123600
18	Ladakh	572	1052	630	622	626
19	Lakshadweep	267	208	194	198	190
20	Madhya Pradesh	121475	139258	143560	146932	153821
21	Maharashtra	280574	260251	243496	234489	233791
22	Manipur	4451	4759	4183	4065	4265
23	Meghalaya	4975	4601	3888	3252	3421
24	Mizoram	4195	3976	4057	3874	3828
25	Nagaland	2280	4084	2458	1667	1744
26	Odisha	103058	146512	97030	93467	91631
27	Puducherry	1675	2288	1543	1219	1235
28	Punjab	67483	66776	61302	51415	53761
29	Rajasthan	84059	80910	80790	69591	70200
30	Sikkim	1555	1320	1130	1025	998
31	Tamil Nadu	163570	156359	140842	142697	140803
32	Telangana	43680	40014	33063	81240	72672
33	Tripura	3700	3914	3949	3243	3318
34	Uttar Pradesh	317212	327385	322969	316406	333862
35	Uttarakhand	5285	5080	4680	4645	5209
36	West Bengal	155193	160599	145795	155041	151861
	GRAND TOTAL	2191198	2266792	2107212	2114110	2149258

STATEMENT -II**State/UT-wise approved outlay of IE component under Samagra Shiksha
from 2020-21 to 2024-25**

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No	State/ UT	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	84.83	119.08	167.362	155.8015	195.78
2	Andhra Pradesh	8038.89	8086.857	10195.485	9174.42726	9194.15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	643.75	661.06	716.61884	785.809	804.07
4	Assam	4045.86	4049.73	4693.19508	4300.7871	4477.10
5	Bihar	4788.458	6315.39032	6149.938	9237.01724	7705.45
6	Chandigarh	232.14	342.16	308.22012	320.12012	304.17
7	Chhattisgarh	1923.02	1383.5	3179.945	3702.945	3756.21
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	
9	Delhi	3595.69	5230.83	5467.23836	5210.18814	5336.43
10	Dnd - Dnh	116.11	112.94	109.1195	112.229	123.95
11	Goa	118.83	135.52	123.95132	107.00332	113.64
12	Gujarat	8929.78	8762.361	9514.8765	10161.25632	8069.05
13	Haryana	2432.16	2195.824	2685.626	2655.2087	2726.81
14	Himachal Pradesh	983.93	926.37	944.721	1100.47276	1110.45
15	Jammu And Kashmir	1022.59	1040.55	1071.16277	919.275	1287.30
16	Jharkhand	1114.71	2451.26092	1807.09394	1988.059	2029.48
17	Karnataka	6391.15	6393.67	5434.29	5955.26	5313.88
18	Kerala	12329.89	11673.45	13019.03	13350.81	12930.07
19	Ladakh	46.46	47.02	67.981	55.59	68.49
20	Lakshadweep	48.82	50.73	59.279	48.51	47.69
21	Madhya Pradesh	3857.18	4126.5675	5244.435	5375.7712	6349.43
22	Maharashtra	12935.04	16213.54	19766.6115	19010.862	18904.73
23	Manipur	597.97	507.61	725.68	675.842	653.07
24	Meghalaya	363.34	422.512	438.81844	433.432	424.77
25	Mizoram	466.33	470.31	553.69234	526.3139	504.27
26	Nagaland	168.47	187.76	201.01	206.551	203.80
27	Odisha	3995.15	3169.67	5899.106	7418.016	6593.31

S. No	State/ UT	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
28	Puducherry	112.78	117.83	109.9471	136.845	126.53
29	Punjab	3394.30324	2997.589	3313.192	3683.1748	3606.03
30	Rajasthan	4154.67	4643.39	6312.8105	5949.2065	6053.23
31	Sikkim	281.38	213.53	268.21119	295.4232	205.79
32	Tamil Nadu	9143.09	10855.82	8116.44	10336.572	10715.21
33	Telangana	3581.64	3481.27	4022.06712	3639.06812	4040.69
34	Tripura	387.0025	487.96	872.405	885.6274	1021.12
35	Uttar Pradesh	10256.4646	8715.6864	8989.72275	11073.9689	11686.58
36	Uttarakhand	378.9	270.97	560.87283	497.62	349.72
37	West Bengal	5631.53	5760.82	8168.96291	7555.70815	7458.56
Grand Total		116592.30	122621.13	139279.11	147040.7716	144491.01

Source: PRABANDH Portal (This includes support for BRPs for CwSN covered under Academic support through BRC/URC).

प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की कमी

2528. श्रीमती कृष्णा देवी शिवशंकर पटेल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2018 से आज की तारीख तक प्राथमिक और उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर के शिक्षकों की रिक्तियों के लिए विज्ञापित पदों की संख्या कितनी है और चयन प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा और उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षक भर्ती में लंबे अंतराल के कारण बड़ी संख्या में शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (टीईटी)/केंद्रीय शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (सीटीईटी) योग्य उम्मीदवार बेरोजगार हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा और चित्रकूट जिलों में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की संख्या में गंभीर कमी है और यदि हां, तो दोनों जिलों में कुल स्वीकृत पदों, कार्यरत शिक्षकों और रिक्त पदों की संख्या कितनी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का टीईटी/सीटीईटी योग्य उम्मीदवारों की शीघ्र नियुक्ति के लिए एक समयबद्ध

कार्यक्रम को अंतिम रूप देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के साथ समन्वय करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में प्रस्तावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय होने के कारण, देश के अधिकांश विद्यालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। अतः शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और उनकी तर्कसंगत तैनाती संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, छात्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि के कारण शिक्षकों की बढ़ती आवश्यकता आदि जैसे अनेक कारणों से रिक्तियां उत्पन्न होती हैं। प्राथमिक और उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर के शिक्षकों की रिक्तियों के लिए वर्ष 2018 से अब तक देश भर में विज्ञापित पदों की संख्या, चयन प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा और उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य भी शामिल है, संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा रखी जाती है।

सरकार समय-समय पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों को भरने की सलाह देती है ताकि स्वायत्त शिक्षक भर्ती बोर्डों अथवा सदृश संगठनों के माध्यम से पारदर्शी और योग्यता-आधारित प्रक्रिया अपनाकर शिक्षकों की समय पर भर्ती सुनिश्चित की जा सके। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा आयोजित प्रतियोगी चयन परीक्षा, जिसमें निरंतरता और निष्पक्षता का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है, के माध्यम से शिक्षक रिक्तियों को भरने की प्रगति की समीक्षा नियमित रूप से प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित व्यापक शिक्षक आवश्यकता योजना और पूर्वानुमान अभ्यास के बाद राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ परामर्शों के साथ-साथ बैठकों के माध्यम से की जाती है।

गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद (एनसीटीई) ने दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 2010 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित के माध्यम से, शिक्षक के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र होने हेतु न्यूनतम योग्यता निर्धारित की है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के माध्यम से राज्यों और

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न स्तरों की स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए उचित छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) बनाए रखने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है, जैसा कि निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 में समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित मानदंडों के अनुसार निर्धारित है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के पैरा 2.3 में प्रत्येक स्कूल में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) 30:1 से कम और सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित विद्यार्थियों की अधिक संख्या वाले क्षेत्रों में पीटीआर 25:1 से कम सुनिश्चित करने पर बल दिया गया है। यूडाइज+ 2022-23 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश का पीटीआर 27:1 था, जो यूडाइज+ 2024-25 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मूलभूत स्तर पर 10, आरंभिक स्तर पर 13, मिडिल स्तर पर 14 और माध्यमिक स्तर पर 21 हो गया है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों का एनपीए

2529. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा वितरित लगभग 16 प्रतिशत शैक्षिक ऋण गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियां (एनपीए) बन गए हैं और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में राज्य-वार आंकड़े क्या हैं;
- (ख) महाराष्ट्र, केरल और तमिलनाडु जैसे राज्यों में उच्च ऋण वितरण के होते हुए भी एनपीए अनुपात अधिक होने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा उक्त समस्या के मुख्य कारणों, जैसे सीमित रोजगार के अवसर और उच्च शिक्षा शुल्क के समाधान हेतु तैयार की जा रही योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त समस्या के समाधान हेतु ऋण पुनर्गठन या एनपीए वसूली हेतु एसबीआई, पीएनबी और केनरा बैंक जैसे प्रमुख ऋणदाताओं को कोई विशिष्ट समयबद्ध निर्देश जारी किए हैं; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा छात्रों पर वित्तीय बोझ कम करने और बैंकों के लिए जोखिम कम करने के लिए

भावी शिक्षा ऋण वितरण और वसूली प्रक्रिया में सुधार हेतु क्या नई नीतिगत पहल की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, बकाया शैक्षिक ऋणों के संदर्भ में, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों (पीएसबी) की सकल अनर्जक आस्तियां (एनपीए) वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 में 7% से घटकर वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 2% हो गई हैं, जिससे पिछले कुछ वर्षों में शैक्षिक ऋणों की आस्ति गुणवत्ता में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है। इस संबंध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास राज्य-वार सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ): विनियमित संस्थाओं (आरई) के ऋण संबंधी मामले अत्यधिक सीमा तक अविनियमित हैं और ये उधारकर्ता और आरई के बीच ऋण करार के संबंधित विनियामकीय और सांविधिक अपेक्षाओं और निबंधन और शर्तों के दायरे में तैयार की गई आरई की बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित ऋण नीतियों द्वारा अभिशासित होते हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि वे बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित ऋण नीति लागू करें और वे उक्त नीति के अनुसार ऋण संबंधी निर्णय लेंगे, जो विनियमों के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अध्वधीन होगा।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने वसूली में सुधार और बैंकों में आरंभिक/स्थापित दबाव का समाधान करने के लिए कई पहल की हैं, जिसमें आरबीआई (वाणिज्यिक बैंक - दबावग्रस्त आस्तियों का समाधान) निदेश, 2025 के अंतर्गत दबावग्रस्त आस्तियों के समाधान के लिए विवेकपूर्ण ढांचा जारी करना शामिल है, जो एक सिद्धांत-आधारित ढांचा है और समयबद्ध तरीके से चूक की शीघ्र पहचान और समाधान प्रदान करता है।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (एससीबी) को मॉडल शिक्षा ऋण योजना (एमईएलएस) (दिनांक 21.3.2024 को अंतिम संशोधन) अपनाने की सलाह दी गई है। इस योजना में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, आवश्यकता आधारित शिक्षा ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है और 7.50 लाख रुपए तक की ऋण राशि के लिए कोई संपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति या तृतीय-

पक्ष गारंटी की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है, बशर्ते कि वे केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (सीएसआईएस)/शिक्षा ऋण के लिए ऋण गारंटी निधि योजना (सीजीएफएसईएल) के लिए पात्र हों।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक (पीएसबी) भी अपने बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित नीतियों के अनुसार मामला-दर-मामला आधार पर 7.50 लाख रुपये से अधिक के संपार्श्विक मुक्त ऋण प्रदान करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने संपार्श्विक मुक्त ऋण - शिक्षा ऋण योजना के संबंध में 12 अप्रैल, 2010 के परिपत्र आरपीसीडी.एसएमई एंड एनएफएस.बीसी.सं. 69/06.12.05/2009-10 के माध्यम से यह सलाह दी है कि बैंकों को 4 लाख रुपये तक के शैक्षिक ऋणों के मामले में अनिवार्य रूप से संपार्श्विक सुरक्षा नहीं लेनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा, पीएम विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना का शुभारंभ दिनांक 06.11.2024 को किया गया है, जो मेधावी छात्रों को बैंकों के माध्यम से ऋण देने में सक्षम बनाती है ताकि वित्तीय बाधाएं भारत के किसी भी युवा को गुणवत्तापूर्ण उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से न रोकें। यह योजना मेधावी छात्रों को शिक्षा ऋण की सुविधा प्रदान करती है और सक्षम बनाती है, जो देश में शीर्ष गुणवत्ता वाले उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों (क्यूएचईआई) में प्रवेश प्राप्त करते हैं और इन क्यूएचईआई के मेधावी छात्रों को सरल, पारदर्शी, छात्र-अनुकूल आवेदन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से संपार्श्विक मुक्त, गारंटर मुक्त शिक्षा ऋण लेने में सक्षम बनाते हैं।

उत्तराखंड में मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष

2530. श्री अनिल बलूनी:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का उत्तराखंड राज्य में मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष की तेजी से बढ़ती घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कोई नई नीति तैयार करने का विचार है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का उत्तराखंड राज्य सरकार के साथ वन्यजीवों के हमलों की बढ़ती घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए एक संयुक्त विशेष अभियान चलाने का विचार है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार वन्यजीवों और मनुष्यों के बीच बढ़ते संघर्ष के कारणों को समझने के लिए कोई

विशिष्ट अध्ययन कर रही है या विशेषज्ञों से अध्ययन करवा रही है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ): समय-समय पर मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के कारण होने वाले फसल के नुकसान की घटनाओं की सूचना देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त हुई है। तथापि, मानव-पशु संघर्ष के उपशमन सहित वन्यजीवों के प्रबंधन की जिम्मेदारी प्रमुख रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की होती है। मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष की स्थितियों में सबसे पहले संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा कार्रवाई की जाती है।

उत्तराखंड राज्य से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, राज्य में एक “मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष उपशमन प्रकोष्ठ” का गठन किया गया है। इस तंत्र के अंतर्गत, संगत रिकोर्डों और आंकड़ों के प्रलेखन और रखरखाव के साथ-साथ, मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली स्थितियों का पता लगाने, निगरानी करने तथा समाधान के लिए व्यवस्थित रूप से कार्य किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान, देहरादून की सहायता से उक्त राज्य में तेंदुओं की आबादी का आकलन करने संबंधी कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित होती है।

11.05 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Shri Dilip Saikia in the Chair)

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी को कई माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं 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 नंबर 2, श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत।

... (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Sir, with your permission I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, 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 5544/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2025 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 610(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2025 under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5545/18/25]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5546/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Instructional Media Institute, Chennai, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government of the working of the National Instructional Media Institute, Chennai, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5547/18/25]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Vocational Education and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Vocational Education and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5548/18/25]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada, for the year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada, 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 5549/18/25]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, for the

year 2023-2024, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, 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 5550/18/25]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Odisha School Education Programme Authority, Samagra Shiksha Odisha, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Odisha School Education Programme Authority, Samagra Shiksha Odisha, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5551/18/25]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland Education Mission Society, Kohima, 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 Nagaland Education Mission Society, Kohima, for the year 2023-2024.

- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in

laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5552/18/25]

... (Interruptions)

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 151(1) के अंतर्गत मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक-संघ सरकार (वाणिज्यिक) (2025 का संख्याक 18) (अनुपालन लेखापरीक्षा टिप्पणियां) का प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5553/18/25]

- (2) सार्वजनिक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण, 2024-2025 की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5553A/18/25]

- (3) राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व और बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 7(1) के अंतर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-2026 की पहली छमाही के अंत में बजट के संबंध में प्राप्तियों और व्यय के रुझानों की छमाही समीक्षा संबंधी विवरण की एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5554/18/25]

- (4) राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना और विकास वित्तपोषण बैंक अधिनियम, 2021 की धारा 33 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना और विकास वित्तपोषण बैंक सामान्य (संशोधन) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 30 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.514(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5555/18/25]

- (5) सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 159 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं

की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (एक) फीस का उद्ग्रहण (सीमा-शुल्क दस्तावेज़) संशोधन विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 30 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.4940(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (दो) समुद्री कार्गो मैनिफेस्ट और ट्रांसशिपमेंट (चौथा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.727(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (तीन) सीमा-शुल्क (मंजूरी के बाद प्रविष्टियों का स्वैच्छिक पुनरीक्षण) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.4941(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (चार) सीमा-शुल्क (अनंतिम निर्धारण को अंतिम रूप देना) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 12 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.629(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (पांच) परियोजना आयात (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 28 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.876(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5556/18/25]

- (6) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 29 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण): -

- (एक) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (टेकफिन और सहायक सेवाएँ) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 10 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2025/005 में प्रकाशित हुए

थे।

- (दो) अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (विनियम और अनुषंगी अनुदेश बनाने की प्रक्रिया) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 23 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2025/006 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (निधि प्रबंधन) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 30 जुलाई, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2025/007 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (संदाय विनियामक बोर्ड) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 16 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2025/008 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (पांच) अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (कार्यनिष्पादन समीक्षा समिति) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 8 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2025/009 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (छह) अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (संदाय और निपटान प्रणाली) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 8 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2025/010 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (सात) अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (सूचीबद्धता) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 14 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2025/011 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(7) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 31 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण): -

(एक) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष) (तीसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 18 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/274 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (अभिरक्षक) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 18 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सेबी/एलएडी-एनआरओ/जीएन/2025/267 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5558/18/25]

(8) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा 48 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (उधार लेना और उधार देना) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 6 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फेमा 3(आर)(4)/2025-आरबी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (भारत में निवासी व्यक्ति द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा खाता) (सातवां संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 6 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फेमा 10(आर)(7)/2025-आरबी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तीन) विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंध (माल और सेवाओं का निर्यात) (दूसरा संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 14 नवम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फेमा 23(आर)(7)/2025-आरबी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5559/18/25]

- (9) बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 52 की उप-धारा (5) के अंतर्गत बैंककारी कंपनी (नामांकन) नियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 27 अक्तूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.790(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5560/18/25]

- (10) सिक्का निर्माण अधिनियम, 2011 की धारा 25 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (एक) सिक्का निर्माण (भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, खड़गपुर की प्लेटिनम जयंती समारोह के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.547(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (दो) सिक्का निर्माण (श्री सत्यप्रमोद तीर्थ स्वामी जी की 108वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी किया जाना) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 18 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.560(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (तीन) सिक्का निर्माण (डॉ.भूपेन हजारिका की जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी करना) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 26 अगस्त, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.580(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (चार) सिक्का निर्माण (आचार्य जवाहर लाल जी महाराज की 150वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी करना) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 1 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.597(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(पांच) सिक्का निर्माण (सरदार बल्लभभाई पटेल की 150वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी करना) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.724(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(छह) सिक्का निर्माण (राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के एक सौ वर्ष के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी करना) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.726(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5561/18/25]

(सात) सिक्का निर्माण (किन्नोर में रानी चैनम्मा की विजय की 200वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी करना) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 22 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.774(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(आठ) सिक्का निर्माण (महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती की 200वीं जयंती के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी करना) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.800(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(नौ) सिक्का निर्माण (आर्य समाज का 150वां वर्ष समारोह के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी करना) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 30 अक्टूबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.801(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दस) सिक्का निर्माण (एनएचपीसी लिमिटेड के 50 वर्ष पूरे होने के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी करना) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 4 नवंबर, 2025

के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.817(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(ग्यारह) सिक्का निर्माण ('वंदे मातरम' के 150 वर्षों का स्मरणोत्सव के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी करना) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 6 नवंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.822(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(बारह) सिक्का निर्माण (श्री गुरु तेग बहादुर जी के 350वें शहीदी दिवस के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी करना) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 24 नवंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.860(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(तेरह) सिक्का निर्माण (श्री संस्थान गोकर्ण पर्तगाली जीवोत्तम मठ की 550वें जयंती समारोह के अवसर पर स्मारक सिक्का जारी करना) नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 26 नवंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.867(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5562/18/25]

(11) इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ, दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5563/18/25]

(12) (एक) भारतीय बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति।

(दो) भारतीय बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी

तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5564/18/25]

(13) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उपधारा 1(ख) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण): -

- (क) (एक) यूनाइटेड इंडिया इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, चेन्नई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) यूनाइटेड इंडिया इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, चेन्नई का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5565/18/25]

- (ख) (एक) न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, मुंबई के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, मुंबई का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5566/18/25]

- (ग) (एक) नेशनल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2024-2025 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (दो) नेशनल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, कोलकाता का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5567/18/25]

- (घ) (एक) ओरिएंटल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के

कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

- (दो) ओरिएंटल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 2024-2025 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5568/18/25]

- (14) 31 मार्च, 2025को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के निम्नलिखित वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों और लेखाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन:-

- (एक) आंध्र प्रदेश ग्रामीण विकास बैंक, हनुमाकोंडा

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5569/18/25]

- (दो) आंध्र प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक, कडप्पा

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5570/18/25]

- (तीन) अरुणाचल प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक, पापुम परे

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5571/18/25]

- (चार) आर्यावर्त, लखनऊ

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5572/18/25]

- (पांच) असम ग्रामीण विकास बैंक, गुवाहाटी

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5573/18/25]

- (छह) बंगीय ग्रामीण विकास बैंक, मुर्शिदाबाद

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5574/18/25]

- (सात) बड़ौदा गुजरात ग्रामीण बैंक, वडोदरा

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5575/18/25]

- (आठ) बड़ौदा राजस्थान क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, अजमेर
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5576/18/25]
- (नौ) बड़ौदा यूपी बैंक, गोरखपुर
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5577/18/25]
- (दस) चैतन्य गोदावरी ग्रामीण बैंक, गुंटूर
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5578/18/25]
- (ग्यारह) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य ग्रामीण बैंक, रायपुर
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5579/18/25]
- (बारह) दक्षिण बिहार ग्रामीण बैंक, पटना
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5580/18/25]
- (तेरह) एल्लाक्वाई देहाती बैंक, श्रीनगर
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5581/18/25]
- (चौदह) हिमाचल प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक, मंडी
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5582/18/25]
- (पन्द्रह) जेएंडके ग्रामीण बैंक, जम्मू
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5583/18/25]
- (सोलह) झारखंड राज्य ग्रामीण बैंक, रांची
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5584/18/25]
- (सत्रह) कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक, बल्लारी
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5585/18/25]
- (अठारह) कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक, धारवाड़
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5586/18/25]

- (उन्नीस) केरल ग्रामीण बैंक, तिरुवनंतपुरम
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5587/18/25]
- (बीस) मध्य प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक, इंदौर
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5588/18/25]
- (इक्कीस) मध्यांचल ग्रामीण बैंक, सागर
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5589/18/25]
- (बाईस) महाराष्ट्र ग्रामीण बैंक, छत्रपति संभाजीनगर
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5590/18/25]
- (तेईस) मणिपुर ग्रामीण बैंक, इंफाल
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5591/18/25]
- (चौबीस) मेघालय ग्रामीण बैंक, शिलांग
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5592/18/25]
- (पच्चीस) मिजोरम ग्रामीण बैंक, आइजोल
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5593/18/25]
- (छब्बीस) नागालैंड ग्रामीण बैंक, कोहिमा
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5594/18/25]
- (सत्ताईस) ओडिशा ग्राम्य बैंक, भुवनेश्वर
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5595/18/25]
- (अठ्ठाईस) पश्चिम बंग ग्रामीण बैंक, हावड़ा
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5596/18/25]
- (उनतीस) प्रथमा यूपी ग्रामीण बैंक, मुरादाबाद
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5597/18/25]

- (तीस) पुदुवई भरथियार ग्राम बैंक, पुदुचेरी
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5598/18/25]
- (इक्तीस) पंजाब ग्रामीण बैंक, कपूरथला
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5599/18/25]
- (बत्तीस) राजस्थान मरुधरा ग्रामीण बैंक, जोधपुर
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5600/18/25]
- (तैंतीस) सप्तगिरी ग्रामीण बैंक, चित्तूर
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5601/18/25]
- (चौंतीस) सर्व हरियाणा ग्रामीण बैंक, रोहतक
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5602/18/25]
- (पैंतीस) सौराष्ट्र ग्रामीण बैंक, राजकोट
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5603/18/25]
- (छत्तीस) तमिलनाडु ग्राम बैंक, सेलम
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5604/18/25]
- (सैंतीस) तेलंगाना ग्रामीण बैंक, हैदराबाद
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5605/18/25]
- (अड़तीस) त्रिपुरा ग्रामीण बैंक, अगरतला
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5606/18/25]
- (उनचालीस) उत्कल ग्रामीण बैंक, बोलंगीर
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5607/18/25]
- (चालीस) उत्तरबंग क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, कूच बिहार
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5608/18/25]

(इकतालीस) उत्तर बिहार ग्रामीण बैंक, मुजफ्फरपुर

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5609/18/25]

(बयालीस) उत्तराखंड ग्रामीण बैंक, देहरादून

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5610/18/25]

(तैंतालीस) विदर्भ कोंकण ग्रामीण बैंक, नागपुर

- (15) उपर्युक्त (14) में उल्लिखित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा की गई समेकित समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5611/18/25]

- (16) सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 9क की उपधारा (7) के अंतर्गत सा.का.नि.885(अ) जो दिनांक 7 दिसंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 9 मार्च, 2021 की अधिसूचना संख्या 3/2021-सीमा शुल्क (सीवीडी) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5612/18/25]

- (17) केंद्रीय माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 की धारा 166 के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.667(अ) जो दिनांक 17 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा 03.09.2025 को आयोजित जीएसटी परिषद की 56वीं बैठक में यथासंस्तुत सेवाओं की आपूर्ति पर जीएसटी छूट से संबंधित दिनांक 28 जून, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या 9/2017-एकीकृत कर (दर) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, की एक प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5613/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शोभा कारानन्दलाजे) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र पटल पर रखती हूं :-

- (1) मजदूरी संहिता, 2019 की धारा 67 की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत मजदूरी संहिता (केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड) संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 26 सितंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.720 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5614/18/25]

- (2) (एक) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (दो) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5615/18/25]

... (व्यवधान)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Chairperson Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore, for the period from 1.4.2022 to 30.11.2022, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government of the working of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore, for the period from 1.4.2022 to 30.11.2022.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5616/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5617/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM

(SHRI SURESH GOPI): Respected Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5618/18/25]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Jaipur, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Jaipur, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5619/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5620/18/25]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Hajipur, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Hajipur, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5621/18/25]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Nutrition, Shimla, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Nutrition, Shimla, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5622/18/25]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Srinagar, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel

Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition,
Srinagar, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5623/18/25]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5624/18/25]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering & Technology (Society), Gurdaspur, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering & Technology (Society), Gurdaspur, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5625/18/25]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology

& Applied Nutrition, Lucknow, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Lucknow, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5626/18/25]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5627/18/25]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Noida, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Noida, for the year

2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5628/18/25]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5629/18/25]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Bhopal, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Bhopal, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5630/18/25]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2024-2025,

alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5631/18/25]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Hotel Management Catering & Nutrition, Chandigarh, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Hotel Management Catering & Nutrition, Chandigarh, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5632/18/25]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Chennai.
- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Chennai, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5633/18/25]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Ahmedabad, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Ahmedabad, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5634/18/25]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Goa, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Goa, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5635/18/25]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Gwalior, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Gwalior, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5636/18/25]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Guwahati, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Guwahati, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5637/18/25]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Shillong, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Shillong, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5638/18/25]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5639/18/25]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Bengaluru, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Hotel Management, Bengaluru, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5640/18/25]

- (24) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013: -

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5641/18/25]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and

Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5642/18/25]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5643/18/25]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5644/18/25]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited

Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5645/18/25]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotel Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotel Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5646/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY): Hon. Chairperson Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Sukanta Majumdar, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. F.No. 27021/2025-Estt./CSU/Ordinances (Pt. file-II) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 28th October, 2025 notifying three Ordinances and one Regulations of the Central Sanskrit University, Delhi, mentioned therein, under sub-section (2) of Section 44 of the Central Sanskrit Universities Act, 2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5647/18/25]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5648/18/25]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Udaipur, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Udaipur, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5649/18/25]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5650/18/25]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology,

Surat, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5651/18/25]

- (6)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Jammu, Jammu, for the year 2024-2025.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Jammu, Jammu, for the year 2024-2025, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Jammu, Nagrota, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5652/18/25]

- (7)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad, Palakkad, for the year 2024-2025.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad, Palakkad, for the year 2024-2025, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT5653 /18/25]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Durgapur, Durgapur, 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 Durgapur, Durgapur, for the year 2023-2024.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5654/18/25]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2024-2025, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5655/18/25]

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5656/18/25]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Rupnagar, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Rupnagar, for the year 2024-2025, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Rupnagar, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5657/18/25]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Nagpur, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Nagpur, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5658/18/25]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, for the year 2024-2025, 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 Karnataka, Surathkal, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5659/18/25]

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5660/18/25]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kalyani, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kalyani, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5661/18/25]

(16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and

Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, for the year 2024-2025, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing Kancheepuram, for the year 2024-2025.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5662/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): महोदय, श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा जी की ओर से, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (1) (एक) भारतीय कारपोरेट कार्य संस्थान, गुरुग्राम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे ।
- (दो) भारतीय कारपोरेट कार्य संस्थान, गुरुग्राम के वर्ष 2023-2024 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5663/18/25]

... (*Interruptions*)

12.02 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

34th and 35th Reports

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2025-26):-

- (1) Thirty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (2025-26) on the subject 'Irregular grant of incentives and allowances'.
- (2) Thirty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their One Hundred and Forty-second Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'National Social Assistance Programme'.

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... (*Interruptions*)

12.02½ hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

Statement

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): Hon. Chairperson Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay the Final Action Taken Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Tenth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public

Distribution on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2024-25) pertaining to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

... (*Interruptions*)

12.03 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance*

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): महोदय, मैं राजस्व विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2024-25)' के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 6th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on 'Cyber Security and Rising Incidence of Cyber/White Collar Crimes' pertaining to Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance*

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): महोदय, मैं वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'साइबर सुरक्षा और साइबर/सफेदपोश अपराधों की बढ़ती घटनाओं' के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5539/18/25 and 5540/18/25 respectively.

समिति (2024-25) के छठे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ ।

(c) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 9th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance*

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): महोदय, मैं राजस्व विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)' के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) के नौवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ ।

(d) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 13th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024-25) on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance*

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): महोदय, मैं वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2025-26)' के बारे में वित्त संबंधी स्थायी समिति (2024-25) के तेरहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ ।

.....(Interruptions)

12.03½hrs

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 379th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5541/18/25, 5542/18/25 and 5543/18/25 respectively.

GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH

GOPI): Hon. Chairperson Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 379th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on 'Demands for Grants (2025-26)' pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया सभा की कार्यवाही चलने दीजिए, शून्य काल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। शून्य काल में आज जो विषय लिस्टेड हैं, उन विषयों को लिया जाएगा। कृपया आप सभी लोग अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : शून्य काल है और शून्य काल को चलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

12.04 hrs

At this stage, Shri Rajmohan Unnithan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

....(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आज जिनका नाम जीरो ऑवर में लिस्टेड है, केवल वही

माननीय सदस्यगण बोलेंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

....(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया आप सभी लोग बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It is not good. Please be seated.

....(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, क्या आप शून्य काल नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सब लोग बैठ जाइए। आपने जो विषय उठाया है, उसके लिए आपको बाद में मौका मिलेगा। अभी आप शून्य काल को चलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सभी से विनम्र निवेदन है। आप सभी लोग बैठ जाइए। यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। आप अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will not allow anybody to speak unless you go back to your seats.

....(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। यह गलत है। सदन को चलाना पक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष दोनों की महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी होती है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सदन चलने दीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, शून्यकाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होता है ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: 'Zero Hour' is very important for the Members of Parliament as well as for the people.

....(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please let the House run.

....(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Venugopal ji, please listen to me. I will allow you to speak after the 'Zero Hour'.

....(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, लिस्ट के नामों को पुकारने के पश्चात् मैं देखूंगा कि किस-किस माननीय सदस्य को मौका देना है । आपको भी मौका दिया जाएगा ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, सदन ऐसे नहीं चलता है ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, it is not good.

....(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Venugopal ji, you are a senior Member of the House.

....(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : आप शून्यकाल भी नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं । यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: They will sit down.

....(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ये लोग भी बैठेंगे। यह तरीका बहुत गलत है।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Venugopal ji, you will be allowed to speak.

....(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, जिन-जिन माननीय सदस्यों का जीरो ऑवर लिस्ट में नाम है, उनके बोलने के बाद हम इस बारे में डिसाइड करेंगे। आप उस समय बोलिएगा।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please ask your Members to go back to their respective seats.

....(Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति: वेणुगोपाल जी, मैं फिर से बोल रहा है। यह ठीक नहीं है। जीरो ऑवर चलने दीजिए। अगर आप जीरो ऑवर नहीं चलने देते हैं तो मैं सभा की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित करता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

12.09 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.**(Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti in the Chair)***MATTERS UNDER RULE 377***

माननीय सभापति : नियम 377 पर जिन माननीय सदस्यों को आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामले को उठाने की अनुमति प्रदान की गयी है, वे अपने मामलों के अनुमोदित पाठ को 20 मिनट के अंदर व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर रख दें।

(i) Need to ensure establishment of Automatic Weather Stations in all the villages of Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

श्रीमती रिमता उदय वाघ (जलगांव) : जलगांव लोकसभा क्षेत्र के किसानों की ओर से मैं अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मांग सरकार के समक्ष रखना चाहती हूँ। जलगांव जिला महाराष्ट्र का प्रमुख कृषि क्षेत्र है, जहाँ मौसम की थोड़ी-सी अनिश्चितता भी किसानों की फसल को गंभीर नुकसान पहुँचा सकती है। ऐसे में सटीक और स्थानीय मौसम जानकारी किसानों के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में जिले के 110 राजस्व मंडलों में से केवल 86 में ही AWS कार्यरत हैं, जबकि नए स्थापित 24 राजस्व मंडलों में अभी तक एक भी AWS नहीं है। इन क्षेत्रों के किसानों को समय पर मौसम डेटा नहीं मिल पाता। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि इन 24 नए राजस्व मंडलों में AWS की स्थापना तुरंत की जाए। इसी प्रकार WINDS परियोजना के अंतर्गत 1159 ग्राम पंचायतों में से केवल 86 ग्राम पंचायतों में ही AWS चालू हैं, जबकि 1073 पंचायतें अभी भी इस सुविधा से वंचित हैं। मौसम परिवर्तन, अनियमित वर्षा और बढ़ते कृषि जोखिमों को देखते हुए, मैं मांग करती हूँ कि इन सभी 1073 ग्राम पंचायतों में AWS केंद्र शीघ्र स्थापित किए जाएँ। कृषि प्रधान जिले में मौसम सूचना का अभाव किसानों के भविष्य को प्रभावित कर रहा है। यह सुविधा शीघ्र किसान तक पहुँचे — यही मेरी विनम्र अपेक्षा है।

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Need to provide special grants for upgradation of Lal Bahadur Stadium at Bhawanipatna and allocate funds under Khelo India Scheme for construction of Manikeswari University Stadium in Kalahandi district, Odisha

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to the urgent need for upgradation of the Lal Bahadur Stadium at Bhawanipatna in Kalahandi district. Despite being one of the oldest and most centrally located sporting facilities in the region, the stadium lacks basic infrastructure such as a standard athletics track, modern seating, changing rooms, lighting, and sports equipment. This severely restricts opportunities for talented youth from an aspirational district like Kalahandi. Further, the newly established Manikeswari University at Bhawanipatna does not yet have a dedicated university-level stadium to promote athletics, football, and other field sports for its students. A well-equipped university stadium would greatly benefit thousands of youth and help build a vibrant sports culture in western Odisha. Hence, I would like to request the Ministry to consider sanctioning a special grant for the upliftment and modernisation of Lal Bahadur Stadium, Bhawanipatna; and Allocating funds for the construction of a full-fledged Manikeswari University Stadium under Khelo India or other central schemes. This will significantly enhance sports infrastructure and provide much-needed opportunities to the youth of Kalahandi.

(iii) Need to recognize the Roman script for Kokborok, an indigenous tribal language of Tripura

SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN (TRIPURA EAST): I would like to bring to the attention of the Government, the urgent need to strengthen efforts for the preservation and promotion of indigenous tribal languages in the state of Tripura, like Kokborok, which is the mother tongue of the indigenous people of the state. Over the years, students and members of the indigenous communities have been consistently demanding official recognition of the Roman script for Kokborok. The language's phonetics and structure are naturally aligned with the Roman script, making it easier to teach, learn, and preserve. Despite this, students are still compelled to write their academic examinations in the Bengali script, with which they are not comfortable. I urge the Government to recognize Roman script as an official script for Kokborok in academic and administrative domains; ensure adequate financial allocation for the development, promotion, and preservation of all indigenous tribal languages in Tripura; facilitate inter-departmental coordination between the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Education, and the State Government to protect the linguistic and cultural rights of indigenous communities. This is not only a matter of linguistic justice, but a constitutional and cultural imperative for an inclusive India.

(iv) Need to establish Military Station, DRDO Lab and Defence Infrastructure Project at Deoghar, Jharkhand

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): Deoghar has been included in the list of prominent cities and has been declared as a mega tourist destination by the

Government. Deoghar is a unique and extremely revered site of one of the 51 Shaktipeeths and also of Dwadash Jyotirlingas in the country. This is a religious and cultural capital of Eastern India which catapults the holy place to an International acclaim and is visited by over 5 crore pilgrims every year. Request for kind consideration: - 1- Regarding the requirements of land for the proposed Military Station, the area available will be approximately 400 acres which can be reduced or increased once the feasibility is done. The land will be near the ongoing DRDO centre project at Deoghar. 2- DRDO Lab at Deoghar. 3- Ordnance Factory or any defence infrastructure project at Deoghar. 4- Sainik School at Godda 5- Defence Recruitment Centre at Deoghar. The large parts of the state are affected by Naxalism and terrorism. The spread of Naxalism and terrorism is an indication of the sense of desperation and alienation that is sweeping over the large sections of Jharkhand's Santhal Pargana region, which have been not only been systematically marginalized but also cruelly exploited and dispossessed.

(v) Need to formulate a Special Task Force to control trafficking of narcotics in various places of Rajasthan

श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा (जयपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के युवा वर्ग में नशे (Drugs) की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति और उसके दुरुपयोग की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहती हूँ। यह समस्या चिंताजनक गति से बढ़ रही है और समाज तथा परिवार दोनों के लिए गंभीर खतरा बन चुकी है। राजस्थान के अनेक जिले विशेषकर बीकानेर, श्रीगंगानगर, हनुमानगढ़, सीकर, जयपुर और जोधपुर में युवाओं में नशीले पदार्थों की उपलब्धता और उनकी खपत लगातार बढ़ रही है। स्कूल-कॉलेज जाने वाले बच्चे और युवा नशे की चपेट में आ रहे हैं जिससे घर-परिवार शिक्षा और समाज सभी प्रभावित हो रहे हैं।

इस समस्या को बढ़ावा देने वाले कई कारक सामने आए हैं। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी बढ़ रही है। सोशल मीडिया व साथियों के दबाव से नशे की ओर झुकाव स्थानीय स्तर पर अवैध बिक्री केंद्रों की सक्रियता है। युवाओं में जागरूकता का अभाव है। इस स्थिति को रोकने के लिए सख्त निगरानी, त्वरित कार्रवाई और जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि राजस्थान में नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी पर कठोर कार्रवाई हेतु विशेष टास्क फोर्स बनाई जाए। स्कूल-कॉलेजों में नशामुक्ति जागरूकता अभियान अनिवार्य रूप से चलाए जाएँ। युवाओं के लिए काउंसलिंग सेंटर और नशा मुक्ति हैल्पलाइन को सुदृढ़ किया जाए। नशे की अवैध बिक्री में संलिप्त व्यक्तियों पर त्वरित दंडात्मक कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित की जाए। मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि राजस्थान का भविष्य हमारे युवा हैं और उन्हें नशे की इस भयावह लत से बचाना हम सबकी सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है।

(vi) Need to expedite construction of New Purulia-Manbazar Jhargram Railway Line Project

श्री ज्योतिर्मय सिंह महतो (पुरुलिया) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान पुरुलिया-मानबाजार-झाड़ग्राम नई रेलवे लाइन परियोजना की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना सर्वेक्षण आदेश 2024 के बाद से बिल्कुल ठप है। राज्य सरकार ने न भूमि विवरण दिया, न प्रशासनिक अनुमति, न ही आवश्यक फाइलें आगे बढ़ाईं। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण देरी केवल इसी परियोजना तक सीमित नहीं है। पूरे पश्चिम बंगाल में राज्य सरकार ने NOC रोककर हजारों रेलवे योजनाओं को लंबे समय से अधर में लटका रखा है—जिनमें मेरे पुरुलिया लोकसभा क्षेत्र की कई महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएँ 4-5 वर्षों से सिर्फ NOC न मिलने के कारण अटकी हुई हैं। पुरुलिया-झाड़ग्राम लाइन से छात्रों, मरीजों, किसानों, आदिवासी समुदायों और जंगलमहल के लाखों लोगों को सीधा लाभ मिलता, लेकिन राजनीतिक कारणों से राज्य सरकार विकास कार्यों को बंधक बनाकर बैठी है। यह जनविरोधी और क्षेत्रीय हितों के विरुद्ध है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से आग्रह करता हूँ कि केंद्रीय स्तर पर हस्तक्षेप सुनिश्चित करें,

ताकि यह महत्वपूर्ण लाइन परियोजना तीव्र गति से आगे बढ़ सके और पुरुलिया क्षेत्र को वंचित न रहना पड़े।

(vii) Need for establishment of Cow sanctuaries at Meerut and Hapur in Meerut Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री अरुण गोविल (मेरठ) : उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 14 लाख निराश्रित पशु बताए जाते हैं, जिससे गाँवों में फसलों को नुकसान और शहरों में गंभीर ट्रैफ़िक समस्या उत्पन्न होती है। ऐसे में इन पशुओं के भोजन, आश्रय और स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था करना समाज और सरकार—दोनों का दायित्व बनता है। केंद्र सरकार ने इस दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाते हुए मुजफ्फरनगर के पुरकाजी क्षेत्र, ग्राम तुगलकपुर कम्हेडा में देश की पहली Cow Sanctuary स्थापित की है। राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के तहत लगभग 42 एकड़ भूमि में 64 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बनी यह सेंचुरी एक सफल मॉडल साबित हुई है, जहाँ 5000 पशुओं को रखने की क्षमता है। इस पहल से आवारा पशु समस्या में कमी आई है। साथ ही, NDDB द्वारा स्थापित Artificial Insemination Center और Training Centre से ग्रामीण युवाओं को निःशुल्क प्रशिक्षण मिल रहा है तथा Bio-Plant से स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था और ग्रामीण उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। इसी आधार पर मेरा केंद्र सरकार से विनम्र अनुरोध है कि मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र—मेरठ और हापुड़—में भी एक-एक Cow Sanctuary की स्थापना की जाए, ताकि निराश्रित गोवंश को सुरक्षित आश्रय मिले और किसानों व नागरिकों को राहत के साथ-साथ स्थानीय ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को भी मजबूती मिल सके।

(viii) Need to develop various eminent tourist places in Bastar Parliamentary Constituency in Chhattisgarh

श्री महेश कश्यप (बस्तर) : छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर लोकसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सुप्रसिद्ध पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास की दरकार है, यहां पर स्थित चित्रकोट जलप्रपात भारत का नियाग्रा के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है। इसी तरह तीरथगढ़ सहित अन्य जलप्रपात पूरे देश में ख्याति प्राप्त कर चुके हैं, लेकिन इनका समुचित विकास एवं आवागमन के ठीक साधन उपलब्ध नहीं होने से यहां पर पर्यटकों का आना कम

है। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि इन पर्यटन क्षेत्र पर विशेष जोर देकर यहां के स्थानीय रोजगार के साथ भी जोड़ने का प्रयास करें। देश विदेश के पर्यटन प्रेमियों को रायपुर, हैदराबाद, विशाखपट्टनम से आने के लिए हवाई रेल व सड़क मार्ग पर आवागमन सहज सुलभ उपलब्ध नहीं होने से पर्यटकों की संख्या नहीं बढ़ रही है। अतः सरकार इस और तत्काल ध्यान दें। कांगेर नेशनल पार्क, मां दंतेश्वरी मंदिर, नारायणपाल मंदिर, धुवारास मिचनार हिल्स, कैलाश गुफा, दलपत सागर झील तथा तामडा घूमर जलप्रपात दर्शनीय स्थल में विकास की अपार संभावनाएं हैं।

(ix) Need to lift ban on export of Biochar

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल (भीलवाड़ा) : मैं बायोचार अर्थात् जैव चारकोल के निर्यात पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध से संबंधित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ, वर्तमान में इस बायोचार का उपयोग मृदा कंडीशनर हेतु आधुनिक कृषि और बागवानी में एक सुरक्षित और टिकाऊ मृदा संशोधन के रूप में लोकप्रिय है। बायोचार के बहुत से पर्यावरणीय लाभ भी हैं जिसकी वजह से यह नाइट्रोजन उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता को कम कर सकता है और कार्बन उत्सर्जन को भी कम करता है तथा इसे पानी को शुद्ध करने के लिए भी उपयोग किया जा सकता है। बायोचार सर्कुलर अर्थव्यवस्था का निर्माण करते हुए कृषि अपशिष्ट, जोकि किसानों द्वारा या तो फेंक दिया जाता है या फिर जला दिया जाता है, को उच्च मूल्य उत्पाद में परिवर्तित करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पर्यावरण और अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने का कार्य भी करता है। वैश्विक स्तर पर बायोचार का व्यापार लगभग 10 बिलियन डॉलर की कार्बन निष्कासन इंडस्ट्री के रूप में विकसित हो चुका है। अतः सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि वैश्विक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए भारत को भी वैश्विक बाजार की बायोचार अनुकूल परिस्थितियों का आर्थिक लाभ लेने के लिए बायोचार अर्थात् जैव चारकोल के निर्यात पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध को हटाने के दिशा-निर्देश देने की कृपा करें।

(x) Need to expedite process of merger of civil areas of Cantonment Boards with Municipal Bodies across the country

श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप (शिमला) : मैं लोकसभा नियम 377 के अंतर्गत जनता के महत्वपूर्ण और

तात्कालिक हित से संबंधित विषय सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ— रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2022 में छावनी परिषदों के सिविल क्षेत्रों के संबंधित राज्यों की नगर निकायों में विलय की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ की गई थी। किंतु लगभग तीन वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी यह विलय प्रक्रिया अंतिम चरण तक नहीं पहुँच सकी है। सर्वे, जन-सुनवाई तथा प्रारूप अधिसूचनाओं के बावजूद अंतिम निर्णय न होने से प्रक्रिया अत्यधिक विलंबित हो रही है। इस देरी के कारण छावनी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले नागरिकों— विशेषकर हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों में—पूर्ण नगर निकाय अधिकार, नागरिक सुविधाएँ तथा शहरी सेवाएँ प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। विलय में अनिश्चितता और समय-सीमा के अभाव ने स्थानीय नागरिकों में नाराज़गी और प्रशासनिक असमंजस उत्पन्न कर दिया है। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस विलय प्रक्रिया को शीघ्रता से पूरा किया जाए, आवश्यक अंतिम अधिसूचनाएँ जल्द जारी की जाएँ तथा छावनी क्षेत्रों के नागरिकों को बिना और विलंब के पूर्ण नगरपालिका अधिकार प्रदान किए जाएँ।

(xi) Need for enhanced funding for Project Tiger and establishment of Rescue and Rehabilitation Centres to address human-wildlife conflict

डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड (बहराइच) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान देश में संचालित “प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर” की फंडिंग में आई कमी तथा उससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह परियोजना बाघ संरक्षण के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित कई राज्यों में लागू है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में इस परियोजना हेतु आवंटित राशि में कमी दर्ज की गई है और हाल के वर्ष में वार्षिक बजट घटाकर लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है, जिससे सुरक्षा, निगरानी, पेट्रोलिंग तथा मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष प्रबंधन जैसे कार्य प्रभावित हुए हैं। सरकार के निरंतर प्रयासों के कारण देश में बाघों, तेंदुओं एवं अन्य वन्यजीवों की संख्या बढ़ी है, परंतु उनके आवास (हैबिटेट) का क्षेत्रफल लगभग समान बना हुआ है। इसके कारण अनेक क्षेत्रों में बाघ, मानव बस्तियों में आ रहे हैं और मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष की घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं। विशेषकर मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बहराइच के कतर्नियाघाट सहित दुधवा टाइगर रिज़र्व तथा तराई क्षेत्र में यह समस्या अधिक गंभीर है। अतः ऐसे बाघों के सुरक्षित

पुनर्वास हेतु विशेष “रेस्क्यू सेंटर” स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट की फंडिंग की पुनः समीक्षा कर आवश्यकतानुसार बजट बढ़ाए, ताकि संरक्षण प्रयास प्रभावी रूप से जारी रह सकें।

**(xii) Need for establishment of a Vaidik Yoga Sthal in Mandi
Parliamentary Constituency, Himachal Pradesh**

सुश्री कंगना रनौत (मंडी) : आज जब “नशा-मुक्त भारत” केवल एक नारा नहीं, बल्कि समय की अनिवार्यता बन चुका है, तब ऐसे केंद्र राष्ट्र के पुनर्निर्माण में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। हमारे युवा देश की शक्ति हैं। यदि उन्हें योग, ध्यान, संयम और स्वास्थ्य की भारतीय पद्धतियों से मार्गदर्शन मिलेगा, तो वे न केवल नशे से दूर होंगे, बल्कि राष्ट्र-निर्माण में भी नई ऊर्जा, नई चेतना और नए संकल्प के साथ आगे बढ़ेंगे। हमारी संस्कृति—हमारा गर्व है। हमारी परंपराएँ—हमारी शक्ति हैं। और हमारा युवा—हमारा भविष्य है। इसी भावना के साथ मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि—इस प्रस्ताव पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। AYUSH मंत्रालय, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय और पर्यटन मंत्रालय के समन्वय से इस परियोजना को प्राथमिकता प्रदान की जाए तथा मंडी में वैदिक योग-स्थल स्थापना के लिए शीघ्र निर्णय लिया जाए। यह केंद्र न केवल हिमाचल, बल्कि पूरे देश के लिए एक प्रेरणा बनेगा कि कैसे हमारी परंपराएँ आधुनिक चुनौतियों का समाधान दे सकती हैं।

**(xiii) Need to address the severe macro-economic and public health
crisis arising out of acute air pollution in the country**

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the grave macroeconomic and public health crisis posed by air pollution, which has led to widespread respiratory and cardiac illness and placed an unprecedented strain on India’s health systems and workforce. While the National Clean Air Programme has laid an initial framework, the magnitude of the crisis necessitates a more robust, mission-

mode response. With nearly 60% of India's 749 districts breaching the annual National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), the public health challenge is acute. A new national mission is therefore essential, one that integrates urban, peri-urban, and rural pollution sources, and positions clean air as a central pillar of India's development strategy. The resulting healthcare costs, productivity losses, and workforce impairment impose an economic burden of nearly 3% of national GDP, exceeding India's entire public health expenditure. These challenges are further compounded by rising Disability-Adjusted Life Years, inter-generational health damage to children, and productivity shrinkage across working populations. A detailed proposal to this effect has already been submitted to the Ministry of Finance and the Prime Minister's Office. I urge the Government to consider adopting this national mission to safeguard India's human capital and long-term development trajectory.

(xiv) Need to include six communities of Assam in the list of Scheduled Tribes

MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN (DHUBRI): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a matter of urgent public importance concerning the prolonged delay in the inclusion of the Six Communities of Assam—Ahom, Chutia, Koch-Rajbongshi, Moran, Motok and Tea Tribes—into the Scheduled Tribes list. Despite repeated assurances, the process has remained stalled for years, causing deep socio-economic distress and uncertainty among nearly one crore people belonging to these communities. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has held any formal consultations with the Government

of Assam and recognised community organisations in this regard. If so, the House deserves clarity on the dates, nature and outcomes of such consultations over the last three years. Further, has the Registrar General of India or the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes raised any objections or sought additional justification? If yes, these details must be placed on record along with the steps the Government proposes to take to resolve pending issues and expedite the decision. I urge the Government to take immediate, transparent and time-bound action to ensure justice to the Six Communities of Assam.

(xv) Need to provide compensation as per new land acquisition policy to farmers whose land was acquired for establishment of power plant by Thermal Power Corporation Limited in Bhandara, Maharashtra

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले (भंडारा-गोंदिया) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा जिले में किसानों के साथ हुए गंभीर अन्याय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2008 से 2011 के बीच भंडारा थर्मल पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा मोहाड़ी तहसील के रोहाना सहित लगभग 15 गांवों की करीब 600 हेक्टेयर उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि 2640 मेगावाट की विद्युत परियोजना के लिए अधिग्रहित की गई थी। इतने वर्षों बाद भी परियोजना शुरू नहीं हुई और यह अब परित्यक्त मानी जा रही है। किसानों को कम दर पर मुआवज़ा दिया गया तथा ग्राम सभा की सहमति और जन सुनवाई जैसे प्रावधानों का पालन नहीं हुआ। इससे किसानों की आजीविका प्रभावित हुई और वे आर्थिक संकट में फँस गए। भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 101 के अनुसार भूमि लौटाई जानी चाहिए। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि या तो भूमि वापस की जाए या वर्तमान बाजार मूल्य पर उचित मुआवज़ा देकर किसानों को तत्काल राहत दी जाए।

(xvi) Need to create more infrastructure for Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) patients in the country

SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL (VADAKARA): There is an alarming increase in the number of parents who commit suicide after killing their intellectually challenged child. Twenty differently-abled people have been killed by their parents in Kerala in the last two years. All twenty tragic events mentioned above occurred out of a deep sense of frustration and social exclusion that they had to suffer due to the disability of their children. Children and adults suffering from intellectual disability require lifelong support and care, as they are unable to distinguish between food and excrement. Naturally, caring for a disabled child leads to high levels of stress, tension, and financial burden to the parents. As of now, the early intervention centres and rehabilitation centres for children suffering from ASD are inadequate in comparison with the number of ASD patients. There is a direct correlation between the homicide of ASD children with ASD and the depression of parents. The existing social security schemes cannot address the fundamental issues faced by these people. They need wholehearted support from the Government, society, and institutions. Therefore, there is an urgent need to intervene and support disabled people with more rehabilitation centres, care homes, and financial support for their treatment and medicine.

(xvii) Need for financial audit and modernization of Semi Conductor Laboratory (SCL) in Mohali, Punjab

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the matter of urgent public importance regarding the

long-pending modernisation of the Semi-Conductor Laboratory (SCL), Mohali, which has suffered decades of losses, technological obsolescence, and repeated delays in upgradation. Despite being India's earliest semiconductor fabrication facility, SCL continues to operate far below global benchmarks, reportedly still on outdated nodes and limited production capacity. There is growing concern that no comprehensive audit has been publicly disclosed on the losses, damages and recovery aftermath of the devastating 1989 fire, nor on subsequent declines in capability. Further, substantial funds allocated over the past two decades for repair, modernisation and R&D appear either under-utilised or inadequately monitored, raising questions on efficiency and oversight. Given India's ambitious semiconductor mission, it is imperative that the Government clarify the current technology node, wafer size, and production capacity of SCL; the approvals and timelines for its upgrade; and the role expected to be played by the India Semiconductor Mission. I urge the Government to conduct an independent performance and financial audit to ensure transparency, accountability, and effective utilisation of public funds to build SCL into a globally competitive facility.

(xviii) Need to ensure compensation to and rehabilitation for people displaced due to NTPC Project in Ambedkarnagar district, Uttar Pradesh

श्री लालजी वर्मा (अम्बेडकर नगर) : एन0टी0पी0सी0 टाण्डा, जिला-अम्बेडकरनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश मे दीपावली के 5 दिन पूर्व ग्राम-सलहापुर रजौर, हासिमापुर, एवं हुसैनपुर सुधाना के सैकड़ों घरों को जिला प्रशासन के सहयोग से गिरा दिया गया है। उन परिवार के लोगों को बिना मुआवजा दिए हुए और बिना पुनर्स्थापना के घर गिरा दिया गया। आज भी उक्त परिवार के लोग खुले आसमान के नीचे

जीवन बसर करने के लिए मजबूर हो रहे हैं। अतः उपरोक्त व्यक्तियों के पुनर्स्थापना कराये जाने की मांग करते हुए यह भी अनुरोध है कि पुनर्स्थापना होने तक सीआईएसएफ की खाली कोलोनी में जो कि एनटीपीसी की बाउण्ड्रीवाल के बाहर है, उन व्यक्तियों को आवंटित करने की मांग करता हूँ।

(xix) Need to address unemployment problem in the country

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH (MEDINIPUR): For the last two years, every tenth young Indian has been without a job. According to the International Labour Organisation, nearly one-third of India's youth is neither studying, employed, nor receiving any form of training, and women account for 95% of this segment. At a time when India is poised to surpass China as the world's most populous nation, it is deeply troubling that the country is unable to capitalise on its demographic advantage. Between 2020 and 2024, more than 35,000 MSMEs shut down, further reducing avenues for formal employment. As a result, increasing numbers of young people are being pushed into insecure, low-paid, casual work. Even the widely publicised PM Internship scheme has delivered disappointing results. Of the nearly 4 lakh individuals who applied, only about 16,000 were actually enrolled. Barely 4% For SC and ST, it was 1.4%. Not even a total of 100 interns were retained by these companies. One out of five interns quit midway. Therefore, I strongly urge the Government to acknowledge the severity of the unemployment crisis and take decisive action to address it.

(xx) Need to release allocated funds for construction of Cooch Behar Sports Hub in West Bengal

SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA (COOCHBEHAR): The

Cooch Behar Sports Hub was envisioned as a world class facility for budding sports players, especially in North Bengal. As a National Centre of Excellence under the Sports Authority of India, it was expected to provide top class coaching facilities across 12 sports disciplines. The Bhumi Puja for this project was performed on 15 January, 2023 at New Cooch Behar, in the presence of the Honourable Sports Minister. Close to three years down the line, there has been no significant progress on the sports hub. The reply by the Honourable Minister in the Rajya Sabha during the last session reveals that the Sports Authority of India has sanctioned Rs. 29 crores for this sports hub. In this context, I would like to seek information from Hon'ble Minister as to how much funds have been actually released by this date. The Cooch Behar Sports Hub holds immense potential for the promotion of sports activities in the region and is key to identifying new talented sports players. Hence, I urge the Government to provide an update on the construction of the Sports Hub and expedite the process on an urgent Basis.

**(xxi) Need to Name Coimbatore International Airport in Tamil Nadu as
Dr. Kalaighnar Karunanidhi International Airport**

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P. (COIMBATORE): Muthuvel Karunanidhi popularly known as Dr. Kalaighnar (Artist), a senior most politician from Tamil Nadu who served the longest Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with almost two decades of service over five terms between 1969 and 2011. Karunanidhi has the record of never losing an election to the Tamil Nadu Assembly, having won 13 times since his first victory in 1957. Before entering politics, he worked in the

Tamil film industry as a screenwriter. He also made contributions to Tamil literature, having written stories, plays, novels and a multiple-volume memoir. He entered politics at the age of 14 and in 1965 he participated in Anti Hindi agitations and imprisonment. During his political career, Dr. Kalaignar advocated for increased state autonomy and affirmative action to favour lower castes. He implemented a caste based quota system for Government employment and Government school students, as well as subsidies to the poor. He was also instrumental in erecting a 133-foot-high statue of Thiruvalluvar at Kanyakumari in honour of the scholar and ensuring classical language status to Tamil language. Dr. Kalaignar is known for his contributions to Tamil literature. In June 2010, he organised the World Classical Tamil Conference in Coimbatore. Dr. Kalaignar passed away on 7 August 2018 in Chennai after a series of prolonged age-related illnesses. Till his death, he served on his entire life for the development and welfare of Tamil Nadu and the evolution of Tamil language across the state during his tenure as Chief Minister of State, the Tamil Nadu Industry in all sector has achieved/developed very rapidly. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to take an early action to change the name of Coimbatore International Airport into Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi International Airport as a mark of befitting respect and tribute to one of the great Tamil popular leaders and longest served Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

(xxii) Need to submit nomination for recognition of Lepakshi Veerabhadra Temple in Andhra Pradesh as UNESCO World Heritage Site

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA (ANANTAPUR): I would like to draw the

attention of the Government to the urgent need for securing UNESCO World Heritage recognition for the historic Lepakshi Veerabhadra Temple in Andhra Pradesh. Built in the 16th century under the Vijayanagara Empire, Lepakshi stands as a unique embodiment of India's architecture and spiritual heritage. It houses the largest mural painting of Veerabhadra Swamy in Asia and the famous "sky pillar" that does not touch the ground, featuring exceptional craftsmanship, vibrant mural paintings and one of the world's largest monolithic Nandi sculptures. Recognising its importance, India placed Lepakshi on UNESCO's Tentative List in 2022, underlining its outstanding universal value. However, inclusion in the tentative list is only the first step, recognition by UNESCO is essential to ensure long-term conservation. The Government has to expedite preparation of the comprehensive nomination dossier, as required by UNESCO norms. If recognised, Lepakshi will not only gain global protection and conservation support but also stimulate tourism, livelihood opportunities and development in the region. I request the Government to constitute a dedicated expert committee, draft and submit the final nomination at the earliest so that Lepakshi receives the recognition it truly deserves..

(xxiii) Need to expedite Panchdeori-Bhatni Rail Line Project in Bihar

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) : मेरे अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 494 दिनांक 05-02-2020 के दिये गये जवाब के अनुसार गोपालगंज जिला में पूर्णतः/आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली हथुआ-भटनी नई लाइन परियोजना (79.64 किमी) चालू है। परियोजना की नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत 770.08 करोड़ रु. है। मार्च, 2019 तक 277.13 करोड़ रु. का खर्च किया जा चुका है। हथुआ -पंचदेओरी खंड (31 किमी) को यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है। शेष 48.64 किमी पर कार्य को भूमि

(बिहार के गोपालगंज जिला में 36.00 किमी और उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया जिले में 12.64 किमी) उपलब्ध न होने के कारण रोक दिया गया है। बिहार राज्य में पंचदेओरी-भौरे (36 किमी) खंड में 333 एकड़ और उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया में 101.13 एकड़ के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण संबंधी प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई है यह बताया जा रहा है। लेकिन Rule 377 (2024/W-1/NER 377/05) के उत्तर में यह बताया गया है कि भूमि अधिग्रहण में विलम्ब के कारण परियोजना के शेष खंड {पंचदेवरी-भटनी (49 किमी)} को बंद करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। अतः मेरा रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि पंचदेवरी-भटनी रेल लाइन को यथा-शीघ्र शुरू किया जाए तथा आर्थिक स्वीकृति देकर काम को पूरा किया जाये।

(xxiv) Need for modernization, development and de-silting of Mumbai Port

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH): Mumbai Port, one of India's oldest and most strategically located port has been neglected totally as far as Modernization, development, desilting is concerned. Naturally, it has resulted in loss of business as well as devastation of assets. Despite its enormous potential to boost trade, employment, and coastal economic activity, several key development projects remain delayed due to lack of coordinated planning between central and MPA. There is an urgent need for a comprehensive, time-bound development plan for Mumbai Port, including modernization of berths, Creation of Marina Convention Centre, Amusement park so that tourist will be attracted and while doing so rehabilitation of thousands of hutment dwellers residing on the land of MPA under PAP as assured by the then Shipping Minister on the floor of the house. Also In particular, special attention must be given to the longstanding concerns of the

fishermen operating out at Sassoon Dock, who continue to face livelihood challenges due to infrastructure constraints and lack of adequate facilities. Injustice has been done by evacuating them by MPA. I request the Government to take immediate and proactive measures to accelerate the development of Mumbai Port and address these long-pending challenges without further delay.

(xxv) Need to ensure strict adherence to constitutional provisions to safeguard the rights of minority community in the country

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a series of recent developments that have raised serious concerns about the protection of constitutional and minority rights of Indian Muslims. Over the past year, several incidents across the country suggest a pattern of legal, administrative, and social pressures disproportionately affecting this community. First, the implementation of the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 has triggered widespread protests, with community organisations arguing that the legislation weakens the autonomy of religious institutions and places excessive Governmental control over traditionally community-run properties. In several regions, related protests have escalated into tense situations, creating insecurity among local residents. Simultaneously, independent monitoring groups have documented a sharp rise in hate-speech incidents directed at minorities. Finally, several community leaders have publicly expressed distress over what they perceive as institutional bias and a shrinking space for constitutional protections. These developments call for urgent, impartial scrutiny. I request the Government to review these incidents, uphold

constitutional guarantees, and reassure all citizens that India remains committed to justice, equality, and the protection of every community's rights.

(xxvi) Need to re-evaluate the Madurai Metro Rail Project in Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. VENKATESAN (MADURAI): I request the Hon'ble Minister to reconsider the approval of the Madurai Metro Rail Project, which was recently returned citing population criteria based on the 2011 Census and ridership concerns. An urgent review is necessary. Madurai is the Cultural Capital of Tamil Nadu, a world-renowned pilgrimage destination, and a rapidly growing hub for healthcare, education, and industry. The city's infrastructure and mobility demands have grown far beyond what was recorded over a decade ago. The 2011 population figure of 20 lakhs does not reflect today's reality. The current population of the Madurai Urban Agglomeration is significantly higher, and the large daily floating population of devotees, tourists, and students puts tremendous pressure on the city's transport systems. The proposed 32-km Phase-1 corridor from Tirumangalam to Othakadai connects crucial locations such as the Airport, AIIMS, the High Court Bench, major hospitals, universities, and the Meenakshi Amman Temple—making it essential for decongestion and pollution reduction. Cities like Kochi, Guwahati, Nagpur, Agra, and Meerut have been granted Metro projects with similar or lower population levels. Madurai deserves similar consideration. I request to re-evaluate the project with updated demographic and mobility data, allow CMRL to resubmit the DPR, and grant priority status to Madurai.

(xxvii) Need for establishment of Information Technology and other Skill Development Institutions in Mithila-Simanchal region of Bihar

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : शिक्षा-केंद्र की अनिवार्यता पर अपने विचार प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। पूर्णिया मिथिला-कोशी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र का केन्द्र है। यहाँ से पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर में नेपाल के हिमालयी क्षेत्र के नजदीकता और पूर्वोत्तर तथा बंगाल-न्यूनतम कनेक्टिविटी का लाभ मिलता है परन्तु उच्च शिक्षा और आधुनिक रोजगार के अवसर सीमित हैं। युवा प्रतिभाएँ कोटा, बेंगलोर, हैदराबाद जैसे दूरस्थ केन्द्रों की ओर पलायन करने को बाध्य हैं जिससे स्थानीय क्षमताओं का पलायन होता है। ऐसा IT-एजुकेशन-हब स्थापित करने से तीन स्पष्ट लाभ होंगे:

1. स्थानीय युवाओं को उच्च गुणवत्ता की तकनीकी शिक्षा और स्वरोजगार के अवसर मिलेंगे;
2. क्षेत्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था, कृषि-बाजार और छोटे उद्योगों को डिजिटल समाधान व स्टार्ट-अप वेंचर से जोड़कर वैश्विक आपूर्ति-श्रृंखला से जोड़ने का मार्ग खुलेगा तथा
3. सीमांचल की भौगोलिक-रणनीतिक स्थिति का बेहतर उपयोग कर क्षेत्रीय असमानता घटेगी।

हाल ही में राज्य स्तर पर मिथिला-सीमांचल में IT/Youth Skill Hub की अवधारणा पर भी विचार चल रहा है। सरकार इस क्षेत्र के लिए एक समेकित योजना भौतिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, प्रशिक्षण-अकादमियाँ, उद्योग-सहयोग और टैक्स/प्रोत्साहन नीतियाँ शीघ्र जारी करे ताकि सीमांचल का युवा अब शहरों की दूरी पर नहीं, अपने घर पर ही अवसर पाये। बिहार के सीमांचल विशेषकर पूर्णिया के विकास और वहाँ एक समर्पित IT एवं औद्योगिक संस्थान की स्थापना की जाए।

14.01 hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS – Introduced

(i) REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL, 2025*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments.”

Dr. T. Sumathy Ji – Not present.

Shri N. K. Premachandran Ji.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am not objecting to the Bill. My point is that all these four Bills are being circulated just now in the Supplementary List of Business. If you examine Rule 72(2), it is the legitimate demand of a Member of the House to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

Unfortunately, the Bill is circulated yesterday in the night, that too in the late night and today morning. When the Bill is being circulated in such a way, I would like to point out that a specific direction is there - Direction 19B. By virtue of Direction 19B of the hon. Speaker, it is mandatory that the Bill has to be circulated two days before the date of introduction of the Bill. That is a mandatory

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 15.12.2025.

provision. I do admit the fact that the Speaker has every right to abandon it or every right to exempt it. But the point is that the Members are getting an opportunity by virtue of sub-clause 2 of Rule 72, to oppose the introduction of the Bill when the Bill is being introduced. Today in the afternoon, just half-an-hour before, the Supplementary List of Business is put on the website. So, how are the Members going to get an opportunity to oppose the introduction of the Bill without going into the contents of the Bill? This is number one.

Also, the list is not being circulated, agenda is not being circulated. So, my point is that it is not fair on the part of the Government to bring all these Bills and getting it introduced. It is bulldozing of the legislation, and the Members' rights are being taken away. Parliament cannot be taken for granted. The Government can very well introduce the Bill tomorrow. We are ready to oppose and we can very well state the reasons. It is because the legislative competence of the Bill has to be challenged. If we want to challenge the legislative competence of the Bill, we should have some homework, we have to go through the Bill. But unfortunately, we are not getting an opportunity to go through the contents of the Bill.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Yes, Sir. I heard you.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Just coming to the House and introducing it, it is quietly bulldozing of the legislation. That may not be allowed.

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सर, नियम 72(2) यह कहता है कि यह हाउस किसी बिल को पास करने के लिए या डिस्कशन करने के लिए कांपिटेंट है या नहीं।

सर, यह बिल इस हाउस के द्वारा पास किया हुआ बिल है, जिसको सरकार रिपील करना

चाहती है, तो इसमें कौन सा नियम 72(1) का वायलेशन हो रहा है?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please listen to me. Hon. Speaker, Sir, has waived the requirements of Direction 19A and 19B on a request made by the hon. Minister.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि कतिपय अधिनियमितियों का निरसन करने और कतिपय अन्य अधिनियमितियों का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.05 hrs

(ii) VIKSIT BHARAT SHIKSHA ADHISHTHAN BILL, 2025*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

Chairperson Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to enable and empower the Universities and other higher educational institutions to achieve excellence in teaching, learning, research and innovation, through co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions, and for that purpose to constitute a Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan, to facilitate the

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 15.12.2025.

Universities and other higher educational institutions to become independent self-governing institutions and to promote excellence through a robust and transparent system of accreditation and autonomy, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to enable and empower the Universities and other higher educational institutions to achieve excellence in teaching, learning, research and innovation, through co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions, and for that purpose to constitute a Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan, to facilitate the Universities and other higher educational institutions to become independent self-governing institutions and to promote excellence through a robust and transparent system of accreditation and autonomy, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I want to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You will be given an opportunity to speak. I will give an opportunity. Kindly be seated. There are listed Members to be given opportunity.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sushri S. Jothimani – not present

Dr. Kadiyam Kavya – not present

Shri Manish Tewari

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH): Mr. Chairperson, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025 under Rule 72(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha. The grounds for the opposition of the Bill are as follow.

Firstly, the Bill results in excessive centralisation of higher education and violates the constitutional distribution of legislative competence. While Parliament may legislate under Entry 66 of List 1 on coordination and determination of standards, this power is limited and cannot be used to occupy the entire field of legislation. The Bill goes far beyond standards and intrudes into administration, affiliation, establishment and closure of university campuses, their institutional autonomy, matters falling within Entry 25 of List 3 and Entry 32 of List 2, which cover incorporation and regulation of State universities.

Secondly, the Bill suffers from excessive delegation of legislative power. Vast and substantive matters ranging from accreditation frameworks, degree-granting powers, penalties, institutional autonomy and even supersession are left to be determined by rules, regulations and Executive direction. This abnegation of essential legislative functions violates settled constitutional principles governing delegated legislation.

Thirdly, the Bill undermines the autonomy and independence of statutory regulatory bodies by making them bound by policy directions of the Central Government and subject to supersession at Executive discretion. Such

provisions erode institutional independence and offend the constitutional requirement of fairness, non-arbitrariness, and check on Executive power under Article 40.

Fourthly, the Bill also concerns Article 19(1)(G) of the Constitution of India. By subjecting educational institutions to pervasive Executive control, graded autonomy, intrusive compliance requirements, severe penalties, and closure powers, it imposes disproportionate and unreasonable restrictions on the right to carry on education as an occupation. While regulation in the public interest is permissible under Article 19(6), the Bill goes far beyond reasonable regulation and vests unguided over-board powers that fail the test of proportionality as laid down by this House and the Supreme Court.

Lastly, Mr. Chairperson, Sir, I oppose the Bill given the overriding clause given by this Bill over all other laws coupled with the powers to supersede existing regulatory structures, raising serious concerns of arbitrariness, legal uncertainty, and impacting institutions established under State laws without any safeguards. I hope that the Minister will reply to each and every ground on which the introduction of this Bill has been opposed.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. N.K. Premachandran ji.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, thank you very much for affording me this opportunity to object to the introduction of the Bill. As far as I am concerned, it is very difficult to even pronounce. A Member from South India finds it very difficult so as to even pronounce the Bill. The name and the nomenclature of the Bill is the Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025. I

cannot understand what is meant by Adhishthan. So, my first objection is the nomenclature of the Bill by virtue of Article 348(1)(b). It reads:

“(1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, until Parliament by law otherwise provides.....

(b) the authoritative texts —

(i) of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State,

..... shall be in the English language.”

Article 348(1)(b) mandates that the authoritative text of a Bill, shall be in English. But unfortunately, I do not know in which language the nomenclature of the Bill is, whether it is Sanskrit or Hindi. I do not know the meaning of Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025. That is my first objection.

The second objection is regarding the Entry 66 in the Seventh Schedule in the Central List. I do agree with regard to the higher education, but unfortunately, the education, even the higher education is also included in the Concurrent List and in the State List in the Seventh Schedule.

Sir, in 1972, through 42nd Amendment, this education is put in the Concurrent List. What is the purpose of putting it in the Concurrent List? Before that, it was absolutely within the domain of the State List. What is the purpose of it? The main purpose is that the local resources and the requirements of the concerned State should be taken into consideration in framing the legislation in respect of the education. But as far as this Bill is concerned, if you go through

the contents of the Bill, mandatorily the State Governments and all the universities, even a university which is established under an Act of the State Government, are bound to abide by the conditions of the Commission. That indirectly imposes the powers of the Central Government over a right which is being vested upon the State Government which means that it is totally against the federal principles of the Constitution and it is centralisation of the power with the Centre. It is against the basic principle of federalism which is envisaged in the Constitution. That is my second objection.

Further the curriculum, the syllabus and all these things are being determined by this University Higher Commission. The name is a little bit different in Hindi. I do not know it, but I think that it is the Higher Education Commission. There also, the political philosophy and the political ideology of the Government at the Centre is going to be imposed on the State. That is the main object and purpose of this Bill, for which this Bill is being brought in. By way of this Bill, the State's resources, the local requirements and the State's culture, tradition and language will be taken away means, which is also against the basic principles of the Constitution, the federal principles of the Constitution.

Also, I fully agree with the objections already raised by Shri Manish Tewari ji and also the Bill is not being circulated in proper time and it is being bulldozed in the House without having proper agenda in the List of Business. I do object to that also. I very humbly request the hon. Chairperson to refer this matter for tomorrow so that we can have a detailed discussion regarding the introduction. Otherwise this may be withdrawn by the Government. These are my objections.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, Sir.

Hon. Prof. Sougata Ray Ji.

... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, hon. Members, Shri Manish Tewari and Shri Premachandran have opposed the introduction of the Bill. But I first point out to the ineptness of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. We got a copy of the Bill late last night. Today in the List of Business, introduction of the Bill was not mentioned. The Supplementary List of Business was circulated at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Now, is this the way the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs functions where they do not even give us a chance to prepare for opposing the introduction?

The main points opposing the introduction of the Bill have been mentioned by hon. Members Shri Manish Tewari and Shri N.K. Premachandran. The Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025 is an effort to centralize power in the Central Government's hands with regard to educational matters. Earlier, the University Grants Commission used to decide on allocating funds for educational institutions, both universities and colleges. Now that is being taken over and subsumed in the Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025.

I do admit that under Article 66, the Centre has the power to legislate on the educational matters, though it is in the Concurrent List. This Entry 25 is subject to Entry 63 and 66 of List-I. So, Parliament cannot assume comprehensive control over State universities. We have so many State universities in West Bengal. The Parliament will have total power over them.

They will appoint Vice-Chancellors and all that. As it is, the Governors in Kerala, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, are interfering with the functioning of the universities. Now this gives legitimate power to the Centre to control the functioning of the universities in higher education. This essentially undermines the autonomy and independence of statutory regulating body and checks on Executive power under Article 25.

This Bill hence should not be brought. We oppose the introduction of the Bill. We oppose the ineptness, the failure of the Parliamentary Affairs Ministry. They do not even give us an opportunity to study a Bill before opposing its introduction. Sir, you are a learned man. You give a ruling on this. Let it be a historic ruling that this is not the way the Parliament should function.

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI (SALEM): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Bill titled Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025 under Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The very nomenclature itself is deemed to be imposition of Hindi on those States which do not know Hindi at all. All these years, any law or any scheme that this Government has brought, it titles it only in Hindi language and not as required by the Constitution of India. The Constitution is clear that the nomenclature has to be in English language so that every citizen, every part of the country knows what the veracity of the Bill is.

Secondly, this is against the federal principle of the Constitution. The regulatory council under the Commission proposed in the Bill is against the spirit of the Constitution, particularly contravening the provisions under Entry 32 of

List-II. Entry 44 of the List-I says that the Union Government does not have power to regulate universities, but it is being vested with the Union by this Bill, which is arbitrary. In the name of coordination and determination of standards, the entire regulation of higher educational institutions comes under the Union Government. This is totally a colourable legislation that gives arbitrary decision-making powers to the Union Government. This Bill is nothing but an abuse of process of law. As per various provisions of this Bill, practically the Union Government will be the sole decision-making authority which is against the spirit of the Constitution. The Union Government will have the final say if this Bill is passed, which is totally contrary to the Constitution, in the name of Bharatiya knowledge system. Whatever is asked, is to be followed by the Commission and its three vertical pillars have to be implemented by the higher educational institutions, failing which the institute will be deemed to have violated the Act and its accreditation may be withdrawn.

They have enormous power. Whichever university they deem to be in violation, they can reject its accreditation. Without accreditation, no institute can function and the accreditation power lies with the accreditation council. Therefore, this Bill has to be withdrawn. I oppose the introduction of this Bill on behalf of DMK Party.

SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I oppose this Bill on three grounds. The Bill's aggressive and unnecessary Sanskritized nomenclature directly violates Article 348(1)(b) which mandates that authoritative text of all the Bills shall be in English language. There is no

technical reason to use Hindi names. Hindi names are used 53 times in the text of this Bill.

* This Viniyaman Parishad. I am not understanding any of these terms in Hindi. If I speak in Tamil, you cannot understand. Similarly, you have been imposing Hindi terms on us and hence we find it difficult to understand. Therefore, I insist that the terms should be in English.*

It should be in English so that whichever State wants to understand, can understand it. I see that this is a kind of Hindi imposition. Already in Tamil Nadu, we have actually been deprived of SSA funds just because we do not agree to the three-language formula in the New Education Policy. This is another way of imposing Hindi on a State like Tamil Nadu which is very successful in two-language system.

Secondly, this is an attack on the federal structure. This Bill moves forward despite the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education's explicit finding that the Bill maintains Union Government-heavy composition and insufficient State representation, given that State universities and their affiliated colleges educate over 81 per cent of India's total students' enrolment and State Government network of over 46,000 affiliated institutions nationwide. This policy-making body's composition must reflect the even scale and responsibility held by the State education sector.

This Bill is an attempt at executive overreach and undermining autonomy.

... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Tamil.

The proposal decisively moves away from the independent regulation. Provisions granting the Union Government overriding power over the Commission represent a clear attempt at executive outreach, fundamentally violating the doctrine of separation of powers by subordinating a key regulatory body of the executive. Clause 11(4) clearly says that the regulatory council needs prior approval of the Central Government to provide or revoke the authorization of higher education institutions and the authority to grant degrees.

On these grounds, I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि उच्चतर शिक्षा या अनुसंधान और वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी संस्थाओं में मानकों के समन्वय और अवधारण के माध्यम से अनुसंधान और नवाचार में श्रेष्ठता के उच्चतर स्तरों को प्राप्त करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को समर्थ बनाने और सशक्त करने, और उस प्रयोजन के लिए विकसित भारत शिक्षा अधिष्ठान का गठन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य उच्चतर शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के स्वतंत्र स्वशासी संस्था बनने को सुकर करने के लिए और प्रत्यायन तथा स्वायत्तता की एक मजबूत और पारदर्शी प्रणाली के माध्यम से श्रेष्ठता की अभिवृद्धि करने के लिए, और उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: I introduce* the Bill. ... (*Interruptions*)

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री - श्री किरन रिजिजू जी ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJITU): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, during the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, many hon. Members have requested that this is an extensive Bill and they need further deliberation on this Bill. So, the Government hereby proposes to send it to a Joint Parliamentary Committee. We authorized the hon. Speaker to constitute a JPC in consultation with the other House and also with various political parties.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 14सी । माननीय मंत्री डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह जी ।

14.23 hrs

(iii) SUSTAINABLE HARNESSING AND ADVANCEMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR TRANSFORMING INDIA BILL, 2025*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 15.12.2025.

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the promotion and development of nuclear energy and ionising radiation for nuclear power generation, application in healthcare, food, water, agriculture, industry, research, environment, innovation in nuclear science and technology, for the welfare of the people of India, and for robust regulatory framework for its safe and secure utilisation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

माननीय सभापति : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ :

“कि भारत के लोगों के कल्याण के लिए नाभिकीय विद्युत उत्पादन, स्वास्थ्य देखरेख, खाद्य, जल, कृषि, उद्योग, अनुसंधान, पर्यावरण, नाभिकीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नवपरिवर्तन हेतु नाभिकीय ऊर्जा और आयनकारी विकिरण के संवर्धन, और विकास तथा इसके क्षेपपूर्ण और सुरक्षित उपयोग के लिए सुदृढ़ विनियामक ढांचे और उससे संसक्त या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए। ”

श्री बैन्नी बेहनन जी – उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री मनीश तिवारी जी।

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Bill, 2025 under Rule 72(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business on the Lok Sabha on the following grounds.

Firstly, the Bill confers sweeping and pervasive powers to the Central Government across licencing, regulation, acquisition, tariff fixation, exemptions,

emergency powers and even novation of private contracts. The clauses empowering the Centre to acquire mines, plants, reactors, substances and contractual rights by executive action, while compensation is determined largely by the Government, itself raises grave concerns under Article 300A of the Constitution of India and the guarantee against arbitrary deprivation of property.

Secondly, permitting profit-seeking private participation in ultra-hazardous nuclear activities while simultaneously limiting liability, granting statutory immunities and restricting judicial remedies undermines the State's non-delegable public trust obligations over life, health and the environment, and such an arrangement amounts to an unconstitutional abdication of essential sovereign responsibilities and functions under Articles 21 and 48A where the State is required to act as a trustee and a guarantor and not merely as a facilitator or a licensor.

Thirdly, the Bill suffers from excessive delegation of essential legislative functions. The core policy matters such as liability limits, safety standards, exemptions, regulatory norms, emergency measures and even amendment of Schedules are left to rules, regulations or notifications issued by the Executive. This abdication of Parliamentary responsibility violates settled constitutional limits on delegated legislation under Articles 245 and 246.

Finally, Mr. Chairperson, Sir, the Bill concentrates legislative, executive, regulatory and quasi-judicial powers in the Central Government and authorities appointed, controlled and removable by it, including the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board which needs to be an independent autonomous statutory

regulator. The absence of institutional independence coupled with wide direction issuing powers and insulation clauses undermines the doctrine of separation of powers which is a basic feature of the Constitution.

On these grounds, I strongly oppose the introduction of this Bill. ...

(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

Hon. Minister, Sir.

... *(Interruptions)*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Shri Manish Tewari ji, ... *(Interruptions)*, is a good friend and his points are well taken but I just want to mention that most of these objections are based on the merits of the Bill which are, normally and by

convention, taken up during the discussion. Sir, right now we are here only for competency of the introduction of the Bill. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Shri N. K. Premachandran ji.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Under this, there are two situations. One is generic operation of the Bill and on legislative competence.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much, Sir. Under Rule 72(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. I do oppose the Bill, the Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India Bill, 2025. My point is that it is against the principles, against the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV of the

Constitution of India.

We are having the Atomic Energy Act and all legal mechanisms are also there. While promoting this Bill, the nuclear energy, rare earth minerals, mining, mineral separation and nuclear section, everything is being vested with the public sector undertakings. The entire purpose of this Bill is this. The basic purpose by which this law is being brought in is so as to privatise the nuclear energy sector for the private companies. I am not mentioning any companies. I am from an area, rich in minerals where we are having abundant Thorium. The supply of Thorium is also there but unfortunately, it is not being exploited and utilised by the Government public sector undertakings so that the private entities and the private corporates could make use of it, for which this Bill is being brought in. ... (*Interruptions*). So, it is against the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Therefore, I strongly oppose the introduction of the Bill on the basis of these objections. Thank you very much, Sir.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I oppose this Bill with a long name, 'Sustainable Harnessing, etc. etc.'

Now, this Bill is a watershed in the history of the development of nuclear power in the country.

You know that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our first Prime Minister, set up the Atomic Energy Commission. The Atomic Energy Commission made a significant progress in harnessing atomic energy, with our first nuclear power plant in Tarapur. India undertook two nuclear explosions -- implosions, whatever

you call it. The first explosion was conducted at Pokhran in 1974, and, then, under Atal Bihar Vajpayee, the second explosion was conducted again at Pokhran in 1998. So, the nuclear energy has been a matter of importance to the people. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, Shri Sanjay Jaiswal ji.

... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: In 2004, during the Prime Ministership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, there was a big dispute in the country over the introduction of the Nuclear Liability Bill. Dr. Manmohan Singh's purpose was to get the nuclear energy technical know-how from America and other countries.

Now, this is a new step where slowly the nuclear energy sector is sought to be given over to the private sector. The Government has been talking about this for some time. Now, we have the Adani who is big in the power sector. Now, they want to give in to nuclear power sector and this Bill is aimed to facilitate Adani and other people. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I heard you, Sir.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, hon. Minister Shri Kiren Rijiju ji.

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): The hon. Members are repeatedly

raising the opposition, opposing the introduction of the Bill. ... (*Interruptions*) Today, we are not passing the Bill. The Bill is not proposed for consideration. It is only proposed for introduction. Most of the oppositions, which are coming, are being repeatedly mentioned by the hon. Members including what Manish Tewari ji has mentioned.

I have a specific point only. Rule 72(1) is very specific on the legislative competence of this House to bring in this Legislation. Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, in the Union List at Sl. No. 6, it is very specific -- atomic energy and mineral resources necessary for its production.

Sir, this House has a full legislative competence to bring in this Bill, and, as the hon. Minister has stated, if there are considerations on merits, it should be brought at the time of the consideration. At this point of time, it is only the introduction of the Bill. ... (*Interruptions*) That will come back. ... (*Interruptions*)

Today, we are not putting it for consideration.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, even if it is assumed that it is not in the competence of the House to bring in a Bill related to the nuclear energy or atomic energy, may I remind the hon. Members of the House that the same House brought the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ji was the Prime Minister and the same House brought the CLND Bill when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister.

Sir, if the Bill could be brought in, in the House, when Nehru ji was the Prime Minister and if it could be brought in, in the House, when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister, then, why -- because there is a different Political

Party in power -- has the House suddenly been forbidden from the prerogative of bringing in a Bill on this subject? ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have heard both the sides.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि भारत के लोगों के कल्याण के लिए नाभिकीय विद्युत उत्पादन, स्वास्थ्य देखरेख, खाद्य, जल, कृषि, उद्योग, अनुसंधान, पर्यावरण, नाभिकीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नवपरिवर्तन हेतु नाभिकीय ऊर्जा और आयनकारी विकिरण के संवर्धन, और विकास तथा इसके क्षेपपूर्ण और सुरक्षित उपयोग के लिए सुदृढ़ विनियामक ढांचे और उससे संसक्त या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

14.34 hrs

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (2025-26)- FIRST BATCH

श्री नीरज मौर्य (आंवला) : सभापति जी, धन्यवाद। अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगें, 2025-26 में 72 अनुदान मांगें शामिल हैं। इसमें कुल राशि एक करोड़ बत्तीस लाख दो सौ अड़सठ करोड़ रुपये है और अतिरिक्त अनुदान की मांग इकतालीस हजार चार सौ पचपन करोड़ रुपये है।... (व्यवधान) इसमें दो तिहाई यानी 27 हजार करोड़ से अधिक सब्सिडी पर खर्च करने की बात कही गयी है। ... (व्यवधान)

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

मान्यवर, ये आंकड़े कागज पर तो चमकदार लगते हैं, लेकिन हकीकत में एक ऐसी सरकार की कहानी बयान करते हैं जो प्राथमिकताओं से भटक गई है।... (व्यवधान) क्योंकि यह न केवल व्यर्थ का खर्च है, बल्कि आम आदमी की पीड़ा को नजरअंदाज करने का प्रमाण भी है। ... (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, किसानों के लिए रसायन, उर्वरक पर जो मांग रखी गयी है, उसमें ज्यादातर धन सब्सिडी के लिए रखा गया है। ... (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, अभी आपने देखा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर किस तरह से किसानों का बुरा हाल रहा। लोगों को न तो फास्फोरस, पोटैश मिला, न यूरिया मिला, न डीएपी मिला। इस अनुपूरक मांग में 23,423 करोड़ रुपये सब्सिडी में लगाने की बात कही गयी है। आज जहां हमारा किसान एमएसपी की मांग को लेकर दर-दर भटक रहा है, लेकिन उसका एमएसपी नहीं मिल रहा है। किसान सड़कों पर खड़ा है, लेकिन सरकार सब्सिडी के नाम पर विदेशी कंपनियों को फायदा पहुंचा रही है। आयातित यूरिया पर इतना खर्च क्यों? सरकार अपनी क्षमता बढ़ाने में नाकाम रही है, लेकिन किसान को कुछ नहीं मिला। किसान को केवल मंहगाई और कर्ज मिला। किसान आत्महत्या करने पर मजबूर है। हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि सब्सिडी को पारदर्शी बनाया जाए, आयात पर निर्भरता कम करें और किसान कल्याण को प्राथमिकता दी जाए, तभी अनुपूरक मांगों का कोई महत्व होगा।

मान्यवर, बहुत सारे विभागों की इसमें चर्चा की गई है। हम प्रमुख रूप से शिक्षा विभाग पर बात करना चाहेंगे कि शिक्षा विभाग का जो हाल है, जिस तरह से शिक्षा विभाग कार्य कर रहा है, मुझे लग रहा है कि यह जो अनुपूरक मांग की गयी है, इसमें उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए 1303.72 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गयी है। इसमें 2023.25 करोड़ की एक नई योजना 'वन नेशन, वन सब्सक्रिप्शन' लायी गयी है। वर्ल्ड क्लास इंस्टीट्यूशंस के लिए 65.45 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गयी है।

सभापति महोदय, यह क्या मजाक है? आज भारत के ग्रामीण अंचल के बच्चे स्कूल नहीं पहुंच पा रहे हैं। गांव के स्कूल बंद किए जा रहे हैं। ऐसे में 'वन नेशन वन सब्सक्रिप्शन' का क्या मतलब है? डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए 42.63 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गयी है, जबकि एससी के लिए मात्र 2.04 करोड़ और एसटी के लिए तो केवल 33 लाख रुपये की मांग की गयी है। यह भेदभाव

क्यों? शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम का जो कानून है वह अधर में लटका हुआ है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का वादा अधूरा है, लेकिन पूरक मांगों में एलिट इंस्टीट्यूशन को प्राथमिकता दी गयी है। हमारी मांग है कि बुनियादी शिक्षा पर फोकस किया जाए, आरटीई को मजबूत बनाएं, न कि चमकदार योजनाओं के नाम पर फंड बर्बाद करके यह जो 90,812 करोड़ के ग्रास बैग का हिस्सा है, वह सेविंग से मैच तो हो रहा है, लेकिन सेविंग कहां से आयी? यह शिक्षा बजट में कटौती करके आयी है। शिक्षा के बजट को काटा न जाए, साथ ही शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को भी महत्व दिया जाए, यह हम आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करते हैं।

मान्यवर, जो अनुपूरक बजट आया है, इस बजट में अच्छा होता कि हमारे बरेली के अंदर एक सिंथेटिक्स एंड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड रबर फैक्ट्री के 1400 से अधिक स्थायी और हजारों अस्थायी श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो चुके हैं। वहां फैक्ट्री बंद है और लगभग 1432 कर्मचारियों की देनदारी का मामला अभी लंबित है। बेरोजगारी और आर्थिक बदहाली के कारण इन परिवारों पर जीवन-यापन का गहरा संकट लगातार बना हुआ है। फैक्ट्री प्रबंधन ने बकाया वेतन और अन्य भत्तों का समुचित भुगतान नहीं किया। सरकार की उदासीनता के कारण ये परिवार भूखों मरने पर मजबूर हैं। अगर सरकार इन श्रमिकों के भुगतान की व्यवस्था भी इन अनुपूरक मांगों में करती तो शायद उन परिवारों का भी कुछ भला हो जाता, लेकिन सरकार ने उनकी तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं दिया।

मान्यवर, अनुपूरक बजट आता है, मुख्य बजट आता है और हम यहां 543 लोग चुन कर आते हैं। जब हम लोग अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो जनता हर तरफ विकास की बात करती है, क्योंकि यहां से विकसित भारत का एक नारा दिया जा रहा है। मेरा जो आंवला क्षेत्र है, मैं ग्रामीण अंचल से आता हूं, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आज भी रास्ते अच्छे नहीं हैं, सड़कें अच्छी नहीं हैं, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है और स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं अच्छी नहीं हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री नीरज मौर्य : मान्यवर, जब हम लोग अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो लोगों को कुछ अपेक्षाएं रहती हैं, वे हमसे विकास की बात करते हैं और कुछ उम्मीद करते हैं। जब केन्द्रीय सरकार को खर्च करने का

बजट कम लगा तो सरकार ने अनुपूरक की मांग कर ली। हम सांसदगणों को बहुत कम सांसद निधि 5 करोड़ रुपये की दी जाती है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप कृपया कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री नीरज मौर्य : जब हमारे पास विकास कार्यों के लिए पैसे की कमी आती है और हम काम नहीं कर पाते हैं तो हम किससे पैसा मांगें? इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार को हम सांसद लोगों की निधि को बढ़ाने पर भी विचार करना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है, सांसद निधि सन् 2010 में 5 करोड़ रुपये की गई थी। वह 5 करोड़ रुपये तब की गई थी, जब जीएसटी नहीं था। आज पूरे देश की कई विधान सभाओं में, जो विधान सभा के सदस्य हैं, उनका क्षेत्र छोटा होता है, लेकिन उनकी निधि हम सांसदों से ज्यादा है। सांसद निधि में 5 करोड़ रुपये दिए जाते हैं, उसमें से 10 लाख रुपये कंटीजेंसी के काट लिए जाते हैं और जीएसटी लगाया जाता है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रो. सौगत राय जी।

श्री नीरज मौर्य : मान्यवर, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।... (व्यवधान) मैं कनक्लूड कर रहा हूं।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2010 के मुकाबले महंगाई बढ़ी है, आबादी बढ़ी है, मतदाता भी बढ़े हैं, लेकिन सांसद निधि बढ़ाने पर विचार नहीं हुआ। ऐसा लगता है कि भाजपा सरकार विकास नहीं कराना चाहती है। अगर विकास कराना चाहती है तो सांसद निधि को बढ़ाया जाए, जिससे हम लोग छोटे-छोटे काम कर सकें।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपने अपनी मांग रख दी है।

प्रो. सौगत राय जी।

श्री नीरज मौर्य : मान्यवर, मैं कनक्लूड कर रहा हूं।... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. सौगत राय (दम दम) : आप उनको बैठने के लिए कहिये।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सौगत राय जी, आप बोलिये।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : नीरज जी, हम आपको तीन बार मौका दे चुके हैं।

श्री नीरज मौर्य : मान्यवर, मुझे 20 सैंकेंड का समय दे दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप 20 सैंकेंड में अपनी बात पूरी कीजिए। सौगत राय, जी आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री नीरज मौर्य : मान्यवर, जो प्राथमिकताएं हैं, वह तो गड़बड़ लग रही हैं। 1.32 लाख करोड़ रुपये का जो व्यय है, इसमें किसान, युवा, महिला, गरीब कहां हैं? यह सरकार अमीरों के लिए अनुपूरक बजट लेकर आई है। इसलिए हम आपके माध्यम से मांग करते हैं कि कारपोरेट्स की सब्सिडी पर ध्यान न दिया जाए, बल्कि हमारी जो गरीब जनता है, उस पर ध्यान दिया जाए।... (व्यवधान) मैं इस अनुपूरक मांग का विरोध करते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Prof. Sougata Ray Ji.

Next, hon. Member Shri T. R. Baalu ji will be speaking.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I resent the fact that the Finance Minister is not here. The Minister of State is there, and he has become the President of BJP, Uttar Pradesh. What will he look into finance?

Sir, this demand is for additional Rs. 41,000 crore budget outgo, but actually the total Supplementary Demand is Rs. 1.32 lakh crore. Out of this, Rs. 90,000 crore is technical because this amount will be made up from savings of different departments, and Rs. 41,000 crore roughly will be outgo from the Government. Out of this Rs. 41,000 crore, Rs.18,000 crore is for fertilizers. Out of that, Rs. 11,000 crore is for fertilizer subsidies, and Rs. 7,000 crore is for import of urea. Similarly, Rs. 9,500 crore is meant for the Petroleum Ministry. Out of that, the oil companies will be made up for their loss as far as

LPG is concerned. Unfortunately, this country produces only 33 per cent of its petroleum requirement, so you can understand the situation.

Now, I would say that the Finance Minister has tried to do a reasonable job in the sense that only 4.4 per cent is the fiscal deficit target, which we shall be able to meet this year. Even though the Finance Minister does not have a finance background, yet she has worked hard. I must say that. But, there are severe fault lines in the Supplementary Demands. What are the fault lines? Fertilizers like urea are in crisis. The farmers are lining up every day from morning to get urea. Now, urea is being sold in black market. The Government is doing nothing about that. Our production will be hit because of lack of urea.

The second thing I want to mention is that oil marketing companies want to be fully compensated for their loss in supplying LPG. We may be in for another LPG price rise. I would urge the Government that let them give more money but do not increase the price of LPG. I am saying that there are some fault lines in this whole budget.

Another issue is related to Vodafone. The Government is considering relief for this financially stretched company. I would like to know whether the Government will actually give the answer on this.

Sir, you are a studious man. You must have noticed. Five months ago, Modi's friend Trump said: "India is a decaying economy, a finished economy." This is what Trump said. I want to know what the Central Government says.

Sir, the IMF has said that India is in 'C' category. IMF retained its 'C' grade

for India's national account statistics or GDP data. They are saying that GDP growth is there, but IMF is saying that this is in 'C' grade in statistics. The Government will have to reply on this.... (*Interruptions*) Sir, everybody will congratulate you for your election, but you listen to me.... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the other point I want to say, and where we are terrible, is the rise in the fall of rupee. The rupee became Rs. 89.46 against the dollar from Rs. 89.12. Our currency has fallen against all other major currencies, more against the euro and also against the dollar. We are in a very bad situation. All imports including petroleum imports will cost more. This is a very bad situation. We have to reply to President Trump that we are not a dead economy. He said on record that India is a dead economy and that is why we are not in a hurry to have a trade pact with India. The IMF has put our country in 'C' Grade category. We should be very concerned about all this.

Sir, we were discussing education a little while ago. India's rank in the Human Development Index released by UNDP is 130. We are the 130th country in the Human Development Index. This index measures countries in terms of health, education and other matters. What explanation does the Government offer regarding this?

I do not want to speak for a long time since Shrmati Pratima Mondal will also speak on behalf of our party. Sir, I want to pose one question. Why is the Finance Minister depriving West Bengal in the matter of MGNREGA? This year the MGNREGA dues to West Bengal is Rs. 7,000 crore. It is Rs. 52,000 crore for the last two years and total dues of West Bengal is Rs. 2 lakh crore. Why is

West Bengal being deprived? Do you think, we shall be kept down forever? We have already protested. We shall continue to protest. There are some people who are inimical to West Bengal like Sukanta Majumdar. They do not want West Bengal to get money. But, in spite of everything, we shall give poor people their sustenance and we shall win the elections in 2026.

Sir, supplementary demand is an essential part of the budget making exercise. We know that if the Government has shortfall, it has to be made up. We know that there is also technical savings in the sense that they will be made from savings of other Departments. In this way, another technical supplementary expenditure is Rs. 8,337 crore, which is sought for transfer to monetisation of National Highways, to fund Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT), and Rs. 35,950 crore is sought for investment under conversion of outstanding spectrum auction dues into equity in respect of Vodafone Idea Limited. So, all is not well in the state of Denmark. Even though the Government says that our economy will be the third economy in the world. It will be a five trillion-dollar economy.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : You may conclude.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY : The economy has serious fault lines. I hope that the Finance Minister, who insulted this House by not coming to the House in the time of debate, will reply to all these questions whenever she comes here.

***SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. Although I am interested to take part in the discussion on the First Batch of the

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Supplementary Demands for Grants for the current year amounting 1,32,000 crore, I am analyzing why there is such an additional demand of 1,32,000 crore within a period of six months of the presentation of Budget. They say two aspects. One aspect is the gross additional expenditure of Rs. 90 thousand 812 crore, matched by savings of the Ministries and Departments. Secondly, a net cash outgo of over Rs. 41,400 Crore. Additional expenditure of Rs. 90,812 crore which they state is not an unexpected expenditure. How will you get savings? Whether they have put in the Savings fund? Otherwise whether this money is allocated extra? You have even already allocated sufficient funds in the General Budget. Now you are coming with the supplementary demands. It is not fair to say and prove that these are all unexpected spending. As they have excess money, they are returning. Why then they are terming it as revenue? How can they get more revenue? By keeping commercial sectors in hand, did they get more revenue through Department of Trade? Or something else. Both reasons are very much confusing and unbelievable. There is an additional expenditure of Rs. 41, 458 crore. Hon Minister says that as she has more expenses, she has gone for Supplementary Demands for Grants. Out of this, Rs. 41458 crore, 18,575 crore is for fertilizer subsidy. An amount of Rs 9,500 crore is the subsidy to be given to crude oil companies. These two expenses are annual expenses which are expected every year. Fertilizer subsidy is a regular one given every year. Similarly the subsidies meant for Crude oil, petroleum department and that of oil are annual expenditures. How did not they expect this?

14.57 hrs*(Shri Dilip Saikia in the Chair)*

Not only that Rs. 2500 crore for Department of Home Affairs; Rs. 1200 crore for Education and Rs. 1300 crore for External Affairs Ministry. Approximately they need almost Rs. 41,500 crore. It is unfair to ask now as this was known to them already. My question is that why have they not included in the actual Budget itself? While replying I want a clarification that Hon Minister should say about expenses of Rs. 9,818 crore and Rs. 41,458 crore. Another main aspect in this Supplementary Demands for Grants is what is said by the International Monetary Fund. As per IMF, the financial statements and the accounts handled by them in India are all not up to the mark and are substandard in nature. They call our financial position, accounting procedures and several other things as substandard ones and hence provided C Grading. What is the main reason for this C Grading provided by IMF? You said there will be a growth rate of 10.1 per cent. Even at the time of presentation of Budget they said that the growth rate will be 8.1 per cent. But Hon Prime Minister has agreed to the fact that our growth rate is 8.2 per cent. Why is there a sudden decline of 2 per cent in the GDP? Since the economy is going down they have given C Grade to us. Among the categories of A, B, C and D, IMF has given us the C Grading to India. This situation has been created by us. That is why the actions and economic activities of the Government are seen with a ray of doubt in mind by many.

Dr Arvind Subramaniam and Dr Arun Kumar, both these persons are experts of economy. They have said this. They say that these are unbelievable

for them as well. Not only that, they collect Cess every year. For a particular period this Cess is collected for a particular Department. That amount collected through Cess should be provided to the Department for which it was collected. But it is not provided to the respective Department. This Petroleum tax was levied in the year 1975. But this Cess of Petroleum has been continuously collected for the last 50 years. It comes to approximately 2.98 lakh Crore.

15.00 hrs

Approximately they have collected Rs 3 lakh Crore. Out of this collected money of 2 lakh 98 thousand Crore, only a meagre amount of Rs 902 Crore has only been spent for the Petroleum Ministry. There is the Department called OIDB which means Oil Industry and Development Board. This 2 lakh and 92 thousand Crore would have gone to Petroleum Ministry. But it was not spent for them. If it was spent, they would have got new Schemes. There is a Crude Oil deficit of more than 70 per cent. We import more than 80 percent of Crude Oil. There would have a reason so not to import from External Affairs Ministry. For this indiscipline, I wish to say that the IMF has given C grade and made us low. Indian Financial Department is their Department. They make Cess collection and they take themselves for their expenses. After giving only Rs 902 Crore to Petroleum Department and the remaining amount of more than 2 lakh and 80 Lakh Crore are kept by themselves. I want to ask whether it is fair. They are betraying the States in the same manner.

Sir, I need some five or ten minutes please. How are they betraying? This MGNREGA Scheme, since it is in the name of Mahatma Gandhi you try to change. This Government is in worst condition. This is the example to prove that this Government is getting worse day after day. Not only the 100 Man days of work. This number of Man days is on the decline. Tamil Nadu was once having 30 crore Man days and now it has come down to Rs 12 crore whether it is not a shameful one? So far the Union Government has to give 1,690 crore to the Government of Tamil Nadu. Money was not provided. This is actually the money given by Tamil Nadu government for the material purchased for implementing MGNREGA. Not only that, an amount of Rs 31,450 crore should be allocated for implementing the schemes of Railways. Out of this Rs 31,450 crore, the Department of Railways has only been allocated Rs 301 crore. What does that mean? Out of 95 per cent, not even 1 per cent is released. Out of the tax collection Tamil Nadu gives almost 1 lakh crore. But Tamil Nadu is given just 91 crore by the Union Government. How can it be good with this amount?

Railway Department is given just Rs. 301 crore. How will this be sufficient? We had sent the proposal regarding Metro Rail Scheme 5 years ago. This proposal sent 5 years ago, was returned to the Tamil Nadu Government by the Union Government just some time ago. Madurai and Coimbatore are two Metropolitan Cities and we want Metro Rail in these Cities. Without any proper reason they have turned down this Proposal. All of a sudden, now they say these two Cities in Tamil Nadu have a population less than 20 lakh people each. The population figures quoted by them belong to 2011 Census. They claim that the

population in these two Cities are less than 20 lakh and hence Metro rail project cannot be implemented. This they are saying now. I want to ask them how Metro railway was approved for Cities like Agra, Indore, Bhubaneswar and Navi Mumbai. Will the population figures of these Cities not be the criterion? Should you see the Population figures or the viability? Should you not see the profitability or viability of the project? I wish to say that the criteria they look at seems to be the worst. The distance between Poonamalle to Chennai is just 10 kms. This stretch is already completed. Although the safety certificate was provided, they have not this project functional. This is the worst situation and this shows how the Union Government treats the Tamil Nadu Government.

Another issue is relating to moisture content in Paddy. Farmers grow paddy and even in September month there were rains. After rains the situation has further worsened. The farmers cannot avoid harvesting paddy. Paddy that was harvested was brought to the threshing field. Moisture content of paddy got increased further at the threshing field. The Government procures paddy with only 17 per cent of moisture content. But our Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Thalapathi* Shri M.K. Stalin has demanded that the level of moisture content for procurement of paddy should be increased from 17 per cent to 22 per cent. He has written letters to Hon Prime Minister time and again. But the Union Government has not accepted this demand. What will you now? The situation in delta district of Thanjavur is similar to that of Kanchipuram and Chengelpet. They will have a meeting in Thanjavur within 2 or 3 months from now. Let us wait and watch as to how the Prime Minister will be received in Thanjavur by the farmers

when he goes for a meeting there. They are avoiding the request to increase the moisture content of paddy from 17 percent to 22 percent. Next is the Educational Scheme.

The Union Government has to give Rs 3,548 Crore for Samagra Shiksha Scheme, SSA. They are not releasing this fund. Why can't you release? They want us to accept the New Educational Policy. Why should we accept the NEP? It is not an Act. It is just a policy. There can be different policies for the State and the Union Governments. How can you insist on us? How can you ask us to follow your policy? We will not accept this. Not only today, we will never be accepting Hindi. Imposition of Hindi will never be accepted in Tamil Nadu. We will continue to oppose imposition of Hindi. This is the policy of Perarignar Anna and Annan Dr. Kalaingar. We will never deviate from the path laid by them.

This New Educational Policy will never be accepted by us in Tamil Nadu. Teachers were appointed in the year 2010. Almost 4 lakh teachers were appointed in Tamil Nadu. Now they come with a policy. These Teachers should clear a test named Teacher Eligibility Test for continuing their service. They were all appointed in 2010. But you bring this policy in 2024. Just 14 years after their appointment. You say that these Teachers should clear this eligibility test within a span of two years. Only when they pass this TET, they can work as Teachers. They cannot pass this test. Is it possible? I rather urge that the Union Government should approach the hon. Court and a find to a relief to such Teachers. Otherwise, these Teachers may be affected The Union Government should take a humanitarian view on this issue.

My dear friends, we demand (i) Immediate release of pending MNREGA funds due for Tamil Nadu as regards labour and material allocation. (ii) To approve the increased moisture content of paddy from 17 per cent to 22 per cent. (iii) Immediate approval of the metro projects pertaining to Coimbatore and Madurai cities. (iv) Immediate release of rightful due of Rs 3,548 Crore under Samagra Shiksha Scheme SSA without any further delay. Teachers have to continue in their Jobs and for that I urge the Union Government should approach Hon Court and get a relief for protecting the lives of these Teachers.

Vanakkam. Thank you.

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH (VIJAYAWADA): Thank you, Sir. I rise to speak on the First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for year 2025-2026. This Batch covers 72 grants, with the Government seeking Parliament's approval for an additional gross amount of Rs.1.32 lakh crore.

Sir, some hon. Members from the Opposition have spoken about economic disorder. However, the facts are different. Under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi ji, FDI has crossed 81 billion US Dollars. The Minimum Support Price for major crops has increased by 50 to 70 per cent with record procurement helping farmers, and over 75 per cent of the defence capital budget is now kept for Indian industry, boosting jobs and national security.

Now, while speaking on Supplementary Demands for Grants 2025-2026, I would like to submit that under the Supplementary Grants, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers has re-appropriated funds amounting to Rs 31,000

crore, a significant portion of which will strengthen the urea subsidy scheme. Urea is not merely a fertiliser, it is the backbone for crop growth. Any delay in its supply threatens entire agricultural cycle. This year, Andhra Pradesh faced a sudden surge in demand during the peak *kharif* season. At this critical moment, our hon. Chief Minister, Nara Chandrababu Naidu personally intervened, and took up the issue with the Union Government. The hon. Minister, Shri J.P. Nadda, swiftly responded, released fresh stocks and ensured uninterrupted supply across the State. This timely assistance protected our farmers, our crops and their livelihoods.

Sir, an amount of Rs.18,800 crore has been re-appropriated to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The Union Government has built 10,660 kilometres of highways in Financial Year 2025, exceeding its target of 10,400 kilometres. This indicates Government's commitment to ensure connectivity across the country. Another critical transport project to ensure connectivity is the metro rail. Among all the Southern States, Andhra Pradesh is the only State without metro rail system. In this background, Vijayawada and Vizag metro projects are not just transport systems, they are necessary for the growth of this region and achieving Prime Minister's goal of Viksit Bharat.

Sir, Rs.1,303 crore is being re-appropriated to the Ministry of Education. One of the key sectors in education is medical, for which building of new colleges is essential. When there is a crunch in financial resources, the Central Government, from time to time, comes up with innovative models to ensure that development does not stop. But YSRCP Party today in AP is opposing the

development of medical colleges. This is the sector they themselves have neglected with inaction and false promises. They promised to build 17 new medical colleges, but the truth is that not even a single stone was laid for most of them. In four years of YSRCP Government, instead of Rs.85,000 crore, they have spent less than Rs.1,000 crore. At this pace, it will take 15 years for completion of these 17 medical colleges.

After failing so badly, the same party now opposes nationally approved PPP model. The Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India has notified this model and the apex body for medical education, the National Medical Commission has recommended to build PPP medical colleges.

Also, the Parliament's Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare recommended colleges of this model. Yet, YSRCP is against this model because they do not understand the difference between PPP and privatization. Under PPP model, the Government keeps full control while the private partners only support infrastructure, operation, and completing the construction within two years. Half the seats remain under Government quota, all the reservations stay the same, and the fees for these seats are capped to protect the students. In these hospitals, 70 per cent of beds are reserved for Ayushman Bharat patients. This model ensures better infrastructure while safeguarding the students and the poor. If YSRCP is really committed for public, they would have not spent Rs.500 crore of Government money to build a palace for their Chief Minister, a gross ugly waste of public wealth. They could have instead used Rs.500 crore for the operation of these medical colleges. Their opposition to medical colleges

through PPP model exposes their hypocrisy. Neither they will work nor they will allow anyone else to work. They cannot digest the development being pursued by our hon. Chief Minister, Nara Chandrababu Naidu Ji.

Finally, I conclude. The Supplementary Grants show the Government's clear commitment to welfare, agriculture, education, and health. Under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi Ji, India has delivered 8.2 per cent of GDP growth despite global uncertainty. Together we build a stronger and brighter nation for our people. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Basically, these Demands for Grants were introduced in December 2025, covering about 72 demands and one appropriation.

Today, the truth about Indian economy is staring us in the face. The rupee is weak, prices are high, jobs are lacking, and confidence is collapsing. This is not a bad luck; this is bad governance by this Government. The rupee has fallen to its lowest ever level, closing at 90 against the US dollar and still sliding. This is not a small technical issue. The hon. Finance Minister is not present here. The Government is asking Parliament to approve Rs. 1,32,000 crore, yet the hon. FM is not here. I think for a discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, the presence of FM is needed. When we raise the issue of the falling rupee, she tells us that it will not affect the economy at all. But what is the reality? A weaker rupee means higher fuel prices, costlier imports, and increasing pressure on the common man. When the hon. Prime Minister was the Chief

Minister of Gujarat, and the rupee had fallen to 58 against the US dollar, he remarked that 'there is a competition going on between the rupee and the Government in Delhi as to whose dignity goes down faster'. This was said by our hon. Prime Minister. Today, the rupee has touched 90 against the US dollar. So, whose dignity is now going down? At that time, the Chief Minister of Gujarat compared it with the Union Government. Whose dignity is lower now? Certainly, it is the Union Government's dignity which is lower compared to the rupee. It is very, very unfortunate. Even more worrying is that the GDP rates projected by the Government are being questioned internationally. The IMF has flagged serious weakness in India's GDP data. Still the Government is saying that our GDP is better. But IMF is already contesting it.

I would like to point out a concern with regard to the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways. We are passing Supplementary Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways. For the year 2025-26, the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways proposed an expenditure of nearly Rs. 2.87 lakh crore, which is higher than last year. The allocation for roads and bridges alone is more than Rs. 1.16 lakh crore. India today has the second largest road network in the world. I agree that the national highway network is developing and expanding. But the House must ask a fundamental question. Is this massive spending resulting in safer roads, accountability, and value for public money, or is it creating a system where public funds are converted into private profit for a chosen few? The debate is not about opposing highway development. We are all for development. The debate is about the corruption

taking place in this area. We have discussed Bharatmala Project many times. It was intended to complete within five years. Now, eight years have passed, and even 50 per cent of the work has not been completed.

I now come to my State of Kerala. The consequences of this reckless model are most visible in Kerala. From Kasargod in the North to Kollam in the South, national highway projects – particularly NH-66 and NH-544 – are collapsing before the eyes of the public. The roads are virtually collapsing. I think, Sir, you are also aware of this. The roads of national highways are collapsing like anything in Kerala. Elevated structures are sinking, retaining walls are collapsing, service roads are flooded, and fresh cracks are appearing on newly constructed roads. In May, this year, the entire elevated highway structure at Kooriyad collapsed. The scene was catastrophic, and the entire structure is now beyond repair. Recently, a retaining wall on NH in Kollam collapsed, an issue already raised by Shri Premachandran. I can list dozens of such incidents. What is the problem? In my own constituency, one death has been reported. Forty people have died at the construction site because there is no proper management. What is happening in Kerala is not an act of nature; it is the result of a system where speed and profit were prioritized over safety and scientific planning.

The House must understand that these failures are not accidental. They are the outcome of a development model designed to maximize corporate profit, not public safety. This brings me to the core issue behind these Supplementary Demands for Grants, which is basically a highway scam. Let us look at one

project, Azhiyur-Vengalam stretch of NH-66 in North Kerala. This is a road of just 40 kilometres. This project was awarded to Adani Enterprises for Rs. 1,832 crore.

Adani did not build it, Sir. What they have done is they have sub-contracted the entire work to Wagad Infraprojects Pvt. Ltd., an Ahmedabad-based firm, for just Rs. 971 crore. You see, Sir, the total contract was for Rs. 1,838 crore. He has given the sub-contract for Rs. 971 crore, that is almost half the amount. Basically, the actual construction cost is Rs 23.7 crore per km, but Adani is being paid Rs. 45 crore per km, Sir. Sir, Adani will earn Rs. 2,043 crore from this one project alone, an excess profit of Rs. 1,310 crore, funded entirely by public money. This *loot* is legal, Sir. I am not telling it is illegal. This *loot* is legal because the system was designed for it. Kerala NH 66, a six-lane highway project, has been divided into more than 19 phases. Some of these phases are being executed under the EPC model and some are in the HAM model. The projects executed under EPC model in Kerala have cost between Rs. 26 crore and Rs. 32 crore per km, even for roads with higher complexity. The bridges are there. Actually, the area is designed. Areas are also very much complicated, but their money is lesser. The scam is not accidental, Sir. It was designed and facilitated through the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM), introduced in 2016 under the Modi Government. Here is how HAM works. About 40 per cent of the project cost is paid during the construction itself, 60 per cent is paid over 15 years annuity with interest of the bank rate plus 3 per cent.

A separate contract covers 15 years of maintenance on top of Rs. 1,838

crore. Sir, you can see that in this case, the contractor got Rs. 735 crore during the construction itself. He will get Rs. 1,102 crore over 15 years as annuity. He will also get Rs. 940 crore as interest. He spends only Rs. 971 crore and earns over Rs. 2,043 crore. This is a profit margin of more than Rs. 1,000 crore without laying a single brick himself. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: What is the Rule?

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) : सर, वेणुगोपाल जी हमारे सीनियर सांसद हैं, पीएसी के चेयरमैन हैं।... (व्यवधान)

सर, रूल - 216 यह कहता है कि सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स में जिन चीजों के लिए सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स आयी हैं, केवल और केवल उसी के लिए चर्चा हो सकती है, किसी स्पेसिफिक प्रोजेक्ट की चर्चा नहीं हो सकती, न किसी पॉलिसी की चर्चा हो सकती है।... (व्यवधान) ये स्पेसिफिक प्रोजेक्ट की बात कर रहे हैं और इसकी चर्चा कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए सर, इनको केवल डिमांड्स पर चर्चा के लिए कहिए।... (व्यवधान)

यह रूल हमने नहीं बनाया है, यह आपने बनाया है। ... (व्यवधान) रूल मावलंकर साहब ने बनाया है, हमने नहीं बनाया है। रूल -216 यही है।... (व्यवधान)

सर, रूल यही है, इसीलिए उनको कन्फाइन कीजिए कि वे केवल और केवल सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स पर ही चर्चा करें। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: My colleague from the Treasury Benches, Shri Nishikant ji pointed out a point of order.... (*Interruptions*) Sir, we are given Supplementary Demands for Grants. They are asking for National Highways also, Sir. I quoted that. They are asking for a Supplementary Demand for Grant for National Highways also. If we cannot discuss about National Highway projects, Sir, what else do we have to discuss? ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It is clearly mentioned in Rule 216. You have to follow the Rule 216.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I am seriously talking about this. This is a concern of our State. Every day road is collapsing, Sir. People are very much in a fear.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is Rule 216. The debate on the Supplementary Grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original Grants nor policy underlying them, insofar as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are a senior Member of the House. You should follow the rules.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are not allowed.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: He is capable to speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: He is a senior Member.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nishikant ji raised his concern under Rule 216. So, he

should speak as per Rule 216.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, kindly allow me to complete. ... (*Interruptions*) I am very much speaking on the issue of National Highways where the Ministry of Finance is demanding amount from the Parliament. The Finance Ministry is demanding from the Parliament that this much amount has to be given to the National Highways as a Supplementary Demands for Grants. Hence, I am speaking about it.

This is one of the major issues concerning Kerala. Every day, the road is collapsing. The bridge is collapsing. People are in a fear complex and people are dying. If we do not discuss it in the Parliament, then where will we discuss it? If we do not discuss it during the discussion on the Supplementary Demand for Grants, then where will we discuss it?

Sir, my point is about this corruption. I spoke about the Azhiyur-Vengalam Project that was for Rs. 45 crore per kilometre or Thalappady to Chengala. There were seven major bridges and 17 grade-separators. This road is plain whereas there were 17 bridges there and only Rs. 43 crore was given for them. Kappirikkad to Thalikulam has similar geography, which cost only Rs. 35.1 crore. This is a clear legalized loot. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, we have to discuss it. The hon. Minister himself once told that everything is going wrong. My point is that this should be investigated. I am saying this because this is public money, and public money cannot be taken away by some individuals. There should be a quick investigation done for it. We

are demanding for an investigation into it.

With these words, I am concluding my speech. Thank you.

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय । मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे सप्लीमेन्ट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स, फर्स्ट बैच ऑफ 2025-26 पर अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया ।

महोदय, सप्लीमेन्ट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स के माध्यम से लगभग 41,455 करोड़ रुपये नगद खर्च के लिए अनुमोदन मांगा गया है । यह राशि ग्राँस एडिशनल एक्सपेंडिचर 1,32,268 करोड़ रुपये का एक हिस्सा है । हालांकि 90,812 करोड़ रुपये की बड़ी राशि मंत्रालयों की आंतरिक बचत से एडजस्ट की जाएगी । शेष राशि 41,455 करोड़ रुपये के लिए पार्लियामेन्ट्री अप्रूवल आवश्यक है ।

महोदय, वर्ल्ड की इकोनॉमी में प्राइसेज के बढ़ने या घटने के कारण और जन कल्याण योजनाओं के बढ़ते खर्च की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने लिए यह सप्लीमेन्ट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स लाया गया है । वर्तमान सप्लीमेन्ट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स का बड़ा हिस्सा सब्सिडी को पूरा करने के लिए दिया गया है । इसमें एलपीजी बिक्री पर नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए 9,473 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं । केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों के लिए 2,500 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं । होम मिनिस्ट्री के लिए 2,298 करोड़ रुपये एवं हायर एजुकेशन के लिए 1,303 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं ।

महोदय, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी एवं बिहार के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी के नेतृत्व में हमारा बिहार और देश मजबूती के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है । यह कुशल नेतृत्व का ही परिणाम है कि वर्ष 2025-26 के सेकेंड क्वार्टर में इंडियन इकोनॉमी में 8.2 प्रतिशत जीडीपी ग्रोथ हुई है । यह देश के लिए इम्प्रेसिव है । इसके साथ ही यह देश एवं राज्यों के लिए भी एन्करेजिंग है । यह सरकार की ग्रोथ पॉलिसी और रिफॉर्म के कारण सम्भव हुआ है ।

महोदय, आज भारत दुनिया की फास्टेस्ट ग्रोइंग इकोनॉमीज में से एक है । हम जल्द ही वर्ल्ड की तीसरी इकोनॉमी बनने वाले हैं । वर्ल्ड के विकास के लिए भारत का योगदान 20 परसेंट होने जा रहा है । आज हमारा फिस्कल डिफिसिट 4.4 परसेंट होने की उम्मीद है । देश में कंपनियां कैपिटल

मार्केट से रेकॉर्ड फंड जुटा रही हैं। हमारे बैंक्स मजबूती के साथ योगदान दे रहे हैं। देश में इंफ्लेशन बहुत कम हुआ है। इंटरेस्ट रेट कम हुआ है। देश की करेंट एकाउंट डेफिसिट कंट्रोल में है। फॉरेक्स रिजर्व भी बहुत मजबूत है। आज हमारे डोमेस्टिक इन्वेस्टर्स करोड़ों रुपये मार्केट में लगा रहे हैं।

महोदय, सरकार के सुधार का ही परिणाम है कि फॉरेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व अपने हाई रिकार्ड के करीब है। टेक्नोलॉजिकल विकास में भी देश काफी आगे बढ़ा है। 5जी स्टैक देश में ही विकसित हुआ है और हमने 'मेड इन इंडिया 5जी' भी बनाया है और आज हम 'मेड इन इंडिया 6जी' पर तेजी से काम कर रहे हैं। आज देश में पारदर्शी नीति के कारण सेमी कंडक्टर से जुड़ी फैक्टरीज़ भी लगनी शुरू हो चुकी हैं।

महोदय, अगर हम यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के सस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेंट गोल्स की बात करें और उसके लक्ष्यों को देखें तो हमने काफी हद तक अपने लक्ष्यों को समय से पहले पूरा कर लिया है। यह देश और दुनिया के लिए एक उदाहरण है।

महोदय, हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र हथुआ में सबैया एयर फील्ड है, जो 471 एकड़ में फैली हुई है, जो वर्ष 2020 में उड़ान योजना में शामिल हो चुकी है और उसकी पिलरिंग यानी बाउंड्री हो चुकी है, लेकिन बीडिंग की प्रक्रिया नहीं हो पा रही है। अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि बीडिंग प्रक्रिया शुरू कर इसे जल्द से जल्द चालू करने की कृपा की जाए।

महोदय, मैं अपनी बात रखते हुए अनुरोध करूंगा कि राज्यों में वेतन एवं पेंशन पर हो रहे खर्च के लिए भी जरूरत पड़ने पर सहायता प्रदान की जाए, ताकि विकास सम्बन्धी जरूरतों के लिए अधिक रकम खर्च हो सके। राज्यों के बीच बढ़ती राजकोषीय असमानता को भी कम किया जा सके।

महोदय, सबसे अधिक पूंजीगत व्यय करने वाले सड़क एवं रेलवे मंत्रालयों में वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के अप्रैल से अगस्त के दौरान बजट आवंटन के अनुपात में अधिक व्यय हुआ है। पिछले साल की तुलना में पूंजीगत व्यय में वृद्धि एवं राजस्व में आई कमी के कारण राजकोषीय घाटे में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। सरकार को वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 4.4 प्रतिशत के राजकोषीय घाटे का लक्ष्य प्राप्त

करने का भरोसा है। अपने देश में दूसरे देशों की तुलना में सरकारी खर्च कम है। वर्ष 2022-23 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार भारत में सरकारी खर्च का आंकड़ा देखें, तो यह जीडीपी का 28.62 प्रतिशत है, चीन का 33.4 प्रतिशत है, ब्राजील का 46.38 प्रतिशत है, अमेरिका का 36.2 प्रतिशत है और फ्रांस का 58.32 प्रतिशत है। मेरा इसमें सुझाव है कि आवश्यकता सरकारी खर्च को घटाने की नहीं, बल्कि उसे प्रभावी रूप से खर्च करने की है। हमें यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है कि केन्द्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर लोक निर्माण के सभी कार्य गुणवत्ता से परिपूर्ण हों। सरकार ने विकास विरोधी बाधाओं को दूर करने और उन्हें सुसंगत बनाने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किए हैं, जिससे कारोबारी लोगों की सुगमता बढ़ी है। बिजनेस रैंकिंग में भारत की ऊंची छलांग दिखती है। वैश्विक जटिलताओं के बावजूद सर्विस निर्यात बढ़ने से व्यापार में संतुलन बना हुआ है।

महोदय, दुनिया भर में जहाँ 2.3 अरब लोग अभी भी खाद्य असुरक्षा के शिकार हैं, वहीं भारत में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या 33.5 करोड़ से अधिक है। दुनिया की आधी आबादी जरूरी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं से वंचित है। इसमें भारत सरकार देश की ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया को स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में सहायता प्रदान कर रही है।

महोदय, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद। माननीय सदस्य श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे जी।

*** SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE (BEED):** Honourable Chairperson, I rise to speak on the Bill that has been presented in this House today. I would like to submit that India is known as an agrarian country... and it is necessary to pay attention to the demands of the farmers of this country. Through you, I request that you must introduce some good schemes for the welfare of farmers.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

Along with this, additional funds should be provided for the Dharashiv-Beed-Sambhajinagar railway line, and the long-pending Junnar-Ashti railway line should also get sufficient funding. The Ahilyanagar-Beed railway line has been pending for the last 14–15 years; I request that you must provide funds for that as well.

The Members of this House also have limited funds. The fund for MLAs in Maharashtra is ₹ 5 crore. So, I request that the Members of this House be given at least ₹ 30-35 crore annually.

In our country, post offices are a medium of communication, but there are fewer of them in my district. I demand that more post offices be opened there. Honourable Chairperson, we are in the age of mobile phones, and the entire world depends on them, but there are no mobile towers in some parts of my district. Therefore, I demand that mobile towers be installed in such areas.

Road and Transport Minister, Honourable Nitin Gadkari, has done a lot of work, but many projects are still pending in my district. I request that you should provide funds for the 4-lane and 6-lane projects for National Highway 548D and 548C.

Honourable Chairperson, Sir, Maharashtra's healthcare system has been deteriorated, and the Central Government should provide various schemes for healthcare. Furthermore, I request that a medical college be established in my district.

Regarding education, I request that additional funds be provided for the construction of Navodaya Vidyalayas, Sainik Schools, and Kendriya Vidyalayas,

so that poor students can get quality education there.

Honourable Chairperson, my district is famous as a district of sugarcane cutters. I am requesting the Union Government, through you, that a school be provided at every sugar factory for the children of these sugarcane cutters. Our India is known as a rural dominated country. I am also requesting through you that adequate seating space and proper buildings be provided for the Gram Panchayat offices, and 'for' that necessary funds be allocated for this purpose.

I also request that a minimum of 5 lakh rupees be allocated for the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Prime Minister's Housing Scheme). I also request that you should provide funds to ensure that every household receives drinking water. Schemes like MREGS have stopped functioning in Maharashtra; these schemes receive Central Government funding, and I request that this funding be released in time so that poor labourers can get work and wages.

I also request that hostels must be constructed for Dalit students. My final request is that you must provide school and college facilities for children from minority and Muslim communities. Thank you.

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 की अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों के पहले बैच पर अपने विचार रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ, जिन्होंने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की न केवल रक्षा की है, बल्कि उसे नई ऊंचाइयों पर पहुंचाया है।

महोदय, अब मैं सदन के पटल पर रखी गयी अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर आता हूँ। सरकार ने इस वित्तीय वर्ष में 41,455 करोड़ रुपए के नेट एडीशनल स्पेंडिंग की मांग की है। मैं

सदन का ध्यान 7 प्रमुख आबंटनों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने पहला आबंटन, फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी के लिए 18, 528 करोड़ रुपए का किया है। कुल मांग का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा, यानी 18,528 करोड़ रुपए केवल उर्वरक विभाग के लिए आवंटित किए गए हैं। आज दुनिया में खाद की कीमतें आसमान छू रही हैं, युद्ध चल रहे हैं, सप्लाई चेन टूटी हुई है, लेकिन मोदी सरकार ने तय किया है कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय कीमतों का बोझ हमारे किसानों के कंधों पर नहीं पड़ने दिया जाएगा। यह राशि यूरिया और 'पीएंडके' उर्वरक सब्सिडी के लिए है, ताकि हमारे अन्नदाता को खाद सस्ती दरों पर मिल जाए।

दूसरा आबंटन, पेट्रोलियम और एलपीजी के ऊपर लगभग 9,473 करोड़ रुपए का किया है। पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय को लगभग 9,500 करोड़ रुपए दिये जा रहे हैं। इसका उद्देश्य तेल कंपनियों को हुए नुकसान की भरपाई करना है, ताकि जनता को रसोई गैस और ईंधन उचित दामों पर मिलता रहे। साथ ही, 'प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना- के तहत गरीब परिवारों को मुफ्त गैस कनेक्शन जारी रखने के लिए यह आबंटन किया गया है। यह बजट का कुशल प्रबंधन है।

तीसरा आबंटन, 3,028 करोड़ रुपए जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख का विकास करने के लिए किया गया है। उसमें से जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए 340 करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें लद्दाख में बिजली खरीदना, आपदा प्रबंधन और बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास शामिल है। हम सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों को देश की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, विदेश मंत्रालय के लिए 1,226 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है। भारत की ग्लोबल छवि और कूटनीतिक पहुंच को मजबूत करने के लिए 1,226 करोड़ रुपए की मांग है। इसमें हमारे पड़ोसी मित्र देशों, जैसे मॉरीशस और पैसिफिक आईलैंड देशों की सहायता और ईरान के 'चाबहार पोर्ट' के लिए योगदान शामिल है, जो रणनीति का रूप है। यह हमारे लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।

सभापति महोदय, उच्च शिक्षा के लिए 1,303 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह राशि हमारे डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालयों और जैसा कि कई सदस्यों ने अभी कहा कि कॉलेजों में शोध होनी

चाहिए। यह राशि डीमंड विश्वविद्यालय और 'प्रधानमंत्री वन नेशन वन सब्सक्रिप्शन' जैसी क्रांतिकारी योजना के लिए है, जिससे हमारे छात्रों और शोधकर्ताओं को दुनिया के बेहतरीन रिसर्च पेपर्स मुफ्त में उपलब्ध होंगे।

सभापति महोदय, आयकर और बुनियादी ढांचे यानी फाइनेंस एंड आईटी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए 1,831 करोड़ रुपये आबंटित किए गए हैं। इसका उद्देश्य कर व्यवस्था को सरल बनाना, आईटी विभाग के लिए आधुनिक कार्यालयों का निर्माण और डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूत करना है, ताकि करदाताओं को बेहतर सुविधाएं मिल सकें।

महोदय, मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं, वह राज्य देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का ग्रोथ इंजन है। वह महाराष्ट्र है, वह मेरी मुम्बई है। उसकी कुछ ज्वलंत समस्याओं और मांगों को मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। मुम्बई देश को सबसे ज्यादा टैक्स देती है, लेकिन मुम्बई की बुनियादी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए और अधिक केन्द्रीय सहयोग की आवश्यकता है। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने पिछली बार बजट में कहा था कि हम लोग देश के 'घरकुल' के लिए, पीएमएवाई के लिए 10 लाख करोड़ रुपये की लागत कर देंगे, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए 11 लाख 11 हजार 111 करोड़ की लागत देंगे, तो उसी में जैसे कि मुम्बई केवल एक शहर नहीं है, बल्कि एक मेगा-रीजन, 'एमएमआर' बन गया है।

महोदय, लोकल ट्रेन मुम्बई की लाइफलाइन है, लेकिन अब हमें मल्टी मॉडल कनेक्टिविटी में बदलने की सख्त जरूरत है। मेट्रो का काम चल रहा है, लेकिन लास्ट माइलेज कनेक्टिविटी अभी भी एक चुनौती है। मेरी मांग है कि मुंबई अर्बन ट्रांसपोर्ट प्रोजेक्ट (MUTP) के अगले चरणों के लिए बजट आवंटन बढ़ाया जाए। हमें ईस्ट-वेस्ट कनेक्टिविटी को बेहतर करने के लिए और अधिक फ्लाईओवर और अंडरपास की आवश्यकता है ताकि आम आदमी का ट्रैफिक में बर्बाद होने वाला समय बच सके। मुंबई हमारी नॉर्थ-वेस्ट फैली हुई है। तीनों तरफ समुद्र है और एक तरफ हिमालय की पर्वत माला है। इसका कुल क्षेत्रफल लगभग 493 स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर है। मुंबई के रोड 2005 किलोमीटर लंबे हैं। ट्रैफिक से बचने के लिए आर्थिक लागत की जरूरत है, केन्द्र शासन इस पर

ध्यान दे।

वर्सोवा जेटी का आधुनिकीकरण (Versova Jetty): मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में वर्सोवा एक ऐतिहासिक और महत्वपूर्ण कोलीवाड़ा (मछुआरों की बस्ती) है। यहाँ की जेटी (Jetty) की हालत बहुत जर्जर है। हमारे मछुआरे भाई-बहन, जो मुंबई के मूल निवासी हैं, उन्हें अपनी नावें खड़ी करने और मछली उतारने में भारी कठिनाई होती है।

मैं मांग करता हूँ कि 'सागरमाला परियोजना' के तहत वर्सोवा जेटी के आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार के लिए विशेष फंड जारी किया जाए। साथ ही, मुंबई में जल परिवहन (Water Transport) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए रो-रो (Ro-Ro) सेवाओं का विस्तार मुंबई में किया जाए।

ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (Solid Waste Management): महोदय, मुंबई रोज लगभग 6,500 मीट्रिक टन कचरा पैदा करती है। देवनार और डंपिंग ग्राउंड्स अब कचरे के पहाड़ बन चुके हैं जो न केवल पर्यावरण के लिए खतरा हैं, बल्कि आसपास रहने वाले लाखों लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ है। बार-बार वहां आग लगती है और जहरीला धुआं फैलता है।

मेरी मांग है कि केंद्र सरकार 'वेस्ट टू एनर्जी' (Waste to Energy) प्लांट्स लगाने के लिए मुंबई महानगर पालिका को विशेष तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करे। हमें कचरे के निस्तारण के लिए वैज्ञानिक तरीकों को जल्द से जल्द अपनाना होगा।

जल निकायों का कायाकल्प (Rejuvenation of Water Bodies): कभी मुंबई नदियों और तालाबों का शहर था। आज मीठी नदी (Mithi River) नाले में तब्दील हो चुकी है। पवई झील और अन्य तालाब सिकुड़ रहे हैं। वहां सीवर का पानी डायरेक्ट जा रहा है।

मैं मांग करता हूँ कि 'नमामि गंगे' की तर्ज पर 'नमामि मीठी' या मुंबई के जल निकायों के लिए एक विशेष परियोजना शुरू की जाए। जब तक हम अपने जल स्रोतों को पुनर्जीवित नहीं करेंगे, मुंबई बाढ़ और जल जमाव की समस्या से मुक्त नहीं हो सकती।

दमनगंगा-पिंजाल लिंक परियोजना (Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project): महोदय, जल ही जीवन है। मुंबई को अभी 4410 एमएलडी की आवश्यकता है और हम 3810 एमएलडी पानी देते

हैं। आसपास के क्षेत्रों में 2041 तक पानी की मांग बहुत बढ़ जाएगी। 'दमनगंगा-पिंजाल नदी जोड़ो परियोजना' मुंबई की प्यास बुझाने के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

कोंकण रेलवे का दोहरीकरण (Konkan Railway Doubling): यह सिंगल ट्रैक पर चल रही है। हालांकि विद्युतीकरण (Electrification) का काम हुआ है, लेकिन जब तक पूरी लाइन का दोहरीकरण (Doubling) नहीं होगा, कोंकण का विकास अधूरा रहेगा। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि रोहा से मडगांव तक के पैच के दोहरीकरण के लिए इस बजट में और तेजी लाई जाए।

अवैध घुसपैठ (Illegal Immigrants): महोदय, यह मुद्दा राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और मुंबई के अस्तित्व से जुड़ा है। मुंबई और उसके उपनगरों में अवैध बांग्लादेशी और रोहिंग्या घुसपैठियों की संख्या चिंताजनक रूप से बढ़ रही है। ये लोग न केवल झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में अवैध कब्जा कर रहे हैं, बल्कि स्थानीय नागरिकों के संसाधनों पानी, राशन और रोजगार पर डाका डाल रहे हैं।

यह जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तन (Demographic Change) भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ा खतरा है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि मुंबई और महाराष्ट्र में NRC की तर्ज पर एक सघन अभियान चलाकर अवैध घुसपैठियों की पहचान की जाए और उन्हें निर्वासित (Deport) किया जाए।

मुंबई में एम्स (AIIMS) की स्थापना और कैंसर केयर: मुंबई में एम्स की स्थापना की जाए क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र के लोग कैंसर के इलाज के लिए मुंबई आते हैं। मेरी सरकार से पुरजोर मांग है कि मुंबई और एमएमआर (MMR) क्षेत्र की आबादी को देखते हुए यहाँ तत्काल एक नए 'एम्स' (AIIMS) की स्थापना की जाए। महोदय, किफायती यानी एफोर्डेबल घर और भाड़े के घर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पीएमवाई के माध्यम से मुंबई में लाने चाहिए। यह मेरी मांग है।

अंत में, मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि यह पूरक बजट भारत की विकास यात्रा को गति देने वाला बजट है। यह 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' के मंत्र को चरितार्थ करता है।

मुंबई और महाराष्ट्र की इन मांगों, विशेषकर एम्स (AIIMS) की स्थापना पर सरकार सकारात्मक रुख अपनाएगी, इस विश्वास के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत पूरक अनुदान मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ। जय हिंद! जय महाराष्ट्र!"

श्री राव राजेन्द्र सिंह (जयपुर ग्रामीण) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आसन और सदन के प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता अर्पित करता हूँ कि अभिव्यक्ति के ये बहुमूल्य सूक्ष्म क्षण मुझे प्रदान किये गये। इस पूरी अभिलेखों के प्रति जो व्यापक व्यवहार चिंतन के माध्यम से इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया, उसमें गंभीरता के वे क्षण भी समाहित हैं, जहां वैश्विक दृष्टि से भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रति प्रतिपक्ष का उदासीन वक्तव्य इस बात को दृष्टिगोचर करता है कि भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जो व्यवस्थित छवि होनी चाहिए, उस पर कहीं आक्षेप हुआ है। अभिव्यक्ति के वे क्षण सदन की सत्यता के विषय को और सारगर्भित मर्यादा की व्यवस्था को सम्पादित होने चाहिए थे, लेकिन इस बात का अचरज होता है कि कैसे शब्द के व्याकरण की वर्णमाला प्रस्तुत करने में सच को व्यवस्थित तौर पर न प्रस्तुत कर एक ऐसा अंश प्रस्तुत किया जाए, जो सच का आधा हो और सच की संपूर्णता को परिभाषित करने में कहीं न कहीं कसौटी पर खड़ा नहीं उतरता है।

महोदय, मैं इस बात के लिए बड़े आदर से आपसे विवेचन करता हूँ। सम्माननीय निशिकान्त दुबे जी ने यह बात बिल्कुल सही कही कि नियम 216 के माध्यम से जब आप अनुपूरक मांगों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं तो आपकी सीमा अनुपूरक मांगों तक होनी चाहिए। लेकिन, चूंकि व्यापक चर्चा भारत की संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्था को परिदृश्य करते हुए विवेचन के रूप में प्रतिपक्ष ने प्रस्तुत कर दी तो यहां मैं एक बात आपके बीच में, आपके समक्ष रखना चाहूंगा। भारत की स्थिति आज की तारीख में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या है? पूरे संसार की सबसे बड़ी प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था और इस प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था के सामने भारत की वर्तमान सरकार और भारत के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी द्वारा दिया हुआ वक्तव्य, आज आर्थिक विश्लेषण, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और राष्ट्र की व्यवस्था को विमोचित करने का पारदर्शित मार्ग प्रस्तुत करता है। उसके उपरांत भी प्रतिपक्ष इस बात के लिए बार-बार अपनी प्रतिक्रिया प्रस्तुत करता है कि कहीं भी इसमें सफलता की चिंगारी हमें देखने को नहीं मिलती है।

सभापति महोदय, उसी अमेरिका, जिसके डॉलर के संबंध में इतनी चिंता व्यक्त की गई है कि मैं वहीं के एक प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति के द्वारा दिये गये विवेचन को प्रस्तुत करने की आज्ञा चाहता हूँ।

उन्होंने कहा है कि भारत एक सबसे बड़ा डेमोक्रेटिक देश है।

“What do you do when the world’s largest democracy decides that it no longer needs your permission?”, he said, referring to America. He further said, “How the United States have to behave when India, the world’s largest democracy, feels it does not require anyone’s permission? You push back”.

This is not just about tariffs; it is about control. Right now, India is breaking free. The United States of America knows this, and it is sitting nervous. The US President has threatened tariffs on Indian exports. The official reason cited is trade imbalance, but the real reason is that India is rising fast, and Washington does not like what it cannot control.

Why are they not in a position to accept this reality? Instead of targeting the Government of India and its interests, why can they not accept the fact that someone wants to control you? But with Shri Narendra Modi ji, that is not possible, हमें इस बात की व्यवस्था को अंजाम देना पड़ेगा। Please let me know, when my time is up. भारत की स्थिति क्या है?

हम अपने ही शास्त्र उच्च चरित्र की मर्यादा में जब वैश्विक व्यवस्था का परिलेख देखने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो आपको भारत की स्थिति ठीक वैसी ही नजर आती है, जो महाभारत के समय श्री कृष्ण ने अपनी मैत्रिक संधि के माध्यम से कुरु के राष्ट्र को मैत्रिक रूप में एक विवेचना प्रस्तुत की थी।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, जब अहंकार परिस्थिति के परिदृश्य में सर्वोपरि हो जाता है, तो विनाश की शुरुआत होती है। इस महाबलि राष्ट्र, जिसको आप अमेरिका के नामचर, उसके डॉलर की इतनी ज्यादा चिंता कर रहे हैं। जब अहंकार के अंगारे से वह अपनी बात को राष्ट्र में और संसार में प्रस्तुत करना चाहता है, तो भारत का शास्त्र, उच्च मर्यादा और चरित्र इस बात का आगाज करता है कि

इसका प्रतिरोध होना चाहिए। यह सदन में भी होना चाहिए और संसार के पटल पर भी होना चाहिए।

मैं आपके बजट की अभिलेखा तक आ जाऊंगा और उसके सूक्ष्मतम बिंदु तक आ जाऊंगा। आपने यह बात बड़े तर्क से कही है कि आर्थिक स्थिति के अंदर आंकड़े क्या कहते हैं? इसके लिए मैं निवेदन कर देता हूँ और अगर आपको अनुचित न लगे, तो आप उन्हें नोट कर लीजिए और वापस देख लीजिएगा। While unprecedented geopolitical risk has surfaced, आज से पहले आपने स्थिति को नहीं देखा, इसकी परिकल्पना नहीं की जा सकती थी।

The fundamentals of the Indian economy remain strong. The Foreign Direct Investment in India rose by 18 per cent from year to year to 35.18 billion dollars during April-September of this fiscal year. While the inflow from US more than doubled to 6.62 billion dollars during the period according to the latest Government data released on 1st December, investment from overseas during April-September period of the fiscal year stood at 29.79 billion dollars. During the preceding June-September quarter 2025-26, the inflow increased by over 21 per cent. I am not saying this, Sir. I have not conjectured this figure. Even if I wanted to, I could not have put it in this way.

The question is this. Why are we not in a position to accept the reality? आपने अनुपूरक मांगों के माध्यम से फर्टिलाइजर्स के लिए 11,000 करोड़ रुपये, फॉस्फेट और अन्य चीजों के लिए मांगे और यूरिया के लिए आपने तकरीबन 20,000 करोड़ रुपये मांगे हैं। हमें और आपको इस बात का हर्ष होना चाहिए कि जिस प्रकार का मानसून रहा, जिस प्रकार से बारिश हुआ, हमने संभावित रूप से बजट के समय आकलन किया था कि कितनी भूमि पर एग्रो एक्टिविटी होगी। अच्छी बरसात के कारण ऐसी भूमि जो एरिड या बैरेन थी, आज वह भी कल्टिवेशन में आ गयी। जब कल्टिवेशन में आ गयी, तो आपको यूरिया, फॉस्फेट, एनपीके और डीएपी सबकी आवश्यकता पड़ी।

आपने उसके लिए अनुपूरक मांगों के माध्यम से सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रांट मांगी, तो इसमें कोई चिंता का विषय नहीं है, बल्कि चिंता का विषय यह होना चाहिए कि जब 50.62 लाख करोड़ रुपये के बजट के बाद अगर आप अनुपूरक मांग लेकर आ रहे हैं, तो क्या फिस्कल डेफिसिट पर, क्या रेवेन्यू डेफिसिट पर इसका असर पड़ेगा? आपने जो टारगेट लिए थे। क्या वह उससे बाहर चले जाएंगे और वे टारगेट पूरे नहीं होंगे?

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आज आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि 1.9 से 1.5 प्रतिशत हमारा रेवेन्यू डेफिसिट का टारगेट है और हम इस टारगेट पर रहेंगे। हमने फिस्कल डेफिसिट 4.8 से 4.4 करने का वादा किया है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस वित्तीय वर्ष के अंत तक हम टारगेट के अंदर रहेंगे और अपने डिसिप्लन को नहीं तोड़ेंगे। मैं आज वित्त मंत्री जी से इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपका तकरीबन 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये के ऊपर का जो व्यय फर्टिलाइजर्स पर है, इस बात को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी कह चुके हैं और माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी भी इस बात को स्वीकार कर चुके हैं कि हमें अपने एग्रीकल्चरल पैटर्न को डायवर्ट करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप नेचुरल खेती की तरफ जाते हैं, अगर आप ऑर्गेनिक खेती की तरफ जाते हैं, तो एक सबसे अच्छी चीज जो कहीं न कहीं इस परिदृश्य में नहीं आ रही है कि जिस कास्तकार को, जिस कृषक को, जिस अन्नदाता को उसके प्रोडक्शन में जो कमी आएगी, आप उसकी पूर्ति कैसे करेंगे?

16.00 hrs

इंडियन काउंसिल ऑफ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च ने साइंटिफिक तरीके से यह बात कही है कि अगर आप आर्गेनिक खेती की तरफ जाते हैं, परम्परागत खेती की तरफ जाते हैं या नेचुरल खेती करते हैं, तो आपके प्रोड्यूस को सामान्य बाजार भाव से कुछ ज्यादा पैसे मिलते हैं। हमारे भारत मूल की ऐसी कंपनीज़ हैं, जो एग्रीकल्चर एक्टिविटी को कार्बन फुटप्रिंट को कम करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रही हैं। एक कंपनी ने सिंगापुर से 6.32 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन का एग्रीमेंट किया है। अफ्रीकन कांटीनेंट के कृषकों की अपनी कृषि की व्यवस्था से और उस खेती के माध्यम से कार्बन उत्सर्जन को कम करके, उनको ट्रेड करके उन्हें उसका लाभ पहुंचाया। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था में

नीति आयोग, एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट, फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट और एन्वायरनमेंट डिपार्टमेंट अगर भारत के अन्नदाता को यह बात सुनिश्चित कर दें कि पैदावार के अलावा, इस प्रकार गतिविधियों से जहां से प्रदूषण में कमी हो सकती है, वहां आपको वित्तीय व्यवस्था मिलेगी।

मैं राजस्थान के संबंध में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास भूमिगत पानी नहीं है। हमारे पास नदी से पानी आता है या जहां कैनाल है, वहां कैनाल से पानी आता है। कैनाल का पानी प्रदूषित हो रहा है। आप राजस्थान में राम सेतु के माध्यम से नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट ला रहे हैं या यमुना वाला प्रोजेक्ट ला रहे हैं। अगर ये सारे हमारे यहां आएंगे तो हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था को इससे लाभ मिलेगा।

मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं। आपने पेट्रोलियम के लिए यहां पैसे मांगे। मैं अगर स्टैटिस्टिक्स में जाऊं तो बात दोहराऊंगा, लेकिन मैं एक निवेदन वित्त मंत्री जी से करना चाहता हूं, राजस्थान जैसे और भी कई प्रदेश हैं, जैसे असम है, महाराष्ट्र में मुंबई हाई है, जहां तेल निकलता है। वर्ष 2004 में आखिरी बार रॉयल्टी पर बात हुई। आज डॉलर की कीमत बढ़ गई है। इन राज्यों को रॉयल्टी डॉलर की तुलना में मिलती है। पिछले 15 वर्षों में रॉयल्टी रीविजिट नहीं की गई। अगर हम कलेक्शन से इतना पैसा आपको दे रहे हैं तो आपके फॉरेन एक्सचेंज में उतनी ही कमी आती है। अगर हम इंडेजिनस इस चीज को दे रहे हैं तो एक राज्य के नाते, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राज्य की रॉयल्टी को दोबारा तय करिए। हम क्यों न इसका दोबारा अवलोकन करें? ...
(व्यवधान)

महोदय, आपने घंटी बजा दी है। अनुपूरक मांगों से भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था की व्यवस्थित स्थिति में कहीं कोई दुष्प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। भारत अपने आप खड़ा होकर विश्व की आर्थिक शक्ति के रूप में भी अपना नाम करेगा। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, जय हिंद।

श्रीमती शांभवी (समस्तीपुर) : महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आपने मुझे मेरी पार्टी का पक्ष रखने की अनुमति दी। मैं सबसे पहले अपनी पार्टी, लोक जन शक्ति पार्टी (रामविलास)

और पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री चिराग पासवान जी की तरफ से सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट 2025-26 का समर्थन करती हूँ। मैं चर्चा शुरू करने के पहले अपने यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी का आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ कि उनकी नीतियों और वित्तीय प्रबंधन का परिणाम है कि आज लोग विश्व स्तर पर भारत की तरफ उम्मीद से देख रहे हैं। यह उनकी नीतियों का परिणाम है कि आज भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था चौथी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था हो चुकी है।

पिछले क्वार्टर में जीडीपी में 8.2 प्रतिशत की ग्रोथ रेट रिकॉर्ड की गई है, जो अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। इसकी चर्चा विपक्ष कभी नहीं करेगा और न ही इसकी सराहना करेगा। अगर हम जीडीपी, विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार या प्रति मास जीएसटी कलैक्शन की बात करें तो ये भी अर्थव्यवस्था में नए कीर्तिमान स्थापित कर रहे हैं। विपक्ष के युवा नेता, जो खटाखट और फटाफट पैसे देने की बात कह रहे थे, देश से ज्यादा विदेश में देखे जाते हैं।

सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स, 2025-2026 की बात करें तो पहले बैच में 1 लाख 32 हजार 268 करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त व्यय की अनुमति मांगी गई है। विपक्ष के नेता बार-बार पूछ रहे थे कि सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स की क्या आवश्यकता है, बजट तो पेश हुआ था? मुझे यह बोलते हुए गर्व होता है कि हमारा लोकतंत्र जीवंत लोकतंत्र है और हमारी सरकार गतिशील सरकार है जो न कभी रुकती है और न ही कभी विकास कार्यों से पीछे हटती है।

16.06 hrs

(Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar in the Chair)

महोदया, मुझे यह बताते हुए गर्व होता है कि यह पैसा कहां जा रहा है? यह सारा पैसा गरीब, किसान, महिला, युवा, दलित, वंचित और शोषित वर्गों के विकास कार्य के लिए खर्च किया जा रहा है। आबंटित राशि पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के तहत एलपीजी सब्सिडी की भरपाई के लिए खर्च की जा रही है, इसके लिए लगभग 12,500 करोड़ रुपये की भारी राशि दी गई है। गरीबों के लिए गैस कनेक्शन्स, एलपीजी कनेक्शन्स के प्रोग्राम कम्पोनेंट के तहत 3178 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आबंटित की गई है। अनुसूचित जाति के लिए 302 करोड़ रुपये और अनुसूचित जनजाति के

लिए 156 करोड़ रुपये अलग से रखे गए हैं।

अगर हम एलपीजी सब्सिडी की बात करें तो एससी और एसटी वर्ग हेतु क्रमशः 83 करोड़ और 43 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रधान मंत्री 'वन नेशन वन सब्सक्रिप्शन' के तहत लगभग 2023 करोड़ रुपये की बड़ी राशि आबंटित की गई है। इससे वंचित और गरीब वर्गों से आने वाले छात्रों को विश्व स्तर पर जनलर्सल रिसर्च का मैटीरियल उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। अगर हम वर्ल्ड क्लास इंस्टीट्यूशन्स की बात करें तो कुल मिलाकर 235 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आबंटित की गई है। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा डीमंड यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के लिए लगभग 45 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आबंटित की गई है। यह राशि जिन पॉलिसियों और स्कीम्स के लिए आबंटित की गई है, वे हमारी अंत्योदय की आधारशिला और विचारधारा को और मजबूत करेंगी। इससे विकास का कार्य पंक्ति में खड़े अंतिम व्यक्ति तक पहुंचेगा।

एक सांसद महोदया ने इसी सदन में खड़े होकर चर्चा में एक बात उठाई थी और कहा था कि अगर कांग्रेस के राज में 'सेल' नहीं होता, इसरो नहीं होता, एम्स नहीं होता और डीआरडीओ नहीं होता तो विकसित भारत का निर्माण कैसे होता? मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूं कि विकसित भारत के निर्माण के लिए एनडीए सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। शिलान्यास करने और काम पूरा करने में बहुत अंतर होता है, इमारत की नींव को रख देने से मकान नहीं बनता। 51 सालों में आपने मात्र एक एम्स का निर्माण किया। श्रद्धेय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार जब आई थी तब जाकर पांच नए एम्स की स्थापना हुई थी। हमने 23 एम्स बनाए। आपने आईआईएम की बात कही। आपने 60 सालों में सिर्फ 13 आईआईएम बनाए और हमने दस सालों में नौ नए आईआईएम बनाए। बिहार को भी नया आईआईएम मिला है।

महोदया, डीआरडीओ की बात हो रही थी, डिफेंस की बात हो रही थी। मेरे पास इसके भी कुछ आंकड़े हैं। India recorded its highest ever defence production of Rs. 1.54 lakh crore in the financial year 2024-2025. Defence exports reached a record of Rs. 23,622 crore. आज रक्षा के क्षेत्र में 16,000 एमएसएमईज़ काम कर रहे हैं। आपकी डिफेंस डील्स

की बात होती है। आप डिफेंस के बारे में जो भी कहते हैं, तब हमें नहीं लगता कि आपको बताने की जरूरत है कि डिफेंस डील्स में आप लोगों ने क्या किया था।

अब हम अर्थव्यवस्था के आंकड़ों की बात करते हैं, हम सिर्फ अर्थव्यवस्था के आंकड़ों में अपना रिकॉर्ड नहीं तोड़ रहे हैं बल्कि चुनाव रिकॉर्ड में भी अपने रिकॉर्ड तोड़ रहे हैं। हम बिहार से आते हैं। हम बिहार की तमाम जनता को प्रणाम करते हैं कि उन्होंने एक ऐसी सरकार को चुना, एक ऐसे गठबंधन को चुना जो नफरत और झूठी राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर विकास की राजनीति करती है।

अगर सबसे ज्यादा डबल इंजन की सरकार कहीं रही है, तो वह बिहार में रही है। 20 साल बाद भी माननीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी के खिलाफ कोई एंटी इन्कम्बेंसी देखने को नहीं मिली। यह एनडीए की ताकत है। यह हमारे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की ताकत है। चुनाव के दौरान बहुत ड्रामा देखने को मिला। तालाब में कूद-कूदकर मछलियाँ पकड़ी जा रही थीं। बिहार ने पूरे देश को बताया है कि राजनीति ड्रामा से नहीं, राजनीति नीतियों से चलती है, विकास से चलती है, नेता से चलती है और नेतृत्व से चलती है। इसी नेता और नेतृत्व ने आज भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को चौथी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बना दिया है। कांग्रेस पार्टी का बिहार में इतना बुरा हाल था कि इनका जो चुनाव-चिह्न है 'हाथ छाप', उसमें जितनी उंगलियाँ हैं, बिहार में इनके उतने ही विधायक अब बचे हैं। बहुत ही जल्दी बिहार में भी कांग्रेस का वही पॉलिटिकल एक्सटिंक्शन होने वाला है, जैसे दिल्ली में हुआ और आंध्र-प्रदेश में हुआ। हम बिहार की बात कर रहे हैं। बिहार में जिस तरीके से सरकार काम कर रही है, हम उसकी बात कर रहे हैं।

यह बात भी हाइलाइट करना जरूरी है कि इंडी अलाएंस के बारे में मैंने पिछले सत्र में कहा था Bihar elections will be the last nail in INDI Alliance's coffin. आज यह देखने को मिलता है कि मकर द्वार पर साथ में प्रोटेस्ट तो करते हैं, लेकिन इतनी शर्मनाक हार के बाद ये दोनों अलाएंस वाले एक-दूसरे से आँख तक नहीं मिला पाते।

जिस तरीके से इंडी अलाएंस वालों ने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ अपमानजनक शब्द का

प्रयोग किया, लोक जनशक्ति पार्टी और हम इसकी कड़ी निंदा करते हैं। विपक्ष वाले पहले दिशाहीन थे, लेकिन अब देखने को मिल रहा है कि ये संस्कारहीन भी हो चुके हैं। अगर हम बिहार की बात करें, तो बिहार ने एनडीए को बहुत बड़ी जीत दी है, बहुत मजबूती से सरकार को एक सशक्त सरकार चुना है, इसीलिए मेरी बिहार के लिए कुछ माँगें हैं, जिन्हें मैं सभा के पटल पर रखना चाहूँगी। मैं समस्तीपुर लोकसभा से आती हूँ। मेरी ये माँग है और विनम्र अनुरोध है कि समस्तीपुर लोक सभा में भी शिक्षा के बड़े-बड़े संस्थान खुलें, लॉ यूनिवर्सिटीज़ का निर्माण हो, कृषि संस्थान का निर्माण हो।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

श्रीमती शांभवी : जी महोदया, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

पटना, बिहार में बहुत से युवाओं में टेक्निकल इंडस्ट्री को स्थापित करने का पोटेंशियल है। पटना, समस्तीपुर, भागलपुर जैसे एरियाज़ को नोडल एरियाज़ बनाकर यहाँ पर आईटी हब्स का निर्माण हो। आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के लिए यहाँ पर संस्थान बनें। आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस की यहाँ पर ट्रेनिंग हो। इन सभी संस्थानों का यहाँ पर निर्माण हो, ताकि हमारा 'स्टॉप माइग्रेशन थ्रू इनोवेशन' का जो मुद्दा है, उसे हम पूरा कर सकें।

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

श्रीमती शांभवी : जी महोदया, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रही हूँ। विपक्ष को आरोप और प्रत्यारोप से बचकर अपने अंदर भी झाँकना चाहिए। आप चार लाइंस लोक जनशक्ति पार्टी और एनडीए की तरफ से भी सुन लीजिए।

‘नज़र नहीं, नज़ारों की बात करते हैं,
ज़मीं पर चाँद-सितारों की बात करते हैं।
हाथ जोड़कर बस्ती लूटने वाले,
भरी सभा में सुधारों की बात करते हैं।
बड़ा हसीन है, उनकी ज़बान का जादू,
लगाकर आग, बहारों की बात करते हैं।

मिली कमान, अटकी नज़र खजाने पे,
नदी सुखाकर, किनारों की बात करते हैं ।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद । जय हिंद । जय बिहार ।

श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों, 2025-26 के विरोध में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह पूर्णतः दिशाहीन और लक्ष्यविहीन है। यह आंकड़ों-अंकों के भ्रमजाल के सिवा कुछ भी नहीं है। सरकार फर्टिलाइजर पर सब्सिडी की भरपाई के लिए यह मांग कर रही है। बिहार जैसे राज्य में, जहां गेहूँ की बुआई चरम पर है। पूरे बाजार से यूरिया, डीएपी, फॉस्फेट, पोटाश जैसे प्रोडक्ट्स बाजार से गायब हैं। महंगे और कालाबाजारी के जरिए बिहार में फर्टिलाइजर बेचा जा रहा है।

महोदया, फर्टिलाइजर एक्ट, 1985 में साफ शब्दों में लिखा है कि अगर इसकी कालाबाजारी होगी, महंगे दर पर बिकेंगे, तो कम्पनियों को सब्सिडी का भुगतान नहीं किया जाएगा। लेकिन यहां कानून का राज नहीं है, न ही बिहार के भीतर और न ही देश के अन्दर। मनमाने तरीके से कम्पनियों को फर्टिलाइजर की सब्सिडी दी जा रही है। देश में, लम्बे समय से किसानों की मांग रही है कि सब्सिडी डायरेक्ट किसानों के खाते में आनी चाहिए, सब्सिडी कम्पनियों के खाते में नहीं जानी चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं है। पूरा बिहार में धान की फसल खेतों में पटी है, 15 से 20 दिन हो गए हैं, वे खेतों से निकलकर खलिहानों में आ गई हैं, लेकिन बिहार में इसकी खरीद पूर्णतः बंद है। अगर थोड़ी-बहुत खरीद भी हो रही है, तो वह तीन-चार सौ रुपए प्रति क्विंटल की दर से अवैध उगाही बिहार में चल रही है। इसकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। बिहार में चुनाव बीत गया। एनडीए ने नारा दिया था कि मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस की गारंटी लाएंगे। केवल धान नहीं, बल्कि मक्का, गन्ना और गेहूँ पर भी एमएसपी की गारंटी दी जाएगी। लेकिन चुनाव के एक महीना बीतते ही देख लिया जाए क्या स्थिति है। बाकी फसलों के क्या मूल्य मिलेंगे, जो सामने हैं, उसके पैसे भी नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं।

23 एम्स की चर्चा हो रही थी। माननीय सांसद बिहार से ही हैं। उनके क्षेत्र के निकट दरभंगा में वर्ष 2016 में एम्स का शिलान्यास हुआ था। ऑपरेशनल एम्स में से एक दरभंगा एम्स का भी नाम

है, जिसमें आज तक पांच ईंटें भी नहीं रखी गई हैं। कम से कम सरकार के लोग माफी तो मांग लेते। कोई बात रखने से पहले, वे जमीन पर देख लेते कि दरभंगा एक्स कहां है।

वर्ष 2017 में, मोतिहारी में महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम पर सरकार ने एक विश्वविद्यालय दिया। आज तक उसमें पांच ईंटें भी नहीं रखी गई हैं। बिल्डिंग नहीं बनी, लेकिन बिहार के बारे में बात तो बहुत ऊँची-ऊँची की जाती है।

पिछले बजट सत्र में, बक्सर से भागलपुर तक एक नया एक्सप्रेसवे बनाने की बात हुई थी। बाकायदा वित्त मंत्री जी ने उसके लिए 18 हजार करोड़ रुपये देने की बात कही थी। वह परियोजना बंद कर दी गई। बजट के दौरान चर्चा में कहा गया था कि बिहार को 58,800 करोड़ रुपये का स्पेशल पैकेज देने का काम किया गया है, लेकिन उसमें से एक्सप्रेसवे के 18 हजार करोड़ रुपये हटा लिये गये।

इन लोगों ने पीरपैंती में एक बिजली घर भी लगाने की बात कही थी। 21,600 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से पीरपैंती बिजली घर भारत सरकार नहीं बनाएगी। अब उसे अडानी जी लगाएंगे। लेकिन बजट के दिये गये पैसे कहां गायब हो गये? यहां पर सरकार के बैठे हुए लोगों से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको सदन से माफी मांगनी चाहिए। जब बजट पर एक बार सदन का ठप्पा लग जाता है, तो वह बाइबल, गीता और महाभारत जैसे ग्रंथों से कम नहीं होता है। अगर आपको कुछ ड्रॉप करना है, तो उसे सदन के भीतर ड्रॉप करिए।

सरकारों के द्वारा नारे तो बहुत-से गढ़े गए। बिहार में भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत एक सड़क बन रही है, जो बनारस से कैमूर होते हुए कोलकाता जाएगी। उसमें सर्विस लेन नहीं है। किसानों की जमीनों से हाइवेज़ जाएंगे, लेकिन किसानों के चलने के लिए कोई सर्विस लेन नहीं होगा। कल मैं बिहार से उत्तर प्रदेश होते हुए दिल्ली आ रहा था। आगरा एक्सप्रेसवे, जिसे अखिलेश जी ने बनाया है, पर किसानों के लिए सर्विस लेन भी बनाये गये हैं। यह विकास होता है। अगर विकास का दोहरा मापदण्ड सीखना हो, तो गुजरात के लिए नये मॉडल्स हैं और बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल के लिए दूसरे तरह के मॉडल हैं।

बिहार को बिजली घर चाहिए। लेकिन बिहार को कोयला से बिजली पैदा करने वाला बिजली घर मिला। देश में हाइड्रोजन से बिजली पैदा होगी, परमाणु ऊर्जा से बिजली पैदा होगी, ग्रीन एनर्जी के प्लांट्स लगेंगे, लेकिन बिहार को प्रदूषण फैलाने वाला कोयला से बिजली बनाने वाली बिजली घर दी जाएगी।

कैमूर की पहाड़ियों में अपार संभावनाएं हैं। पम्प स्टोरेज के जरिए आप नयी तकनीक के जरिए हरित बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं। Run-of-the-River Project के जरिए बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं, जिससे बिहार ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के कई हिस्सों में आप बिजली सप्लाई कर सकते हैं।

अब मैं रेलवे की बात करता हूं। बिहार के लोग दिल्ली-मुंबई क्यों जाते हैं? वे रोजगार की तलाश में, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता के लिए एम्स, दिल्ली या उच्च संस्थानों में पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं। बिहार तक जो रेल लाइन बिछी है, अब भी वह दो लेन की है। दिल्ली से कोलकाता तक की जो रेलवे लाइन्स हैं, वे दो लेन की हैं, लेकिन रेलवे को पैसा चाहिए। बिहार में दो लेन की जगह चार लेन की रेलवे लाइन बिछानी चाहिए। आज तक मुगलसराय से पटना तक के लिए रेलवे ट्रैक मात्र दो लेन की है, वहां इतनी संकुचित है, जिसका अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। बिहार तक जाने के लिए जो ट्रेन्स चलती हैं, वे लगातार देरी से पहुंचती हैं। वहां के लिए नई ट्रेन्स नहीं चलाई जा रही हैं, क्योंकि रेलवे ट्रैक पर जगह नहीं है।

यह कोई साधारण लड़ाई नहीं है। बिहार के बारे में लोग लगातार पर्यायन के विषय पर बहस करते हैं। बिहार में पर्यायन क्यों हो रहा है? कृषि क्षेत्र में निवेश नहीं के बराबर है। हाइवे के क्षेत्र में निवेश नहीं के बराबर है। विद्युत के क्षेत्र में निवेश नहीं के बराबर है। बिहार की आबादी देश की आबादी का 10 प्रतिशत है। हर साल के बजट में साढ़े ग्यारह लाख करोड़ रुपये इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर खर्च करने का प्रावधान होता है। अगर बिहार की हिस्सेदारी 10 प्रतिशत भी है, तो बिहार की हिस्सेदारी सवा लाख करोड़ रुपये की बनती है। बिहार को कितना फंड मिलत है? पिछली बार के बजट में 58,800 करोड़ रुपये मिले थे, जिसमें से दो परियोजनाओं का 40,000 करोड़ रुपये अलग कर दीजिए, तो बिहार को मात्र 18,000 करोड़ रुपये मिले हैं। इस बार के बजट में तो वह भी नहीं

मिला है। इन्होंने मुश्किल से बिहार को 19,000 से 20,000 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाएं देने का काम किया है।

बिहार के साथ जो नाइंसाफी हो रही है, यह केवल बिहार के साथ नाइंसाफी नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि यह उत्तर और पूर्वी भारत के साथ नाइंसाफी हो रही है। इस देश में सवा ग्यारह लाख करोड़ रुपये इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर खर्च किए जाते हैं, वे ज्यादातर गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के इलाकों के लिए खर्च किए जाते हैं। इसलिए बिहार लगातार विकास के पैमाने पर पिछड़ता जा रहा है और वहां पलायन बढ़ता जा रहा है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं आपको विशेष धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R. (DINDIGUL): Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity. The First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the financial year 2025-2026 was presented by our hon. Finance Minister on December 1, 2025. She has demanded funds amounting to Rs.18,525 crore for the fertilizer subsidy, Rs. 9,500 crore for LPG subsidies, Rs.2,500 crore for the Ministry of Home Affairs, Rs.1,200 crore for the Ministry of External Affairs, and Rs.1,304 crore for Higher Education.

On behalf of CPI(M), we have some differences with these demands. I read in a newspaper published on December 9 that a 52-year-old man, Jamuna Kushwaha, collapsed and died while waiting in the line for three consecutive days to secure two bags of urea at a distribution centre in Tikamgarh district of Madhya Pradesh. Protests against looting and the farmer's death are going on as the fertilizer crisis continues.

Another news item that I read through a newspaper earlier in August was

that 'the Fertilizers And Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT), which is a Central Public Sector Undertaking, is selling private company's fertilizer in its own bags.' The two companies that manufacture Single Superphosphate (SSP) fertilizer have signed an agreement in this regard. FACT is facing a major production crisis as a result of the Union Government's policy. It is purchasing fertilizer from private sector as a part of an effort to avoid a major decline.

There is a shortage, and black marketing of fertilizer is occurring all over India. However, the Finance Minister is seeking approval to release fertilizer subsidy. If the subsidy benefits go directly to farmers, they can buy fertilizers anywhere. Instead, we are giving subsidies to the companies. This will be useful for black-marketeers, and not for farmers. Therefore, suitable changes should be made in the policy.

Regarding LPG subsidies, a subsidy of Rs. 300 per 14.2 kg LPG cylinder is given only to the beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana scheme. As of July 1, 2025, about 10.33 crore connections under the PMUY scheme have been provided. No other person is eligible for this subsidy. While acknowledging schemes like PMUY, concerns remain regarding the adequacy of the number of subsidised cylinders provided annually, which was nine, later increased to 12, and then reduced again to nine in some proposal for the financial year 2025–2026.

They have noted that high recurring cost of refills - even with the subsidy - can force poor households to revert to using traditional, less clean cooking fuels like firewood. In the Pahalgam attack on April 22nd in India administered

Kashmir which killed 26 civilians, the terrorist organisation Lashkar-e-Taiba was involved. After Operation Sindoor, from May 7th to 10th, all terrorist camps were demolished by drone attacks by our defence team. We all supported it even after this attack was brought to an end by the American President. Why is a car bomb explosion still occurring in the capital Delhi, near the Red Fort? What action has been taken regarding this? Is this the failure of the intelligence agencies operating under the Union Home Ministry? Or should we ask the American President to investigate this as well?

Ensure internal security, focus on the citizens instead of just the temples. From April 2nd to November 23rd, our Prime Minister visited 18 countries. Today, he added his visit to three more countries. What work did he do domestically? The only things that happened were the hoisting of the flag at Ram temple and waving the flags to the trains. What happened to the promises made during the farmers' protest? Enact a law, provide fair prices for agriculture produce, implement the healthcare plan for all, immediately release PMJVK scheme funds for minorities, start post-graduate Ayurveda course in Tamil Nadu colleges, and start a rope-car scheme from Pilgrimage Centre, Palani to Tourist Centre, Kodaikanal under PRASAD scheme.

We demand immediate fund release for MGNREGA to Tamil Nadu. Do not change its name from 'Mahatma Gandhi' to '*Pujya Bapu*'. We condemn the Government for proposing the name change. We demand to procure paddy with 22 per cent moisture in Tamil Nadu. We demand to reconsider the approval of Coimbatore and Madurai metro rail projects. We demand Rs.3000 pension per

month for the disabled persons instead of Rs.300 per month.

Thank you very much, Madam.

SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET): Thank you, Madam, for letting me participate in this discussion on Demands for Grants. In our State of Andhra Pradesh, the State debt is rising to an alarming level. The difference in the growth of revenue and the increase in debt is huge. There is a mismatch. If you see, after the new Government has been formed in the past 18 months, the debt of the State is Rs.2,66,000 crore. It is the highest in the country that any State has borrowed. If you see the previous Government's debt for the five years - that is the YSRCP Government's debt for the five years, from 2019 to 2024 - it is Rs.3,32,000 crore according to the Minister's answer in the Parliament. The debt is really alarming and if you see the growth of debt, it is growing at a CAGR of 22 per cent in Andhra Pradesh. Right now, it is the highest in the country. The previous Government, it was just 13.5 per cent.

Madam, the Government is borrowing desperately through any possible means. If you see, recently, Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation raised debt through NCDs, through private people. They borrowed at 9.3 per cent which is very, very high for a Government to borrow. They gave a commission of 1.5 per cent, which is coming to almost Rs.150 crore, to private people. The worst part is that a part of the conditions in these NCDs is that the private people get access to the Consolidated Fund of the State. Imagine, how can the private people draw money without the Government's permission or without any official people? Most recently, right now, the Andhra Pradesh

Beverage Corporation Limited has again called for NCDs for Rs.5,950 crore or roughly below Rs.6,000 crore and again with an interest rate of 9 plus percentage and a commission of one-and-a-half per cent.

I would like to recall that in the previous term, 2019-24, the Finance Secretary wrote to all the States saying that any borrowing done through Government subsidiaries or corporations would fall under Article 293(3) of the Constitution. It was clearly stated that even indirect borrowings would form part of the Net Borrowing Ceiling (NBC). Further, on 22nd August, 2022, the Finance Secretary wrote to the Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh stating that when the then Government wanted to borrow through NCDs through the Beverage Corporation Limited, such borrowing would be treated as part of the State's borrowing limit. Therefore, even if borrowings are routed through corporations, they are to be counted within the borrowing limit of the State.

I would like to ask the Government that, at present, the current TDP Government has borrowed through APMDC and is now borrowing through the Beverage Corporation Limited. My question to the hon. Finance Minister, through you, is this. Have the rules changed between then and now? When the previous Government wanted to borrow, it was said to be part of the borrowing limits. Is it part of the borrowing limits now or not? That is the clarification we seek from the Government.

The second point is this. When Government banks are prepared to lend at interest rate of six per cent, why does the Government choose to borrow from private parties at 9.3 per cent? Why do you want to waste public money and why

do you want to pay commissions of 1.5 per cent, running into hundreds of crores of rupees? Is this not a scam? This has to be taken seriously.

And the third part is that similarly, between 2014 and 2019, when TDP was in power as part of the NDA, there was over-borrowing, and this was again deducted during the subsequent YSRCP Government between 2019 and 2024. I want to ask the Government whether it is not a very bad precedent to allow private entities to have an access to the Consolidated Fund of the State. Imagine a situation where all lenders have an access to the Consolidated Fund of the State. Everyone will impose conditions for lending to the State. What will be the situation in the future? The State will lose control, and there would not be any access for the Government to control it. This is a very bad precedent, and the Centre has to step in to ensure that such conditions are not imposed by the States. We want the hon. Finance Minister, in her reply, to speak about these bonds being raised by the Andhra Pradesh Government, which go against the rules set by the Central Government itself and against the letters written by the Central Government to our State.

Coming to MGNREGS, for the past seven months, the labour component has been pending in our State. When we met the hon. Minister, the Centre stated that the funds are ready and that we have to talk to our State. The Act clearly says the labour component has to be paid within three days. How can labourers sustain for seven months? There are nearly 90 lakh active labourers registered in the State who are dependent on this scheme. How do they sustain and how do they survive? The worst part is, we have a Minister at the Centre handling

rural development from the Telugu Desam Party itself. I do not know whether Mr. Chandrasekhar is present here or not. I do not know what he is doing. Even in his own constituency, the MGNREGS payments have been pending for the past seven months. This is a shame for our State and it is really pathetic. We demand that MGNREGS payments be released immediately, and at least someone should put some sense into the Minister's head to ensure that at least his own State performs better, especially when neighbouring States like Telangana and Karnataka are far ahead of us in MGNREGS implementation.

We oppose the privatisation of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. Systematically, step by step, it is being privatised. Our Party demands that Visakhapatnam Steel Plant should not be privatised and that the Government should support it by allotting mines. Without mines being allotted to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, it will not be viable, and selling it at dead cheap rate is not an option. We oppose the privatisation of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. The current Government has already borrowed Rs. 2,66,000 crore in Andhra Pradesh, and it requires only Rs. 4,000 crore to complete all 17 medical colleges, which the previous Government had taken up. Now, this Government is planning to sell all these medical colleges to private players in the name of PPP, which we are opposing. We have asked the Central Government to step in. The Central Government had earlier provided funds for three colleges, and we now demand that the Central Government intervene in the case of the remaining colleges as well and stop this process.

Wherever we go in Andhra Pradesh in any private hospital or any

Government hospital, we see thousands of people outside the Government hospital and we do not find people outside any private hospital because they are all driven by profit motives. So, health care should be in the hands of the Government and we demand that the privatisation of the medical college should not be there.

Madam, the last issue is regarding Kadapa-Bangalore Railway Line. Madam, recently, the hon. Railway Minister said, "I am ready to do this project if your State provides the matching grant." Madam, TDP Government is part of the NDA Government. Through you, I demand the Government to provide the matching grant and the funds for the complete project has to be given by the Centre because TDP and BJP are functioning as one party in the State. So, we demand that Kadapa-Bangalore Railway Line, which is important, be taken up.

Thank you very much, Madam.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) : सभापति महोदया, आपने अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर पार्टी की तरफ से मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। जब बजट के बारे में श्री जगदम्बिका पाल जी ने बात शुरू की थी, तब मैं सुन रहा था। बात कुछ इस कदर शुरू कर दी थी कि लग रहा था जैसे मोदी जी के राज में 11 साल के कार्यकाल में पता नहीं देश में कितना बड़ा परिवर्तन हो गया है। ... (व्यवधान) अरे, सुनते चलिए, अभी सुनाएंगे। समाजवादी पार्टी एवं माननीय श्री अखिलेश यादव जी की ओर से... (व्यवधान) भगवान राम जी का पात्र लेकर, जिनके नाम से चुनाव जीता है, कम से कम उनको सीट तो आगे दे दीजिए। मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। आप भगवान राम का सम्मान तो कर दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया जी, अनुपूरक बजट की जब चर्चा शुरू हुई, तो सबसे ज्यादा यूरिया सब्सिडी के नाम पर बजट मांगा गया और लगातार किसानों के लिए न जाने कितनी बड़ी-बड़ी बातें

की गई। कुछ सच्चाइयों को आपके माध्यम से मैं सदन के साथ-साथ देश के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। जब वर्ष 2014 में यूपीए की सरकार थी, उस समय देश के किसानों पर केवल साढ़े सात लाख करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज था, जो 11 सालों में बढ़कर 28.5 लाख करोड़ हो चुका है। उस समय प्रति किसान केवल 37 हजार रुपये का कर्ज था, जो आज की तारीख में बढ़कर प्रति किसान 78 हजार रुपये प्रति किसान हो चुका है। यह सरकार चुनिंदा कॉरपोरेट लोगों के लिए काम कर रही है। कॉरपोरेट का 16.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा कर्ज माफ किया गया, लेकिन पूरे कार्यकाल में किसानों हेतु एक भी कर्ज माफ नहीं हुआ।

सभापति महोदया जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी से लेकर समस्त भारतीय जनता पार्टी व सत्तापक्ष के लोग वर्ष 2015 से लगातार ढिंढोरा पीट रहे हैं कि हम किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी कर देंगे। हमारे पास डेटा है। पूरे 11 सालों में किसानों की आमदनी प्रति किसान केवल एक हजार रुपये बढ़ी है। स्वामीनाथन जी के बारे में वर्ष 2014, वर्ष 2017, वर्ष 2019 व वर्ष 2022 में कहा, लेकिन आज तक स्वामीनाथन जी की रिपोर्ट को लागू नहीं किया गया है। यह इनकी सच्चाई है।

सभापति महोदया जी, दूसरी बात इन्होंने रोजगार के लिए कही है। जो लोग पहले से नौकरी कर रहे हैं, जैसे कोई पेट्रोल पंप पर काम कर रहा है, कोई सेल्समैन बना हुआ है, कोई खोमचे वाला है। उनके तमाम तरह के सर्वे कराकर, फर्जी आंकड़े पेश किए। अब तो विदेशी संस्थाएं भी यहां तक कहने लगीं कि भारत की तरफ से फर्जी आंकड़े पेश किए जा रहे हैं। मैं आपके सामने बात रखना चाहता हूं। देश की हालत यह है कि सत्तापक्ष वाले बात करते हुए कहते हैं कि हमने जीडीपी बढ़ा दी। आप सोचिए कि ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स में हमारा देश वर्ष 2014 में 55वें नंबर पर था और आज वर्ष 2025 में यह 123 देशों में 102वें स्थान पर पहुंच गया है। प्रति व्यक्ति आय घटी है, किसानों का रेट बढ़ा है। प्रधान मंत्री जब वर्ष 2014 के पहले बातें करते थे, तो उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय मनमोहन जी को अपमानित करते थे और उम्र की बातें करते थे। लेकिन जब तक उनका कार्यकाल था, तब तक डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपया केवल 60 रुपये था और आज आपके समय में 90 रुपये पार कर चुका है। आप सोचो इस बात को हम किस तौर पर परिभाषित करें? आपने नौजवानों

के रोजगार की बहुत बातें कीं।

सभापति महोदया जी, जब हम अपनी बात रख रहे हैं, तो आज ही उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर जिस आयोग को आपने माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी के कार्यकाल में बदनाम किया, आज उस आयोग का यह हाल है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर 53 से ज्यादा पेपर लीक होकर परीक्षाएं रद्द हो चुकी हैं। पिछले 9 सालों में उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर और 11 सालों में देश के अंदर कोई भी भर्ती पूर्ण नहीं हुई है। इस समय इलाहबाद के लोक सेवा आयोग में उत्तर प्रदेश के हजारों नौजवान अपनी बात रखने और वहां की अनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिए खड़े हैं। सभापति महोदया, आप महिला हैं, आप संवेदनशील हैं, आप विजुअल्स देखकर आश्चर्य करेंगी कि किस तरह से वहां के नौजवान युवक-युवतियों पर लाठीचार्ज करके, बाल पकड़कर घसीटा जा रहा है। आज प्रयागराज और इलाहबाद में अमानवीय व्यवहार हो रहा है।

सभापति महोदया जी, बेरोजगारी को दूर करने की बहुत बातें कीं। ... (व्यवधान) सुन लीजिए, सुन लीजिए। आपने हर साल दो करोड़ रोजगार देने की बात की और साल दर साल मेरा पास डेटा है। आज की तारीख में आजादी से लेकर अब तक अगर हमारे देश में कभी बेरोजगारी की दर सबसे ज्यादा बढ़ी है, तो आठ फीसदी से ज्यादा बेरोजगारी की दर आज बढ़ी है। यह भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सच्चाई है।

सभापति महोदया जी, ये लोग जातीय जनगणना की बात करते हैं। मुझे याद है, इस सदन में मुझे भी सौभाग्य मिला था, श्रद्धेय नेता जी, श्रद्धेय शरद जी, आदरणीय लालू जी से लेकर पासवान जी तक सभी लोगों ने वर्ष 2010 में जातीय जनगणना की मांग रखी थी। कांग्रेस के साथियों ने यह गलती की कि उस समय जातीय जनगणना नहीं करायी। इस समय जब एनडीए की सरकार ने वादा किया है, लेकिन वादा तेरा वादा, अब किसी वादे पर भरोसा नहीं रहा। हालत यह हो गयी है कि एक भी वादा पूरा नहीं हुआ है इसलिए जातीय जनगणना के वादे पर भी देश की जनता को अब आपके ऊपर भरोसा नहीं है। आपने बजट मांगा है, आप बजट ले जाइए, लेकिन इस बात का जवाब आना चाहिए कि जनगणना कब हो रही है और जनगणना हो रही है, तो उस जनगणना में आप जातीय

जनगणना शामिल कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं? आपको इसका जवाब देना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महोदया जी, जहां तक यूरिया का सवाल है। सबसे ज्यादा ढिंढोरा पीटा जा रहा है। यूरिया के लिए अनुपूरक मांग की गयी है, लेकिन यूरिया की हालत क्या है? बिहार के साथी यहां चर्चा कर रहे थे। बिहार के बारे में आप जाने, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में हम यह जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में यूरिया के वितरण के लिए पूरी कोतवाली, पूरी तहसील में किलोमीटर तक लाईन लगकर, लाठीचार्ज खाकर, गर्मी, सर्दी और बरसात में किसान अपना पूरा परिवार लाईन में लगाता है, तब जाकर उसको एक या दो बोरी यूरिया मिलता है। उसमें जो यूरिया की सब्सिडी आ रही है, वह अगर किसानों तक जाए तो हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे, लेकिन यह यूरिया की सब्सिडी किसानों के पास न जाकर सत्ता पक्ष के दलालों और अधिकारियों की जेब में जा रही है। इसलिए जो इन्होंने किया है हम इस बात से सहमत नहीं हैं।

सभापति महोदया जी, चूंकि मेरे और भी साथी बोलने वाले हैं। मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि नौजवानों को रोजगार मिले। किसानों को हक और अधिकार मिले। उनको अपनी उपज का वाजिब मूल्य मिले। उनको सुविधाएं मिलें। किसानों के लिए खाद, बीज, बिजली, पानी की व्यवस्था हो। उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूं, बंगाल के बारे में आप जानें, बिहार के बारे में आप जानें, लेकिन मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बहुत जिम्मेदारी से कह रहा हूं कि पूरी तरह से बर्बादी है।

सभापति महोदया जी, एक बात और कहूंगा कि एमएसपी की बात की गयी थी, वह एमएसपी आज तक लागू नहीं हुआ है। और तो और पहले भी इस सदन में उठाया हूं, आज फिर दोहरा रहा हूं कि बच्चों को दवाएं भी मिलावटी दी जा रही हैं, जहर बेचा जा रहा है। सभापति जी, अंत में मैं कहूंगा कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की पूरी की पूरी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जहरीली दवा, कफ सिरप बेचने वालों को बचाने में लगी हुई है।

आपकी ईडी, आपकी सीबीआई, आपका इनकम टैक्स केवल विपक्षी नेताओं के लिए है, लेकिन जो लोग डकैती डाल रहे हैं, उनके लिए आप में हिम्मत नहीं है, क्योंकि आपको अहसास है कि अगर आपने ढंग से कार्रवाई कर दी तो लखनऊ वाले रुठ जाएंगे।... (व्यवधान) मैं एक मिनट में

अपनी बात कनक्लूड कर रहा हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री शशांक मणि जी ।

श्री शशांक मणि (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदया, आज सरकार के... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : शशांक जी, आप एक मिनट रुकिये । धर्मेन्द्र जी, आप अपनी बात कनक्लूड कीजिए ।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव : सभापति महोदया जी, लखनऊ वाले बचाने में लगे हैं, दिल्ली वाले कुछ कर नहीं रहे हैं । दिल्ली वाले डर रहे हैं कि लखनऊ वाले कहीं रुठ न जाए । चाहे कोई रुठे, चाहे कोई माने हमारी इस मौके पर मांग है कि जो बच्चे जहरीली दवाओं से मरे हैं, उन पर कठोरतम कार्रवाई करके उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए । ये नए-नए अध्यक्ष बने हैं, बधाई लेते हुए कम से कम यही नेक काम कर दीजिए । उत्तर प्रदेश में जो बच्चे मरे हैं, उनके परिवार वालों के दिलों को कहीं न कहीं सुकून इस बात से मिलेगा कि आपने कार्रवाई कर दी ।

सभापति महोदया जी, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए टाइम दिया, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

श्री शशांक मणि (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आज सरकार के वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों के प्रथम बैच के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । यह हमारी सरकार की लचीली अर्थव्यवस्था का एक तरह से अनुमोदन करता है और आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के विकसित भारत के नारे को बुलंद करता है । आने वाले समय में सब के प्रयास से इस प्रकार की आर्थिक व्यवस्था अपने देश को आगे ले जाएगी । इस बार सरकार ने 1.32 लाख करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त अनुदान मांगा है, जिसमें महज 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये ही अतिरिक्त है, अन्यथा हम लोगों ने रीएलोकेट करके उस बजट में अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे ले जाने के लिए पूरा सहयोग किया है । यह हमारी सरकार की अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे ले जाने में जो एक संतुलित व्यवस्था है, उसको दर्शाता है ।

अगर आप किसी भी तंत्र का अवलोकन करें तो उसके तीन विषय होते हैं । पहला, आर्थिक

सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में बढ़त, दूसरा, हमारा महंगाई पर कंट्रोल और तीसरा, वित्तीय अर्थव्यवस्था में कमी। अगर आप इस हिसाब से देखेंगे तो पिछले एक साल में कई ऐसी चीजें हुई हैं, जो बहुत चुनौतीपूर्ण थीं। यह पूरा सदन जानता है कि पूरे विश्व में इस बार आर्थिक अव्यवस्था हो रही है। उसी के साथ-साथ इसी वित्तीय वर्ष में हम लोगों ने 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' में भी टेररिज्म को ध्वस्त करने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा प्रयोग किया है। इस परिस्थिति में भी, आज की तारीख में हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था 8.2 प्रतिशत से आगे बढ़ रही है। हमारी जो इनफ्लेशन की दर है, वह 2.7 प्रतिशत है, जो पूरे विश्व की सबसे कम इनफ्लेशन दर में से है। हमारा जो वित्तीय घटक है, वह भी बहुत कम है। मेरे हिसाब से वह 4.5 प्रतिशत तक थम जाएगा। आपको जानकारी खुशी होगी कि पूरे विश्व में, अगर आप आज की तारीख में ब्राजील की अर्थव्यवस्था देखें तो करीब 1.3 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से उनका जो वित्तीय अनुपात है, वह हमसे ज्यादा है। उसी के साथ-साथ युनाइटेड स्टेट्स, ब्राजील और अन्य देश भी मेरे हिसाब से अनुशासित रूप से नहीं चल रहे हैं।

महोदया, इसमें कई ऐसे अनुदान दिए गए हैं, जो आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के मोदी इकोनॉमिक्स को दर्शाते हैं और उसमें पांच सिद्धांतों के माध्यम से उन मांगों को मैं आपके बीच में रखना चाहता हूँ। पहला सिद्धांत है— सबका प्रयास। दूसरा सिद्धांत है— स्वावलंबन। तीसरा सिद्धांत है— स्वेदशी। चौथा सिद्धांत है कि हमारा जो मूलभूत इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, उसमें दूरगामी प्रवेश। पांचवां सिद्धांत है— हम लोग विकास की राजनीति को कैसे आगे बढ़ाएंगे? सर्वप्रथम, हम लोग सब के प्रयास से अपने क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए परिश्रम कर रहे हैं और उसमें जीएसटी 2.0 का रिफॉर्म बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जीएसटी 2.0 के रिफॉर्म से हमारी सरकार ने नागरिकों में विश्वास किया है और उनकी जेब में करीब 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा दिए हैं। यह पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि इस सरकार ने अपने लोगों पर विश्वास किया है। इसके कारणवश आज की तारीख में इनफ्लेशन की दर घटी है। इसके कारणवश कई जगह बहुत बढ़त हुई है। उदाहरण के तौर पर आज की तारीख में लगभग 40 लाख गाड़ियां बिकी हैं।

उसी के साथ-साथ दो करोड़ दुपहिया वाहन बिके हैं। इस प्रकार की प्रगति तभी हो पाती है,

जब सरकार अपने नागरिकों में विश्वास करती है। इस प्रकार जीएसटी बढ़त होती है। इसी के साथ-साथ इस अनुदान में आप देखेंगी कि अटल पेंशन योजना में और प्रधान मंत्री वन विजन योजना में 230 करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान मांगा गया है। उसी के साथ-साथ नाबार्ड में समावेशित फंड में 270 करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान मांगा गया है। इससे समान नागरिकों को बढ़त मिलेगी और इन्क्लूजन में फायदा होगा। उसी के साथ-साथ पशुपालन में, दुग्ध विकास में और राष्ट्रीय गोकुल विकास मिशन में यह मांग 30 करोड़ रुपए है। यह छोटी मांग है, लेकिन मेरे हिसाब से पूरे देश के किसानों के लिए यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं समझता हूं कि देवरिया जैसे क्षेत्र में भी इसका प्रयोग होगा और आने वाले समय में आप देखेंगी कि हम लोग सबके प्रयास से अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाएंगे। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

दूसरा विषय स्वावलंबन है। आज की तारीख में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, जिनके इकॉनॉमिक्स को मैं मोदी इकॉनॉमिक्स कहता हूं, उनके सौजन्य से हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में निवेश आ रहा है, हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में प्रौद्योगिकी आ रही है, टेक्नोलॉजी आ रही है, मूलभूत सुधार आ रहे हैं। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में बैंकिंग सेक्टर में बहुत रिफॉर्म आया है। कई अन्य चीजों में हम लोगों ने ईज ऑफ बिजनेस किया है। आपने देखा होगा कि आए दिन हम लोगों ने लेबर रिफॉर्म किए हैं। हम लोगों ने इस प्रकार की परियोजनाएं बनाई हैं। ऐसी बहुत महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजनाएं हैं, जिसमें हमने प्रयास किया है कि प्रोसेस रिफॉर्म किया जाए। इन सब चीजों के कारण स्वावलंबी भारत अभियान आगे बढ़ रहा है। इस अनुदान में दो महत्वपूर्ण अनुदान मांगें हैं। एक 'वन नेशन, वन सब्सक्रिप्शन', जो 2,000 करोड़ रुपए का है। उसी के साथ-साथ इसमें आप देखेंगे कि ऐसे अनुसंधान, जहां पर मूलभूत रक्षा और अन्य चीजों में हम अनुसंधान करें, इसके लिए यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विजन आया है। उसी के साथ-साथ स्वावलंबन के लिए हम रक्षा के क्षेत्र में कई ऐसे काम कर रहे हैं।

तीसरा, स्वदेशी। आप जानते हैं कि वोकल फॉर लोकल के लिए आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बहुत दिनों से कह रहे हैं। आज की तारीख में, आज के परिवेश में लोकल फॉर वोकल के लिए स्वदेशी का बहुत बड़ा नारा लगाया गया है। उसके लिए देवरिया में भी मैं अमृत प्रयास के माध्यम से बहुत

प्रयास कर रहा हूं, ताकि हम स्थानीय रोजगार के लिए, स्थानीय विकास के लिए काम करें।

सभापति महोदया, इसके लिए इसमें दो-तीन प्रमुख अनुदान दिए गए हैं, जिसका मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। यहां पर रक्षा, पूंजीगत व्यय में नौसेना के लिए, आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 17 हजार करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान है। इस परियोजना में बाहर से 540 करोड़ रुपए का योगदान है, जिससे मैं समझता हूं कि चाबहार पोर्ट पर वैश्विक स्तर पर आजकल जो प्रतिद्वंद्व चल रहा है, उसके विरोध में हमारी नौसेना खड़ी रहेगी और हमारी एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री भी इससे लाभान्वित होगी।

चौथा, जो लगभग सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है, वह यह है कि बुनियादी ढांचों में हमने किस प्रकार से निवेश किया है। आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि जब वर्ष 2014 में हमारी सरकार बनी थी, तो कुल मिलाकर लगभग एक लाख किलोमीटर की हमारी सड़कें थीं। आज की तारीख में, सिर्फ 11 साल में उससे डेढ़ गुना, यानी एक लाख पचास हजार किलोमीटर की हमारी सड़कें हैं। इसमें यह एक बहुत बड़ा निवेश है। उसी के साथ-साथ इनविट राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में 18 हजार करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान मांगा गया है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण अनुदान है।

अंत में विकास की राजनीति के लिए हमारी सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। इसका पूरा-पूरा अंजाम हमें बिहार में दिखा है। बिहार की जनता ने उस प्रकार की राजनीति पर अपनी मुहर लगाई है, जिसमें एक तरह की शालीन राजनीति हो। 'पैसा फेंक, तमाशा देख' वाली राजनीति या फिर जातिगत राजनीति पर हम अपनी राजनीति नहीं करते हैं। मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि बंगाली जनता भी इस प्रकार की राजनीति का चयन करेगी। रही बात उत्तर प्रदेश की, अभी सपा के लोग बैठे हुए थे। वे चले गए हैं। अखिलेश जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि यहां से पंकज जी जा रहे हैं। वह हमारे वित्त राज्य मंत्री हैं। वहां पर हमारी सरकार ही नहीं, हमारे कार्यकर्ता भी विकसित उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए आगे बढ़ेंगे। मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि आने वाले समय में उत्तर प्रदेश में हम पूर्ण बहुमत से अपनी सरकार बनाएंगे।

सभापति महोदया, मैं अंत में क्रांतिकारी क्षेत्र के बारे में बात करना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आ रहा हूं, उस पूर्वांचल में, जहां मंगल पांडे उठे, जहां लक्ष्मीबाई उठीं, जहां सोना

स्वर्णकार उठे, जहां पर रामचंद्र प्रजापति उठे, ऐसे महापुरुषों ने हमें आज की तारीख में आजादी दी और उसकी 150वीं वर्षगांठ हम मना रहे हैं। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह होगा कि क्रांतिकारी क्षेत्र के लिए कुछ अनुदान दे। इन क्रांतिकारी क्षेत्रों में अंग्रेजी सरकार और उसके बाद पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों ने बहुत कम काम किया है। इन क्रांतिकारी क्षेत्रों के लिए आज की तारीख में हम लोगों को कुछ अनुदान देना चाहिए। मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि आने वाले बजट में इसके लिए स्पेशल प्रोविजन किया जाए।

अंत में, हमने हमारी सरकार, मोदी इकोनॉमिक्स के जो पांच बिंदु आपके समक्ष रखे हैं, उनके समक्ष उद्यमिता को विकास देना है। सबके प्रयास से विकसित भारत का लक्ष्य हम लोग पूर्व प्राप्त करेंगे और उसमें उद्यमिता के लिए एक बहुत सुंदर सा संस्कृत का दोहा आपके समझ प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ :-

उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः ।

न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः

सभापति महोदया, पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों में हमारा आर्थिक सिंह सो रहा था। आज की तारीख में हमारा आर्थिक सिंह जाग गया है। हमारा आर्थिक सिंह विकसित भारत की तरफ बढ़ रहा है और इस पूरक अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों से उस आर्थिक सिंह को और अधिक ऊर्जा मिलेगी।

जय हिंद। वंदे मातरम धन्यवाद।

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला (अमृतसर) : सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगे-प्रथम बैच पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इंक्रिमेंटल कैश बजट, कैश आउट गो करीब 41,455 करोड़ रुपए है, जबकि रिवाइज्ड बजट 1,32,269 करोड़ रुपए का है। इनमें जो की-मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं, उनमें से केमिकल एंड फर्टिलाइजर के लिए 11 प्रतिशत इंक्रिमेंटल कैश आउट गोइंग मांगा गया है, पेट्रोलियम एंड नेचुरल गैस के लिए 48 प्रतिशत, होम अफेयर्स के लिए तीन प्रतिशत, एजुकेशन के लिए एक प्रतिशत, एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स के लिए 6 प्रतिशत मांगा गया है।

सभापति महोदया, देश जिस परिस्थिति में जा रहा है, जब मैं सत्ता पक्ष की चर्चा सुनता हूँ

तो उसमें डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी गायब रहते हैं। अनुपूरक अनुदानों की मांग की बात हो या बजट की बात हो स्वर्गीय डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी की चर्चा होनी बहुत जरूरी है। ये उसमें बहुत पीछे चले जाते हैं लेकिन इन्होंने वर्ष 2014 से यह सरकार शुरू की है। मैं इन्हें थोड़ा याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि स्वर्गीय डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी को आपने राजघाट में जगह नहीं दी है। आप उनका अच्छा स्टैच्यू बना कर पार्लियामेंट में लगा दीजिए। वह हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए मार्गदर्शक रहेगा।

वे राइट टू इंफॉर्मेशन एक्ट लेकर आए। डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी गरीबों के लिए मनरेगा जैसी स्कीम लेकर आए। डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी की यूपीए सरकार के समय में राइट टू एजुकेशन एक्ट आया। उनके द्वारा इंडो-यूएस जैसी न्यूक्लियर डील वर्ष 2008 में सक्सेसफुली पास की गई, जब कि वर्ष 2008 में ग्लोबल रिसेशन चल रहा था। डॉक्टर मनमोहन सिंह जी को आज भी लोग याद करते हैं। यूपीए के समय में सिलेंडर का मूल्य 350 रुपए था, आज वह 1200 रुपए से ज्यादा है। यूरिया खाद का मूल्य 400 रुपए था, आज वह 1200 रुपए से अधिक है। पेट्रोल का मूल्य 60 रुपए प्रति लीटर था, आज वह 95 रुपए प्रति लीटर है। डीजल का मूल्य 55 रुपए प्रति लीटर था, आज वह 85 रुपए प्रति लीटर है। उस समय बाइक का मूल्य 50 हजार रुपए था, लेकिन आज वह 90 हजार रुपए की है। कॉमन बंदे के लिए मोबाइल रिचार्ज 150 रुपए का था, आज वह 500 रुपए हो गया है। ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस 250 रुपए में बनता था, लेकिन आज वह 5000 रुपए में बनता है। उस समय 55 लाख रुपए का कर्ज था आज वह बढ़ कर करीब ढाई लाख करोड़ रुपए हो गया है।

मैडम, आज लोग हर जगह डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार, यूपीए की चर्चा करते हैं। हमें अनुपूरक अनुदानों की मांगों में ज्यादा एजुकेशन के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए था। आज हमारा एजुकेशन पर खर्च जीडीपी का तीन से 4.6 प्रतिशत है। हम चीन का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं। जिसको ये कभी मित्र बताते हैं। जब वे बात करते हैं, तो इनके पास उनका जवाब नहीं होता है। जापान जैसे देश इस पर जीडीपी का पांच से सात प्रतिशत, यूएसए जीडीपी का छः प्रतिशत, चाइना जीडीपी का 6.13 प्रतिशत, जर्मनी जीडीपी का 4.6 प्रतिशत और यूके जीडीपी का 5.3 प्रतिशत खर्च करते हैं। आप एजुकेशन का बजट बढ़ाएं। बजट पास हो गया, लेकिन उसके बाद अनुदान की अनुपूरक मांगों

में एजुकेशन के लिए ज्यादा डिमांड करनी चाहिए थी। इसमें रिसर्च के लिए डिमांड होनी चाहिए थी। यहां बच्चों का ड्रॉप आउट रेट बहुत बढ़ रहा है। उसके ऊपर कोई चिंता नहीं है। सेकेंड्री लेवल एजुकेशन में यह 8.2 प्रतिशत है, मिडल लेवल एजुकेशन में यह 3.5 प्रतिशत, प्राइमरी लेवल एजुकेशन में यह 2.3 प्रतिशत है। जो ड्रॉप आउट कर रहे हैं, वे हमारी आने वाली अगली जेनरेशन हैं। पिछले पांच सालों में 65 लाख, 70 हजार बच्चे ड्रॉप आउट हुए हैं। यह चिंता का विषय है। इनमें से 30 लाख बच्चियां हैं। इस बजट में उसके लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है कि वह कैसे सही होगा?

17.00 hrs

उसके लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर अच्छी होनी चाहिए, लेकिन वह नहीं है। सेनिटेशन की प्रॉब्लम है, टीचर्स कम हैं। हमें क्वालिटी एजुकेशन के लिए समय-समय पर गवर्नमेंट स्कूल में पॉलिसी लेकर आनी होगी, तभी जाकर सिस्टम ठीक हो सकता है। मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ केमिकल एंड फर्टिलाइजर मिनिस्ट्री के लिए 4947 करोड़ रुपये मांगे हैं, पी एंड के फर्टिलाइजर-4, डीएपी के लिए पैसे मांगे हैं। अपने देश में यूरिया उत्पादन क्यों नहीं होता? यूरिया का प्रोडक्शन अपने देश में कम हो रहा है। 2023-24 में 307 लाख मीट्रिक टन उत्पादन हुआ, 33 ऑपरेशनल यूनिट्स में 25 यूनिट्स 27 साल पुराने हैं, सात से ज्यादा यूनिट 50 साल पुराने हैं। इन यूनिटों के लिए सब्सिडी देकर इनकी टेक्नोलॉजी विकसित करके यूरिया अपने देश में बनानी चाहिए। दूसरे देश से सब्सिडाइज्ड यूरिया मंगाने के लिए पैसे मांग रहे हैं, फायदा उनको हो रहा है, अपने देश को फायदा नहीं हो रहा है।

उसके साथ ही मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ जल शक्ति ने एलॉटेड बजट का केवल 7 परसेंट स्पेंड किया है। पंजाब में फ्लड आया, पंजाब में फ्लड्स की वजह से बहुत बड़ी आपदा आयी, फ्लड की वजह से लोगों के घर खत्म हो गए, एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड खत्म हो गए।

प्रधानमंत्री वैसे ही पंजाब से नाराज हैं। जब से कृषि कानून वापस लिया गया है, उसके बाद पंजाब के साथ कोई न कोई ऐसी छेड़छाड़ होती रहती है। उनके पार्टी के लोगों को भी नहीं पता होता, फिर यू-टर्न भी लेते हैं। इन्होंने कहा कि हम 1600 करोड़ रुपये दिए जाएंगे, केन्द्र की स्कीम

है, जबकि 1600 करोड़ रुपये कैश में चाहिए था। जैसे इन्होंने मणिपुर और लद्दाख के लिए अलग से बजट रखा तो पंजाब के लिए क्यों नहीं? अब कहते हैं कि सरकार के पास 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये पड़ा हुआ है। वो कहते हैं कि इसे खर्च करने की इजाजत नहीं है। उसका नुकसान वहां के लोगों, किसानों और मजदूरों को हो रहा है, जिनके घर गिर गए हैं। आज सर्दी का मौसम है, -2 डिग्री पर टेम्परेचर चला गया है, उनको सहायता कौन देगा? उनके घर नहीं बन रहे हैं।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय को पांच किलोमीटर एरिया को स्ट्रेंथन करने की जरूरत है, इसमें कुछ एरिया रावी का है, कुछ एरिया गुरुदासपुर और अमृतसर का है। जल शक्ति मिनिस्ट्री नोट करें, जो भी बांध बने, वह पूरा कंक्रीट का अच्छा बांध बनना चाहिए। ये मिट्टी का बांध बनाते हैं, वहां गोलमाल हो जाता है। हर बार फ्लड आता है और बह जाता है, उसकी इनक्वायरी भी नहीं होती है।

महोदया, चाहे रावी, ब्यास या सतलुज में बाढ़ आती है, तो इनके दोनों तरफ पक्के कंक्रीट के बांध बनाने का सरकार प्रावधान करे क्योंकि जल शक्ति मंत्री जी ने महज 7 परसेंट बजट यूज किया है। फर्टिलाइजर और एग्रीकल्चर मंत्रालय के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। किसानों को छह हजार रुपया साल का दिया जाता है और यह राशि वर्ष 2019 में देनी शुरू की गई थी लेकिन आज के समय महंगाई बढ़ गई है। इस राशि को बढ़ाना चाहिए। बार्डर पर खेती करने वाले किसानों के बारे में ज्यादा चर्चा करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि जब गोली चलती है तो वह वहीं मौजूद होता है। उन्हें तो जॉब भी नहीं मिलती है। हर समय लड़ाई के लिए वह तैयार रहता है लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। ड्रग्स की भी बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। कभी मुद्रा पोर्ट से ड्रग आ रहा है, उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। यदि किसी की कार में से शराब की एक नाजायज तौर पर रखी बोतल पकड़ी जाती है तो कार के मालिक पर पर्चा हो जाता है तो टनों के हिसाब से मुद्रा पोर्ट अडाणी के पोर्ट पर ड्रग पकड़ा जाता है, उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। एंट्री डॉट सिस्टम होना चाहिए था। यह बार्डर स्टेट का मुद्दा है। इस मुद्दे को आतंकवाद की तरह लेना चाहिए। टनों के हिसाब से ड्रग्स, वैपन्स पाकिस्तान भेज रहा है। दो लाख लोग पहले आतंकवाद के कारण मारे गए और अब ड्रग्स की भेंट लोग चढ़ रहे हैं। एक भी पैसा सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड में इस विषय के लिए नहीं मांगा गया है

तो आप बार्डर को कैसे प्रोटेक्ट करेंगे। 50 किलोमीटर बार्डर बीएसएफ के पास है। जब हम इतनी आपदा झेलते हैं तो क्यों नहीं बजट बढ़ाया जाता है।

महोदया, पंजाब देश के साथ खड़ा रहता है। मेट्रो सिटीज से आने वाले लोग अपनी तरक्की कर लेते हैं, लेकिन बार्डर एरियाज में तरक्की नहीं होती है। पंजाब बीएमबी के साथ इन्होंने छेड़छाड़ की। यूनिवर्सिटी का मसला इन्होंने खड़ा कर दिया। चंडीगढ़ का मसला इन्होंने खड़ा किया। क्यों बार-बार पंजाब को छेड़ा जाता है? हरियाणा हमारा छोटा भाई है। हरियाणा में नई राजधानी बना दो। इसके लिए कोई चिंता नहीं की गई है, सिर्फ राजनीति करने की चिंता है। अमृतसर एक ऐसा शहर है जो ट्रेन और एयरपोर्ट दोनों से कनेक्टेड है। इस सिटी को डेवलप करना चाहिए। वहां आईटी हब होना चाहिए। वहां के नौजवानों के लिए रोजगार नहीं है। हमारे लिए सेना में कोटा फिक्स कर दिया है। जब हम लड़ने वाले लोग हैं, हम शुरू से दुश्मनों के साथ लड़ाई लड़ते हैं तो हमारा कोटा आर्मी में कम क्यों करते हैं। मैं अंत में कहना चाहता हूं कि कभी बांटा गया, कभी लूटा गया पंजाब जितनी बार उठा धोखा करके गिराया गया। अभी अणख वाले पंजाबी जिंदा हैं और पंजाब बचाने की हिम्मत रखते हैं, आप चाहे कुछ करो या न करो लेकिन हम अपने जिंदा रहने की गवाही देंगे।

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (MALAPPURAM): Thank you, Madam. A Supplementary Demand for Rs.1,30,000 crore has been sought for different Departments and Ministries. I feel that serious introspection is very much necessary, especially with regard to the financial management of our country. It is high time to recast our financial management system. Considering the limited time available to me, I will pinpoint only a few suggestions relating to financial management.

Let us have a critical analysis of the causes of delay in budget work implementation. That is my first point. These delays stem from financial, administrative and procedural bottlenecks across different levels of

Government - the Centre, the States and the implementing agencies.

Similarly, financial and fund flow issues are very important. There are delayed and unpredictable fund releases, and exorbitant delays in the transfer of the Central share of funds to State Governments or programme implementation agencies. This is also a major cause of delay.

Likewise, the late release of the State share is another issue. Often, there is a delay in releasing the matching share, which is mandatory for the schemes. There are also cash management problems, such as parking of funds by implementing agencies outside Government accounts, leading to incorrect reporting of the financial position.

Another hurdle causing delays is unrealistic estimates. Planning and administrative deficiencies, including inadequate project planning, poor forecasting, unrealistic timelines and insufficient preliminary work, for example, the lack of thorough feasibility reports etc. Such kind of things are adversely affecting implementation.

There is also a slow decision-making process, with lengthy and multi-layered approval mechanisms, slow sanctioning of annual action plans and bureaucratic delays. Unless these issues are addressed, we will not be able to tide over this crisis.

Capacity constraints are another important concern. It is also an important issue. There is a shortage of quality human resources and inadequate technical capacity in Government departments for effective planning and execution. This obstacle also needs to be addressed properly.

Finally, clearance delays are a major issue. The time-consuming process for obtaining environmental, forest and other statutory clearances cause significant delays. This aspect also kindly be addressed.

Let us examine this. Where are we now? What is our position now? We claim India as the fastest developing economy. Is it a ground reality or should we re-examine it? It is the need of the hour to streamline our methodologies in accordance with the speed changes are taking place worldwide. We have to realize that. Our old slogan was there. What is that old slogan? That is, survival of the fittest. Now, that has been changed. This era is survival of the fastest. We have to take that also into consideration.

Now, I come to the financial reforms. There are many recommendations. In our country, there are many useful recommendations. But unfortunately, we are going in the reverse. It is a fact. The financial reforms are going on in the Indian style. I would like to say about India's Foreign Direct Investment. We want money. We are having our own difficulties. But at the same time, for India's Foreign Direct Investment, privatisation is paving the way for the multi-nationals at the very existence of our Public Sector. We have to realise this. A lot of discussions are going on in different parts of the world on globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation but India really wants Indianization of globalisation. We must think in that way and a kind of broadmindedness should be there.

Examine India then and now. What was Nehruvian Economic Philosophy? Nehru Ji had a vision. Our Government also had a vision. We were

doing it that way. But what is the contemporary situation? This is very important. We have this kind of vast experience. That also may kindly be examined.

The next issue is importance of multi-national companies. India is having its own difficulties. We are facing difficulties. At the same time, the multi-nationals are coming in a big way and spoiling the entire situation.

I want to tell about the challenges. In the various parts of the country, alarming situation is there. This is pertaining to a very important thing. In a country, whatever may be the reforms, the most important thing is harmony and peace. What is happening in this country? We know that the economy is moving in a different way. Peaceful atmosphere is not there. My learned friend was saying about the UP and other things. In a country like ours, if there is an issue of safety of property and life, it is something very sad.

In the end, I would like to say one thing. India is a country of peacefulness. We have adopted a glorious tradition. We have to keep it up. I would like to say that the marginalized section in this country is going from bad to worse.

I hope that the Government will address that. I wish that the wisdom may prevail on the Government.

With these few words, I conclude, Madam. Thank you, Madam.

***SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER (SANGRUR):** Thanks, Hon'ble Chairperson Madam, I would like to speak about 2-3 ministries. Time and again, Vikasit Bharat is being discussed here but it is a fact that the parameters on

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

which the developed countries are assessed don't find a mention therein. These parameters consist the factors from human happiness index to per capital income index also and accordingly, we don't stand even in top 100 countries.

One such important factor of hunger index is linked to our Anganwari workers where we stand at 102nd place amongst 123 nations. Starting from birth of a child, their education and health, and making the Anganwari workers aware, the workforce working in major institutions is doing the maximum work but to their misfortune, the Anganwari workers are being exploited and not even being considered as employees. In our country, the basic pay or the minimum wage is 9 to 10 thousand rupees. Is it not exploitation when we extract work from them by giving Rs.4500/- only and their helpers are paid only Rs.2250/-. In a country where 32% of the children are facing malnutrition, should we not increase their wages.

So, I demand that they should be made permanent and their incentives should be increased. Apart from this, lacs of people are below poverty line in our country and under PDF system when National Food Security Act came in force in 2013 and after that ceiling was done in 2015 on the basis of 2011 census and 51% of population of Punjab was under the poverty line which came as 1,4145000 and as on date, even after more than 10 years of the Act and 14 years after the census, the number remains sthe same. After that, the population increased drastically and also Covid pandemic erupted, still lacs of poor people have to be provided ration cards. Still it is not clear when the census will be conducted in next 2-3 years. So I demand that the lacs of such poor people

should be issued ration cards.

Hon'ble Chairperson Madam, my next point is that the Commonwealth games are expected to be assigned to India in 2030 but the matter of sports has not been discussed in the supplementary demands. A few days ago, I met the Minister for Sports and made a demand that substantial amount should be given to Punjab under Khelo India programme but he advised that current they didn't have funds but it will be made part of additional demands.

Kindly see that I have perused the entire list but nowhere the funds have been demanded. I have to humbly state that the state of Punjab has contributed a lot in sports and you will see that not a penny has been given to Punjab in the last one year but the state of Gujrat which has never earned a single Olympic medal in history has been given Rs.426 crore. Therefore, I demand from the Government that the ratio for allotment of funds under Khelo India programme should be followed according to the performance of the concerned state. Medals are being wown by Haryana and Punjab but the funds to the tune of Rs.426 crore are going to Gujrat. We are not seeking the similar funds but our right must be given.

In the last Olympics, our medals were 8 and Haryana got 7 medals but Gujrat never earned a single medal for India in the history of Olympics. In a village named Sansarpur of Punjab, has 7 medals to its credit and single rupee is not being given to us. So, I demand from the government that in order to promote the sports in the country, the states contributing to the medal tally must be given their due. Mr Ola has highlighted the issue in the last few days and Mr

Kang also raised the issue.

Recently huge floods created havoc in Punjab. It was such a big calamity that Ravi river got 14 lac Cusecs water this time as compared to 11 lac Cusecs water in 1988 floods resulting into damage of thousands of crores to Punjab. Public infrastructure, schools, colleges and roads got damaged and this damage was estimated at least Rs 20000 crores.

Just 30 seconds, Madam.

Central ministers made frequent visits to the state and Prime Minister sahib also came. We expected that Punjab which was discriminated in the past would be compensated this time. Rs 1600 crore was declared but we were not given even a paisa. So, I request that the Central government must compensate at least Rs.20000 cr for the damage to Punjab.

***SHRI SUBBARAYAN K. (TIRUPPUR):** Madam Chairperson Vanakkam. On behalf of Communist Party of India, I wish to present my views on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Rs 1,32,000 Crore. The Government of the Day claims that India as the fourth largest economy of the world and a 4 trillion dollar economy. But if you see the reality, there is a big difference between what they say and what actually is. What is the view of International Monetary Fund, IMF? It has given C Grade to our economy. Mr Trump is very close to our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, What is he saying? He calls our economy as a dead economy. What the practical experience tells us? As many as 80

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Crore people are living by getting free ration of wheat in our country as per the statistics of the Government. Crores of Indians are unable to earn for themselves and purchase goods to suit the needs of their families. Purchasing power has come down. Is this an ordinary issue? Is it not a serious issue to say 80 Crore people live by getting wheat through free ration? Hiding all these facts they continue to say that we have become a bigger economy. They claim that they have brought the inflation down. Crores of Indians do not have houses to live. The Schemes announced by the Government are insufficient while we think of our huge population. They are useless. People are unable to earn to look after their monthly expenses. They speak more but nothing is concrete or visible in their actions. The way they handle naxalism is also not good. The Communist Party of India does not accept any form of terrorism. Whether it is right wing extremism or other forms of extremism. We oppose everything.

17.21 hrs

(Shri N. K. Premachandran *in the Chair*)

But in the name of taking action against the Maoists, Home Affairs Ministry is engaging in excesses. Even after their statement for coming to dialogue, this Government is trying to attack and destroy them. This is not good. In a democratic set-up, dialogue and discussion are ways for finding solutions.

When these people are ready to cooperate in having dialogue, Government is not agreeing to their proposal. Tribal people living in the entire stretch of Dandakaranya Forests are being attacked by the Forces. They are attacked in the name of being terrorists and Maoists. This is strongly condemnable. Vedanta Company and other Companies providing FDI are

allowed by this Government to exploit the natural resources of this region. The natural resources of this region are exploited and taken away by these companies. When the tribal peoples try to stop this exploitation of natural resources, they are targeted and attacked in the name of Maoists which is unacceptable. This is strongly condemnable.

I want to say only relevant issues. There are 23 Mills in India run by National Textile Corporation, NTC. There are 7 NTC Mills in Tamil Nadu. There are thousands of labourers working in these Mills. I want to highlight the fact that how irresponsible this Union Government is. If these NTC Mills are made operational, it would benefit thousands of labourers of our country. Cotton fabric and textile production will increase. But all these mills are closed. Is this right? No it is not at all right. There are 7 NTC mills in Tamil Nadu. The workers are not even given half the wages. These are all violations of law. The NTC mill are to be revived and all 23 mills should be made functional so as to provide employment to these workers. You claim to have provided employment to 2 Crore people. But this Government has not given any employment. We give suggestions to make all these 23 NTC mills to be made operational so that employment may be generated. I Urge that this should be immediately done by this Government.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.: Within one minute I will conclude Sir. I will conclude by saying this issue. When we criticize the Government, you say that the Opposition parties are into criticism. But even the top economic experts of our

country say that there is manipulation in the data provided by the Union Government. With all this manipulated data, you claim to say that India is a developed economy and that is not good. Only the Opposition parties have to expose this to the general public. Vanakkam. Thank you.

SHRI RAHUL KASWAN (CHURU): Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2025-26. सर, दो-तीन मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर ही मैं अपनी बात रखना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि मेरे पास लिमिटेड समय है।

सर, जो मुख्य महत्वपूर्ण इश्यू है, वह डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ फर्टिलाइजर की डिमांड है, जो 31,063 करोड़ रुपये की एडिशनल डिमांड्स रखी गयी है। इस देश में फर्टिलाइजर्स की जरूरत दिन-प्रतिदिन इतनी बढ़ती जा रही है कि राजस्थान के एक रिकॉर्ड के अनुसार पिछले साल 18 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि प्रति हेक्टेयर हो चुकी है। आईसीएआर के द्वारा एनपीके का 4:2:1 का जो अनुपात है, वह बढ़ते हुए आज 23:6:1 तक पहुंच गया है। हालात यह हैं कि जब भी सोइंग का टाइमिंग आया, उस समय किसान यूरिया, डीएपी के लिए लाइन में खड़ा हो जाता है। आज हमारे राजस्थान के अंदर यह हालत हो गयी है कि लोगों ने अपने आधार कार्ड्स को लाइन में खड़ा करके छोड़ दिया है और एक आम आदमी यह देखता रहता है कि कब नम्बर आया। राजस्थान सरकार का आलम यह रहा कि जब किसान यूरिया की डिमांड के लिए लाइन में खड़ा होने गया और जब वहां पर भगदड़ मची तो राजस्थान की सरकार की पुलिस ने किसानों के ऊपर लाठी चार्ज करने का काम किया। फर्टिलाइजर्स की इतनी किल्लत हो रही है तो हमें इसे समझना पड़ेगा कि हमारी डिमांड्स बढ़ रही हैं, पर वह डिमांड एक्चुअल डिमांड में नहीं दिख रही है। केन्द्र सरकार कहती है कि राज्य सरकार ने जो डिमांड्स रखी, उसे हमने पूरी कर दी और राज्य सरकार कहती है कि केन्द्र सरकार हमारी डिमांड्स को पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है।

सर, एक्चुअल सोइंग एरिया में जो यूरिया और डीएपी की एक्चुअल रिक्वायरमेंट है, उसके बारे में सही डेटा कभी भी जिले से जाता ही नहीं है। हर साल जब भी सोइंग का टाइम आता है, उस

समय किसान उसके लिए लाइनों में खड़ा हो जाता है। उस समय यूरिया, डीएपी की ब्लैक मार्केटिंग होती है। अनेक रिपोर्ट्स हैं, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के कारण गुजरात, केरल, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक के अन्दर डायवर्जन हुआ है। 70,000 बैग्स अकेले गुजरात में पकड़े गए, जब यूरिया की सप्लाई ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के थ्रू इंडस्ट्रीज़ को की गयी।

सर, मेरा सरकार से यह कहना है कि आपको इस प्रॉब्लम को रियलाइज़ करना पड़ेगा कि आप फर्टिलाइजर्स की एक्चुअल डिमांड को कंस्टीट्युन्सी से डायरेक्ट उठाएं। किसान को परेशान करने का सबब यह सरकार बनाती जा रही है।

सर, वर्ष 2023-24 में जो 314 लाख मीट्रिक टन की हमारी डिमांड्स थी, उसमें हम आज भी डेफिसिट में हैं। हम आयात पर निर्भर हैं। दूसरी तरफ सरकार ने तीन अलग-अलग बातें कहीं - ज़ीरो बजट फार्मिंग, नैचुरल फार्मिंग, ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग। इसका कोई पैरामीटर ही नहीं है। अगर आज कोई किसान इन तीनों कॉन्सेप्ट पर, जैसे नैचुरल फार्मिंग के ऊपर चला भी गया तो वह अपनी प्रोड्यूस को किसको बेचेगा? उसको कौन खरीदने वाला है? ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग, नैचुरल फार्मिंग या ज़ीरो बजट फार्मिंग की जो प्रोड्यूस है, क्या हमने उसके लिए कोई एमएसपी निर्धारित की है? हमारे पास ऐसी कौन-सी टेक्नोलॉजी है, जो मंडी में यह डिसाइड कर दे कि यह ऑर्गेनिक प्रोड्यूस है या नॉर्मल प्रोड्यूस है? उसके लिए कोई मैकेनिज्म नहीं है। इसलिए शिफ्टिंग नहीं हो पा रही है।

सर, मैं चुरू, राजस्थान से आता हूँ। वहां 13.5-14 लाख हेक्टेयर लैंड है, जो कल्टीवेबल है। उसके अंदर आज की तारीख में भी हम 80 प्रतिशत रेन-फेड इर्रिगेशन पर निर्भर हैं। उसके बाद लोगों ने नैचुरली ही हमेशा ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग को बढ़ावा दिया, पर सरकार की हैंडहोल्डिंग ही नहीं थी और यह हैंडहोल्डिंग नहीं होने के कारण धीरे-धीरे वह भी फर्टिलाइजर की तरफ बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपने फर्टिलाइजर्स की जो डिमांड्स रखी है और आप जो अलग-अलग स्कीम्स को लेकर चल रहे हैं, उसके बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे 93 प्रतिशत लैंड में ऑर्गेनिक कॉन्टेंट (ओ.सी.) गिरते हुए इतना नीचे तक आ गया है कि without DAP and urea, you cannot even think of doing agriculture in the country right now.

सर, मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन रहेगा कि आप इन तीनों चीजों को को-ऑर्डिनेट कीजिए। एक तरफ ज़ीरो बजट, ऑर्गेनिक, और नैचुरल फार्मिंग की बात है और दूसरी तरफ यूरिया और फर्टिलाइजर्स की डिमांड्स बढ़ती जा रही है। इसका मतलब है कि दोनों विभागों के बीच को-ऑर्डिनेशन नहीं हो रहा है।

सर, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के लिए 18,837 करोड़ रुपये की एडिशनल रिक्वायरमेंट मांगी गयी है। आज की तारीख में, इस सरकार ने क्लेम किया, कि वर्ष 2014-2024 के बीच 90,000 किलोमीटर का जो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग इस देश में था, वह आज बढ़ कर 1,48,000 किलोमीटर हो गया है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारे आदरणीय मंत्री नितिन गडकरी साहब इतना अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, पर क्या आपको यह पता है कि आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में 1,48,000 किलोमीटर के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का 70 प्रतिशत 4-लेन से कम का है। 2-लेन भी 'पेव्ड शोल्डर' का रह गया है। हालत यह है कि हमारे ज्यादातर राजमार्ग, जो 30-40 प्रतिशत राजमार्ग 4-लेनिंग के हैं, वे इस देश में ओवरस्ट्रेस्ड हैं।

सर, आपने गाइडलाइंस दी हैं कि 10,000 पैसेंजर कार यूनिट (पीसीयू) के ऊपर जो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग होगा, उसे हम 4-लेनिंग करेंगे, 25,000 पीसीयू से ऊपर है तो उसको हम 6-लेनिंग करेंगे और अगर 50,000 पीसीयू से ऊपर है तो फिर हम नया हाईवे बनाएंगे। राजस्थान में जयपुर से निकलने वाला हर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग डबल ऑक्क्यूपेंसी पर चल रहा है। जयपुर से किशनगढ़ का राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, आज की तारीख में 50,000 पीसीयू के लिए डिजाइंड हाईवे के ऊपर 1,18,000 पीसीयू का ट्रैफिक है।... (व्यवधान) वहां एक साथ हाईवे पर 100 लोगों ने जान दी, उसको कोई संभालने वाला नहीं है।

सर, इस मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर पैसा खर्च होना चाहिए। आज भी हमारी लॉजिस्टिकल कॉस्ट 16 परसेंट है, जो अभी भी वर्ल्ड में हाइएस्ट है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं आपसे दो मिनट का समय चाहूंगा। इरीगेशन एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। इसके ऊपर सरकार ने बिलकुल भी ध्यान नहीं दिया। इस बजट में कहीं पर भी इस बारे में चर्चा नहीं है। राजस्थान

में हरिके बैराज है। इसमें तीन नदियों का पानी आता है। इस बैराज का पानी हमें मिलता है। इन तीनों नदियों का पानी हरिके बैराज में इकट्ठा होता है। 75 हजार हेक्टेयर लैंड में यह बैराज है। उसकी डिस्लिंग पिछले कई सालों से नहीं हुई है। हर साल 2 एमएएफ पानी इंटरनेशनल बॉर्डर क्रॉस कर जाता है। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में पीने का पानी भी कम है। वहां खेती के लिए पानी नहीं है। इरीगेशन के ऊपर गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का फोकस कहीं भी नजर नहीं आता है, जिससे किसानों को पैसा मिले। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, आपने मुझे बहुत ही कम समय दिया है। चूंकि मुझे बहुत से इश्यूज उठाने थे। मैं गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने डबल इंजन के नाम पर वोट मांगे हैं। एक इंजन दिल्ली का और दूसरा इंजन जयपुर का है। ये दोनों इंजन ट्रेन के अपोजिट साइड में जुड़ गए हैं और ट्रेन चल नहीं पा रही है। ट्रेन वहीं पर खड़ी हो गई है।

सर, भागीरथ का नाम दिया, लेकिन यमुना लिंक के पानी का नाम कहीं भी चर्चा में नहीं है। उसके लिए कब फंडिंग अलाऊ होगी, ताकि चुरु जिले की एक लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन में सिंचाई हो सके? मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि आप यमुना लिंक के रिवर के पानी के लिए जल्द से जल्द प्रोजेक्ट को मंजूरी देने का काम करें।

DR. C. N. MANJUNATH (BANGALORE RURAL): Thank you very much, hon. Chairperson Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants – First Batch for 2025–2026.

Despite global challenges and adversities, India's economy stands firm-footed with a very low inflation rate, and GDP is still growing at 6.4 per cent. Although it was 8.2 per cent in the last quarter, on an average, it remains around 6.4 per cent.

India has done very well in the sky, on the ground, as well as at sea. In the sky, we can see BrahMos missiles, drones, and jet fighters which are all

indigenously made. On the ground, we see an excellent infrastructure, including world-class highways, railway stations, and airports. In fact, the airports of tier 2 and tier 3 cities are crowded, indicating that the economy is booming. People now have a lot of money in their hands because income tax is exempted up to Rs. 12 lakh, which results in Rs. one lakh crore being put into the hands of the people. Recently, due to GST exemption, people are also having a lot of money in their hands. So, this is one of the important aspects.

Yes, the hon. Prime Minister is working on the noble concept of 'Vocal for Local'. It is not just 'Vocal for Local'; it is also 'Local for Global' as every fourth generic tablet sold in the world comes from India, and every fourth mobile phone used in the United States is also from India.

If we look at the defence sector, last year, defence exports stood at Rs. 30,000 crore, and the total defence production is Rs. 1.2 lakh crore. We particularly consider semiconductors to be digital pearls. India is spending more than Rs. one lakh crore on semiconductors and is also providing a lot of subsidies on fertilizers as well as electric vehicles. A massive subsidy is extended to the semiconductor zone.

Sir, coming back to health, Ayushman Bharat is one of the world's largest health insurance schemes, under which more than 50 crore beneficiaries have been enrolled and about nine crore procedures have been carried out. We truly appreciate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister because now people above 70 years of age, irrespective of their financial status, income or background, are included under Ayushman Bharat. The coverage is up to Rs. 5

lakh for the entire family. Since people above 70 years generally suffer from multiple co-morbidities such as diabetes, hypertension, malignancies, prostate issues and joint problems, I urge the Government to extend this coverage from Rs.5 lakh to at least Rs.7.5 lakh per family so that adequate treatment can be ensured.

Further, there has been more than a doubling of medical colleges in the country. Today, there are about 820 medical colleges, with a total capacity of around 1,23,000 MBBS seats. We have nearly 19 lakh allopathic doctors and about five lakh AYUSH doctors. Yet, we continue to see that many doctors are not willing to work in village hospitals, semi-urban areas and rural hospitals. This shows that the issue is not a shortage of doctors, but maldistribution. More doctors are concentrated in cities, while fewer are available in rural areas. Therefore, I strongly urge the Government to enhance the salaries of doctors working in rural and semi-urban hospitals.

Secondly, we must incentivise MBBS doctors to serve in rural hospitals. One measure that can be considered is granting additional marks in the NEET PG examination to motivate them to work in rural hospitals.

We also have CGHS hospitals in Bengaluru city. There are more than 250 Government of India establishments, employing about four lakh Central Government employees. However, while cities like Chennai and Hyderabad have around 15 CGHS wellness centres for a similar number of beneficiaries, Bengaluru city currently has only about 11 CGHS wellness centres. Therefore, I request the Government to set up at least five additional CGHS wellness centres

in Bengaluru.

We also have Jan Aushadhi centres. Nearly 16,000 Jan Aushadhi centres are functioning across the country, and in our State alone, there are about 1,480 Jan Aushadhi centres. It is because of Jan Aushadhi centres, nearly Rs.30,000 crore to Rs.40,000 crore has been saved for patients. On the same lines, we should also consider introducing the Jan Aushadhalays for animal and plant so that feed and nutrients meant for animal and plants can also be made available to farmers at subsidised rates.

Sir, Karnataka is known as the land of sandalwood, and is often called the Sandalwood State. Nearly 65 per cent of the country's sandalwood comes from Karnataka. At present, each State has its own regulations regarding the cultivation, transportation and trade of sandalwood. Under the NITI Aayog, the Central Vista Oversight Committee has appointed a Central Sandalwood Development Board to give recommendations under the concept of One Nation, One Sandalwood Policy. They have recommended the establishment of an All-India Sandalwood Board on the lines of the Coffee Board and the Spices Board, to be located in Bengaluru under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Finally, I am very happy that ragi has been given a very good Minimum Support Price of Rs.4,886. However, I request the Ministry to consider providing a better price for paddy, and also to ensure procurement of jowar and maize in our State. Thank you, Sir.

***SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH ALIAS PAVAN RAJENIMBALKAR**

(OSMANABAD): Today, I rise here to speak on supplementary demands for grants. I keep listening in the house that, India is becoming 5 trillion dollars economy. I am not an economist, but I understand one thing that, 60-70 % people in this country depending on agriculture. Irrigation, facility electricity, and production cost based MSP stated by Swaminathan Commission are main components of farming. Farming will not be beneficial till a good amount of MSP is offered to farmers, and till then 5 trillion dollars dream will not be possible.

I keep listening that highways and metros are building in the country. Atal Bihari Vajpayee had dreamt of river linking. I wanted to ask question to government why we can't allocate the funds in the budget for river linking projects?

Hon'ble Chairperson, you will notice that, when there is favorable monsoon season for farmers, crops produce good amount of wealth. It is also helpful for grocery, jewelry and auto sectors and they earn well. When natural condition are harmful and out of the control of farmers or doesn't get the expected MSP the said sectors don't perform well. That's why government needs to change the point of view when it makes policies for the farmers. Government should also think for positive policies for profitable farming sector.

I wanted to raise question regarding my state Maharashtra. The rivers flowing from west like Vaitarana, Ulhas flow into a sea at the end. Government

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

of Maharashtra gave permission on September 2025 to divert this water. It was decided to bring 55 TMC water from these rivers to Marathwada region.

The DPR should complete by December 2025. This project needs 70 thousand crore rupees. If this fund gets allocated, 70 TMC water will be available to Marathwada area.

Please understand the importance of this project for Maharashtra. If we able to divert the extra water from Nar, Par, Damanganga, Waitarna, Ulhas rivers to Godavari river then that will be a great benefit to the farmers of the Marathwada. Farmers will prosper by getting water for farming and irrigation.

From the June to September 2025, there was a flood like situation in my Dharashiv constituency. Farmers are affected very much due to heavy rains. Around 5,77, 544 hectares area is badly affected due to flood. Government of Maharashtra declared package of 31,628 cores for affected farmers, but only 14,000 cores rupees have been received till date to farmers. Still 17,628 cores rupees needs to be received.

I asked the question in the question hour that, what kind of help given to the state government to fight this situation. Government replied me that, the proposal is yet to be received from the state government. I request government to speed up the process and relief should be given to the farmers.

I want to inform this house the total count of farmers suicide in my region from 1st January to 30th October 2025. In Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar: 112, Jalna:32, Parbhani:45, Hingoli:33, Nanded:90, Beed:108, Latur:47. This number is very disappointing for all of us.

There is a GST imposition on fertilizers & pesticides used for farming. But, farmers don't know how to get the paid GST. Farmers are last consumers in this chain. That is why, I request government to cancel the GST on seeds, fertilizers & pesticides purchased by farmers.

The railway project was declared in 2014 for the route Solapur - Tuljapur-Dharashiv. Around 3200 crore rupees was the total costing for the said project. State government guarantees for half the payment, but till date not a single rupee is given to the project. Tuljapur to Dharashiv work has began but not even a tender has been floated for Solapur- Tuljapur route. The dream of Tuljabhavani devotees to travel from Solapur to Tuljabhavani is still incomplete.

There are two things that I wanted to mention here about my constituency for the consideration of the central government. The logistic park should be built at Dharashiv MIDC area. The alignment for Dharashiv city in the context of Surat - Chennai is pending. I demand, a road should be built from Vizag to Dharashiv city which needs funds worth Rs. 1365 crores. Thank you.

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): Sir, on behalf of All India Trinamool Congress, I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2025-26 with a sense of *déjà vu*.

Every year we pass the Budget with grand claims and booming confidence. And every year, without fail, the Government returns quietly with a tray full of supplementary demands, as if the original Budget was just a polite suggestion, not a financial plan for the world's largest democracy. This year, the

Government needs Rs. 1.32 lakh crore more. At this point, I feel the Budget is just the trailer. The real movie is the Supplementary Demands for Grants. This is not unforeseen volatility. This is systemic failure masquerading as normalcy. Take, for example, fertilizers. The estimate is Rs. 1.67 lakh crore; the revision is Rs. 1.92 lakh crore; and the new demand is Rs. 18,525 crore more. Fertilizer consumption grew by 16 per cent and subsidy jumped to 130 per cent. Somewhere between these numbers lies a forecasting model that has completely given up. Farmers plan their cropping cycles better than the Government plans its subsidies. And that extra Rs. 18,525 crore could have directly supported nearly 10 crore farmers. But instead, we are told to pay for a system that leaks more than it delivers.

For LPG and petroleum subsidies, there is a provision for another Rs. 9,500 crore. When States ask for resources, they are told to tighten their belts. But when subsidies need topping up, suddenly that belt becomes elastic.

Sir, now, I want to speak with seriousness about something that cannot be brushed aside. The Election Commission gets Rs. 58 crore. It is fine, but we still have no clarity on support for the families of BLOs who died by suicide. In West Bengal alone, 39 people including eight BLOs lost their lives due to unbearable pressure. Sir, these were ordinary citizens who served quietly and honestly. Their families deserve acknowledgement, dignity and compensation, not silence. Strengthening democracy cannot mean upholding institutions while ignoring the people who carry the weight of those institutions.

Sir, on youth, the concerns deepen. Only four per cent joined the PM

Internship Scheme. Only 1.4 per cent Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe youth are participating and one-third of our young population is not in education, employment or training. These are young Indians, ready to work, ready to learn and ready to contribute, yet they are left standing outside the gates of opportunity. The gap is not in talent, the gap is in implementation. The Government promised a fiscal deficit of 4.5 per cent of GDP when it presented the Budget, but the commitment was always hollow. These repeated supplementary demands make a mockery of fiscal targets, which are quietly altered mid-year without public scrutiny. Where is the fiscal discipline? Where is the credibility?

Sir, now, regarding aviation sector, another crisis is waiting patiently for attention. One operator cancelled more than 5,000 flights. DGCA has 50 per cent vacancies, AAI has 37 per cent vacancies and BCAS has 38 per cent vacancies. With so many vacancies, aviation is not flying, it is floating. Yet in this entire supplementary demand, there is zero rupees for civil aviation.

Kolkata, despite being one of India's cultural and economic hubs, still has no direct flight to the United States or Europe. Other metros enjoy 456 flights a week. Kolkata gets none. Even tourists can see the bias while planning their itinerary. Why cannot the Union Government do so? All of this ties directly into the collapse of cooperative federalism. States like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal rely on stable subsidy flows. But the Centre's unpredictable spending patterns throw State planning into chaos. States are expected to act as shock absorbers for decisions they did not make. This is not

cooperative federalism, Sir. This is federalism where the Centre drives the car and the States are told to pay for the fuel.

Sir, suddenly an additional Rs. 2,198 crore appears in the Supplementary Demands for Manipur's development. Sir, I truly welcome development of Manipur. Every part of India deserves growth, dignity and peace. But Sir, at what timing? When Manipur was burning for months and so, the Government could not find urgency. But now that elections are coming, funds have magically appeared. When the State was pleading for help, we were told, "We are looking into it." Now, suddenly the path opens wide. Sir, I appreciate the Government's efficiency. If only this speed had been shown when people were running for their lives, not when people are running for votes. The message seems to be in a crisis, "wait" and in an election, "celebrate". That is not governance, that is selective attention, Sir.

Women's safety presents another distressing picture. The women's helpline budget was cut by 85 per cent. Cybercrime protection for women and children received zero amount last year and zero amount again this year. Sir, slogans do not protect women, budgets do. Right now, the budget for women's safety is practically on a fast.

Sir, now I am coming into the climate sector. Despite escalating climate risk, the Supplementary Demands are silent on environmental protections. There is no meaningful enhancement for climate adaptation, pollution control, biodiversity conservation or disaster preparedness. Sir, the absence of fresh allocation signals that environmental concerns remain expendable, treated as

peripheral rather than integral to growth, livelihoods and public welfare.

Now, the broader issue is the silence around these demands. There is no explanation for failed estimates, no clarity on what changed mid-year and no accountability for the additional money requested. We are simply told: "Please approve". Parliament is not a cashier's counter. The rupee has been weakening due to trade deficit, capital outflows, global interest rate pressures, and weak exports. Yet, the Supplementary Demands offer no funds or policy support to address these issues. By ignoring the falling rupee, the Government avoids acknowledging rising input costs, inflation, and the growing burden on ordinary citizens. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to clarify this. Why did Donald Trump call the Indian economy as a dead economy?

The Home Ministry has been allocated Rs. 10 crore for advertisement and publication and Rs. 5 crore for printing. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to explain this. Why such a huge amount was allocated to the Home Ministry only for advertisement purposes? The affront goes deeper. These 72 Supplementary Demands will be bulldozed through this House *via* the guillotine procedure. The Government has engineered a system where meaningful parliamentary scrutiny is rendered impossible. The Modi Government has progressively weakened every institution designed to check Executive excess -- the C&AG, the RBI, the Election Commission, the judiciary, and now the Parliament itself. Through Supplementary Demands, made immune to scrutiny, it perfects a system where accountability evaporates.

The Union Cabinet has approved a Bill to rename the Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act as Pujya Bapuji Gramin Rozgar Yojana. Changing the name of a nearly 20-year-old widely recognized welfare scheme is an unnecessary and costly process. Rebranding and all the related materials -- from office signature to official documentation and job cards -- would be a significant expense of public resources. Our people are living souls and not mere lifeless soil. If we truly honour our beloved countrymen, then our Bapu ji will be literally worshipped. West Bengal is being deprived of getting MGNREGA funds. West Bengal is being deprived of getting funds under the Jal Jeevan Mission. West Bengal is being deprived of getting funds under the National Rural Health Mission. West Bengal is being deprived of getting funds under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.

The note is now ringing in the voice of the underprivileged people of West Bengal.

"Aami bhoy korbo na bhoy korbo na/Du bela morar aage morbo na bhaai, morbo na/Torikhana baaite gele maajhe maajhe tuphan mele/Taai bole haal chhere diye dhorbo na, kaannakaati dhorbo na" – which means I won't be scared/ I will not die every day before death beckons/when I sail, I might encounter wind and hail/neither I will be dejected, nor will I wail".

I shall not be afraid. I shall not die every now and then before death.

The people of West Bengal will fight for their protector, none other than Mamata Banerjee. People of West Bengal will fight for their young leader, Abhishek Banerjee. People of West Bengal will protect our Party symbol once again, in 2026.

Lastly, I call this House to demand accountability. I call on the Parliament to reassert its constitutional authority. I demand that the large supplementary allocations face mandatory Standing Committee review. I demand transparency in subsidy distribution. I demand that fiscal targets mean something. I demand that this Government immediately undertake a comprehensive fiscal and administrative reform.

The nation is watching. History will judge. Thank you, Sir.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much.

Now, I take the sense of the House whether the House will be extended till 8 o'clock. If the House is agreeable, then we will extend the House up to 8 o'clock.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Yes, the House is extended up to 8 o'clock.

Now, the next speaker is Dr. Rani Srikumar.

DR. RANI SRIKUMAR (TENKASI): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

I am going to speak about the Supplementary Demands for Grants at a time when India is facing growing economic uncertainty, rising inequality, and an alarming gap between Government claims and the live reality of ordinary citizens.

The figures placed before this House are not just budgetary numbers. They reveal the mindset and priorities. An additional expenditure of Rs. 1.32 lakh crore is being sought, out of which Rs. 41,200 crore is a direct cash outgo while

the remaining Rs. 90,800 crore is expected to be managed through alleged savings and recoveries.

18.00 hrs

Out of this, Rs. 1.32 lakh crore, Rs. 62,446 crore is revenue expenditure and Rs. 69,822 crore is capital expenditure. The Government claims that this reflects an infrastructure-driven approach, but the reality is that this so-called capital expenditure is not strengthening public hospitals, educational institutions or welfare system. Instead, it is largely facilitating corporate expansion.

The neglect of Tamil Nadu under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana exposes the Union Government's discriminatory approach. While the Department of Animal Husbandry has sought additional funding, the Department of Fisheries has asked for nothing because it has effectively abandoned its commitments, particularly towards the Tamil Nadu fishing community. This is not an administrative lapse. This is deliberate denial of funds. Tamil Nadu contributes immensely to India's economy, yet its fishing community is being punished for political reasons.

The situation of AIIMS, Madurai is an embarrassment to this nation. It was announced in 2018. The project remains incomplete even today. Students were admitted without a campus and classes were conducted out of a borrowed medical college building. While six other AIIMS institutions were fully funded by the Union Government, Tamil Nadu alone was asked to take a foreign loan from JICA for most of the cost. Only after repeated pressure, visit of the delegation of Japan and years of delay did construction finally begin. This treatment of Tamil

Nadu reflects not administrative failure, but political vindictiveness.

India's public health spending paints an even darker picture. While developed nations spend around eight per cent of GDP on healthcare, India struggles to spend even one per cent. The recent claim that out-of-pocket expenditure has declined is misleading. Actually, it has fallen not due to expanded Government services, but because citizens are postponing treatment, avoiding hospitals and absorbing healthcare costs through silent sufferings.

*Hon. Chairperson Sir, hon. Prime Minister always claimed with pride that they have good friendly relationship with the USA. But the USA has imposed additional tariffs for exporting Indian goods to the USA. A penalty was also levied on Indian goods by the US Administration. Therefore, friendly relations of Indian Prime Minister with the USA will not provide any benefit to India.

States are being financially strangled. GST dues are withheld. Hon. Chairman sir, due to the sincere efforts of our Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Tamil Nadu remains a pioneering and progressive State in the field of education in our country. Number of students who pursue higher education is highest in Tamil Nadu in comparison to other States of the country. You have kept a target of reaching 52 per cent higher education by the year 2034 under the New Education Policy. But this target has already been achieved by the State of Tamil Nadu. Why do we need the New Education Policy for us? In the name of three language policy, you are imposing Hindi on Tamil Nadu to which we are

..... English translation of this part of speech originally delivered in Tamil.

opposing.

That's why you have denied release of Rs. 2,548 crore that is due under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to Tamil Nadu. How fair is this? Is it not Tamil Nadu part of our country? Is it in some other country? You have not released the funds that are due under MGNREGA to Tamil Nadu. You want to change the name of MGNREGA scheme as it is in the name of father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi. It shows how much enmity you have towards the leaders who participated in the Indian freedom struggle. You have not released funds under Jal Jeevan Mission and Disaster Relief for Tamil Nadu. After our Chief Minister assumed charge in Tamil Nadu although several cyclones, heavy floods of Chennai and Corona have played havoc in our lives, through his effective administrative skills our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu have managed it very well. I want to say that you should emulate our system of administration at the Centre. Our Chief Minister will say that health and education are two eyes. He is also working tirelessly for the welfare of women. Pudhumaipenn Scheme for educating our young women, Thozhi hostels for working women are some of his schemes for education and health. But the Union government's contribution to these schemes is very less. Our State government has been giving these many schemes for education, health and development of women. Why can't the Union government implement several such schemes.*

The story buried inside these Supplementary Demands is not about welfare; it is a story of misplaced priorities, corporate comfort, confusion and political revenge against Opposition-ruled States. It reflects that the Union

Government protects monopolies, neglects commerce and abandons fishermen.

***SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SURESH DHANORKAR (CHANDRAPUR):** Hon. Chairperson, I rise to submit today regarding the supplementary demands for the year 2025-2026, and I wish to draw your attention to a very important matter.

Under the agriculture sector, the government has imposed strict restrictions on the cotton procurement process by the CCI (Cotton Corporation of India). While the actual cotton productivity is 13 to 20 quintals per hectare, the government is considering 25 to 45 quintals per hectare, and a limit of 2.50 to 7.50 quintals per hectare has been imposed. This is causing significant losses to the cotton growing farmers. Therefore, I demand that the limit of 30 quintals per hectare be increased to 40 quintals per hectare. Along with this, the rules regarding cotton sales through the slot booking system should be relaxed.

Maharashtra experienced heavy rainfall, resulting in significant losses to the farmers. Hon. Speaker, Before the BJP government came to power in Maharashtra, they had promised to waive off farmers' loans, but this has not yet happened.

The Supreme Court has ordered that teachers appointed before 2005 must pass the TET (Teacher Eligibility Test) examination, and if they fail to do so within two years, they will be dismissed from service. I request that the educational qualifications that were considered valid for teachers who joined

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

before 2010 be maintained, so that they do not suffer any family hardship.

Around 1,219,516 farmers have committed suicide in the country, out of which 8,38,815 are from Maharashtra. Many farmers have outstanding loans in various banks that they have not yet been able to repay. The crop insurance scheme launched for Rs. 1 has remained only a scheme on paper. In reality, farmers have to pay Rs. 1700 to Rs. 1800 to get crop insurance. Regarding rural development, we have seen that work has been done across the country through the Jal Jeevan Mission, but the payments due from the central government have not yet been received. In my district, payments of ₹40 crore for the Jal Jeevan Mission are still pending. The condition of the roads is very bad, and many proposals regarding road repairs have been pending with the Rural Development Ministry for the last four years.

There are many coal mines in my constituency, and some farmers' lands, amounting to 10 per cent to 20 per cent of their total land, have been left out of the acquisition process. These farmers should be given the benefits under the Coal Mines Act.

When Prithviraj Singh Chavan was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, farmers benefited greatly. At that time, he provided ₹6 lakh for barren land, ₹8 lakh for dry land, and ₹10 lakh for irrigated land. The rates have not been increased in the last 20 years. Therefore, I am demand that the compensation for the acquired land should be increased to ₹18-20-22 lakh per acre.

The issue of old pension for teachers who were appointed before 2005 is still pending. I have been demanding it since I was an MLA. Through you, I

request that you must focus on this matter. The issue of OBC reservation is also pending. I am demanding through you that a separate ministry should be created for them, and the reservation limit should be increased and from the 50% cap be removed. OBC reservation is important for us and plays a major role in local self-government elections. Until the reservation issue is resolved, the work related to these elections will not go smoothly.

The central government appointed many people through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 2007, but they have not yet been taken into service. Many such works are still pending, and I am requesting you to ensure that these are resolved through the central government intervention. Honorable speaker, I also request that you instruct the state government to implement farmer loan waiver scheme. Thank you.

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद (भदोही) : महोदय, आज आपने मुझे सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रान्ट्स, 2025-26 पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

मैं डॉक्टर हूँ इसलिए मैं स्वास्थ्य की ही बात करूंगा। यूपीए सरकार के समय में स्वास्थ्य के लिए बजट 20,000 करोड़ रुपये था और जब एनडीए सरकार बनी तब से यह बजट 90,000 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गया है। पहले की तुलना में चार-पांच गुना ज्यादा बजट हो गया है। इस देश पर सबसे ज्यादा कांग्रेस ने राज किया है। मैं वर्ष 2014 का आंकड़ा पेश करना चाहता हूँ, उस वक्त पूरे देश में एमबीबीएस की सीटें 51318 थीं, लेकिन माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार जी की सरकार बनने से देश में एमबीबीएस की सीटें 1 लाख 32 हजार तक पहुंच गईं। उस समय पीजी की सीटें करीब 31,000 थीं लेकिन अब 82,000 तक पहुंच गई हैं।

महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। पहले प्रदेश में आठ मेडिकल कॉलेज थे और 650 सीटें थीं। हमारे प्रदेश में डबल इंजन की सरकार बनने से 78 मेडिकल कॉलेज हो गए और 12,325 सीटें

हो गई। आज माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व बहुत गति से हमारा देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। मैं ऑर्थोपेडिक्स सर्जन हूँ। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने आयुष्मान योजना लागू की है, जो गरीब 10-15 सालों से चलने में कूल्हा, घुटना या स्पाइन खराब होने के कारण असमर्थ हो जाते थे, अब हम उनका इलाज कर देते हैं, घुटना बदल देते हैं, कूल्हा बदल देते हैं और जब वे चलते हैं तो कहते हैं - डॉक्टर साहब, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। तब मैं कहता हूँ - हमें धन्यवाद देने की जरूरत नहीं है, हमारे देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दीजिए, जिनकी वजह से आप चलने लायक हो गए हैं, हम तो केवल माध्यम हैं।

महोदय, पहले गरीब आदमी बीमारी में मर जाता था, लेकिन अब माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की सोच और नई दिशा के कारण गरीबों के पास पांच लाख रुपये तक इलाज का कार्ड मिल जाता है, जो उनके लिए संजीवनी बूटी की तरह काम करता है।

महोदय, जब कोई मरीज हम लोगों के पास आता है, तो बोलता है कि डॉक्टर साहब मैं बहुत गरीब हूँ, तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि आपके पास मोदी जी का कार्ड है या नहीं है? वह बोलता है कि मेरे पास मोदी जी का कार्ड है। तब मैं बोलता हूँ कि आपको गरीब बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि हमारे देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी 140 करोड़ लोगों के आँसू पोंछने का काम करते हैं। अब इस कार्ड को निकालिए और सम्मान के साथ बोलिए कि डॉक्टर साहब यह पाँच लाख का कार्ड है, हमारे इलाज का जितना खर्च लगता है, उतना आप ले लीजिए और बचा हुआ दूसरी बीमारी के लिए छोड़ दीजिए, यह हमारे देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी की सोच है।

महोदय, अगर हम प्रदेश में डायलिसिस की बात करें, तो पहले वहाँ जो मेडिकल कॉलेज थे, वहीं पर डायलिसिस हुआ करता था। आज उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति यह है कि सभी 75 जिलों में डायलिसिस की सुविधा है। इससे गरीबों के लिए एक आधार बन गया है। मैं यही कहना चाहूँगा कि पहले सब नारे लगाते थे, लेकिन फर्क तो नीयत और नीति से पड़ता है।

महोदय, यूपीए सरकार की नीयत और नीति में बहुत फर्क है। आज हमारे पास गरीबों के लिए चाहे राशन योजना हो, चाहे उज्ज्वला योजना हो, चाहे आवास योजना हो, इनसे सभी गरीबों

के लिए एक आधार बन गया है। हर आदमी को सम्मान के साथ जीने का अधिकार मिल गया है। हमारे जन औषधि केंद्रों के बनने से 33 हजार करोड़ लोगों को फायदा हुआ। मैं यही कहना चाहूँगा कि जिस गति से हमारा देश आगे बढ़ रहा है, उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें आयुष्मान योजना में थोड़ा सुधार करने की जरूरत है। उन्हें छः यूनिट्स पर ही आयुष्मान कार्ड मिलता है।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सभी गरीबों के लिए लागू हो, क्योंकि जिनके पास छः यूनिट्स नहीं होती हैं, उन्हें आयुष्मान कार्ड नहीं मिलता है, जिस कारण उनका इलाज नहीं हो पाता है। इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को विराम दूँगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS (KAKINADA): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2025-26 through which the Government is seeking an approval for an additional expenditure of Rs. 1.32 lakh crore, of which the actual cash outgo will be about Rs. 41,455 crore. These allocations reflect important national priorities, but they also highlight areas where urgent constituency-level needs deserve attention.

Sir, I would first like to speak on the Ministry of Education. The Supplementary Demands include Rs. 1,303 crore of an additional support for higher education, including capital assets for Central institutes and the PM's One Nation One Subscription initiative. This enhanced spending is welcome and will strengthen learning and research across the country.

In my constituency, however, a basic requirement remains unresolved. At Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada, the construction of students' hostels has stalled completely. Only 35 per cent of the PG ladies hostel and 15 per cent of the PG men's hostel have been completed, while both UG hostels remain stuck

at the basement level and require financial sanction of Rs. 22 crore for a full G+4 structure. These hostels are essential for medical students' accommodation and for expanding PG seats. With fresh capital allocations now available, I request the Ministry to kindly support RMC in completing these long-pending works.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I now turn to the Ministry of Communications. The Supplementary Demands seek additional Rs. 37,014 crore for the telecom sector, covering infrastructure, digital monitoring systems, and major national digital projects. This significant investment will strengthen India's digital backbone. At the same time, Sir, I have already submitted a detailed representation requesting 10 new 4G towers in critical uncovered pockets of Kakinada District. These include rural, tribal, and coastal areas such as Yeleswaram, Korukonda, Gandepalli, Kottapalli, Peddapuram rural belt, and the Uppada coast - all of which continue to face serious connectivity gaps. With such a large capital outlay being sought, I urge the Government to also address these constituency-level issues so that the digital access reaches every household in these regions.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, these supplementary demands strengthen national capacity, but they can also help resolve long-standing needs at the ground level. I humbly request the Government to consider these two specific demands from my constituency. Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

माननीय सभापति : श्री राजा राम सिंह - उपस्थित नहीं ।

सुश्री प्रणिती सुशीलकुमार शिंदे ।

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE (SOLAPUR): Hon. Chairperson

Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak me on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2025-26.

मैं यह कहकर अपनी बात की शुरुआत करना चाहती हूँ कि जो सत्ता पक्ष में हैं, वे 24x7 इलेक्शन मोड में रहते हैं। इसका हर्जाना देश को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। हर इलेक्शन के पहले लोगों को रिझाने की खातिर अन-प्लान्ड पॉपुलर स्कीम्स के तहत पैसे बांटे जाते हैं, जिससे देश और राज्यों पर कर्ज का बोझ बढ़ता जा रहा है। आज देश में पैदा होने वाला हरेक बच्चे के सिर के ऊपर पैदा होते ही लगभग सवा लाख रुपये का कर्ज हो जाता है। यह है बीजेपी सरकार की देन।

महाराष्ट्र में जो बाढ़ आई, उसके बारे में मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहती हूँ। शर्मनाक बात यह है कि अभी तक हमें पता नहीं है कि केन्द्र शासन ने महाराष्ट्र के लिए पैकेज डिक्लेयर किया है या नहीं। जब बारिश के कारण बाढ़ आई, तो उसके बाद सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से महाराष्ट्र में एक टीम भेजी गई, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र सरकार के मंत्री कहते हैं कि उनको अभी तक पैकेज नहीं मिला है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अभी तक प्रपोजल नहीं भेजा है। क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार केन्द्र सरकार को प्रपोजल भेजना नहीं चाहती है या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट महाराष्ट्र के किसानों के साथ अन्याय करके उनको पैसे नहीं देना चाहती है? इसके बारे में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से हमें एक स्टेटमेंट अपेक्षित है कि एग्जैक्टली कितने पैसे महाराष्ट्र के किसानों को मिलने वाले हैं। आज महाराष्ट्र के किसान स्यूसाइड कर रहे हैं, वे आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। उनके सिर पर कर्ज का बोझ चढ़ रहा है। हमने मांग की थी कि हरेक किसान को 50 हजार रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर मिले, लेकिन जिस तरह से सीएम ने पैकेज एनाउंस किया, उससे लगता है कि महाराष्ट्र के किसानों का मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है।

महोदय, एक किसान के खाते में सिर्फ छः रुपए जमा हुए। ऐसी शर्मनाक रूप से, महाराष्ट्र के किसानों के साथ सेन्ट्रल और महाराष्ट्र की सरकारें मजाक कर रही हैं। हमने किसानों के लिए 50 हजार रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर मांगे थे, लेकिन वह तो नहीं मिला। उसके बाद हमने मांग की थी कि

नदी के किनारे जो गांव हैं, उनका पुनर्वसन होना चाहिए, वे रिहैबिलिटेड होने चाहिए क्योंकि जब बाढ़ आती है, तो उनका पूरा संसार उनकी आँखों के सामने बह जाता है। जब उनकी आँखों के सामने उनके खेत बह जाते हैं, तो इस पीड़ा से उबरने में और पुनः खेत में फसल लगाने में उनको तीन-चार साल लग जाते हैं। इसके लिए इसके क्राइटिरिया अलग होने चाहिए। जो खेत बह गये हैं या जो जमीन इरोड हो गई है, इसकी क्राइटिरिया अलग होनी चाहिए। हमने तब मांग की थी कि वेट-ड्राउट डिक्लेयर हो, लेकिन वेट-ड्राउट डिक्लेयर नहीं हुआ। अगर वेट-ड्राउट डिक्लेयर होता, तो किसानों के कर्ज माफ हो जाते।

बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप्स मिले हैं, जिन बच्चों को एजुकेशनल लोन्स मिले हैं, वे तो माफ हो जाते हैं, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने यह नहीं किया, क्योंकि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने शायद महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट को एड नहीं दी थी। जब एकाउंट में पैसे जमा होते हैं, तो उसके लिए किसानों को केवाईसी करना पड़ रहा है। किसानों को साल में चार बार केवाईसी करना पड़ रहा है। किसानों को साल में चार बार यह साबित करना पड़ रहा है कि वे मर गए हैं या जिंदा हैं। यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक है। इसलिए मैं मांग कर रही हूँ कि केवाईसी और आधार लिंक का जो क्राइटिरिया है, वह रद्द होना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही, साल में चार बार केवाईसी करने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हरेक मंडल में जो सैटेलाइट होता है, उसमें रेनफॉल रिकॉर्ड होता है। लेकिन पेड़ के नीचे सैटेलाइट लगाये जाते हैं। पूरे मंडल में 65 मिलीमीटर से ज्यादा रेनफॉल होता है, लेकिन सैटेलाइट को पेड़ के नीचे लगाये जाने के कारण वह रेनफॉल को रिकॉर्ड ही नहीं करती है और कहा जाता है कि ज़ीरो रेनफॉल हुआ है, इसलिए उस मंडल को पैकेज के तहत शामिल नहीं किया जाता है। उस मंडल में जितने भी गांव आते हैं, उन गांवों के सारे किसान इससे वंचित हो जाते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या सामने आ रही है।

महोदय, सबसे शर्मनाक बात यह हुई है कि जो मुख्यमंत्री राहत कोष होता है, उसमें कोई अपनी पेंशन या वेतन की राशि डालता है। हाल ही में मुख्यमंत्री राहत कोष में महाराष्ट्र के किसानों

के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये एकत्रित हुए थे, लेकिन 100 करोड़ रुपये में से महाराष्ट्र के किसानों को सिर्फ 75,000 रुपये दिए गए हैं। बाकी का पैसा मुख्यमंत्री राहत कोष से कहां चला गया?

महोदय, मैं सिर्फ तीन तथ्यों के बारे में बताना चाहती हूँ। मैं 'प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना' की बात करना चाहती हूँ। 'प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना' की पहली किश्त 15,000 रुपये की है, वे उस राशि से रेत भी नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। मैं यह मांग करती हूँ कि जो 15,000 रुपये की किश्त दी जाती है, उसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। कागजों में लिखा जाता है कि 'प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना' के तहत इतने घर मंजूर किए गए हैं, लेकिन गांव में गौठान जमीन न होने के कारण अभी तक एक भी घर 'प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना' के तहत नहीं दिए गए हैं। ये सिर्फ फिगर्स हैं, जो कागजों में लिखे होते हैं।

महोदय, 'दीनदयाल उपाध्याय योजना' के तहत 1,00,000 रुपये की धनराशि दी जाती है, मैं चाहती हूँ कि उस धनराशि को बढ़ाया जाए, क्योंकि कोई 1,00,000 रुपये में जमीन भी नहीं खरीद सकता है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि वह रेडी रेकनर रेट के हिसाब से नहीं मिलना चाहिए। पिछले दो वर्षों से 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना' के तहत महाराष्ट्र में एक भी रास्ता नहीं बना है। वे वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार काम कर रहे हैं। उसके अनुसार दो गांव कनेक्ट नहीं हो सकते हैं। बड़े-बड़े हाइवेज़ बनाने से अच्छा है कि दो गांवों के रास्तों को जोड़िए। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मैं यह मांग करती हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में जितने भी रास्ते बाढ़ में बह गए हैं, उनके लिए ऑडिट किया जाए और फंड्स की घोषणा करनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

सुश्री प्रणिती सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : महोदय, 'जल जीवन मिशन' के तहत एक कमेटी का गठन किया गया था। ... (व्यवधान) 'जल जीवन मिशन' के तहत महाराष्ट्र में बहुत सारा भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। इसकी वजह से उस कमेटी ने केन्द्र सरकार का 46 प्रतिशत कट का प्रस्ताव रखा है, क्योंकि वहां बहुत ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। मैं सैनिटेशन वर्कर्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगी। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया आप अपनी अंतिम बात कहिए ।

सुश्री प्रणिती सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : महोदय, सैनिटेशन वर्कर्स को पहचाना नहीं जाता है । 'नमस्ते स्कीम' के अंतर्गत शून्य प्रावधान रखा गया है । मैं गुजारिश करती हूँ कि हमें सैनिटेशन वर्कर्स के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए । डीएलसीसी में जिलाधिकारी को अथॉरिटी मिलनी चाहिए । ... (व्यवधान)

श्री बलभद्र माझी (नबरंगपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

महोदय, हम सांसदों और संसद की जो ड्यूटी है, उसमें सबसे बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण काम बजटिंग करना, इसकी चर्चा में हिस्सा लेना व कुछ समझना और सीखना भी है । मुझे पहली बार बजट पर कुछ बोलने का मौका मिला है । अगर हम वर्ष 2014 से पहले और बाद की तस्वीर देखें, तो जब से मोदी जी सत्ता में आए हैं, उन्होंने बजटिंग के सिस्टम को इतना सुंदर और तंदुरुस्त किया है कि इसमें रेवेन्यू बढ़ने के साथ-साथ खर्च भी बहुत पारदर्शी तरीके से हो रहा है ।

महोदय, मैं 16वीं लोक सभा का सदस्य था । शायद उस समय का बजट 16,00,000 करोड़ रुपये के आसपास था । पिछले 11 सालों में वह बढ़कर 50,65,345 करोड़ रुपये का बजट हो गया है । जैसे बजट आने के बाद अनुपूरक बजट की व्यवस्था रही है । पिछली सरकार के समय हरेक सेशन में अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर चर्चा करने और उसे पास करने की व्यवस्था थी । उससे क्या होता है? पहले न तो कोई साफ तरीका था कि क्या करना है या किस विषय पर खर्च करना है, लेकिन मोदी जी ने उसको बदलकर एक साल में दो बार अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगें लेकर आए हैं, जिस पर चर्चा होती है और वह पास होता है । ऐसा मानूसन सत्र और बजट सत्र में होता है ।

पहले बजट में फंड्स एलोकेट करने का जो तरीका था, करीब 60,000 खातों में पैसा भेजा जाता था । केन्द्र सरकार के खाते और राज्य सरकार के खाते में कितनी धनराशि जाएगी, कुछ पता नहीं चलता था । इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार को उसकी मॉनिटरिंग करने में थोड़ी दिक्कत आती थी । मोदी जी ने पीएफएमएस और ई-कुबेर इंटरफेस के माध्यम से जो सिस्टम बनाया है, 60,000 करोड़ खातों के स्थान पर आज की तारीख में सिर्फ 894 करोड़ खातों में ही पैसे का ट्रांजेक्शन किया जाता

है, जो रियल टाइम में होता है। पहले की बजटिंग में पैसा ट्रांजेक्शन का जो सिस्टम था, उसमें जाने पर पैसा जमा रहता था और वह पैसा बेकार हो जाता था। इस बजटिंग सिस्टम में रियल टाइम फंड ट्रांसफर के चलते गवर्नमेंट को करीब 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए का फायदा हुआ है।

महोदय, मुझे याद है, मैं उस समय सांसद नहीं था, जब मनमोहन जी की सरकार थी। उस समय हमारे ओड़िशा से कुछ सांसद ओड़िशा के लिए कुछ विशेष मांग करने के लिए आए थे। उन्होंने यह जबाब दिया था कि पैसा क्या पेड़ पर फलता है? वह आज मोदी जी पेड़ पर उगाते हैं या कहां से उगाते हैं, पता नहीं, लेकिन पैसे की कमी की वजह से कभी कोई स्कीम नहीं रुकी है। मुझे याद है कि वर्ष 2004 से वर्ष 2014 तक हमारे एरिया में प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना और बिजली योजना, जो ग्रामीण एरिया के विकास के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं हैं, वे ठप पड़ी हुई थीं।

महोदय, बजट के जिस आंकड़े के बारे में मैंने बताया है, आज के दिनों में वह तो बढ़ा ही है, लेकिन यदि आप व्यक्तिगत रूप से मेरे एरिया को देखेंगे, तो मेरे एरिया में बीते 11 सालों में करीब 4,000 किलोमीटर का रास्ता तैयार हुआ है। 'भारतमाला परियोजना' के तहत एक एक्सप्रेसवे बन रहा है, जो विशाखापत्तनम से रायपुर को कनेक्ट कर रहा है। उस पर काम चल रहा है। उम्मीद है कि वह आने वाले अप्रैल-मई तक खत्म हो जाएगा। जो ट्रैवल टाइम अभी 14 घंटे का है, वह घटकर 6 घंटे हो जाएगा। अब हम लोग उस 600 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा लंबी दूरी को 6 घंटों में कवर कर लेंगे। यह तभी संभव हो पा रहा है, जब बजट में इतने सारे सुधार लाए गए हैं। विरोधी पक्ष के लोग तरह-तरह की बातें करके लोगों को गुमराह करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जनता जान रही है कि ग्रामीण और जमीनी स्तर पर क्या हो रहा है। मेरे एरिया जैसे पिछड़े एरिया में, जहां रेलवे लाइन नहीं के बराबर थी, यानी मेरे पूरे एरिया में 40 से 50 किलोमीटर की रेलवे लाइन के अलावा, दो जिलों मलकानगिरी और नबरंगपुर में कुछ भी नहीं रहा है।

महोदय, आप देखिए कि बीते 11 सालों में, वर्ष 2016-17 में यह पहली बार सैंक्शन किया गया और हाल में यह वर्ष 2024 में सैंक्शन किया गया है। भद्राचलम से मलकानगिरी, जैपोर, नबरंगपुर और जूनागढ़ के लिए कुल मिलाकर 460 किलोमीटर की नई रेलवे लाइन सैंक्शन हुई है। यह स्वाधीन

भारत में सेकेंड लॉन्गस्ट न्यू रेलवे प्रोजेक्ट है। अगर हम पहले लॉन्गस्ट प्रोजेक्ट की बात करेंगे, तो वह मैंगलौर से मुंबई तक का 750 किलोमीटर लंबा प्रोजेक्ट था। मेरे एरिया जैसे पिछड़े एरिया में इतनी लंबी लाइन के रेलवे प्रोजेक्ट को लेकर मैंने सपने में भी नहीं सोचा था कि यह सैंक्शन होगा। यह कैसे संभव हो रहा है? यह इसलिए संभव हो रहा है, क्योंकि मोदी जी की सरकार सभी क्षेत्रों, जैसे, बजटिंग, एक्सपेंडीचर, प्लानिंग और रेवेन्यू क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है।

महोदय, आप देखिए कि इनकम टैक्स की लिमिट 12 लाख रुपए तक बढ़ा देने के बाद भी जीएसटी में रिकॉर्ड कलेक्शन हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात को समाप्त कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री बलभद्र माझी : महोदय, रेवेन्यू का रिकॉर्ड कलेक्शन हो रहा है। इसलिए मोदी जी ने बहुत कुछ किया है। समय बहुत कम है, लेकिन माननीय वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती सीतारमण जी का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि वे सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स पर चर्चा लेकर आई हैं। इसे बिना किसी दुविधा के, बिना कोई बहसबाजी किए और विरोधी पक्ष की बात सुने बिना पास कर दिया जाए। मैं अपनी बात कन्क्लूड करते हुए बोलूंगा कि इसमें विशेषकर इंपॉर्टेंट सब्जेक्ट्स पर एडिशनल मांग की गई है। इसमें करीब जो 1 लाख 32 हजार करोड़ रुपए एक्स्ट्रा मांगे गए हैं... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप यह सब बोल चुके हैं।

श्री बलभद्र माझी : महोदय, उसमें से 90 हजार करोड़ रुपए तो सेविंग्स और री-एडजस्टमेंट्स ही हैं। अदरवाइज़, यह डिसिप्लिन नहीं होता, तो यह पैसा पड़ा रहता और ऐसे ही खर्च नहीं होता, जो कि अभी होने वाला है। करीब एक्स्ट्रा 41 हजार करोड़ रुपए की जरूरत पड़ रही है। उसमें जो मोटा-मोटा खर्चा होने वाला है, वह केमिकल्स में, फर्टिलाइजर्स में, पेट्रोलियम में, होम अप्लायर्स में, फाइनेंस में और एजुकेशन में होगा। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री आनंद भदौरिया (धौरहरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अनुपूरक अनुदानों की मांग, वर्ष 2024-25 के विरोध में अपनी पार्टी समाजवादी पार्टी, अपने नेता पीडीए के जननायक माननीय अखिलेश यादव

जी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, अनुपूरक अनुदान तब लाए जाते हैं, जब कोई असाधारण परिस्थिति हो। लेकिन, जब यह प्रक्रिया हर वर्ष नियमित अभ्यास बन जाए, तो यह साफ संकेत है कि बजट अनुमान कमजोर है और योजना निर्माण में गंभीर कमी है। इतने बजट आवंटन के बाद भी किसान, मजदूर, शोषित और पीड़ित वर्ग को शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पेयजल जैसी मूलभूत जरूरतों के लिए भी उससे दो-चार होना पड़ता है। अच्छी शिक्षा चाहिए, तो प्राइवेट संस्थानों की तरफ जाना पड़ता है, इलाज चाहिए, तो प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में जाना पड़ता है और शुद्ध पानी चाहिए, तो 'जल जीवन मिशन' से पानी नहीं मिलेगा, बोतल बंद पानी खरीदना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महोदय, हमने इस सदन में भोर के तीन बजे तक भी चर्चा होती देखी है। आखिर वह दिन कब आएगा, जब किसानों की समस्याओं पर, बेरोजगारों की समस्याओं पर और नौजवानों की समस्याओं पर भी भोर के तीन बजे तक यह सदन चले? आज सबसे ज्यादा कोई संकट में है, तो वह इस देश का किसान - अन्नदाता संकट में है। अव्वल, उसे उपज का वास्तविक मूल्य नहीं मिलता। इसी सदन में उर्वरक मंत्री ने हमारे सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि यूरिया का कोई संकट नहीं होने दिया जाएगा। उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में इसी सदन में उन्होंने पिछले सत्र में आश्वस्त किया था, लेकिन, इस सत्र में भी किसानों को यूरिया नहीं मिला है, उन्हें लाठियां खानी पड़ी हैं।

सभापति जी, चाहे केले का किसान हो, इस बार हमारे क्षेत्र धौरहरा का किसान 100-200 रुपए में केला बेचने पर मजबूर हुआ है। अजब बात तो यह है कि फसल बीमा योजना में भी केला नहीं आता है। चाहे धान के किसान हों, उनका धान नहीं लिया गया। एफआरके के नाम पर, कि एफआरके चावल मिल मालिकों को उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ, तो वे चावल के लिए धान नहीं खरीद रहे हैं, इसलिए, मंडियों में धान नहीं बिक पाया।

सभापति महोदय, सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि किसान अगर पराली जला दे, तो सैटलाइट से देखकर उस पर मुकदमा लिख दिया जाता है। उसका बहुत शोषण होता है, उससे जुर्माना वसूला जाता है। जब फसल चौपट होती है, जब आंधी, तूफान और बाढ़ आती है, तब सरकार की सैटलाइट

कहां चली जाती है? तब तो लेखपाल जाता है, एसडीएम जाते हैं और जो जितना सुविधा शुल्क दे देता है, उस हिसाब से काम होता है। पता नहीं सैटलाइट उस समय कहां चली जाती है?

सभापति जी, पराली नष्ट करने के लिए किसी यंत्र का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि जब तक पराली नष्ट करने का कोई इंतजाम सरकार न करे, तब तक कम से कम दो हजार रुपए प्रति एकड़ किसानों को देने का काम किया जाए।

सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर जब समाजवादी पार्टी की हुकूमत थी, तब हमारे नेता माननीय श्री अखिलेश यादव जी ने किसान दुर्घटना बीमा की राशि को पांच लाख रुपए किया था। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी किसान की यदि दुर्घटना में मौत हो जाए, तो केवल किसान बीमा दुर्घटना योजना ही उसका सहारा है। गन्ना किसानों को उनकी कीमत नहीं मिल पा रही है। मान्यवर, जब पच्ची शुरू होती है, तो चाहे अर्ली फसल हो, चाहे तेहरी हो, उन सबकी एक साथ पच्ची नहीं आती, जिससे गेहूं बोने के लिए किसान परेशान रहता है। इसलिए, पच्चीयां एक साथ ली जाएं।

सभापति महोदय, आज करोड़ों नौजवानों के हाथ खाली हैं। जब तक रोजगार नहीं दे सकते, तब तक कम से कम 10,000 रुपए बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का काम किया जाए। नौजवान जब रोजगार मांगने जाता है, तो उसे लाठी खानी पड़ती है, पेपर लीक हो जाता है। मैं एक बात दिव्यांग साथियों के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। यह सरकार नाम बदलने में बहुत माहिर है। विकलांगों का नाम बदलकर इन्होंने दिव्यांग कर दिया। लेकिन, उनके लिए सुविधा बढ़ाने के नाम पर क्या किया? मैं उनके लिए तीन गुना पेंशन की मांग करता हूं। दिव्यांग विभाग का बजट बढ़ाइए, मंत्री जी भी परेशान हैं। 80 परसेंट की वैधता हटाइए, सबको मोटराइज्ड साइकिल दीजिए, तब आपका इन लोगों का नाम दिव्यांग रखना सफल होगा।

सभापति जी, एक और बात है। यदि दुर्घटना में किसी की मौत हो जाती है, तो पोस्ट-मार्टम हाउस जिले में केवल जिला मुख्यालय पर एक ही होता है। आप इसके लिए बजट दीजिए। मैं मांग करता हूं कि हर एक तहसील में पीएम हाउस बनाया जाए। पोस्ट-मार्टम हाउस नहीं बनाते हैं, जिसके साथ दुर्घटना हो जाती है, रात-रात भर वह पड़ा रहता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आखिरी बात कहकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। मेरी आखिरी बात हम लोगों की सांसद निधि के बारे में है। आप विकास करना चाहते ही नहीं हैं। आपने सांसद निधि नहीं बढ़ाई, बल्कि आपने सांसद निधि कम कर दी। कैसे कम कर दी? वर्ष 2010 में यह पांच करोड़ रुपए थी, उस पर जीएसटी लगा दी। अब एक करोड़ जीएसटी कंटेनरेंसी काटकर वह चार करोड़ रुपए बची। वर्ष 2010 में पांच लाख रुपए में 100 मीटर्स सीसी बनती थी, अब दस लाख रुपए में 100 मीटर्स बन रही है। यानी, हमारे पास सांसद निधि घटकर दो करोड़ रुपए रह गई।

सभापति जी, आखिर हम सांसद विकास के लिए क्या करें? जनता विकास के लिए कह रही है। पीएमजीएसवाई एक सहारा था। ज़रा पता लगा लेना, हम तो अपने जिलों - सीतापुर, लखीमपुर की स्थिति जानते हैं। एक सड़क भी पीएमजीएसवाई के नए मानक और मैं यह आरोप लगाता हूँ कि सरकार ने जानबूझकर पीएमजीएसवाई के ऐसे मानक बना दिए कि एक भी सड़क पीएमजीएसवाई में नहीं आ सकती।

सभापति महोदय, इसलिए, सांसद निधि को बढ़ाकर 25 करोड़ रुपए किया जाए। इसके साथ ही साथ पीएमजीएसवाई में कम से कम 100 किलोमीटर लंबी सड़क बनाने का अधिकार सांसदों के प्रस्ताव पर दिया जाए।

आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Sir, the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers is the single largest driver of the Supplementary Demands for Grants, seeking additional Rs. 31,066 crore, a staggering 16.39 per cent jump in the original allocation.

In the last fiscal year also, Parliament approved Rs. 20,000 crore through two batches of Supplementary Grants. In the Budget Estimates of financial year 2025-26, the fertiliser subsidy was budgeted to be Rs. 1.67 lakh crore. Now, they are seeking additional Rs. 31,000 crore in allocations through SDG. In my

opinion, it is not budgeting; it is firefighting.

Despite all the rhetoric of Atmanirbhar Bharat, India still imports over 25–30 per cent of urea, 50–60 per cent of DAP, and 100 per cent of potash. This is a dangerous overreliance that leaves Indian farmers at the mercy of global suppliers. A glaring example of this dependency came last year, when China imposed restrictions on fertiliser exports, severely impacting India's DAP and urea supply. Now, these restrictions by China led to a 70 per cent drop in DAP imports from China in the first half of the financial year 2025. Nearly 30 per cent of India's urea imports in 2023-24 came from China, making our country vulnerable to China's trade policies. India imports key raw materials, like phosphoric acid and ammonia, from China, which means that even domestic fertiliser production is affected by Chinese policy decisions.

My question to the Government is, how did the Government allow such a critical sector to be held hostage by China? The urea imports are regulated by the Government. In the financial year 2025, it stood at 43.16 lakh tonnes. Now, in 2023, the Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers said, it is an attempt to end import dependence on urea by 2025. Where is this promise? Is it also another classic BJP promise, which will never be fulfilled?

I am quoting from the latest media report: "Public sector banks have written off Rs. 6.15 lakh crore in five and a half years." The Finance Ministry insists that this is not a waiver and that recovery mechanisms, like SARFAESI, DRT, civil courts, and IBC, will recoup the dues. If you see the actual figures, they tell a different story of the public sector banks. They have recouped only

Rs. 1.6 lakh crore of the write-off, barely a quarter of what has been written off. If the objective was to improve the health of our banking system, we must ask how effective this recovery mechanism has truly been. Reducing NPAs on paper through write-offs cannot be counted as a substantive recovery. The public deserves clarity on real recoveries and accountability for loan origination and monetary failures.

Sir, from 2015–24, Indian commercial banks wrote off around Rs. 12.3 lakh crore, with Rs. 9.9 lakh crore in the past five years. What is happening over here?

Fake notes of Rs. 500 denomination rose by 37 per cent in the financial year 2025. Counterfeit notes of Rs. 500 denomination detected in the banking system jumped to 1,17,722 in the financial year 2024-25 from 85,711. The counterfeit notes of Rs. 200 denomination were 32,600 in the financial year 2025, which were 28,672 in the financial year 2024. What is this Government doing? Due to all these counterfeit notes, the Pahalgam incident happened and the Delhi incident happened. Is this your nationalism, that you cannot control it? Counterfeit notes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 denominations have increased.

Lastly, regarding minorities, in the financial year 2023-24, Rs. 3,000 crore was the B.E. This Ministry surrendered Rs. 2,000 crore, barely utilising the funds. The same playbook is followed in the financial year 2024-25, where the allocation was Rs. 3,183 crore. It has been slashed to Rs. 1,681 crore. In the financial year 2025-26, the budget for the Ministry of Minority Affairs was Rs. 3,350 crore, which was Rs. 166 crore more than Rs. 3,183 crore last year. Again,

you have cut the budget. Under pre-matric scholarship, there is a sharp decline from Rs. 433 crore in the financial year 2023-24 to Rs. 326.16 crore in the financial year 2024-25. Now, it is Rs. 195.70 crore. Under pre-matric, the highest dropout rate in India is among Muslims.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: I am concluding, Sir. The actual spending is even lower. In the financial year 2023-24, only Rs. 95.83 crore was utilised, and Rs. 90 crore was released in the financial year 2024-25. Similar is the case with the allocation for merit-cum-means scholarship.

This PMJVK scheme was specifically targeted for minorities. The Government has made it a universal scheme. Now, this whole fund is being spent on areas where minorities are not there. This money has been restricted, too. So, I demand that the funds allocated to the Ministry of Minority Affairs for pre-matric, post-matric, and merit-cum-means scholarships should be released immediately. The unit cost has also not been increased.

On the PM POSHAN Scheme, the budgetary allocation of Rs. 12,500 crore remains the same as in the financial year 2024-25. The honorarium for cook-cum-helpers is Rs. 1,000 a month. For the last 10 years, it has not been increased. I demand that it be increased. Thank you.

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : सभापति महोदय, सरकार कहती है कि रुपया गिर नहीं रहा है, बल्कि डॉलर मजबूत हो रहा है। मैं सरकार को बताना चाहूंगा कि अमेरिका इनके अच्छे दोस्त हैं, ट्रंप भी इनके बहुत अच्छे दोस्त रहे हैं। वैश्विक तौर पर पिछले तीन से चार दिनों के अंदर 15-16 बिलियन डॉलर की गिरावट आई है। फॉरेन रिजर्व जो घटा है, वह कंपलीट रूप से घटा है। विदेशी मुद्रा 703

बिलियन से घटकर 687 बिलियन हो गया है। आरबीआई को रुपया बचाने के लिए डॉलर बेचने पड़ रहे हैं। इसलिए हम यह बात कह रहे हैं कि इनको पता नहीं है कि मुद्रा प्रबंधन विफलता सबसे क्रूर आर्थिक नीति होती है, जो भारत के लिए और आम आदमी के लिए सबसे बड़ा बोझ है। इसका खामियाजा सबसे ज्यादा गरीब को भुगतना पड़ता है। दूसरी तरफ ये सीधे टैक्स नहीं लगाते हैं, बल्कि ये महंगाई के द्वारा टोटल पैसा ले लेते हैं। ये टैक्स की बात करते हैं कि मैं टैक्स नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। 140 करोड़ लोगों में से 120 करोड़ लोग, जो मिडिल क्लास और गरीब लोग हैं, उनसे महंगाई के द्वारा पैसे ले लेते हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि महंगाई के लिए आपके पास क्या व्यवस्था है? ये इसके बारे में पहले बता दें।

दुनिया बहुत आगे बढ़ रही है, एआई की रफ्तार सबसे ज्यादा है और टेक्नोलॉजी बढ़ रही है। कुछ पॉइंट हैं, जो बाकी देशों में सफल हुए हैं, मैं उनके बारे में यहां बताना चाहता हूँ। हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र पूर्णिया और पूरे बिहार में पैसा सीधे नहीं, बल्कि प्रोजेक्ट के लिए मिले। यूरॉपियन यूनियन कहता है कि वह सीधे पैसे नहीं देते हैं, बल्कि वह स्थानीय संस्थाओं को अच्छे और पक्के एआई ट्रेनिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए ग्रांट या अनुदान देते हैं। वहीं से वह सीखेगा और सिखाएगा। आम आदमी और गांव के बच्चों में हुनर बढ़े। हर एरिया में एआई ट्रेनिंग सेंटर, रीजनल एआई हब बने। कनाडा की तरह हर एरिया के स्थानीय कॉलेज या स्कूल को अपग्रेड करके एक एआई ट्रेनिंग हब बनाना चाहिए। एआई कंप्यूटर और डिवाइस सिर्फ बड़े शहरों तक सीमित न रहे, बल्कि गांव, कस्बे के बच्चों को मिले। इससे सबको बराबर का मौका मिलेगा। आप वह चीज सिखाओ, जो इलाके में काम आए। प्रिसिजन एग्रीकल्चर सिखाने की बात कई बार एआई के द्वारा हुई है। यूनेस्को कहता है कि स्थानीय जरूरतों के हिसाब से सिखाना चाहिए। इससे ट्रेनिंग काम आएगी और बच्चों को जल्दी नौकरी मिलेगी। आप पहले टीचरों को पक्का करो। एआई ट्रेनिंग कौन देगा? हमारे पास एक्सपर्ट टीचर्स नहीं हैं। इसलिए स्थानीय शिक्षकों को एआई एक्सपर्ट बनाने के लिए उन पर खर्च होना चाहिए। एशियन देशों ने भी यही किया है। सरकार को यह शर्त रखनी चाहिए कि स्थानीय उद्योग या कंपनी को भी उसमें थोड़ा पैसा लगाना होगा और बच्चों को सीधे मेंटरशिप देनी होगी। इसलिए मेरी

डिमांड इसमें यह है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में एआई और डिजिटल स्किल सेंटर्स स्थापित किए जाएं। किसानों को एआई टूल्स से फसल प्रबंधन, मौसम पूर्वानुमान, एसएमई को डिजिटल मार्केटिंग, ई-कॉमर्स और एआई आधारित बिजनेस टूल्स का प्रशिक्षण मिले। महिलाओं और बच्चों को बेसिक एआई, कोडिंग और डिजिटल साक्षरता सिखाई जाए। यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है, इसलिए इसके बारे में मैंने पहले बोला है।

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजेश रंजन : मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। प्रदूषण और पानी पर कोई बजट नहीं होता है। जल मिशन योजना के बारे में हमारे मित्र ने कह दिया है। दिल्ली के एक बच्चे ने प्रदूषण के बारे में हमसे कहा कि मेरी पढ़ाई ऑनलाइन करवा दीजिए, ताकि हमें स्कूल न जाने पड़े, नहीं तो सारे बच्चे मर जाएंगे।

प्रदूषण पर कोई चर्चा नहीं होती है। 90 प्रतिशत बीमारियां पानी की वजह से हो रही हैं। इनके लिए साफ पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। दूसरी चीज, मनरेगा जब प्रभावित हो रही थी, तब ये मजाक बना रहे थे। ये नाम बदलने में माहिर हैं, लेकिन बिहार में मनरेगा का बजट घटाते जा रहे हैं। मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि गरीबों को जो पांच डिसमिल जमीन देने की बात थी, उसके लिए सरकार बजट दिलाए।

माननीय सभापति : आप 30 सेकेण्ड में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजेश रंजन : सर, छात्रों के साथ यह होता है कि एग्जाम कराने के लिए 500 रुपये लेते हैं और उसके ऊपर 100 रुपये टैक्स लगा देते हैं, जीएसटी लगा देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि छात्रों से फॉर्म भरने के लिए मात्र 100 रुपये लिए जाएं।

सर, अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोसी सीमांचल के लिए विशेष पैकेज हो और मक्का और मखाना के ऊपर कम-से-कम 10-10 फैंक्ट्री लगाई जाएं, यह मेरी मांग है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूंगा कि आपने अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। हम मीडिया के माध्यम से सुनते हैं कि सरकार ने कई घोषणाएं कीं। जिन राज्यों के अंदर चुनाव होते हैं, वहां अतिरिक्त बजट की घोषणा भी होती है। दुर्भाग्य से वर्ष 2014, 2019 और 2024 के अंदर जिस राजस्थान ने आपकी सरकार बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई, उस राजस्थान को जुमलों के सिवाय कुछ भी नहीं मिल रहा है। विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की हम लोग लगातार मांग कर रहे हैं। हम ऐसे प्रांत से आते हैं, जहां आप पुराने किस्से-कहानी भी सुनोगे कि लोग 20-25 किलोमीटर तक तालाबों से किसी तरह सर पर रखकर पानी लेकर आते थे। वे परिस्थितियां भी राजस्थान ने देखीं।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा आग्रह है कि जब वित्त मंत्री जी जवाब दें, तो इन बातों का ध्यान रखें। देश के नागरिक दो जून की रोटी को तरस रहे हैं। यह स्थिति तब है, जब सरकार कई जन-कल्याणकारी योजनाओं से गरीबों को लाभान्वित करने की बात करती है। मुझे विशेष रूप से यह भी कहना है कि विगत पांच वर्षों में गरीबों की स्थिति वैसी ही है। आप सत्ता पक्ष के लोग विपक्ष पर आरोप लगाकर जिम्मेदारी से बचना चाहते हैं, मगर यह देश समझता है। पहले कार्यकाल में तो आपने विपक्ष पर आरोप लगा दिए, लेकिन अब लोग आपसे कुछ काम चाहते हैं। देश का जवान आपसे काम चाहता है, देश का किसान, देश का प्रत्येक वर्ग, मोदी जी जो घोषणाएं कर रहे हैं, वे धरातल पर कैसे आएँ, यह देश की जनता जानना चाहती है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को सदन के माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान में सदन में और सदन के बाहर भाषण तो बहुत दिए गए हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से बेरोजगारी को रोकने के ठोस समाधान आपने नहीं किए हैं। केंद्र या राज्य के खाली पद आप देख लीजिए। मैं जिस राजस्थान से आता हूँ, वहां की नौकरी में पांच लाख पद खाली हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात आप किसान की जमीन लेकर उद्योग लगा रहे हो, वहां तो रूल बना दीजिए कि कम से कम 80 प्रतिशत स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार मिले, ताकि लोगों को कमाने के लिए बाहर न जाना पड़े। यह बेरोजगारी की ऐसी समस्या है कि यदि आपने इसका इलाज नहीं किया, तो वह दिन दूर नहीं, जब बेरोजगार खुद अपना हक मांगने के लिए राजधानी को घेर लेगा

और आप देखते रह जाएंगे, जैसा कि दूसरे राज्यों के अंदर हो रहा है। नौजवान का विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखें, क्योंकि नौजवानों ने ही आपको तीसरी बार सत्ता सौंपी है, नहीं तो आप विपक्ष पर आरोप लगाते-लगाते खुद विपक्ष में न बैठ जाओ।

उर्वरकों की कमी से इस समय किसान जूझ रहा है। सभापति महोदय, मैं अक्टूबर माह के अंत का एक समाचार पत्र पढ़ रहा था। रबी के सीजन के लिए भारत सरकार ने फॉस्फोरस और सल्फर उर्वरकों पर सब्सिडी बढ़ा दी। किसानों को मूल्य वृद्धि से राहत देने के लिए 377,952 करोड़ रुपये आबंटित किए, मगर मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि चाहे रबी की फसल हो या खरीफ की, किसानों को समय पर डीएपी और यूरिया समय पर नहीं मिलता है। मांग के क्रम में आपूर्ति नहीं आती है। मेरे राजस्थान में तो सरकार ने खाद की खरीद के लिए लाइन में खड़े किसानों पर लाठीचार्ज करवा दिया। हमारे वहां के कृषि मंत्री जी जरूर अखबारों में छपने के लिए वहां दौरा करने की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से किसान को यूरिया और डीएपी के लिए भी लाठियां खानी पड़ रही हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मेरे राजस्थान के अंदर सरकार से मैं मांग करूंगा कि करौली सवाई माधोपुर की सीमा पर प्रस्तावित डूंगरी बांध निर्माण के विरोध में आंदोलन चल रहा है। चार-पांच बड़ी महापंचायतों से हजारों की तादाद में लोग वहां इकट्ठे हुए। ग्रामीणों के अनुसार, इस बांध से उनकी उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि, प्राकृतिक जल स्रोत और सांस्कृतिक धरोहर नष्ट हो जाएंगी। साथ ही रणथम्बोर टाइगट रिजर्व, केला देवी वन्य जीव अभ्यरण का 22 से 37 वर्ग किलोमीटर हिस्सा भी डूब क्षेत्र में आ सकता है। इससे पर्यावरण को गंभीर नुकसान होगा। पहले चरण में सिंचर गांव के करीब 50 हजार दलित-आदिवासी, मीणा, गुर्जर और किसानों के परिवारों पर विस्थापन का भी खतरा है। सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करे।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, हम वे लोग हैं, जो लास्ट तक सदन के कोरम को पूरा रखते हैं। आप हमारे साथ इस तरह से न करें। आप खुद सिंगल मैम्बर पार्टी से चुन कर यहां आए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं एमएसपी को कानून के दायरे में लाकर किसानों की कर्ज माफी की बात कर रहा हूं। किसानों का संपूर्ण कर्ज माफ किया जाए। उनकी फसल की खरीद एमएसपी पर हो।

आपने राइडर हटा दिया है। पहले आप उनसे 25 क्विंटल खरीदते थे, अब वह 40 कर दिया गया है लेकिन आपका टोकन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं राजस्थान का एक आंकड़ा बताना चाहता हूँ जिसमें 2,81,350 मीट्रिक टन मूंग हुआ, 42,777 मीट्रिक टन मुंगफली का अनुमानित उत्पादन हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) आप कहते हैं कि एमएसपी पर कुल उत्पादन का 25 प्रतिशत जिंस खरीदते हैं, लेकिन 10 प्रतिशत... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कंकलूडिंग रिमार्क्स। आप एक वाक्य में अपनी बात कंकलूड कीजिए।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : महंगाई के नियंत्रण के अनुसार, तेल, गैस किस तरह बढ़ रही है? किसानों के खनन पट्टे उनके खातेदारी के अंदर दिए जाएं। नागौर में जो पान-मैथी हो रही है, उसको जीआई टैग दिया जाए। मैं इसके लिए पीयूष गोयल जी से मिला था, उन्होंने मुझे आश्वासन दिया है कि पान-मैथी को जीआई टैग मिलेगा, जिससे किसानों को फायदा होगा। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, लास्ट है। स्टेट की डीएलसी बहुत कम है। जमीन का बाजार मूल्य 25 लाख रुपए है लेकिन आप डीएलसी से पांच गुना मूल्य दे रहे हैं। मेरे यहां 35 हजार रुपए डीएलसी है। अगर 20 हजार रुपए डीएलसी है तो उन्हें एक लाख रुपए मिलेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद। आप अपनी स्पीच समाप्त कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : सर, मुझे अपनी बात समाप्त करने दीजिए। मैं यह बोल देता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हनुमान बेनीवाल जी अपनी बात समाप्त नहीं करेंगे। चंद्रशेखर जी, आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : धन्यवाद, सभापति जी। सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हनुमान बेनीवाल जी, आप एक वाक्य में अपनी बात कंकलूड करिए। चंद्रशेखर

जी, आप एक सेकेंड के लिए रुक जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल : सर, मेरी मांग है कि मैं नागौर में मेड़ता से पुष्कर रेलवे लाइन की बात करूं या नागौर के निकट भदवासी, मकोड़ी, बालासर, गंठीलासर, पिलनवासी आदि गांवों में आरएसएमएमएल ने भूमि अवाप्ति के लिए गजट निकाला है। किसानों की मंशा के खिलाफ ऐसे सैंकड़ों उदाहरण मिल जाएंगे। वहां लॉ एंड ऑर्डर बिगड़ सकता है। इथेनॉल फैक्ट्री के समय भी लाठी चार्ज हुआ है। यह ठीक नहीं है। यह मेरी मांग है कि आप थोड़ा-सा सुधार करें।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : धन्यवाद, सभापति जी। सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों और भारत के 140 करोड़ से ज्यादा मेहनतकश भाइयों-बहनों को मेरा जय हिंद। जिनके खून-पसीने की कमाई से सरकार चलती है। यह वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों का पहला बैच सरकार की घोर नाकामी जीता-जागता सबूत। कुल सकल अतिरिक्त व्यय 1.32 लाख करोड़ रुपए का, लेकिन वास्तविक नगद खर्च सिर्फ 41,455 करोड़ रुपए, बाकी 90,812 हजार करोड़ रुपए कथित बजट के नाम पर छिपा कर हिसाब चुकता करने का खेल। फरवरी को मुख्य बजट असत्य और खोखला साबित हो गया। बड़े-बड़े वादे किए गए थे और इमरजेंसी में अतिरिक्त पैसे मांग रहे हैं, यह कोई मामूली गलती नहीं है, बल्कि सुनियोजित लूट और जनता के साथ विश्वासघात है। हम जोरदार मांग करते हैं कि शून्य आधारित बजटिंग तुरंत लागू की जाए। सीएजी से स्वतंत्र और सख्त जांच करवाई जाए, सरकार को अपने अंदर झांकना चाहिए और अपने इन कार्यों पर लज्जा आनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, वैसे तो सरकार एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा पाई तो निजीकरण का एक बहुत बड़ा खेल किया गया। इंडिगो ने क्या किया? आपके पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी कि आप अपनी जनता, पैसेंजर्स को कोई आवश्यक सुविधा उपलब्ध करा पाते। निजीकरण की आड़ में एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी को नुकसान करने के चक्कर में बहुत नुकसान किया। सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज में प्रोफेसर्स एवं असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर्स के एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के

बहुत सारे पद रिक्त पड़े हैं।

रक्षा के लिए 41 हजार करोड़ रुपए की मांग - ये विमान, हथियार, मशीनरी के नाम पर मनचाहा धन उड़ा रहे हैं। एचएएल में देरी के बावजूद काल्पनिक बचत दिखा कर हिसाब बराबर कर रहे हैं, यह पारदर्शिता है या धोखा है। गृह मंत्रालय का खर्च फट पड़ा है। जनगणना, आईजीटी और क्षेत्रीय बैक्स के नाम पर लेकिन आज भी मणिपुर में सैकड़ों लोग बेघर भटक रहे हैं। वहां सुरक्षा बल तैनात है, लेकिन शांति और पुनर्वास कहाँ है? यह दिखावा है या वास्तविक लोकाशाह। आप मानवीय संकटों को नजरअंदाज नहीं कीजिए। दिव्यांगों को मजबूत करने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई, भ्रष्टाचार चरम पर है और टेलीकॉम में बड़ी कंपनियों को जीवन रेखा दे कर, जब 1.2 करोड़ नौजवान बेरोजगार भटक रहे हैं, युवाओं के साथ छल क्यों कर रहे हैं?

19.00 hrs

आपने युवाओं को किसके भरोसे छोड़ रखा है, युवाओं ने आपका क्या बिगाड़ा है? यह जनता का खुला अपमान है, सफाई कर्मचारी आज भी सीवर में मर रहा है और हम चांद पर चले गए हैं। विदेश मंत्रालय विदेशी प्रोजेक्ट पर फिजूलखर्ची कर रहा है जबकि घर के बच्चे स्कूल छोड़ रहे हैं। 65 लाख बच्चों ने स्कूल छोड़ दिया है, यह सरकार का डाटा है, मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है। इस मामले में यूपी दूसरे नम्बर पर है जबकि पहले नम्बर पर गुजरात है। स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं लाचार है, विकलांगों को मामूली मदद, संस्कृति और विरासत सड़ रही है।

सभापति जी, क्षेत्रीय असमानता बढ़ रही है। कुछ यूटीज को फोकस करके गांव और कस्बों को भूला रहे हैं जबकि भारत गांवों में निवास करता है। यह दस्तावेज देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर गहरा आघात है, हम इसको पूरी ताकत से खारिज करते हैं या तो तुरंत सुधार हो या शून्य आधारित बजट बने। सी एंड एजी की गहन जांच और हर रुपये का परिणाम आधारित ऑडिट होना चाहिए।

उर्वरक विभाग के लिए 18 हजार 525 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त मांग, विदेश से आयातित उर्वरकों को प्राथमिकता देकर हमारे किसानों का खून निचोड़ रही है। आप आत्मनिर्भर भारत का ढोंग रचते हो, लेकिन आयात पर निर्भरता बढ़ाकर मिट्टी को बंजर बना रहे हो। हर साल हजारों

किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, एमएसपी की गुहार अनसुनी पड़ रही है। यह सब्सिडी किसानों के लिए है या विदेशी कंपनियों के लिए है। यूरिया नहीं मिल रहा है, डीएपी नहीं मिल रहा है। आयात माफियाओं के लिए तुरंत इस लूट को बंद हो और स्वदेशी उत्पादन को बढ़ावा दिया जाए।

पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय पर 9 हजार 500 करोड़ रुपये का बोझ है। एलपीजी सब्सिडी के नाम पर तेल कंपनियों को मुआवजा देकर आम आदमी की जेब सरकार काट रही है। जब ईंधन की कीमतें आसमान छू रही हैं तो महंगाई जनता को मार रही है, तब क्रोनी कैपिटलिज्म का नंगा नाच हो रहा है, कॉरपोरेट मुनाफा रिकॉर्ड तोड़ रही है। आज युवा आंदोलन कर रहा है, आज इलाहाबाद में आंदोलन चल रहा है। दो-तीन दिन पहले मैं एक विषय पर बोल रहा था, समय कम था तो अपनी बात पूरी नहीं रख पाया।

सभापति जी, हम लोग अपमान से हारे नहीं हैं। आप भी सिंगल पार्टी के मेंबर हैं, खुद इस बात को समझते हैं। मेरे साथियों ने कहा कि आपको कम समय दिया। मैंने कहा कि समय संख्या आधारित होता है, हम लोग अपनी संख्या बढ़ाएंगे। हम लोग मेहनत करेंगे और संख्या बढ़ाएंगे।

मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से आग्रह करता हूं कि एमपी लैंड स्कीम की राशि बढ़ायी जाए, पांच करोड़ रुपये में क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। जब तक नगीना का विकास नहीं होगा तो देश कैसे विकसित हो जाएगा? नगीना के लोगों के बारे में सोचिए, रोजगार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जय भीम, जय भारत। जय संविधान। जय मंडल। किसानों की जय और जवानों की जय।

श्री मोहम्मद हनीफ़ा (लद्दाख) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड फॉर ग्रंट्स पर बोलने का मौका दिया, आपको धन्यवाद। सबसे पहले मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री और गृह मंत्री जी का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि उन्होंने लद्दाख के लिए रिवाइज्ड बजट में 148 करोड़ रुपये एलॉट किए हैं, इससे किसी हद तक दोनों ही डेवलपमेंट्स काउन्सिल के लिए 180 करोड़ रुपये की कटौती पूरा करने में मदद मिलेगी। जिससे लोकल डेवलपमेंट में राहत मिलेगी। इस साल यूटी लद्दाख के बजट ऐस्टिमेट वर्ष 2024-25 के मुकाबले में तकरीबन 834 करोड़ रुपये की कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर कट का सामना करना पड़ा था, लेकिन लद्दाख के ओवरऑल बजट में कोई काबिल कट्र इज़ाफा नहीं हुआ, 834

करोड़ रुपये की बड़ी कटौती में से सिर्फ 148 करोड़ रुपये बहाल किए गए हैं, यही असली कन्सर्न है।

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक बेहद अहम एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव इश्यू की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो सीधे लद्दाख को एलोकेट किए गए फंड्स को खर्च करने की सहूलियत मुतासिर करते हैं। एमएचए लद्दाख की प्रोजेक्ट और स्कीमों की मंजूरी और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एप्रूवल के लिए फाइनेन्शियल पावर डेलीगेट करती है, यह डेलीगेटेड पावर जरूरी थी, डेलीगेटेड पावर पूरे यूटी के डेवलपमेंट में अहम किरदार अदा करती है। खासतौर पर लद्दाख के टोपोग्राफिकल चैलेंज और डिफिकल्ट एक्सेसबिलिटीज में इस इम्पॉवर सिस्टम मुकाबी तौर पर फैसला करने और मजबूत बनाया। आवामी कामों में स्मूथ एक्जीक्यूशन को मुमकिन बनाया। हाल ही में एमएचए ने लद्दाख के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव दिए गए फाइनेन्शियल पावर वापस ले लिए थे। बाद में मुख्तलिफ लोगों के कन्सर्न के बाद अख्तियार तो वापस दे दिए मगर अनफॉर्च्युनेट बात यह है कि छोट से लेकर बड़े प्रोजेक्ट के एप्रूवल और अप्रैजल की अहम पावर एमएचए के पास ही है।

महोदय, मैं खास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि लद्दाख एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव और ज्योग्राफिकल सेट-अप बगैर असेम्बली वाले यूनियन टेरिटॉरीज हैं, उससे बिल्कुल मुख्तलिफ है। लद्दाख की ज्योग्राफी और सर्दियों की वजह से साल में सात-आठ महीने काम करने का मौका मिलता है। दिसम्बर से मई तक यहां सड़कें बंद रहती हैं, लिहाजा अगर सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स के एप्रूवल और अप्रैजल के लिए एमएचए को भेजना, जो जमीनी हालात से दूर है न सिर्फ मुश्किल होगा बल्कि बहुत वक्त भी लगेगी। जिससे लद्दाख के पूरा काम सीजन का जाया हो जाएगा, काम की मुदत पूरी नहीं होगी। छोटे मगर अहम डेवलपमेंटल मुकामी लोगों के लिए जरूरी है, वह देरी का शिकार होगा। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए होम मिनिस्टर और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से गुजारिश करता हूँ कि डेवलपमेंटल प्रोजेक्ट्स की बेहतर मजबूत मंसूबाबंदी और वक्त पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए जरूरी है कि प्रोजेक्ट्स के एप्रूवल और अप्रैजल के अख्तियार जिस तरह पहले लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर, कमीशनर और डेप्टी कमीशनर के पास थे, उसे दोबारा बहाल किया जाए।

میں आपके जरिए ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की तवज्जो बजटरी फ्रेमवर्क से हटकर कुछ अहम पेंडिंग लायबिलिटीज की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। यूटी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने लेह और कारगिल में पूरे हो चुके कामों के खर्चे के लिए 28 करोड़ रुपये की जो दरखास्त की है, यह पूरी हो चुकी है लेकिन जो पेंडिंग है, उसकी अदायगी में देरी काम में बहुत ज्यादा खलल पैदा कर रही है और इसके साथ ही ठेकेदारों के यकीन को भी कमजोर कर रही है। इसके अलावा यूटी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने लेह और कारगिल में कामों के लिए जमीन और प्लांटेशन के कम्पेंसेशन के लिए 130 करोड़ रुपये की लायबिलिटी पड़ी है। इन फंड्स को जल्द से जल्द रिलीज किया जाए। लद्दाख में इंजीनियरिंग कालेज कई सालों से मंजूर हो चुका है और इसके करगिल जिले में जमीन भी एलॉट हो चुकी है। जल्द से जल्द इसके लिए फंड्स एलॉट करके शुरू किया जाए। इसके साथ ही डिग्री कालेज जो क्लस्टर करगिल डिग्री कालेज चल रहा है, इसे भी फंड्स की वजह से देरी न करके जल्द पूरा किया जाए।

[جناب محمد حنیفہ (لداخ): چیرمین صاحب، آپ نے مجھے سپلیمنٹری ڈیمانڈس فور گرانٹس پر بولنے کا موقع دیا، آپ کو شکریہ۔ سب سے پہلے میں محترم فائننس منسٹر اور ہوم منسٹر صاحب کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ انہوں نے لداخ کے لئے ریوائنڈ بجٹ میں 148 کروڑ روپے ایلوٹ کئے ہیں، اس سے کسی حد تک دونوں ہی ڈیولپمنٹس کاؤنسل کے لئے 180 کروڑ روپے کی کٹوتی پورا کرنے میں مدد ملے گی۔ جس سے لوکل ڈیولپمنٹ میں راحت ملے گی۔ اس سال یوٹی۔ لداخ کے بجٹ ایسٹی میٹ سال 2024-25 کے مقابلے میں تقریباً 834 کروڑ روپے کی کیپٹل ایکسپینڈیچر کٹ کا سامنا کرنا پڑا تھا، لیکن لداخ کے اور آل بجٹ میں کوئی قابل قدر اضافہ نہیں ہوا، 834 کروڑ روپے کی بڑی کٹوتی میں سے صرف 148 کروڑ روپے بحال کئے گئے ہیں، یہ اصلی کنسرن ہے۔

میں محترم فائننس منسٹر صاحبہ اور ہوم منسٹر صاحب کا دھیان ایک بے

حد اہم ایڈمنسٹریٹو ایشیو کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں، جو سیدھے لداخ کو ایلوکیٹ کئے گئے فنڈس کو خرچ کرنے کی سہولیات متاثر کرتا ہے۔ ایم۔ایچ۔اے۔ لداخ کی پروجیکٹ اور اسکیموں کی منظوری اور ایڈمنسٹریٹو ایپروول فائنل شیل پاور ڈیلیگیٹ کرتی ہے، یہی ڈیلیگیٹ پاور ضروری تھی۔ ڈیلیگیٹ پاور پوری ہوئی۔ کے ڈیولپمنٹ میں اہم کردار ادا کرتی ہے۔ خاص طور سے لداخ کے ٹوپوگرافیکل چیلنج اور ڈیفی کلت ایکسیس بلیٹیز میں اس ایمپاورسسٹم مقامی طور پر فیصلہ کرنے اور مضبوط بنایا۔ عوامی کاموں میں اسموٹھ ایکزیکیوشن کو ممکن بنایا۔ حال ہی میں ایم۔ایچ۔اے۔ نے لداخ کو ایڈمنسٹریٹو دئے گئے فائنل شیل پاور واپس لے لئے تھے۔ بعد میں مختلف لوگوں کے کنسرن کے بعد اختیارات تو واپس دے دئے مگر بد قسمتی سے بات یہ ہے کہ چھوٹے سے لیکر بڑے پروجیکٹ اپروول اور اپریزل کی اہم پاور ایم۔ایچ۔اے۔ کے پاس ہی ہے۔

چیرمین صاحب، میں خاص طور پر کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ لداخ ایڈمنسٹریٹو اور جغرافیہ سیٹ اپ بغیر اسمبلی والے یونین ٹیرٹیریز ہیں، اس سے بالکل مختلف ہیں۔ لداخ کی جغرافیہ اور سردیوں کی وجہ سے سال میں 7-8 مہینے کام کرنے کا موقع ملتا ہے۔ دسمبر سے مئی تک یہاں سڑکیں بند رہتی ہیں، لہذا اگر سارے پروجیکٹس کے اپروول اور اپریزل کے لئے ایم۔ایچ۔اے۔ کو بھیجنا جو زمینی حالات سے دور ہے نا صرف مشکل ہوگا بلکہ بہت وقت بھی لگے گا۔ جس سے لداخ کا پورا کام سیزن کا ضائع ہو جائے گا۔ کام کی مدت پوری نہیں ہوگی۔ چھوٹے مگر اہم ڈیولپمنٹ مقامی لوگوں کے لئے ضروری ہے، وہ دیری کا شکار ہوگا۔

چیرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے ذریعہ ہوم منسٹر اور فائننس منسٹر سے گزارش کرتا ہوں کہ ڈیولپمنٹل پروجیکٹس کی بہت مضبوط منصوبہ بندی اور وقت پر امپلی مینٹیشن کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ پروجیکٹس کے اپروول اور

اپریزل کے اختیار جس طرح پہلے لیفٹننٹ گورنر، کمشنر اور ڈپٹی کمشنر کے پاس تھے، اسے دوبارہ بحال کیا جائے۔

میں آپ کے ذریعہ آنریبل فائننس منسٹر کی توجہ Budgetary Framework سے ہٹ کر کچھ اہم پینڈنگ Liabilities کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ یوٹی۔اے۔ ایڈمنسٹریشن نے لیہ اور کارگل میں پورے ہو چکے کاموں کے خرچے کے لئے 28 کروڑ روپے کی جو درخواست کی ہے، یہ پوری ہو چکی ہے، لیکن جو پینڈنگ ہے، اس کی ادائیگی میں دیری کام میں بہت زیادہ خلل پیدا کر رہی ہے اور اس کے ساتھ ہی ٹھیکیداروں کے یقین کو بھی کمزور کر رہی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ یوٹی۔ایڈمنسٹریشن نے لیہ اور کارگل میں کاموں کے لئے زمین اور پلانٹیشن کے Compensation کے لئے 130 کروڑ روپے کی Liability پڑی ہے، ان فنڈس کو جلد سے جلد ریلیز کیا جائے۔ لداخ میں انجینئرنگ کالج کئی سالوں سے منظور ہو چکا ہے اور اس کے لئے کارگل ضلع میں زمین بھی ایلاٹ ہو چکی ہے۔ جلد سے جلد اس کے لئے فنڈس ایلوٹ کر کے شروع کیا جائے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی ڈیگری کالج جو کلسٹر کارگل ڈیگری کالج چل رہا ہے، اسے بھی فنڈس کی وجہ سے دیری نہ کر کے جلد پورا کیا جائے۔]

SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL (HASSAN): Thank you, Sir. I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2025-2026. Every year, the Government comes back in mid-year for more money. Corrections are normal but the size of these Demands shows weak planning and frequent policy mismatches. The Government now seeks over Rs. 1.32 lakh crore as additional expenditure but much of it is adjusted through savings and recoveries. If planning was strong,

such large revisions would not be needed.

Sir, let me highlight a few things. The first is regarding the Department of Fertilizers. The Ministry gave a statement saying that India will stop importing urea by the end of the year 2025. Now, additional demand for subsidy under the imported urea scheme shows that self-reliance is a distant dream in India. This can be substantiated by the fact that urea production has actually gone down from 314 LMT to 307 LMT. Most of our fertiliser plants are old but there is no new support for PSUs. Instead of moving towards self-reliance, the Government is asking for even more subsidy money.

The second is regarding the Department of Telecommunications. The Government now wants nearly Rs. 37,000 crore to convert Vodafone-Idea dues into equity. Overnight, the Government becomes the largest shareholder in a private company struggling for years. If the investment loses value, who takes the hit? It is the common taxpayer. These are not just corporate dues; these are the dues of the public.

In the Petroleum Ministry, the Government seeks Rs. 12,000 crore more for LPG under recovery, despite already approving Rs. 30,000 crore just a month ago. Yet many poor households still find LPG unaffordable, with subsidies not reaching them effectively via DBT. Despite substantial spending, regular refills remain a struggle, needing rethinking to prioritise the direct benefits for end-users over company stabilisation.

Sir, before I conclude, I want to briefly highlight the issues of my region, Hassan. The Upper Badra Project is the lifeline of our district's Arsikere and

Kadur Taluk. The Centre had promised Rs. 5,300 crore. The State has requested again. If the project receives the "National Project" status, 60 per cent of the funding would be done by the Union Government, but the approval is still pending. The people back home feel that the Centre is not taking their water needs seriously.

The next is of the Mother and Child Hospital, which we have requested in the August House, for the Kadur and Arsikere Taluks. These are growing towns with a rising population. There is no allocation of support in the Supplementary Demands.

Sir, I have last two demands. The last is the human and animal conflict. There is a severe human and animal conflict day by day. It has been severe and it is more serious in my constituency. For the past 21 years, nearly 75 people have lost their lives. The farmers are not only struggling for the lives of themselves, they are struggling to safeguard the crops which we have grown. I request through you, Sir, to the hon. Madam, that at least in this Supplementary Budget, it has not been allotted and so in the upcoming Budget to kindly include the human and animal conflict for the long term.

Sir, the last is our dream and it is the dream of our Haasan, that is an IIT for Haasan. Already the land has been allotted for the IIT. In this Supplementary Budget, it has not been allocated. Kindly, at least allot in the upcoming Budget an IIT for Haasan. It is the dream of our young Indians.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

Shri Abdul Rashid.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख (बारामूला) : महोदय, यूटी होने के नाते हमारे बहुत से मामलात केंद्र के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। मेरी पहली रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि जो पैकेज दिए जाते हैं, उनका क्राइटेरिया क्या है। वित्त मंत्री जी सदन में बैठी हैं, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर को फुल-फ्लेज्ड पैकेज दिया जाए। इसके अलावा जितने भी सेंट्रल विभाग हैं, दो परसेंट नौकरियां जम्मू-कश्मीर के नजवानों के लिए रिजर्व की जाएं, जिन्होंने बहुत मुश्किलात देखे हैं। इंड्स वाटर ट्रीटी का जिक्र किया जाता है और वह तोड़ भी ली गई लेकिन जो लॉसेस जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों को हुए हैं,

How will you compensate it? We hope that you will come up with some concrete thing. इसी तरह हमारी फ्रूट इंडस्ट्री हमारी इकोनॉमी की बैकबोन है, वह बरबाद हो चुकी है। आपने अमरीकन फ्रूट्स पर टैक्स कम कर दिए हैं और जम्मू-कश्मीर का फ्रूट तबाही के मुहाने पर है और इसके रिवाइवल के लिए आपको कुछ करना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह आपको नए टूरिस्ट्स डेस्टिनेशन्स बनाने की भी जरूरत है। गुलबर्ग, पहलगाम तो हैं ही, इनके अलावा बहुत ही खूबसूरत जगहें जैसे मंगास, दूधपत्थरी, तंगधार, मोनाबल, रंगवार या ऐसी जगहें हैं जो गुलमर्ग, पहलगाम से भी खूबसूरत हैं। उन्हें टूरिस्ट मैप पर लाने की जरूरत है। इसी तरह गुलमर्ग में हमारे जो होटल्स हैं, there are certain issues facing them. उन्हें लीज बढ़ाने के नाम पर तंग किया जा रहा है। They should not be displaced and dislodged. पटल में हमारा जो नेशनल हाईवे है, एक ट्रौमा अस्पताल की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है, along with a blood bank. मेरी सरकार से और वित्त मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट है कि since I have got no redressal of my issues, क्योंकि मैं यहां से सीधा बदकिस्मती से जेल जाऊंगा। I cannot reach out to the Ministers and bureaucrats. इसलिए मेरी हम्बल रिक्वेस्ट है कि एक डायरेक्शन जाए कि मेरे जो इश्यूज हैं, वे संबंधित विभागों में जाएं। मैं नार्थ कश्मीर के लिए डिमांड करते हैं क्योंकि यह पहाड़ी और बार्डर का इलाका है, एक एम्स बारामूला में बनाया जाए। बांडीपोरा में एक मेडिकल कालेज बनाने की जरूरत है। सोपोर में आईआईएम कायम किया जाए। Since, it is a UT रेवेन्यू सेंटर डायरेक्टली डील करता है, सुपौर और हंदवाड़ा में आलरेडी हमारे पिछड़े डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, उन्हें आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव

डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स बनाएं तो मेहरबानी होगी। बीरबा को आप एक हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट बनाएं। नरसिंह कालेज की जरूरत है। 950 करोड़ रुपये एमजी नरेगा में लेबर कम्पोनेंट में हमारा पैसा बाकी है, इसी तरह लोलाब सोपौर और लोलाब भांडीपुरा के दरमियान बड़े मेगा रोड्स बनाने की जरूरत है जिससे बार्डर टूरिज्म भी डेवलप हो। इससे काफी फायदा मिलेगा और मेडिकल कालेज जोगल हंदवाड़ा में। पिछले डेढ़ साल से काम रुका है, पचास करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर दिए हैं लेकिन उसके बाद कहा कि now, the area is flood-prone. इन आर्किटेक्ट्स के खिलाफ एक्शन होना चाहिए जिन्होंने नहीं देखा कि एरिया फ्लड प्रोन है। मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि मेडिकल कालेज के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए और बाद में याद आया कि यह एरिया फ्लड प्रोन है। लोगों ने सैंकड़ों कनाल जमीन दे दी। So, action should be initiated against the officials who identified the site. मेरा आखिरी पाइंट है कि मेडिकल कालेज पर काम तुरंत शुरू किया जाए और एक लास्ट रिक्वेस्ट है कि एमपी कहां जाए। दिल्ली के एमएलए के पास दस करोड़ रुपये का एमएलए फंड है। On behalf of all MPs, दामन फैला कर कहता हूं कि कम से कम 15-20 करोड़ रुपये रिक्मेंड कीजिए। यह मेरा हम्बल सबमिशन है। आखिर में बस इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर को वापस राज्य का दर्जा दीजिए क्योंकि आप जो पैसा वहां देते हैं, वह खर्च नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारा छोटा-सा प्रदेश दमन एवं दीव, भले ही क्षेत्रफल में छोटा हो, लेकिन यहाँ की जनता की आकांक्षाएँ बहुत बड़ी हैं। मुझे यह कहते हुए अत्यंत गर्व है कि यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री माननीय श्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी तथा माननीय गृह मंत्री श्री अमित भाई शाह जी कि हमारे प्रदेश पर विशेष कृपा-दृष्टि रही है। उनका सीधा मार्गदर्शन हमारे प्रदेश को मिलता है और उनके मार्गदर्शन के फलस्वरूप हमारे छोटे से प्रदेश को केंद्र सरकार की अनेक महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाओं का लाभ मिला है। दीव को स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन में शामिल करना, नमो मेडिकल कॉलेज, नर्सिंग कॉलेज, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज, बर्ड एवियरी, नमो पथ, राम सेतु जैसी कई अमूल्य सौगातें तथा वनाकबारा (दीव) में लंबे समय से लंबित क्रीक ड्रेजिंग की माँग को पूरा करना ये सभी केंद्र सरकार

की दूरदर्शिता के उदाहरण हैं। इस योजनाओं की घोषणा के बावजूद ये परियोजनाएँ अब तक शुरू नहीं हो पाई हैं, मुझे मुझे पता चला है कि दीव के वनाकबारा क्रिक ड्रेजिंग एवं दीव पोर्ट ड्रेजिंग कार्य फंड की कमी के कारण अब तक शुरू नहीं हो पाए हैं। फिशिंग हर्बर प्रोजेक्ट भी अभी तक शुरू नहीं हो पाया है। इसके साथ ही दीव स्मार्ट सिटी प्रोजेक्ट अभी अधूरा है, एवं कोस्टल विलेज, सीसीआरवी प्रोजेक्ट भी अभी शुरू नहीं हो पाया है। दीव की 90%से अधिक आबादी मत्स्य पालन पर निर्भर है। क्रीक में ड्रेजिंग न होने से क्रीक से जहाज़ अंदर आते-जाते वक्त बहुत समस्याएं होती हैं। थोड़ा सा ध्यान हटने पर घटना घट जाती है और मछुआरों को बड़ा नुकसान हो जाता है। ड्रेजिंग कार्य की समस्या से मछुआरों की दैनिक आय पर सीधा असर पड़ रहा हमें पता चला है की स्मार्ट सिटी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए जरूरी फण्ड अभी भी सेंटर से पूरा रिलीज नहीं हो रहा है। स्मार्ट सिटी के अधूरे प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा करने के लिए सेंटर की बाकी राशि त्वरित रिलीज की जानी चाहिए ताकि ये सारे कार्य समय पर पूरे हो सकें। मैं इस पटल के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से कुछ मांगे करता हूँ कि वर्तमान सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स में ही दीव फिशिंग हार्वर प्रोजेक्ट, वनाकबारा क्रीक एवं दीव पोर्ट की ड्रेजिंग तथा दीव स्मार्ट सिटी प्रोजेक्ट की शेष कार्यों हेतु पर्याप्त अतिरिक्त राशि तत्काल जारी की जाए। कोस्टल विलेज (CCRV) डेवलपमेंट सहित सभी स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के लिए विशेष फंड का प्रावधान किया जाए। इन परियोजनाओं की नियमित मॉनिटरिंग के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय मॉनिटरिंग सेल गठित की जाए। भविष्य में छोटे केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए "फास्ट ट्रैक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड की स्थापना की जाए, जिसकी तिमाही समीक्षा प्रधानमंत्री एवं गृह मंत्री कार्यालय स्तर पर हो, ताकि फंडिंग में कभी देरी न हो।

महोदय हमारे यहां नागरिकों को सरकारी अस्पतालों में मुफ्त इलाज नहीं मिल पा रहा है तो हम सरकार से डिमांड करते हैं कि हमारे नागरिकों को सरकारी अस्पतालों में मुफ्त इलाज मिले और उसके लिए विशेष फंड दिया जाए। साथ ही साथ मेडिकल कॉलेज में पीजी की सीट्स में जो फीस रखी है, वह बहुत ही ज्यादा है। या तो उस फीस को घटा दिया जाए या फिर स्कॉलरशिप जैसी कोई नीति बनाकर बच्चों से यह अतिरिक्त भार हटाया जाए।

महोदय, मैं एमपीलैड स्कीम के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे प्रदेश में मैंने जितने भी काम प्रस्तावित किए थे, गाइडलाइन्स के हिसाब से उन कार्यों पर 45 दिन में कार्य होना था, मगर एक साल तक वे कार्य पहले लंबित रखे गए। जब मैंने माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रुख किया, मैं पहला सांसद हूँ जो एमपीलैड स्कीम के काम कराने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा रहा हूँ। जब मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट गया तब उन सारे के सारे कार्यों में कुछ हलचल हुई।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, मुझे एक मिनट का समय दीजिए। मेरी वेदना को आप नहीं समझेंगे तो कौन समझेगा? मैं एमपीलैड का कार्य करने के लिए रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ। मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि गाइडलाइन्स के हिसाब से अगर 45 दिन में सांसद निधि का इस्तेमाल न करें।... (व्यवधान)

ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI (NANDURBAR): Sir, this Supplementary Demand is long on paper, but short on expectations.

Sir, I just want to ask one question. Only Rs. 41,455 crore is net cash outgo, while a massive Rs. 90,812 crore is book adjustment. This raises the classic question asked by fiscal experts; if Ministries had such large savings earlier, why did they over-project their Budget Estimates in the first place? Is it because of increasing the negotiating power?

Sir, I just want to ask one question directly about the SDG, which is about the telecommunications, the funds allocated for telecommunications. In my constituency, there are 4G towers. I have requested for their upgradation to 5G towers. वहां पर हिली एरिया है, वहां माउन्टेन एरिया आता है, वहां पर नेटवर्क नहीं आता है, नेटवर्क नहीं आयेगा तो गवर्नमेंट की जो स्कीम्स रहती हैं, जो बेनीफिट्स रहते हैं, उनका लाभ वहां के लोग कैसे ले पाएंगे? I am requesting that the 4G to 5G upgradation should be completed in a time-bound manner. BharatNet has started a project called BBNL. BBNL is absolutely not paying attention in my constituency. I am

requesting the Government, through you, that BBNL should be taken away and BSNL should be handed over all the works.

I want to talk about the fertilizers. The uploaded Supplementary Demands for Grants document clearly shows a massive additional provision of Rs. 11,000 crore for PNK fertilizers and Rs. 7,525 crore for imported urea subsidies, yet on the ground of Nandurbar, farmers are standing in line at 4 am in the morning and often returning empty handed. I request the Government that the release of urea stocks in Maharashtra should be expedited as well as aspirational districts such as my Nandurbar district should be given priority. Gram level centres, farmer cooperatives and the distribution centres should be made the central focus of it. Real time stock monitoring through mobile Apps and transparency portals should be initiated.

Regarding higher education in the Supplementary Demand for Grants, it has been mentioned that a significant Rs. 2,023.25 crore allocation for ONOS that is, One Nation, One Subscription under higher education is recommended. I strongly urge this Government the inclusion of Nandurbar in the priority roll out of ONOS as our tribal students have almost zero access to high quality journals.

I request establishment of a National Tribal University in Nandurbar to serve Maharashtra, Gujarat as well as Madhya Pradesh. There cannot be a Viksit Bharat without considering the Adivasis in the Bharat. So, that should be considered.

Regarding the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, there are a few villages which are converted into hamlets which are called Padas in Marathi. Therefore,

the Awas Yojana has not reached them. That should be increased at the earliest.

Regarding health and family welfare, it has been mentioned that there is a capital funding to complete all the new hospitals quickly. Regarding hospitals, I want to just make a request that the hospital and the medical college is divided by a road. There should be a skywalk in the middle and the funds should be allocated for that.

Regarding the Tapi Irrigation Project, Rs. 800 crore have been allocated by the State Government. I request the Central Government also to give some more funds for it so that the project can be completed and the drought situation in Nandurbar could be resolved.

Regarding roads and national highways, ... (*Interruptions*) I will just complete. There are two or three more points. There are a lot of accidents happening in Kondai Bari Ghat, Sakri Tehsil as well as Shewadi Phata. There is an urgent need for flyovers there.

Kindly consider that. There is a black spot there. I would also request that there should be a new four-lane highway from Shahada to Hargaon to Devipada to Gujarat. Kindly consider the new national highway project.

In the end, I just want to say that यह पूरक अनुदान नहीं है, यह सरकार की नाकामी का पूरक प्रमाण है और इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि बजट में कुछ अलग प्रावधान दिए जाएं और एस्पिरेशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स, ट्राइबल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद।

श्री राजकुमार रोत जी।

श्री राजकुमार रोट (बांसवाड़ा) : धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय । आपने आज वर्ष 2025-26 की अनुदान की पूरक मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है । मुख्य बजट में जो बजट का प्रावधान था, अधिकतर यह कह सकते हैं कि यह कागजों या पाइपलाइन में फंसा हुआ है, जो ग्राउंड पर नहीं जा पाया है, तो उस पर सरकार विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे । मैं विशेषकर कहना चाहूंगा कि अनुपूरक मांगों में जो बजट घटाया या बढ़ाया गया है, तो हमने विशेषकर एग्रीकल्चर में सबसे ज्यादा धरती को नशीली बना दिया है । हम यूरिया डीएपी को जरूरी मानते हैं, लेकिन यह इतना आदी हो गया है, जो कि भविष्य में हम सबके लिए घातक होगा, इसलिए सरकार ऐसा प्रावधान करे कि ऑर्गेनिक खेती पर फोकस करे और आर्गेनिक खेती करने वाले किसानों के लिए प्रावधान किया जाए कि जिस फसल को ये तैयार कर रहे हैं, उसको वह वे कहां बेचेंगे, फसल खराब हो जाती है तो उसके लिए अलग से सब्सिडी देने का प्रावधान करे ।

मैं विशेषकर कहना चाहूंगा कि अर्थव्यवस्था की बात होती है, तो भारत देश पर वर्तमान में आंतरिक और बाहरी कर्ज 181 लाख करोड़ रुपये का है और उस हिसाब से देखा जाए तो प्रत्येक व्यक्ति पर, यदि राजस्थान की और पूरे देश की बात करें, तो वर्तमान में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति पर 86 हजार करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज है । इस स्थिति में देखा जाए, तो आज हम कह रहे हैं कि पहले सुनने में आता था कि डॉलर रुपये से गिर रहा है, लेकिन आज रुपये के मुकाबले डॉलर की वैल्यू बढ़ रही है और यह सुनने में आ रहा था कि काला धन लाएंगे, यह काला धन कितना आया? देश की जनता को कहा गया था कि 15-15 लाख रुपये देंगे, वह 15 लाख रुपये वर्ष 2014 से लेकर आज तक कहा है, किसी के समझ में नहीं आया ।

19.22 hrs

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

महोदया, आज वर्तमान में जो देखा गया है कि जीएसटी को घटाने और बढ़ाने को लेकर बात उठी । पिछले कुछ समय से हम देख रहे हैं कि जीएसटी के नाम से ढिंढोरा पीटा जा रहा है, तो जीएसटी बढ़ाया किसने था? वर्ष 2014 से लेकर वर्ष 2025 तक सरकार किसकी थी? जीएसटी बढ़ाने की वजह से 2 लाख 30 हजार से अधिक देश के छोटे व्यापारियों का व्यापार-धंधा खत्म हो

गया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ट्राइबल एरिया में जीएसटी का कलेक्शन होता है, परंतु इस जीएसटी का लाभ ट्राइबल एरिया के लोगों को नहीं मिलता है। यह जीएसटी सिर्फ राजधानी के आस-पास या बड़े शहरों तक ही सीमित रह जाती है। जीएसटी में ट्राइबल एरियाज़ हेतु सेस कर लगाया जाए, ताकि यहां से जो भी कलेक्शन होता है, उसका उपयोग ट्राइबल क्षेत्र के लिए किया जाए। वर्तमान में देखा गया है कि भाजपा सीना तानकर कहती है कि हम विश्व की पांचवीं बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था हैं। हमें भी गर्व है, क्योंकि हमारा भी देश है, लेकिन हकीकत क्या है? हकीकत यह है कि वर्तमान में जो देखा गया है ...(व्यवधान) मैडम, एक मिनट हुई है, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। हम प्रति व्यक्ति आय में विश्व में 136वें नंबर पर हैं और अगर भुखमरी की बात करते हैं, तो विश्व में 102वें नंबर पर हमारा देश है। यह विकास 140 करोड़ भारतीयों का नहीं हुआ है, यह मात्र एक-दो परसेंट उद्योगपतियों का हुआ है।

मैं अपनी मुख्य मांगें रखना चाहूंगा कि नरेगा का जो बजट है, राजस्थान में भी डबल इंजन की सरकार है, पूरे केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों और 28 राज्यों सहित पूरा 2600 करोड़ रुपये का बजट है, इसमें राजस्थान का मात्र 1600 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से बजट का पेंडिंग है, इस वजह से मनरेगा स्कीम खत्म हो रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारी आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्ता, हमारी राजीविका की महिलाओं, जब चुनावी दौर आता है, भीड़ की जरूरत पड़ती है, तो सबसे पहले हम महिलाओं को याद करते हैं। राजीविका और आंगनबाड़ी महिलाओं के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है? उनकी तनख्वाह में बढ़ोतरी की जाए।

माननीय सभापति : श्री अरुण गोविल जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजकुमार रोट : महोदया, मेरी अंतिम बात है कि मेरे क्षेत्र के अंदर कडाणा और माही डैम से उस क्षेत्र के अंदर...(व्यवधान)

श्री अरुण गोविल (मेरठ) : धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदया। मैं सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड फोर ग्रांट्स फर्स्ट बेच वर्ष 2025-26 के समर्थन में बोल रहा हूँ।

Being an actor, I am a non-professional, I will not be playing to the gallery like most of the Opposition Members do. I will not discuss the numbers also presented by them. I will not talk about what they have spoken because they speak on every subject, but not the subject in discussion.

महोदया, मैं अपनी बात सीधा-सीधा आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि ये अनुपूरक माँगें क्यों आती हैं और हमारे लिए इनको एप्रूव करना क्यों जरूरी है। ये पूरक अनुदान हमारे देश के विकास, जनता की जरूरतों और चल रही योजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक हैं। सरकार हर वर्ष बजट के माध्यम से पूरे साल का खर्च तय करती है, लेकिन वर्ष के दौरान कुछ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य सामने आ जाते हैं, जिनके लिए पहले से तय राशि पर्याप्त नहीं रहती। कई योजनाएँ तेज़ गति से आगे बढ़ती हैं, कुछ विभागों को एक्स्ट्रा सपोर्ट की जरूरत होती है, कुछ नई नेशनल प्रायोरिटीज़ भी सामने आती हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रांट्स एक जरूरी कदम होते हैं, ताकि विकास कार्य में कोई रुकावट न आए।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, इस पहले बैच में सरकार ने 72 ग्रांट्स और एक एप्रोप्रिएशन के लिए अतिरिक्त निधि की मांग की है। कुल मिलाकर 1.32 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के ग्राँस एडिशनल एक्सपेंडिचर की मंजूरी मांगी गई है। इसमें से लगभग 41,455 करोड़ रुपये वास्तविक अतिरिक्त नकद खर्च (net cash outgo) है, जबकि बाकी राशि मंत्रालयों की सेविंग्स और एडिशनल रिसीट्स से पूरी की जाएंगी। यह दिखाता है कि सरकार जिम्मेदारी के साथ, और फाइनेंशियल डिसिप्लिन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश के संसाधनों का उपयोग कर रही है। यह पहला बैच देश के कई प्रमुख क्षेत्रों को मजबूत करने के लिए लाया गया है। इन क्षेत्रों में कृषि और किसान कल्याण, फर्टिलाइजर, स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा सेवाएँ, शिक्षा, ऊर्जा, रेल, सड़क और ट्रांसपोर्ट, महिला और बाल विकास, पंचायती राज, एमएसएमई, जल संसाधन, अंतरिक्ष और विज्ञान, और विदेश मामले

जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विभाग शामिल हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों को मजबूती देना देश की बढ़ती जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

महोदया, सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स का मतलब सिर्फ एक्स्ट्रा खर्च नहीं होता, बल्कि यह बताता है कि सरकार अपनी योजनाओं में स्मार्ट प्लानिंग, सेविंग्स और better use of funds को ध्यान में रखकर काम कर रही है। इन पूरक अनुदानों का सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह है कि देश के विकास कार्य बिना रुके आगे बढ़ते रहते हैं। सड़कें, बिजली, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, किसानों से जुड़ी योजनाएँ, और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के बड़े प्रोजेक्ट अगर समय पर पैसे न मिलने से रुक जाएँ तो इसका सीधा असर जनता पर पड़ता है। सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रांट्स से यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि हर योजना समय पर पूरी हो और जनता को बिना किसी देरी के बेनिफिट मिले।

महोदया, आज भारत तेज गति से विकसित हो रहा है। हमें ग्लोबल स्तर पर कम्पीटिशन में आगे रहना है। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि हमारे रेल मार्ग, सड़कें, डिजिटल और कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम्स, बिजली, विलेजेज और सिटीज - सब मजबूत हों। इसी उद्देश्य से इन महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के लिए एक्स्ट्रा सपोर्ट दिया जा रहा है, ताकि देश की गोथ स्टोरी में कोई कमी न रह जाए। यह सप्लीमेंट्री बैच दिखाता है कि सरकार हर जिम्मेदारी को गंभीरता से ले रही है और देश के विकास को तेज़ और निरंतर रखने के लिए कमिटेड है।

अन्त में, मैं इस सदन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि Supplementary Demands for Grants - First Batch 2025-26 को मंजूरी दी जाए। ये मांगें जनता की जरूरतों को पूरा करती हैं, देश की योजनाओं को गति देती हैं और भारत को मजबूत भविष्य की ओर ले जाती हैं। यह सरकार की दूरदर्शिता, जिम्मेदारी और विकास के प्रति संकल्प का प्रतीक है। धन्यवाद। जय श्री राम!

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you, Madam Chairperson. This is the first batch of supplementary Demands for Grants for the Financial Year 2025-26, having 72 Grants and one appropriation, coming to an amount of Rs. 1.32 lakh crore. Before entering into the various Ministries and Departments

regarding the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I would like to question and challenge the sanctity of the budgetary process being followed by the Ministry of Finance.

Madam, this has become the usual practice in bringing a series of SDGs every year with huge amount. Last year also, I mentioned this matter by quoting the Public Accounts Committee's observation. The Ministries and the Departments have been obtaining Supplementary Grants without conducting a proper scrutiny of the expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred by them during the financial year. This is happening due to lack of foresightedness in various Ministries and Departments and that would show the inefficiency of the Ministry of Finance in the budgetary process and in the planning process. Madam, I urge upon the Government and particularly to the hon. Minister to adhere to the strict compliance of financial rules and direction of the PAC to avoid huge Supplementary Demands for Grants. That is my first submission.

Madam, regarding the SDGs, most of hon. Members have already spoken where the major allocations are going. They are going to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, the Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways, and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Madam, if you yourself examine the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, you can see the callous way the Budget is being prepared. It is 16 per cent in excess than that of the original Grant envisaged in the original Budget last year.

I do support the subsidies and grants but strongly oppose the way by which this is being brought in the House because the Union Government had

estimated Rs. 1.67 lakh crore for fertilizer subsidy for the financial year 2025-26. This is lower than that of Rs. 1.91 lakh crore. That was a subsidy bill in the previous year. In the previous year, it was Rs. 1.91 lakh crore, and, this year, we have estimated only Rs. 1.67 lakh crore. And now the hon. Minister is coming to the Parliament demanding an additional amount of Rs. 31,000 crore. How could the Ministry justify this point in estimating these statistics or estimating this amount? Could the Ministry or the Government not anticipate the fertilizer subsidy in such a situation? So, all this exposes the hollowness of the Government's repeated claims of fiscal discipline and the agricultural reforms in the Budget speech in the year 2025-26. ... (*Interruptions*) Madam, I am not going into the details.

Regarding the urea also, as most of the hon. Members have spoken, I am not going to repeat it. For the domestic production to be increased, the fertilizer industry has to be strengthened and more amount has to be granted.

Regarding the Department of Telecommunications, there is a 33 per cent excess in the original Budget Estimates. I would like to make a comment on this. This conversion of a due of a company into a Government equity is a hidden subsidy, eroding the Budget's credibility on transparent spending. Finally, I am coming to the Ministry of Petroleum. I am not going into the details.

Further, I would like to say two points regarding the macro-economic situation. First one is regarding the GDP. Last month, the International Monetary Fund retained 'C' Grade for the India's GDP data, and in the next week, the Indian Government released a data showing the GDP growth rate surging 7.8

per cent to 8.2 per cent in the second quarter of the current financial year. This shows that the Indian economy is the fastest-growing economy. But the question raised by the economic experts like Monika Halan is significant which is to be answered. Though we are having a high GDP growth rate, why is the market not flourishing? She said, 'Why are markets cool though GDP is hot'? The Finance Minister, in the last week, announced the steps that would be taken so as to upgrade the IMF's Grade through change in the base year. I fully appreciate it.

Regarding the expenditure status and fiscal deficit, Madam, fiscal deficit is Rs. 15.69 lakh crore. Now, after additional of Rs. 1.32 lakh crore, how could it be adjusted? I am not going into the rupee devaluation.

I would like to make one correction. The hon. Minister you may kindly see that there is a blatant error in Demand No. 71 because Rs. 95 crore is the original estimate in 2024-25 but you are giving Rs. 3,50,000 crore in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Maybe, it is a typographical error. Please correct it. This is not the way by which the statistics have to be presented before the Parliament.

19.33 hrs

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Hon. Speaker, Sir, I conclude with two questions. Why is the Government repeatedly pushing the Budget borrowings, unpaid bills, and hidden subsidies into the SDGs instead of placing true fiscal deficit before the House? And the second question is, why should the Parliament approve SDGs that arise from the Government's policy failure and cost overruns, rather than the genuine emergencies as required under the Rules of Procedure. With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Thank you, hon. Speaker, Sir.

I think there were 43 hon. Members who spoke on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, if my numbers are right.

Sir, I will talk less on the details of the Supplementary Demands especially because I will be answering Shri N.K. Premachandran on specific questions that he has raised, which are very valid, and as an hon. Member, he has got every business to raise questions. I will certainly come to responding to him. But just to give a start, I would like to say that this First Batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants includes 72 Grants and one Appropriation, that is, for the Supreme Court of India. So, the authorization is being sought for gross additional expenditure of Rs. 1,32,268.85 crore, wherein the net cash outgo or the cash supplementary is about Rs. 41,455.39 crore. I will give the break down a bit later.

The technical supplementary, which does not have an additional cash outgo, is about Rs.90,812.17 crore. Therefore, this Batch of the Supplementary Demand for Grants also provides for the recoupment of Contingency Fund advance of Rs.14,825.42 crore.

Much before I go into the details, I am a bit disappointed that there are Members who speak in a manner that shows a lack of budgetary planning and so on. Supplementary demands are absolutely necessary for a responsive Government. I cannot respond to the Departments or the States which ask for funds on certain very critical aspects by saying that what I have given you in the

BAE is the final word, and that they should manage with that - I cannot say that.

I will have to be responsive. But, yet, I agree ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आप इन्हें थोड़ा बताते रहिए। ये धीरे-धीरे सीख जाएंगे, अभी नए-नए ट्रेनिंग पार्ट में हैं।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Of course, I grant it that I cannot have too many supplementary demands. Actually, I would like to put on record here that, due to very careful monitoring by the hon. Prime Minister, I can stand up here and say that I have reduced the number of supplementary demands. I do not allow them to be more than two, two at the extreme. If anything, I will try to have just one supplementary.

Therefore, I would want that perspective to be brought in here. The revenue and capital break-up for the cash supplementary is Rs.40,058.35 crore for revenue and Rs.1,397.04 crore for supplementary. The technical supplementary, where there is no cash outgo, it is from one saving in that Ministry towards another. So, it just swaps within the Ministry or the Department. The amount is Rs.22,387.38 crore for revenue and Rs.68,424 crore for capital.

Members have rightly pointed out that there is a huge outgo for fertilisers, and I will explain it. I can quite understand the sense of outrage Shri N. K. Premachandran has expressed, saying, “why should there be such an increase?” But hang on, if farmers want more fertilisers and urea, the Government cannot sit and lecture them by saying, “No, no, what do you mean? You cannot take more than this.” Can I say that? No.

Particularly after a good monsoon, if there is a demand for additional urea

utilisation, it is a business of the Government to get it. Despite the fact that, since Covid-19, there has been unpredictable fluctuation in the prices of urea, DAP, and other materials that we are importing, there has been a very careful management. I must appreciate the Department of Fertilisers, which carefully imports in time.

I will give you the exact numbers. Indian farmers have not been let down by the Ministry. They have ensured that there will be timely dispersal, both for the Kharif season and the oncoming Rabi. ... (*Interruptions*) I will give you all the numbers, so that is fine.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज बैठिए, ऐसे बीच में नहीं उठते हैं। कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, I will speak. As I respond to the hon. Members, I thought the supplementary should have no issues for the hon. Members.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अगर दादा नहीं उठें, तो सदन में जीवंतता भी नजर न आए।

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : आप हमेशा सदस्यों के पक्ष में ही रहते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदस्यों के कारण ही सदन है।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Yes, I fully agree. Just to respond, again, I was a bit disappointed that the hon. Member Shri Deepender Singh Hooda was probably giving a political speech here, and I want to give him that space, but it cannot be on absolutely baseless arguments.

I do not want to use the word 'allegation'. He is not alleging anything. He is just saying, oh, this is not right, that is not right. I will come point by point to

say where he was not really right. He said, you are not spending much on education, R&D, Defence when it comes to percentage of GDP.

Sir, without spending money in education, would we have IITs? I am reading it. There were 16 in 2014 which have become 23 now. Can IITs be established without money? Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, is also accorded the IIT status. Similarly, the number of IIMs have gone up from 13 to 21. Without money, can it be done? Sir, 31 NITs are established. NIT, Andhra Pradesh was established in 2015. IIITs have gone up from nine to 25. Sixteen new IIITs are there. Central Universities have gone up from 40 to 48. AIIMs have increased from seven to 12. Sixteen AIIMS are approved and 12 are established. So, education spending could not happen if there is no money given.

Similarly, for R&D, in the last ten years, India's gross expenditure on research and development has more than doubled. In 2010-11, it was Rs. 60,200 crore whereas in 2021, just in ten years, it has touched Rs. 1.27 lakh crore without money being spent.

Separately one lakh crore rupees have been given for Research and Development Grant which has been launched and which will boost private led innovation. So, with that money, the anchor or the special body which is going to deal with it is going to raise more money from the market and provide for R&D. So, is that going to be without money? We are telling you that in the Budget we make this provision. So, Sir, the Government contributes 64 per cent of gross expenditure on Research and Development and private sector contributes 36 per cent. This is a published document. So, if 64 per cent is going for gross

expenditure on Research and Development, hon. Deepender Hooda, your saying that no money being spent in education is not right.

Sir, now, I come to the Defence. Education was one thing. Research and Development was another thing. Defence was the third thing. He said, you are not spending money. Sir, Rs. 53.83 lakh crore have been allocated for Defence since 2014-15. Is that not money going for Defence? Otherwise, why would we also have defence production capabilities multiplied in this country? Indigenous defence production hit a record of Rs. 1.27 lakh crore in 2023-24, a 174 per cent surge from Rs. 46,400 crore in 2014-15. In 2014-15, it was Rs. 46,400 crore. Now, where has it reached? Even by 2023-24, it reached Rs. 1.27 lakh crore. Is that possible without spending? Sir, 16000 MSMEs are emerging as gamechangers, strengthening indigenous defence capabilities. Will they grow without support? These MSMEs are specialising in defence manufacturing. 788 industrial licenses have been issued for 462 companies for producing defence.

Now, I will come to India's defence exports which I am sure the Defence Minister has said in so many different answers given in the Parliament Questions.

In 2014, defence exports from India was Rs. 1000 crore. In 2024-25, it is Rs. 23,622 crore. Is that possible without a policy which helps? So, that is one thing.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (ROHTAK): It is much less than what the neighbouring countries are doing.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Do not worry. You can go on shifting the

milepost, hon. Member but, yes, I am quite drawn to what the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is saying.

Compare it with your term, where a Defence Minister was compelled to stand up in this House and he said: "I do not have money." आज वह हालत नहीं है कि रक्षा मंत्री जी इस सदन में खड़े होकर यह कहें कि मेरे पास पैसा नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) दीपेन्द्र हुड्डा जी, उस समय की हालात देख लीजिए। आपको उस समय खड़े होकर चिल्लाना चाहिए था कि "मेरी पार्टी को पैसा दो, हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी खड़े हो कर कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पास पैसे नहीं है।" यह बात उस समय बोलनी चाहिए थी। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Why do you not mention the name?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sureshji, you are from Kerala. It is a distinct signature of a Kerala-based Minister. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Why do you not mention the name?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I will mention the name, and I will also keep the record with all authentication. Sir, do not ask me as though you do not know it. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Please tell us the name. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: What is the satisfaction you are going to derive by my telling you? आपके ही मिनिस्टर थे, केरल से Oh, please, Sureshji, do not make me feel ashamed.... (*Interruptions*) यह नाटक इस हाउस में नहीं होना चाहिए कि रक्षा मंत्री जी कुछ बोलें और मुझे कुछ मालूम नहीं है। आज विपक्ष में बैठे हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) नहीं, यह ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) मुझे प्रोवोक कर रहे हैं कि मैं उस महान व्यक्ति का नाम यहां बोलूं,

ताकि आप लोग तुरंत खड़े होकर वॉक आउट कर दें। ... (व्यवधान) यह सच्चाई है। यह नाटक यहां नहीं होना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) This is unfair Sureshji. ... (*Interruptions*) आपको सब मालूम है और मुझे उनका नाम लेने के लिए छेड़ रहे हैं। आप थोड़ा रिसर्च करके ढूंढ लो।

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Please do not make any allegation against him.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: It is not an allegation. It is a fact recorded in this House. ... (*Interruptions*) आप जाकर थोड़ा होमवर्क करिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य ऐसे नहीं किया जाता है। राजकुमार जी, यह सदन है। आप तरीका समझें।

श्री राजकुमार रोट : सर, ये मुझे उठा रहे थे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नहीं, आप सही तरह से जवाब नहीं देते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी। माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: It is called harassment to say: "Tell me the name. I do not know the name of my own Minister who said that." ये क्या बात कर रहे हैं?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपको अभी बुलाता हूं, आप दो मिनट रुक जाइए।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN : Sir, I have a point of order.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : रूल नम्बर बताइए?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: It is Rule 352. I do not want to have the name but when the hon. Finance Minister is referring the name of a Minister who has made a statement in the House, she has to authenticate it. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : रूल 352 तो सबने पढ़ा हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य जी, आप तो सीनियर हो।

जो माननीय सदस्य इस सदन का अब सदस्य नहीं है, उसका नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए। आप यही तो बतायेंगे।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Hon. Finance Minister is graceful enough not to take his name whereas everybody knows it. So, be satisfied...
(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: What is the problem if I take the name of the State? ... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज बैठ जाइए। माननीय सदस्य प्लीज बैठ जाइए। आप क्यों इतने उत्तेजित हो रहे हैं, प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हुड्डा जी, प्लीज बैठ जाइए। माननीय सदस्य आप बार-बार मत उठा कीजिए, आपकी समस्याएं गंभीर हैं। प्लीज बैठ जाइए। सुरेश जी आज केरल में जोश ज्यादा है क्या? चलिए बैठ जाइए। हुड्डा जी बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN : Sir, when the hon. Finance Minister has made a statement in this House regarding the previous proceedings of the House and said: "The previous Defence Minister has made such a statement, the House would like to know under what circumstances the hon. Minister has made such a statement." That should be authenticated by the hon. Minister. That is the only point of order I would like to make. ... (Interruptions)

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : एन. के. प्रेमचंद्रन जी के प्वाइंट को I take it upon my head as a responsibility. मैं कल दोपहर में पूरे ऑथेंटिकेशन टेबल पर रखूंगी। Of course, I will do it.

... (*Interruptions*) Of course, it is not as if I have said it without responsibility. ...

(*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने आपको कहा ही नहीं कि आप सदन के पटल पर रखें। मैं नियम 352 का जवाब उनको दूंगा। नियम 352 के तहत, जब डिबेट चल रही है तो उसमें इन सारे विषयों को बोला जा सकता है। नियम 352 में यह भी है। प्रेमचंद्रन जी, नियम 352 में यह है या नहीं?

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Madam has already agreed.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I will obey the order of the Chair. ...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: It is the responsibility of the Member to authenticate the statement made by the hon. Minister. ... (*Interruptions*)

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे : उन्होंने तो कह दिया है कि वह नियम 369 के तहत कर देंगी। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वह क्यों करेंगी? जब मैंने डायरेक्शन नहीं दिया है तो वह क्यों करेंगी? मैंने नियम 352 की व्यवस्था दे दी है। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो मैं नियम 352 को यहां पढ़ देता हूं। हर बार नियम 352 के तहत व्यवस्था देना जरूरी हो गया है तो आज नियम 352 को मैं यहां पढ़ देता हूं, क्योंकि सीनियर माननीय सदस्य भी नियम 352 के तहत ऑब्जेक्शन उठाते रहते हैं, इसलिए मैं आज नियम 352 के तहत कम्प्लीट व्यवस्था दे देता हूं -

“नियम 352 - बोलते समय कोई सदस्य-

(एक) किसी ऐसे तथ्य, विषय का निर्देश नहीं करेगा/करेगी जिस पर न्यायिक

विनिश्चय लम्बित हो।”

इन विषयों पर कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। जब डिबेट होती है तो क्या संदर्भ नहीं लिया जाता

है? डीएमके के माननीय सदस्यों ने यह विषय उठाया है।

“(दो) सभा के किसी अन्य सदस्य पर कोई हेतु का लांछन लगाते हुए अभिकथन नहीं करेगा/करेगी या उसकी सद्भावना पर आपत्ति करके उसका वैयक्तिक निर्देश नहीं करेगा/करेगी जब तक कि ऐसा निर्देश विचाराधीन प्रश्न या सुसंगत होने के कारण वाद-विवाद के प्रयोजनों के लिए अनिवार्यतः आवश्यक न हो।”

सभा में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी बात प्रश्न उठाने के संदर्भ में कही है। यह रेफरेंस इसके अंदर है। प्रेमचंद्रन जी, क्या नियम 352 क्लीयर है? सदन में कंप्यूजन नहीं होना चाहिए। आप सीनियर मैम्बर हैं और चेयर पर भी बैठते हैं।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: The hon. Minister has already agreed. It is the responsibility of the Minister ... (*Interruptions*) I would request the hon. Minister to place it on the record. That is all. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, there was one observation by hon. Member that income inequality has broken the record of 100 years. I just want to put the facts before the House. Regarding actual household consumption, the data shows that bottom 40 per cent of the population is acquiring wealth and assets at a significantly faster rate than the top 20 per cent. This is the data which I will leave for everybody to see. The inequality in asset ownership has massively declined, particularly in urban areas, where the disparity for key assets like motor vehicles and refrigerators has shrunk dramatically. The rural poor have experienced a significant growth in purchasing power that defies the incorrect analysis given by the hon. Member, Shri Hooda. The ownership of motor vehicles among the 40 per cent rural bottom surged sevenfold, rising from a mere 6.2 per cent in 2011-2012 to 47.1 per cent in 2023-2024. The motor

vehicles have now become affordable for the bottom rung also. Similarly, refrigerator ownership in this group jumped nearly eightfold, from 2.9 per cent in 2011-2012 to 22.5 per cent in 2023-2024. Mobile phone ownership became near universal, leaping from 66.5 per cent to 94.3 per cent. Is this not asset being acquired by the bottom rung of the people? ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप बैठे-बैठे क्यों कमेंट कर रहे हैं?

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : सर, यह पहले ऐसे नहीं थे, लेकिन दादा ने इनको सीखा दिया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : इनको अच्छी चीज सीखनी चाहिए, बुरी चीज क्यों सीखनी चाहिए?

श्री किरेन रिजिजू : सर, ये बुरी चीज सीख रहे हैं।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, in urban India, the consumption gap is not just closing. For some assets, it has been completely reversed. For the first time, the urban bottom 40 per cent now owns more televisions, that is 77.4 per cent, than the top 20 at 72.1 per cent. At the upper level, it is 72.1 per cent; here it is 77.4 per cent. The ownership gap for aspirational goods like refrigerators in urban areas actually collapsed from 46.3 percentage points in 2011-12 to just 12 percentage points in 2023-24. The asset poverty expression is defined as households owning none of the key assets. That number has actually been thrashed, falling from roughly 30 per cent to just five per cent among rural poor, which means rural poor, five per cent or less, are the ones without any asset at all, whereas the rest of them have some asset or the other. We need to understand that in the last one decade, growth has actually become quite broad-based and people from the bottom rung are the ones who are acquiring one of the assets.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: President Donald Trump called India a 'Dead Economy'.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I was going to come to that. Since Professor seems to be in a hurry, I will reply to that.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि जो बैठे-बैठे बोलते हैं, उनके कमेंट्स पर टिप्पणी मत कीजिए।

माननीय सदस्य, मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ, आप एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, आपसे आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि आप कृपया बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी मत कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अगर सभा की सहमति हो तो सभा की कार्यवाही इस विषय की समाप्ति तक बढ़ा दी जाए।

अनेक माननीय सदस्य: जी हाँ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I want to give the advantage or the benefit of doubt to the hon. Member, Shri Deepender Hooda. He simultaneously used the expressions 'Vyapar Ghata', Current Account Deficit. So, when he spoke in English, he said 'Current Account Deficit', whereas he also used probably in inter-exchangeable way 'Vyapar Ghata'. Both the terms do not mean the same. So, it is very important to understand that we take both the terms seriously but separately. There should not be any confusion. I do not actually know which one was he referring to, *Vyapar Ghata* or Current Account Deficit. The same number cannot apply to both. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, मैं आपको अंतिम बार बोल रहा हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, आपका नाम लेकर नहीं बता रही हैं। आपने पहले बोला था,

इसलिए वे उसके ऊपर बोल रही हैं।

मंत्री महोदया आपकी स्पीच पर जवाब दे रही हैं, इसलिए आपका नाम ले रही हैं। चूंकि आपने बोला है, आपने जो-जो विषय उठाए थे, इसलिए आपका नाम लेकर वे उनके जवाब दे रही हैं। यह अच्छा है।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the claim that the Current Account Deficit is at its maximum is factually incorrect. I want that to be clear. The record deficit claim that the hon. Member has made is really wrong. At the end of June 2025, India's Current Account Deficit stood at 0.2 per cent of GDP. Where was it? The hon. Member was mentioning some double-digit number. Current Account Deficit in June, 2025, stood at 0.2 per cent of the GDP. For the fiscal year, March 2025, it was only 0.6 per cent.

20.00 hrs

Let us place that on the record.

Sir, contrast this with the taper tantrum of 2013, when the current account deficit ballooned to a crisis level of 4.8 per cent of GDP. ... (*Interruptions*) In fact, that is the maximum that India has seen since 1970. So, hon. Members should actually consider that since 1970, that has been the maximum. I hope this correction comes into play. In 2013, there were volatile capital flows constituting 96.1 per cent of all our reserves, leaving the economy completely vulnerable to sudden outflows. Today, that ratio has fallen to 66.6 per cent, proving that we are far more stable now than at the time of 2013. So, hon. Member, please be assured that the economy today has moved from fragility to a level of fortitude.

So, that is the matter of fact. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the import cover has also strengthened. In 2013, we had foreign exchange reserves sufficient to cover only seven months of imports. Today, that figure has moved to 11.4 months as of June 2025. So, when I say we have moved from fragility to fortitude, this is the kind of number I am talking about. Therefore, projecting the anxieties of 2013, onto the stability of today, 2025, is a political fabrication that ignores hard reality that India has actually transitioned from external vulnerability to external resilience. I would like to draw this to the hon. Member's attention.

Sir, even worse was the comment on Debt-to-GDP ratio. The Central Government's debt in 2013-14 was 52.2 per cent of the GDP. That was actually reduced to 48.9 per cent by 2018-19 because of the strict monitoring that the hon. Prime Minister maintains on fiscal balance and strict adherence to the policy of gradual fiscal consolidation. Who would have thought that we would have COVID-19 pandemic, as a result of which the Government proactively took measures to protect lives and ensured that livelihoods were taken care of? Consequently, our debt went up to 61.4 per cent of the GDP. It actually shot up, but after that, because we gave ourselves a steady path, which is a glide path, it has come down again. By 2023-24, we brought it down to 57.1 per cent, and it is estimated that by the end of this year, it will reach 56.1 per cent. Despite COVID-19 pandemic and heavy borrowing, the Debt-to-GDP ratio is actually coming down. If only the number from 2013-14 is kept in mind, you will see that we are getting closer to that mark. That is even without considering how it was

managed during the global financial crisis in 2008.

Sir, I do not wish to speak again about the Debt-to-GSDP ratio of several States. I am not naming any State here. As it is a genuine concern, the Debt-to-GDP ratio will have to be brought down. It is also true that the Debt-to-GSDP ratio of many States is also rising. It is a legitimate concern, and I have addressed it. I am showing that we are bringing the debt to GDP down. We have given a commitment to Parliament, and we are abiding by it every year without failure since 2020-21. Equally, there should be concern about the Debt-to-GSDP ratio of many States. I am not naming any State. But many of us should be equally concerned about debt to GSDP in the States, which is also going really bad. Therefore, collectively, we have to work to bring down the debt to GDP and the debt to GSDP numbers.

Now, 'Make in India' has become 'Make for the World. Again, sorry, Sir, 'absolutely ignored outcomes on the ground' is not a fair comment to make. India has emerged as a net exporter in sectors such as electronics, pharmaceuticals, engineering goods and defence. When I say 'net exporter', I am sure the hon. Members know what we export and what we import are reconciled, and when you are a net exporter, you mean that you are exporting more than you are importing. I will just give a few numbers.

In 2014-15, the production of electronic goods in this country was only Rs.1.9 lakh crore. In 2024-25, it has increase to Rs.11.3 lakh crore. Exports of electronic goods in 2014-15 was merely Rs.38,000 crore, and today it stands at Rs.3.27 lakh crores, an eight-fold increase. Mobile manufacturing units were

numbered only two in 2014-15. In 2024-25, there are 300 units, reflecting 150 times growth. In 2014-15, mobile phone production was about Rs.18,000 crore whereas in 2024-25, it is about Rs.5.45 lakh crore, a 28 times growth. Mobile phone exports stood at Rs.1,500 crore in 2014-15. Today, in 2024-25, it is about Rs.2 lakh crore, which is 127 times higher than earlier.

So, 'Make in India for the World' is happening. We should just recognize this achievement of the people, and not ignore or undermine it.

Sir, several Members spoke about how IMF has highlighted concerns about GDP data. Not even a week ago, I stood in this House and explained, what that 'C' grade is. What is it for? Singularly, it is for the fact that we are still keeping 2011-12 as the base year. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has already announced that from late January 2026, the base year transition will happen, as a result of which, the grading for that one particular base year argument of our national statistics will change. We will change it. However, many Members who said, "You were 'B', and now you have come to 'C'," are utterly wrong. It is absolutely wrong. India's number grading has remained the same, and the median rating for this year is 'B'. IMF did not downgrade India's rating. The same grade was given to India's National Account Statistics in the 2024 as well. So, it has added that the GDP series with 2011-12 as the base year should be rebased as soon as feasible. That is what they said. So, for us to go on saying that there has been a downgrade by IMF is misleading this House, which is not right. For this year, the IMF gave a 'B' rating for overall statistics. I think it is important that the hon. Members get the facts right.

....(*Interruptions*)

Sir, some have said, "Average growth rate in the last 10 years of UPA was 8.1 per cent and now it is 5.75 per cent, so what is there to rejoice?" Who would have thought that we would face a once-in-a-century pandemic? Despite that, India has been the fastest growing economy, not for one year, but continuously for the second, third, and fourth year. Is that not something for which the people of India deserve to be recognized? On the contrary, you go on saying, "ours was 8.1, yours is this."

Sir, I just want to put the facts before you. We had to actually deal with high twin deficits. In the year 2013, fiscal deficit was 4.9 per cent and current account deficit was 4.8 per cent - twin deficits. If that is the credit they want to take for themselves, they should. At no time in India both these deficits, ran simultaneously. That is the data point on which hon. Member Hooda Ji should introspect.

Regarding food articles, WPI for food articles averaged at 12.2 per cent annually in the five years ending 2013-14. Where is WPI today? Where is CPI today? Therefore, to go on repeating as though their record in inflation management was better, I do not know if I should take the name again. Recently, there is a lot of talk about how former Reserve Bank Governor, the former Chief Economic Advisor - the same person - has been commenting on how India has successfully managed inflation. If you want the name, I will say it also and get you the video of what he said. India under Prime Minister Modi has succeeded in keeping inflation under control, is an observation given by former Governor of

Reserve Bank. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, Trump said 'India is a dead economy'. What is the Central Government saying? While the global growth is 3.2 per cent, India is growing at 8.2 per cent last quarter, becoming the fastest growing major economy. Every institution is raising our growth outlook for this year and for the forthcoming year. The IMF Chief Kristalina Georgieva on 14th October, 2025 said, "I am very big on India because of the boldness of their reforms. India has proven the naysayers wrong." So, there are clear expressions recognising India's growth and no dead economy gets a credit rating upgrade by DBRS, S&P and R&I. If your economy is dead, why will they upgrade your growth and your credit rating? Why is it getting upgraded? So, somebody said something somewhere. However important that somebody is, we should not depend on that but rely on data available within the country and also data coming from elsewhere. Rely on data.

Can a dead economy grow at 8.2 per cent? Can a dead economy get credit rating upgrades? So, constantly looking at someone and saying, oh, you said that, what do you want to say? Numbers are saying it. ... (*Interruptions*) So, look at the indicators. Tractor sales in October 2025 reached the highest level for any month in the past 11 years. Retail commercial vehicle sales jumped by 17.7 per cent in October 2025, reaching a three-year high. Automobile registrations surged by 23.4 per cent. Passenger vehicle sales grew by 15.5 per cent. GST e-way bills grew by nearly 28 per cent year-on-year. Services export achieved their highest ever monthly level of \$38.5 billion in October. UPI

transactions grew by 60 per cent in October 2025. So, that is the case.

Now, I move on to talking about fertilizer. It is very important. Between June and October 2025, kharif crop season, the projected requirement of fertilizer was 185.39 lakh metric tonnes. The availability which the Ministry ensured was 230.53 lakh metric tonnes.

What is the estimated requirement? It is 185.39 lakh metric tons. What is the availability? It is 230.53 lakh metric tons. You can say, 'oh, you have made it available, but it did not reach the ground'. But what were the sales? They were 193.20 lakh metric tons. More than what was projected has been sold, and more than that is still available. Therefore, we have managed it in such a way that today we have a bumper buffer available even for the oncoming Rabi season. Within a month, by carefully managing imports, urea stocks increased from 48.64 lakh metric tons as of 1st October, 2025 to 68.85 lakh metric tons by 31st October, 2025. That means within a month, 20.21 lakh metric tons were added through careful and steady imports. So, there is no shortage, neither during the Kharif season nor for the current Rabi season. This point was also made that if the overall stock increased from 48.64 lakh metric tons as of 1st October, as I mentioned, to 68.85 lakh metric tons by 31st October, where is the shortage? We have been importing without blinking our eye because we do not want any shortage for farmers.

Domestic urea production, about which N. K. Premachandran ji spoke, has also shown improvement. Production during October 2025 reached 26.88 lakh metric tons, which is higher by 1.05 lakh metric tons compared to the same

month last year. So, even on a month-to-month comparison, we have increased domestic production by one lakh metric tons within the country. Not only we are importing despite the increase in cost, we are also increasing domestic production. The average monthly production between April and October has remained robust at about 25 lakh metric tons. I want this to be put on record that there is no shortage of fertilizers whether imported or domestically produced. The sales figures also reflect this. Yes, there is demand from farmers because, as I said, the monsoon was very good. They see prospects for one more crop because of the rain and the lovely moisture in the ground. Therefore, farmers want more urea, and to provide them with the additional urea they may require, we have made sure that both imports and domestic production are going up. So, I would like to tell N. K. Premchandran ji that there has been no carelessness in dealing with this matter. The Supplementary Demands for Grants is required because we are ensuring that there is enough stock of fertilizers. To that extent, additional appropriation is needed. That is why, we have come to the House to say, 'please give us the authority so that we can provide more for the farmers'.

Further, imports of approximately 17.5 lakh metric tons are already lined up for November and December. They will keep coming. The payments have been made. These 17.5 lakh metric tons are being imported now, so that there are no doubts in anyone's mind. The stock is there, and we will distribute it. The Centre has supplied fertilizers to every State, and the supplies are monitored in real time through the Integrated Fertilizer Management System. I want this to be put on record that there is no shortage.

Hon. Member, Neeraj Maurya mentioned that we have brought in this new scheme in the education sector – one nation, one subscription – and called it a comedy. Honestly, education is an area where we are spending significantly. Please do not call it a comedy. Universities in top cities have subscriptions to very good journals and peer-reviewed articles, which come in digital form as well.

That university can afford to pay the money and get the subscription. But the universities which are in smaller towns, State Universities which are in Tier II and Tier III towns, cannot give that kind of money for subscription. So, India actually collectively bargained and I appreciate the Ministry of Education. I was in a university. It was so expensive to get the subscription paid to get some magazines or journals which are important. India has taken a very good decision under hon. Prime Minister Modi that this country will pay and get the subscription and it will be available for big towns, small towns, Tier II towns, any town anywhere, actually democratising the availability of such research-based magazines for all students in India. यह कॉमेडी नहीं है। श्री नीरज मौर्य जी, यह कॉमेडी नहीं है। सच में, यह स्टूडेंट्स के लिए वरदान है। It is a blessing. In any town, you will get the best of magazines subscribed by the country for your research requirement. इससे बढ़िया सुविधा किसी और चीज में नहीं हो सकती है, especially for education. इसका उपयोग बहुत-से स्टूडेंट्स कर रहे हैं। It has actually become a gold mine of knowledge available from top quality scholarly journals. लगभग 1.8 करोड़ स्टूडेंट्स को इससे बेनिफिट हुआ है। ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, there are last two points. Nearly 5.8 per cent was the overall

unemployment rate. As per the usual status, the overall unemployment rate declined from 5.8 per cent in 2018-2019 to 3.2 per cent in 2023-2024. Similarly, female unemployment rate from 5.1 per cent in 2018-2019 has now come down to 3.2 per cent. Similarly, for youth aged 15-29 years, unemployment rate declined from 17.3 per cent in 2018-2019 to 10 per cent in 2023-2024. Rural unemployment rate declined from 5 per cent in 2018-2019 to 2.5 per cent in 2023-2024. Similarly, for urban, it has declined from 7.6 per cent in 2018-2019 to 5.1 per cent in 2022-2023. So, there were more data available but one important thing is EPFO.

The overall EPFO membership has increased from 3.76 crore in 2016 to 7.37 crore in 2024. The net additions to EPFO we get to know from the unique number of people who have newly joined. The net EPFO addition in 2025 stood at 129.8 lakhs, which reflects that jobs are being taken by young people. ...
(Interruptions)

Sir, women safety was a question which one of the hon. Members raised. I want to say that under the Nirbhaya Fund, Rs. 7,712 crore has already been allocated, with over Rs. 6,200 crore already released and being utilised for women safety initiatives. A number of 843 One Stop Centres are operational across the country having assisted over 11.9 lakh women. Women's Help Desks have been established in over 14,000 police stations and safe city projects are also being undertaken. Normally, if you put it all together, gender budget is a number that I can give. For the benefit of women and girls under different schemes, the Government of India has allocated Rs. 4.49 lakh crore for the year

2025-2026. That itself shows the quantum of money which is going through various schemes for the benefit of women.

Sir, lastly, hon. Member, Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet from Aam Aadmi Party raised this issue that there should be proper allocation to Punjab when it comes to Khelo India Scheme. I want to highlight that several initiatives have been taken under the Khelo India Scheme to engage and promote youth participation particularly in Punjab. A total number of 29 Khelo India Centres have been established in Punjab.

Punjab has a Khelo India State Centre of Excellence for hockey, boxing, and athletics. Twenty-four Khelo India Academies have been established in Punjab. ... (*Interruptions*)

The Sports Authority of India also runs one National Centre of Excellence at Patiala and three SAI Training Centres at Mastuana Sahib, Badal and Ludhiana in Punjab. So, in sports, every Central scheme reaches Punjab.

Lastly, I want to refer to hon. Member, Shri Rajkumar Roat. ... (*Interruptions*) He is not here. He talked about natural farming against using pesticides and fertiliser. Actually speaking, hon. Prime Minister has spent a considerable amount of his time advocating natural farming. He has actually gone to different parts of the country to give encouragement. One last such meeting was held in Coimbatore where farmers came in hundreds to speak about how natural farming can help us.

So, hon. Member, Shri Rajkumar Roat should actually refer to all the Prime Minister's speeches on that issue. He also has spoken about GST बढ़ाया

गया है। जीएसटी बढ़ाया नहीं गया है, बल्कि सबका जीएसटी कम कर दिया गया है।

Maybe, I will send him all the details with which he will be sure that we have not increased anybody's GST except, of course, it is a demerit good.

Thank you very much, Sir.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं कई वरिष्ठ सदस्यों से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वे सदन के बीच बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणियाँ न करें। वरिष्ठ सदस्यों द्वारा बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणियाँ करना या बीच में खड़े होकर टोकना सदन की मर्यादा की अनुरूप नहीं है। चूँकि आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, कभी ऐसा मौका नहीं देना चाहिए कि कोई आपको नोटिस भी न करे। यह भी चिंता का विषय है।

... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. सौगत राय : महोदय, हम लोग बहुत दुखी हैं, इसलिए हम लोग वॉक आउट कर रहे हैं। ...

(व्यवधान)

20.27 hrs

At this stage, Prof. Sougata Ray and some other hon. Members left the House.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर डॉ. टी. सुमति उर्फ तामिझाची थंगापंडियन और सुश्री एस. जोतिमणि द्वारा कई कटौती प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has not given a satisfactory reply. ... (Interruptions) So, we are walking out. ...

(Interruptions)

20.28 hrs

At this stage, Shri Kodikunnil Suresh and some other hon. Members left the House.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, कैसा बुरा समय आ गया है। आप यहां से अकेले जा रहे हैं, आपके साथ कोई भी नहीं जा रहा है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर डॉ. टी. सुमति उर्फ तामिझाची थंगापंडियन और सुश्री एस. जोतिमणि द्वारा कई कटौती प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। अब मैं सभी कटौती प्रस्तावों को सभा के सामने मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

कटौती प्रस्ताव मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगें – प्रथम बैच को सभा के मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, सदन में आसन की तरफ पीठ करके खड़े नहीं होते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 2 में मांग संख्या 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15 से 21, 23 से 30, 32, 35 से 38, 43 से 55, 58 से 66, 68, 69, 71, 72, 74, 76 से 79, 82, 85 से 89, 94 से 99 और 101 के सामने दर्शाए गए मांग शीर्षों के संबंध में 31 मार्च, 2026 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के दौरान संदाय के क्रम में होने वाले खर्चों की अदायगी करने हेतु अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 3 में दर्शायी गई राजस्व लेखा तथा पूंजी लेखा संबंधी राशियों से अनधिक संबंधित अनुपूरक राशियां भारत की संचित निधि में से राष्ट्रपति को दी जाएं।”

लोक सभा द्वारा स्वीकृत वर्ष 2025-2026 की अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों का प्रथम बैच
Supplementary Demands for Grants - First Batch for 2025-2026 Voted by
the Lok Sabha

संख्या और मांग का शीर्षक No. and Title of the Demand		सभा द्वारा स्वीकृत अनुदानों की मांगों की राशि Amount of Demand for Grants Voted by the Lok Sabha		
1	2	3		
		राजस्व Revenue ₹	पूंजी Capital ₹	जोड़ Total ₹
1 कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग	1. Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	3,00,000	...	3,00,000
3 परमाणु ऊर्जा	3. Atomic Energy	2,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000
4 आयुष मंत्रालय	4. Ministry of Ayush	2,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000
6 उर्वरक विभाग	6. Department of Fertilisers	31063,09,00,000	3,10,00,000	31066,19,00,000
7 औषध विभाग	7. Department of Pharmaceuticals	...	1,00,000	1,00,000
10 वाणिज्य विभाग	10. Department of Commerce	226,96,00,000	1,00,000	226,97,00,000
11 उद्योग संवर्धन एवं आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग	11. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade	3,00,000	1,00,000	4,00,000
13 दूरसंचार विभाग	13. Department of Telecommunications	4,00,000	38543,32,00,000	38543,36,00,000
15 खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग	15. Department of Food and Public Distribution	1,00,000	5,36,00,000	5,37,00,000
16 सहकारिता मंत्रालय	16. Ministry of Cooperation	1,00,000	53,00,000	54,00,000
17 कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय	17. Ministry of Corporate Affairs	25,00,00,000	...	25,00,00,000
18 संस्कृति मंत्रालय	18. Ministry of Culture	5,09,00,000	1,00,000	5,10,00,000
19 रक्षा मंत्रालय (सिविल)	19. Ministry of Defence (Civil)	1,00,000	10,00,00,000	10,01,00,000
20 रक्षा सेवाएँ (राजस्व)	20. Defence Services (Revenue)	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
21 रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परियोजना	21. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	4103,03,00,000	4103,03,00,000
23 उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय	23. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
24 पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय	24. Ministry of Earth Sciences	130,88,00,000	...	130,88,00,000
25 स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग	25. Department of School Education and Literacy	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
26 उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग	26. Department of Higher Education	1303,73,00,000	...	1303,73,00,000
27 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	27. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
28 पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय	28. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	3,00,000	38,40,00,000	38,43,00,000
29 विदेश मंत्रालय	29. Ministry of External Affairs	1235,63,00,000	3,00,000	1235,66,00,000
30 आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	30. Department of Economic Affairs	1646,66,00,000	4194,26,00,000	5840,92,00,000
32 वित्तीय सेवाएँ विभाग	32. Department of Financial Services	521,83,00,000	...	521,83,00,000
35 राजस्व विभाग	35. Department of Revenue	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
36 प्रत्यक्ष कर	36. Direct Taxes	1192,23,00,000	639,40,00,000	1831,63,00,000
37 अप्रत्यक्ष कर	37. Indirect Taxes	...	605,68,00,000	605,68,00,000
38 भारतीय लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग	38. Indian Audit and Accounts Department	...	353,06,00,000	353,06,00,000
43 मत्स्यपालन विभाग	43. Department of Fisheries	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
44 पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग	44. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	361,12,00,000	66,32,00,000	427,44,00,000
45 खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	45. Ministry of Food Processing Industries	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
46 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग	46. Department of Health and Family Welfare	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
47 स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान विभाग	47. Department of Health Research	26,95,00,000	21,00,000	27,16,00,000
48 भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय	48. Ministry of Heavy Industries	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
49 गृह मंत्रालय	49. Ministry of Home Affairs	2719,84,00,000	20,00,00,000	2739,84,00,000
50 मंत्रिमंडल	50. Cabinet	37,30,00,000	1,00,000	37,31,00,000
51 पुलिस	51. Police	400,00,00,000	1,00,000	400,01,00,000

09/12/25

1	2	3	4	5
		राजस्व Revenue	पूँजी Capital	जोड़ Total
		₹	₹	₹
52	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप	1050,41,00,000	4,00,000	1050,45,00,000
53	चंडीगढ़	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
54	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	4,00,000	7,00,000	11,00,000
55	लद्दाख	2519,51,00,000	168,78,00,000	2688,29,00,000
58	जम्मू और कश्मीर को अंतरण	340,15,00,000	...	340,15,00,000
59	पुडुचेरी को अंतरण	85,68,00,000	...	85,68,00,000
60	आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय	6,00,000	1,00,000	7,00,000
61	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	1,00,000	17,26,00,000	17,27,00,000
62	जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग	4,00,000	2,00,000	6,00,000
63	पेयजल और स्वच्छता विभाग	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
64	श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
65	विधि और न्याय	1,00,000	629,81,00,000	629,82,00,000
66	निर्वाचन आयोग	45,61,00,000	12,50,00,000	58,11,00,000
68	सूहन, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय	1,00,000	200,00,00,000	200,01,00,000
69	खान मंत्रालय	...	66,46,00,000	66,46,00,000
71	नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
72	पंचायती राज मंत्रालय	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
74	कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
76	पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	14692,44,00,000	1,00,000	14692,45,00,000
77	योजना मंत्रालय	2,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000
78	पत्तन पोत परिवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्रालय	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
79	विद्युत मंत्रालय	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
82	राज्य सभा	65,97,00,000	1,28,00,000	67,25,00,000
85	रेल मंत्रालय	...	8,35,00,000	8,35,00,000
86	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय	...	18837,00,00,000	18837,00,00,000
87	ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	4,00,000	...	4,00,000
88	भूमि संसाधन विभाग	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
89	विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	676,29,00,000	...	676,29,00,000
94	दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग	16,60,00,000	...	16,60,00,000
95	अंतरिक्ष विभाग	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
96	सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम मंत्रालय	65,62,00,000	14,61,00,000	80,23,00,000
97	इस्पात मंत्रालय	1585,00,00,000	22,00,00,000	1607,00,00,000
98	वस्त्र मंत्रालय	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
99	पर्यटन मंत्रालय	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
101	नहिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय	1,00,000	56,00,000	57,00,000
	कुल	62040,31,00,000	68561,59,00,000	130601,90,00,000

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

20.30 hrs

APPROPRIATION (NO.4) BILL, 2025*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नम्बर 17.

माननीय मंत्री जी ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2025-26.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 की सेवाओं के लिए भारत की संचित निधि में से कतिपय और राशियों के संदाय और विनियोग को प्राधिकृत करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नम्बर 18.

माननीय मंत्री जी ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 15.12.2025

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2025-26, be taken into consideration.”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 की सेवाओं के लिए भारत की संचित निधि में से कतिपय और राशियों के संदाय और विनियोग को प्राधिकृत करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए। ”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 2 और 3 विधेयक के अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 और 3 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि अनुसूची विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी गई।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही मंगलवार, दिनांक 16 दिसम्बर, 2025 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

20.34 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Tuesday, December 16, 2025/Agrahayana 25, 1947 (Saka).*

ANNEXURE-I**(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Dr. C M Ramesh	209
2	Dr. Ganapathy Rajkumar P	210
3	Dr. Hemang Joshi	201
4	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	208
5	Dr. Sambit Patra	214
6	Shri Aashtikar Patil Nagesh Bapurao	215
7	Shri Anil Firojiya	202
8	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	201
9	Shri Avimanyu Sethi	202
10	Shri Benny Behanan	220
11	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	212
12	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	218
13	Shri Darshan Singh Choudhary	213
14	Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	219
15	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	205
16	Shri Dulu Mahato	212
17	Shri Jagadish Shettar	204
18	Shri K Radhakrishnan	207
19	Shri Narayandas Ahirwar	211
20	Shri S Venkatesan	217
21	Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav	216
22	Shri Sudhakar Singh	203
23	Shri Sudheer Gupta	219
24	Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi	206
25	Shri V K Sreekandan	217
26	Thiru Thanga Tamilselvan	210

(ii) Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

SI No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	Adv Dean Kuriakose	2477, 2386
2	Adv Gowaal Kagada Padavi	2407
3	Adv Priya Saroj	2338
4	Adv. Adoor Prakash	2386
5	Adv. Chandra Shekhar	2348, 2518
6	Com. Selvaraj V	2503, 2314
7	Dr. Alok Kumar Suman	2441
8	Dr. Amar Singh	2460, 2496, 2367
9	Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	2527, 2318, 2301
10	Dr. Anand Kumar	2365
11	Dr. Angomcha Bimol Akoijam	2500
12	Dr. Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	2480
13	Dr. Bhola Singh	2376, 2327
14	Dr. Byreddy Shabari	2331
15	Dr. C N Manjunath	2515
16	Dr. D. Purandeswari	2414, 2329
17	Dr. Gumma Thanuja Rani	2429
18	Dr. Hemang Joshi	2359, 2327
19	Dr. Hemant Vishnu Savara	2362, 2327
20	Dr. Jayanta Kumar Roy	2426
21	Dr. K Sudhakar	2330
22	Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	2439, 2331
23	Dr. Kalyan Vaijinathrao Kale	2352
24	Dr. M K Vishnu Prasad	2384, 2332
25	Dr. M P Abdussamad Samadani	2478
26	Dr. Mallu Ravi	2379
27	Dr. Manna Lal Rawat	2524
28	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	2313

29	Dr. Nishikant Dubey	2412, 2369
30	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	2411
31	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	2351, 2394, 2460
32	Dr. Rajeev Bharadwaj	2390
33	Dr. Rajesh Mishra	2513, 2382
34	Dr. Rajkumar Sangwan	2472
35	Dr. Sharmila Sarkar	2370
36	Dr. Shashi Tharoor	2320
37	Dr. Shivaji Bandappa Kalge	2497, 2450, 2356, 2328
38	Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde	2317, 2504
39	Dr. T Sumathy Alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	2402
40	Dr. Thirumaavalavan Tholkappiyan	2393, 2353, 2387
41	Km. Sudha R.	2479
42	Md. Rakibul Hussain	2455
43	Mr Pathan Yusuf	2412
44	Mrs Ruchi Vira	2316
45	Ms Sayani Ghosh	2360
46	Ms. Mahua Moitra	2448
47	Ms. Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	2380
48	Ms. S Jothimani	2442
49	Prof. Sougata Ray	2413, 2409
50	Prof. Varsha Eknath Gaikwad	2519, 2318, 2301
51	Shri Radhakrishna	2481
52	Shri Selvaganapathi T.M.	2405
53	Shri Abhishek Banerjee	2364
54	Shri Adhikari Deepak Dev	2486
55	Shri Aditya Yadav	2408
56	Shri Ajay Kumar Mandal	2383
57	Shri Alok Sharma	2353
58	Shri Amar Sharadrao Kale	2359

59	Shri Amarsing Tisso	2523
60	Shri Amra Ram	2487, 2308, 2507
61	Shri Amrinder Singh Raja Warring	2394, 2367
62	Shri Anand Bhadauria	2507
63	Shri Anil Baluni	2530
64	Shri Anil Firojiya	2376, 2327
65	Shri Anto Antony	2308
66	Shri Anup Sanjay Dhotre	2385, 2327
67	Shri Anurag Sharma	2410
68	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	2462, 2327
69	Shri Appalanaidu Kalisetti	2453, 2432
70	Shri Arun Bharti	2392
71	Shri Arun Kumar Sagar	2304
72	Shri Arup Chakraborty	2342
73	Shri Arvind Dharmapuri	2335
74	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	2454
75	Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat	2337
76	Shri Atul Garg	2418, 2329
77	Shri Avimanyu Sethi	2376
78	Shri Azad Kirti Jha	2469
79	Shri B K Parthasarathi	2406
80	Shri B Y Raghavendra	2312
81	Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha	2440, 2368
82	Shri Baijayant Panda	2501, 2412
83	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	2363, 2376
84	Shri Balwant Baswant Wankhade	2460, 2496, 2367, 2394
85	Shri Balya Mama Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	2420
86	Shri Bastipati Nagaraju	2322, 2406
87	Shri Bhajan Lal Jatav	2445, 2339, 2394

88	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	2353
89	Shri Bhaskar Murlidhar Bhagare	2301, 2318
90	Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure	2505
91	Shri Bhojraj Nag	2387
92	Shri Bhumare Sandipanrao Asaram	2356, 2450, 2497, 2328
93	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	2376
94	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato	2353, 2327
95	Shri Brijendra Singh Ola	2468
96	Shri Brijmohan Agrawal	2321
97	Shri C N Annadurai	2349
98	Shri Captain Brijesh Chowta	2312, 2353
99	Shri Captain Viriato Fernandes	2490
100	Shri Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy	2343
101	Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary	2350
102	Shri Charanjit Singh Channi	2367
103	Shri Chavda Vinod Lakhamshi	2307, 2336, 2376
104	Shri Daggumalla Prasada Rao	2406
105	Shri Damodar Agrawal	2432, 2327
106	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	2358
107	Shri Devesh Shakya	2346
108	Shri Devusinh Chauhan	2516, 2368
109	Shri Dharambir Singh	2382, 2376, 2327
110	Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel	2353, 2359
111	Shri Dileshwar Kamait	2388
112	Shri Dilip Saikia	2382, 2353, 2327
113	Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav	2517, 2467
114	Shri Dineshbhai Makwana	2353, 2327
115	Shri Dulu Mahato	2369, 2359, 2327
116	Shri Durai Vaiko	2332
117	Shri Dushyant Singh	2485
118	Shri E. Tukaram	2400

119	Shri Eatala Rajender	2325
120	Shri Eswarasamy K	2347
121	Shri G Lakshminarayana	2378, 2331
122	Shri G M Harish Balayogi	2512, 2403, 2378
123	Shri Ganesh Singh	2475
124	Shri Gaurav Gogoi	2415, 2311
125	Shri Giridhari Yadav	2517, 2467
126	Shri Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer	2509, 2412
127	Shri Gyaneshwar Patil	2450, 2356, 2497
128	Shri Hanuman Beniwal	2518, 2348
129	Shri Harish Chandra Meena	2514
130	Shri Imran Masood	2438, 2308
131	Shri Jagadish Chandra Barma Basunia	2370
132	Shri Jagannath Sarkar	2315
133	Shri Jagdambika Pal	2461, 2369
134	Shri Jai Parkash	2309, 2305
135	Shri Jai Prakash	2311
136	Shri Janardan Mishra	2362, 2376
137	Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal	2389
138	Shri Jashubhai Bhilubhai Rathva	2382
139	Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor	2506, 2412, 2359
140	Shri Joyanta Basumatary	2396
141	Shri K C Venugopal	2373
142	Shri K E Prakash	2357
143	Shri K Gopinath	2526
144	Shri K Sudhakaran	2391
145	Shri Kalipada Saren Kherwal	2388
146	Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa	2464
147	Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar	2344, 2336, 2376

148	Shri Karan Bhushan Singh	2435
149	Shri Karti P Chidambaram	2375
150	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	2467, 2517
151	Shri Kesineni Sivanath	2310
152	Shri Khagen Murmu	2376, 2327
153	Shri Khalilur Rahaman	2437, 2367
154	Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	2419
155	Shri Kota Srinivasa Poojary	2371
156	Shri Kripanath Mallah	2494
157	Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti	2336, 2359, 2327
158	Shri Kuldeep Indora	2456, 2398
159	Shri Kunduru Raghuveer	2421
160	Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu	2378
161	Shri Lumbaram Choudhary	2353, 2327
162	Shri M K Raghavan	2466
163	Shri M Mallesh Babu	2354
164	Shri Maddila Gurumoorthy	2451
165	Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao	2302
166	Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	2403, 2512
167	Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky	2382, 2359
168	Shri Mahesh Kashyap	2382, 2353, 2327
169	Shri Malaiyarasan D	2323
170	Shri Mani A	2401
171	Shri Manickam Tagore B	2326
172	Shri Manish Tewari	2428
173	Shri Manoj Tiwari	2327
174	Shri Matheswaran V S	2489
175	Shri Mian Altaf Ahmad	2521
176	Shri Mohite Patil Dhairyasheel Rajsinh	2318, 2301

177	Shri Mohmad Haneefa	2333
178	Shri Muhammed Hamdullah Sayeed	2488
179	Shri Mukesh Rajput	2516, 2368
180	Shri Mukeshkumar Chandrakaant Dalal	2376, 2327
181	Shri Murari Lal Meena	2444, 2394
182	Shri Murasoli S	2319
183	Shri N K Premachandran	2511
184	Shri Naba Charan Majhi	2362, 2353
185	Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske	2504, 2317
186	Shri Navaskani K	2349
187	Shri Naveen Jindal	2430
188	Shri Neeraj Maurya	2346
189	Shri Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	2356, 2328, 2450, 2497
190	Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pavan Rajenimbalkar	2483
191	Shri P C Mohan	2457, 2327
192	Shri P P Chaudhary	2363, 2336, 2353, 2327
193	Shri P V Midhun Reddy	2465
194	Shri Parshottambhai Rupala	2397
195	Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai	2404
196	Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy	2424, 2512, 2412
197	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	2376, 2327
198	Shri Pradeep Purohit	2452
199	Shri Pradyut Bordoloi	2443
200	Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi	2498, 2359
201	Shri Praveen Patel	2336, 2327, 2353
202	Shri Pushpendra Saroj	2459, 2367
203	Shri Putta Mahesh Kumar	2403, 2512
204	Shri Radheshyam Rathiya	2359
205	Shri Rahul Gandhi	2339

206	Shri Rahul Kaswan	2436
207	Shri Rahul Singh Lodhi	2368
208	Shri Raja A	2409
209	Shri Raja Ram Singh	2497
210	Shri Rajabhau Parag Prakash Waje	2495
211	Shri Rajeev Rai	2367
212	Shri Rajesh Naranbhai Chudasama	2427, 2388
213	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	2510, 2467
214	Shri Rajesh Verma	2418, 2329
215	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	2304, 2412
216	Shri Rajkumar Roat	2499
217	Shri Rajmohan Unnithan	2395
218	Shri Raju Bista	2474
219	Shri Rakesh Rathor	2417
220	Shri Ramasahayam Raghuram Reddy	2334, 2375
221	Shri Ramashankar Vidharthi Rajbhar	2525
222	Shri Ramesh Awasthi	2376, 2327
223	Shri Ramvir Singh Bidhuri	2470
224	Shri Rao Rajendra Singh	2473
225	Shri Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	2317, 2504
226	Shri Ravindra Shukla Alias Ravi Kishan	2508
227	Shri Richard Vanlalhmangaiha	2398
228	Shri Robert Bruce C	2491
229	Shri S Jagathratchakan	2482
230	Shri S Venkatesan	2327
231	Shri Sagar Eshwar Khandre	2520
232	Shri Sanatan Pandey	2502
233	Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	2519, 2318, 2301
234	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka	2381

235	Shri Sasikanth Senthil	2447
236	Shri Satish Kumar Gautam	2327
237	Shri Satpal Brahamchari	2305
238	Shri Saumitra Khan	2303
239	Shri Selvam G	2349
240	Shri Shafi Parambil	2374
241	Shri Shankar Lalwani	2353, 2327
242	Shri Shivmangal Singh Tomar	2359, 2376
243	Shri Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne	2504, 2317
244	Shri Shyamkumar Daulat Barve	2446
245	Shri Sribharat Mathukumilli	2476
246	Shri Subbarayan K	2314
247	Shri Sudama Prasad	2493
248	Shri Sudhakar Singh	2304
249	Shri Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa	2359, 2353
250	Shri Sunil Bose	2375
251	Shri Sunil Kumar	2425
252	Shri Suresh Kumar Kashyap	2362, 2387, 2376
253	Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar	2341, 2326
254	Shri T R Baalu	2367
255	Shri Tangella Uday Srinivas	2399
256	Shri Tanuj Punia	2496, 2460, 2375
257	Shri Tapir Gao	2388, 2398
258	Shri Tariq Anwar	2372
259	Shri Tatkare Sunil Dattatrey	2484, 2359
260	Shri Tejasvi Surya	2361
261	Shri Tharaniventhan M S	2471
262	Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat	2387, 2382, 2376
263	Shri Ummeda Ram Beniwal	2306
264	Shri Utkarsh Verma Madhur	2308

265	Shri V K Sreekandan	2507
266	Shri Ve Vaithilingam	2355
267	Shri Vijay Baghel	2376, 2353, 2369, 2327
268	Shri Vijay Kumar Dubey	2498, 2362, 2327
269	Shri Vijayakumar Alias Vijay Vasanth	2341, 2326
270	Shri Vishaldada Prakashbapu Patil	2504, 2380, 2317
271	Shri Vishnu Datt Sharma	2345
272	Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram	2327
273	Shri Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri	2382, 2369, 2327
274	Shri Y S Avinash Reddy	2434
275	Shri Yogender Chandolia	2362, 2327
276	Shri Zia Ur Rehman	2377
277	Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan	2449, 2432, 2327
278	Smt. Bag Mitali	2431
279	Smt. Bharti Pardhi	2317, 2504
280	Smt. Bijuli Kalita Medhi	2388
281	Smt. Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	2328, 2497, 2356
282	Smt. Dhanorkar Pratibha Suresh	2529
283	Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal	2458
284	Smt. Himadri Singh	2359, 2327
285	Smt. June Maliah	2433, 2412
286	Smt. Kamaljeet Sehwat	2362, 2387, 2369, 2376
287	Smt. Kamlesh Jangde	2327, 2353
288	Smt. Krishna Devi Shivshankar Patel	2528
289	Smt. Lovely Anand	2522, 2304
290	Smt. Mahima Kumari Mewar	2327
291	Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah	2369
292	Smt. Mala Roy	2340
293	Smt. Manju Sharma	2492

294	Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam	2423
295	Smt. Priyanka Gandhi Vadra	2324
296	Smt. Rachna Banerjee	2416
297	Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo	2422
298	Smt. Sanjna Jatav	2316
299	Smt. Shambhavi	2329
300	Smt. Shobhanaben Mahendrasinh Baraiya	2432, 2327
301	Smt. Smita Uday Wagh	2376, 2336
302	Smt. Supriya Sule	2301, 2318
303	Smt. Vijaylakshmi Devi	2327
304	Thiru Arun Nehru	2479
305	Thiru D M Kathir Anand	2366
306	Thiru Dayanidhi Maran	2463

ANNEXURE-II**(i) Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Corporate Affairs	: 202, 206
Culture	: 212, 213, 217, 220
Education	: 207, 210, 211, 214
Environment, Forest and Climate Change	: 203
Finance	: 209, 216, 219
Labour and Employment	: 205, 218
Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	: 215
Tourism	: 204, 208
Youth Affairs and Sports	: 201

(ii) Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Corporate Affairs	: 2304, 2309, 2315, 2320, 2338, 2342, 2352, 2367, 2398, 2412, 2439, 2448, 2475, 2498, 2523
Culture	: 2311, 2325, 2332, 2353, 2387, 2393, 2407, 2415, 2420, 2426, 2472, 2490, 2492, 2496, 2501, 2502
Education	: 2307, 2316, 2319, 2322, 2331, 2333, 2334, 2346, 2350, 2354, 2358, 2359, 2361, 2370, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2378, 2384, 2386, 2394, 2397, 2399, 2402, 2405, 2411, 2413, 2425, 2427, 2431, 2441, 2444, 2447, 2457, 2470, 2487, 2494, 2500, 2517, 2521, 2524, 2525, 2527, 2528
Environment, Forest and Climate Change	: 2321, 2339, 2344, 2357, 2365, 2366, 2372, 2379, 2380, 2382, 2388, 2421, 2432, 2443, 2446, 2449, 2458, 2465, 2480, 2489, 2491, 2495, 2513, 2526, 2530
Finance	: 2301, 2302, 2303, 2308, 2312, 2314, 2323, 2327, 2337, 2348, 2351, 2360, 2364, 2371, 2385, 2389, 2400, 2403, 2408, 2414, 2416, 2417, 2436, 2442, 2451, 2454, 2461, 2469, 2473, 2479, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2485, 2486, 2499, 2503, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2518, 2529
Labour and Employment	: 2305, 2306, 2341, 2363, 2383, 2391, 2392, 2409, 2419, 2429, 2455, 2463, 2466, 2484, 2493, 2497, 2508, 2510, 2519

Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	: 2313, 2317, 2335, 2349, 2355, 2395, 2410, 2422, 2424, 2434, 2435, 2437, 2445, 2464, 2467, 2474, 2476, 2512, 2516
Tourism	: 2310, 2324, 2330, 2336, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2356, 2362, 2369, 2377, 2381, 2390, 2396, 2401, 2406, 2418, 2423, 2428, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2462, 2478, 2504, 2514, 2515, 2522
Youth Affairs and Sports	: 2318, 2326, 2328, 2329, 2340, 2368, 2404, 2433, 2438, 2452, 2453, 2456, 2459, 2468, 2471, 2477, 2488, 2520

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