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Monday, August 10, 2026
Sravana 19, 1948 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Eighth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVII contains Nos. 11 to 19)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 10, 2026/ Sravana 19, 1948 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[**Shri N. K. Premachandran** *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Starred Question No. 301

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Question Hour; Question No. 301.

Shri Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao.

UTILISATION OF FUNDS UNDER SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN AND SAMAGRA SHIKSHA IN TELANGANA

***301. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:**

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

(a) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Government of Telangana under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and its successor programme, Samagra Shiksha, since 2014, year-wise;

(b) whether the Central Government has received any proposal from the Government of Telangana for the establishment of additional Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries covered under PM POSHAN in Telangana during the last five years along with the measures taken by the Government to improve the quality and nutritional standards of meals provided under the scheme?

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

(a) to (c) A **Statement** is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Details of funds approved and released by the Central Government, and utilized by the State Government of Telangana, under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Samagra Shiksha, since 2014-15, year-wise, are given in the enclosed **Annexure**.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States/Union Territories (UTs) for various interventions including Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs). Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) is prepared by the States/UTs, including Telangana, based on their requirements and priorities. AWP&B is then appraised/approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB), in consultation with the States / UTs, as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme and availability of budgetary resources. 736 KGBVs have been approved for the State of Telangana including 26 KGBVs in Medak district.

(c) 'Education' is in List-III (Concurrent List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and majority of the schools are under the administrative control of the respective State Governments / Union Territory (UT) Governments / Administrations. The Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme is implemented in partnership with the State Governments / UT Governments/ Administrations. Overall responsibility of providing hot and nutritious meal to all children studying in Balvatika and Classes I to VIII in Government and Government-aided schools lies with the State Governments / UT Governments /Administrations.

Under PM POSHAN scheme, one hot cooked meal is provided to all eligible children on all school working days. As per the provisions of National Food Security Act, 2013 and the guidelines of the scheme, prescribed nutritional and food norms are as follows:-

Item	For Children of Primary Classes	For Children of Upper Primary Classes
A. Nutritional Norms (Per child per day)		
Calorie	450	700
Protein	12 gms	20 gms
B. Quantum of Food Norms (Per child per day)		
Food Grains	100 gms	150 gms
Pulses	20 gms	30 gms
Vegetables	50 gms	75 gms
Oil & Fat	5 gms	7.5 gms
Salt & condiments	As per need	As per need

As informed by the State Government of Telangana, number of beneficiaries covered under PM POSHAN in Telangana during the last five years, year-wise, are as under:

SL. NO.	Year	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2021-22	17,90,747
2	2022-23	21,05,268
3	2023-24	18,88,988
4	2024-25	15,75,209
5	2025-26	14,49,608

As informed by the State Government of Telangana, following measures have been taken to improve the quality and nutritional standards:

- Supply of fine rice to all eligible students.
- Provision of eggs three times a week.
- Introduction of Ragi Java three times in a week.
- Regular quality monitoring and inspections by State, District and Mandal level officers.
- Periodic food safety, hygiene and sanitation inspections in schools.
- Training and capacity building of Cook - cum - Helpers.
- Timely supply of food grains and cooking cost under PM POSHAN.
- Continuous monitoring through PM POSHAN MIS and field - level supervision.

ANNEXURE

Year-wise details of funds approved and released by the Central Government, and utilized by the State Government of Telangana, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Samagra Shiksha since 2014-15

(Rs. in Crore)

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan				
S.no	**Year**	**Central Share Approved**	**Central Share Released**	**Funds Utilised (Central Share + State Share)**
1	2014-15	1273.29	814.06	1044.26
2	2015-16	1000.40	217.76	688.07
3	2016-17	1112.22	417.76	1245.82

4	2017-18	1317.02	442.44	742.59
Samagra Shiksha				
S.no	**Year**	**Central Share Approved**	**Central Share Released**	**Funds Utilised (Central Share + State Share)**
1	2018-19	769.23	688.4	1085.61
2	2019-20	1095.24	1095.24	1340.98
3	2020-21	880.61	348.07	1061.92
4	2021-22	880.61	553.27	953.97
5	2022-23	1143.85	1142.41	1649.51
6	2023-24	1165.57	920.12	1754.03
7	2024-25	1162.71	988.78	1691.40
8	2025-26	1124.21	1086.41	1820.15

Source: Project Approval Board Minutes, PFMS (Public Financial Management System) and PRABANDH (Project Appraisal, Budgeting, Achievements and Data Handling System)

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 302 to 320

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM CIRCUITS AND DESTINATIONS IN KARNATAKA

***302. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

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

(a) whether infrastructure support is being provided under schemes such as Swadesh Darshan 2.0, PRASHAD and other initiatives for the development of tourism circuits and destinations in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of number of projects sanctioned and completed in the said State;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilised under the said schemes during the last three years;

(d) the details of components covered, including roads, connectivity, amenities and visitor facilities;

(e) whether smaller districts are adequately benefiting from such infrastructure development; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to address gaps in tourism infrastructure?

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

(a) to (f) Identification, development and promotion of tourism destinations and products 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 (SD)’, ‘Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)’, ‘Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)’ – a sub scheme of SD2.0 and ‘Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)’ supplements the efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial assistance for the development of tourism related infrastructure and experiences across the country, including in the State of Karnataka.

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' scheme, has also provided financial assistance to the States for development of tourism projects.

The details of the project sanctioned under the aforementioned schemes in the State of Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

The destinations/sites under the abovementioned Schemes are considered for development based on their tourism potential, cultural, historical and heritage importance, existing level of development among others. Further, these schemes envision a pan India development so that the amenities developed contribute towards overall improvement of tourist destinations by enhancing tourist mobility, accessibility and developing basic tourism infrastructure with modern visitor amenities.

STATEMENT

Details of Projects sanctioned under SD 2.0 Scheme in Karnataka

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Major Components	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Authorized	Physical progress
1	**Ecological Experience Zone in Mysuru**	2023-24	• Entry Plaza • Eco Tower • Eco Bridge • Lake Walk • Canopy Walk • Food Plaza & Kiosks	18.48	1.85	50.88%
2	Tonga Ride Heritage Experience Zone, Mysuru	2023-24	• Tonga Stand (3 Nos) • Horse Stables (2 Nos)	2.72	0.27	45.05%

			• Information Technology			
3	Setting up of 'Traveller Nooks', Hampi	2023-24	• Noble Nook (8 Nos) • Royal Nook (4 Nos) • Imperial Nook (8 Nos) • Information Technology	25.64	2.56	56.45%

Details of Projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in Karnataka

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	**Major Components**	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Authorized	Physic progress
1	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	• **Development at Chamundi Temple Premises** (Queue Mandapam Stretch, Multipurpose Area & Stage, Cloak room, Illumination) • **Pilgrimage Facilities development at Mahisasura plaza**(Amenities block, Entrance stone arch, Illumination) • **Development at Devikere**	45.38	13.33	10.88%

			(Handrails for entire steps, Steps and mandapa beautification) ● **Nandi Statue Pavilion Development**(Queue Mandapam, Paver area development) ● **Devi Pada Redevelopment** (Steps and mandapa beautification, Handrails for entire steps) ● CCTV, Public Announcement System, Metal Detector, Bag Scanner, People Counter Solutions.			
2	Development of Sri Renuka Yallamma Temple, Saundatti, Belagavi	2024-25	• Construction of Pilgrim Arrival Centre • **Construction of Waiting area for Pilgrims** • **Pilgrimage Information Centre** (**3 nos**.) • **Construction of Canteen or Cafeteria**	18.37	-	0%

			• First Aid Centre for Pilgrims • Construction and Installation of Sewage Treatment Plant (2 nos.) • External Plumbing from toilet to STP • **Solar Pannel Installation** • Smart Display • Informational and Directional Signages • **Landscaping** ● Pathways			
3	Development of Papnash Temple, Bidar District	2024-25	• Shoe Stand Area, Cloak room and toilet block • Development of Parking Area • **Jatra Complex** (Prashad Shops) • **Changing Rooms near Pond** • Upgradation of Pond Area • **Prasada Nilaya** • **Cultural and Recreation Centre** • Public	22.25	6.30	22.82%

			Convenience • Anna Dasoha Building • 1 Lakh Liters Capacity Water Tank & Pump house • Steps & Walkways • Landscape work • Main Entrance gate • Construction of Compound Wall and Barbed Fencing • STP unit and Plumbing Works • Signage Boards • CCTV System			

Details of Projects sanctioned under CBDD Scheme in Karnataka

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No.	Destination	Sanction Year	Name of the Experience	Major Component	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Authorized	Physical progress
1	Bidar (Culture & Heritage)	2025-26	Development of Bidar as a Heritage Tourism Destination	• Heritage Walk • EV buggy shuttle • Organised parking • Plaza with Tree Canopy	25.00	2.50	0%

				• Drinking water Kiosk • Story Telling Kiosk • Heritage Lighting • Landscaping and Irrigation Works At Papnash Lake • Toilet Block • Ticket Counting Kiosk • Food Kiosk • Watch Tower • Souvenir Shops • Interactive Signage • Zip Line and High & Low Rope Course • Children's Park • Forest Trail Cycle track - 1.5km			

Details of Projects sanctioned under SASCI Scheme in Karnataka

(Rs. In Crore)

Sr. No	Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Major Components	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Authorized	Physical progress
1	Ecotourism & Cultura Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	2024-25	• Entrance Plaza • Residential Plaza • Waterfront Plaza • Perfume Garden • Eco-Tourism • Sewage Treatment Plant	99.17	131.45	10.45%
2	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	2024-25	• Que Complex • Parking Facility (300 Cars) • Anna Dasoha Complex Interpretation Centre/Admin Block/Command Control Centre	100.00		0%

SPECIAL CREDIT PACKAGE FOR MSMEs

***303. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance or a special credit package for MSMEs and handicraft industries in Western Uttar Pradesh, particularly brass, horn and handicraft units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected beneficiaries of the said package?

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

(a) to (c) The Government of India has already undertaken various initiatives to improve credit flow to MSMEs across the country which covers handicraft industries in western Uttar Pradesh. Some of the major schemes are as follows:

i. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), launched on 8.4.2015, currently extends collateral free credit up to ₹20 lakh to micro enterprises. Any individual, who is otherwise eligible to take a loan and has a business plan for small business enterprise can avail loan under the Scheme for income generating activities in the manufacturing, trading, service sectors including activities allied to agriculture. In the state of Uttar Pradesh (UP), as on 26.06.2026, since inception, 6.02 crore loans amounting to ₹4.13 lakh crore have been extended of which ₹1.48 lakh crore (36%) disbursement is towards women beneficiaries.

ii. The PM Vishwakarma Scheme, launched by the Ministry of MSME on 17.9.2023, provides end-to-end support, including collateral-free credit, to artisans and craftspeople engaged in 18 identified trades who work with their hands and tools. The Scheme, inter alia, provides collateral-free Enterprise Development Loans of up to ₹3 lakh in two tranches—₹1 lakh (with a tenure of 18 months) and ₹2 lakh (with a tenure of 30 months)—at a concessional interest rate of 5%, with an interest subvention of 8% provided by the Government of India. 18 identified

trades are: Carpenter, Boat Maker, Armourer, Metalsmith/Metal Caster, Hammer and Tool Kit Maker, Locksmith, Goldsmith, Potter, Sculptor, Stone Breaker, Cobbler/Footwear Artisan, Mason, Basket/Mat/Broom Maker/Coir Weaver, Traditional Doll and Toy Maker, Barber, Garland Maker, Washerman, Tailor, Fishing Net Maker. In Uttar Pradesh, ₹129 crore have been disbursed to 15304 beneficiaries under the scheme.

iii. The Ministry of Textiles launched two schemes *viz*., National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) for overall development and promotion of handicrafts sector across the country.

Under these schemes, need-based financial assistance is provided for end-to-end support to the artisans through marketing events, skill development, cluster development, formation of Producer Companies, direct benefit to artisans, infrastructural and technology support, research and development support, digitization, branding and marketing of handicraft products in domestic & international markets etc. which benefit the traditional crafts and increase livelihood opportunities throughout the country including the state of Uttar Pradesh. During FY 2025-26, under NHDP Scheme, an amount of ₹29.12 Crore has been sanctioned benefitting 10,616 artisans in Uttar Pradesh State. Under CHCDS Scheme which ended in 31.03.2026, an amount of ₹6.25 Crore has been sanctioned in FY 2025-26, benefitting 1,510 artisans in Uttar Pradesh State.

iv. Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) was launched by the Ministry of MSME, Government of India, which provides guarantee coverage for credit facilities extended to MSEs without the requirement of collateral security or third-party guarantees. The Scheme is being implemented through the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). In Uttar Pradesh, over 21 lakh guarantees amounting to ₹1.58 lakh crores have been issued by CGTMSE as on 31.07.2026.

v. Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) 5.0 has been launched in May, 2026. Under the scheme, MSMEs are eligible for additional credit up to 20% of the peak fund-based working capital outstanding during the fourth quarter of FY 2025–26. The scheme provides 100% guarantee coverage to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) towards the amount in default for such additional credit facility extended to the eligible MSME borrowers. Under the scheme, additional credit flow of ₹ 2,55,000 crore is envisaged for MSMEs, non-MSMEs and scheduled passenger airlines. In Uttar Pradesh, ₹13139 crores have been disbursed to 55824 MSMEs as on 05.08.2026.

vi. Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters (CGSE) was launched on 01.12.2025 for providing 100% credit guarantee coverage to MLIs through NCGTC for extending additional credit facilities upto ₹20,000 crore to eligible exporters, including MSMEs. The scheme ended on

31.3.2026. In Uttar Pradesh, ₹744.06 crores were disbursed to 364 exporters.

चीनी मिलों के कारण होने वाला प्रदूषण

*304. **श्री सुनील कुमार :**

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

(क) बिहार के पश्चिम चम्पारण जिले में चीनी मिलों के कारण होने वाले कार्बन उत्सर्जन और प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रदूषण की रोकथाम के लिए इन चीनी मिलों का निरीक्षण किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) अधिसूचना, 2006, यथासंशोधित, के अनुसार, अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में सूचीबद्ध सभी नई परियोजनाओं अथवा कार्यकलापों के साथ-साथ मौजूदा परियोजनाओं अथवा कार्यकलापों में विस्तार, आधुनिकीकरण अथवा उत्पाद मिश्रण या कच्चे माल के मिश्रण में किसी भी प्रकार का परिवर्तन, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप संबंधित क्षेत्र के लिए उक्त अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट क्षमता निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक हो जाती है, के लिए पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी (ईसी) प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य है। गन्ने की 5000 टन प्रतिदिन से अधिक गन्ना पेराई क्षमता वाले चीनी उद्योग का उल्लेख ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 की अनुसूची की मद संख्या 5 (ञ) में किया गया है अतः उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों के लिए पूर्व पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी अपेक्षित है। ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 की अनुसूची में चीनी उद्योगों को श्रेणी 'ख' की परियोजनाओं के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है और तदनुसार इनका मूल्यांकन राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (एसईएसी) द्वारा किया

जाता है तथा पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण (एसईआईएए) द्वारा प्रदान की जाती है।

पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी प्रदान करने की प्रक्रिया में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, परियोजना से संबंधित सभी पर्यावरणीय चिंताओं को दूर करते हुए एक व्यापक पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) रिपोर्ट और पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना तैयार करना शामिल है, जिसमें उचित प्रदूषण शमन उपायों का प्रावधान, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपकरणों की स्थापना और बहिःस्राव उपचार संयंत्र (ईटीपी) की स्थापना करना शामिल है। परियोजना प्रस्तावकों को पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी में निर्धारित शर्तों के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में प्रत्येक छ: माह में अनुपालन रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करना आवश्यक है।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 14 जनवरी, 2016 की अधिसूचना संख्या सा.सां.नि. 35(अ) के माध्यम से चीनी मिलों से उत्सर्जन एवं अपशिष्ट डिस्चार्ज के मानक अधिसूचित किए हैं।

चीनी मिलों के आगे विनियमन संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों (पीसीसी) द्वारा जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 तथा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के अंतर्गत स्थापना की सहमति एवं/अथवा संचालन की सहमति प्रदान करके किया जाता है। जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 तथा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 में अधिसूचित पर्यावरणीय मानकों के प्रवर्तन के प्रावधान और अनुपालन की निगरानी के प्रावधान भी शामिल हैं। प्रवर्तन को सुदृढ़ करने और पर्यावरणीय मानकों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) ने जल एवं वायु अधिनियम की धारा 18(1)(ख) के अंतर्गत सभी राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों को निर्देश जारी किए हैं कि पर्यावरणीय मानकों के अनुपालन के सत्यापन हेतु रेड, ऑरेंज एवं ग्रीन श्रेणी के उद्योगों का निरीक्षण कम से कम क्रमशः 6 माह, 1 वर्ष एवं 2 वर्ष की अवधि में किया जाए। संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण

समितियों द्वारा रेड श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आने वाली चीनी मिलों का प्रत्येक छ: माह में निरीक्षण किया जाना अनिवार्य है।

स्व-विनियमन को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से, चीनी मिलों के लिए उत्सर्जन एवं अपशिष्ट जल की वास्तविक समय आधार पर निगरानी हेतु केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) के सर्वर से कनेक्टिविटी सहित ऑनलाइन संधारणीय उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) स्थापित करना अनिवार्य किया गया है। बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (बीएसपीसीबी) द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, चीनी मिलों ने कणीय पदार्थ उत्सर्जन/कार्बन उत्सर्जन को नियंत्रित करने के लिए वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपकरण (एपीसीडी) के रूप में चक्रवात/बहु-चक्रवात/वेट स्क्रबर/इलेक्ट्रो स्टैटिक प्रीसिपिटेटर (ईएसपी) स्थापित किए हैं।

इसके अलावा, बिहार राज्य का पश्चिम चंपारण जिला गंगा नदी बेसिन में स्थित है। केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) द्वारा वर्ष 2017 से गंगा नदी के मुख्य प्रवाह वाले राज्यों में संचालित अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों (जीपीआई) के अंतर्गत आने वाली चीनी मिलों का वार्षिक निरीक्षण करता है, जो तृतीय पक्ष तकनीकी संस्थानों तथा राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों के अधिकारियों के संयुक्त दलों द्वारा किया जाता है। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, बिहार के पश्चिम चंपारण जिले में स्थित पाँच (5) चीनी मिलों (जीपीआई) का निरीक्षण किया गया और यह पाया गया कि सभी चीनी मिलें डिस्चार्ज मानकों का अनुपालन कर रही हैं। केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) द्वारा नामित तृतीय पक्ष एजेंसियों के निरीक्षण के अलावा बिहार राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (बीएसपीसीबी) द्वारा पेराई के मौसम के दौरान चीनी मिलों का प्रत्येक वर्ष निरीक्षण किया जाता है।

केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) ने वर्ष 2018 में गंगा नदी बेसिन में स्थित चीनी कारखानों द्वारा अपशिष्ट जल उपचार हेतु चार्टर भी तैयार किया है। सीपीसीबी ने इसके सफल कार्यान्वयन के पश्चात, वर्ष 2025 में ''चीनी उद्योगों द्वारा जल संरक्षण एवं प्रदूषण निवारण हेतु व्यापक चार्टर'' नामक चार्टर 2.0 तैयार किया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ताजे जल की खपत,

अपशिष्ट जल डिस्चार्ज एवं प्रदूषण भार में कमी तथा पर्यावरणीय मानकों के अनुपालन में सुधार हुआ है।

SPECIAL FINANCIAL SCHEME FOR EASY LOAN IN BIHAR

***305. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has launched any special financial scheme to provide easy loan facility to farmers, small traders and self-employed youth in Bihar including Maharajganj Lok Sabha Constituency, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the loan provided to the above categories in Bihar during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and district-wise including Maharajganj Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(c) whether the Government has established any special campaign, helpline or Loan Counselling Centre at the local level in banks or other financial institutions to make the loan process simple, transparent and time bound in Bihar including the said Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government has launched various schemes viz. Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program (PMEGP), PM Vishwakarma, PM SVANidhi Scheme, Stand-Up India Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) etc. to extend loan facility to farmers, small

traders and self-employed youth across the country, including in the state of Bihar.

(b) The year-wise, district-wise details of loans sanctioned/disbursed under the above-mentioned schemes in the state of Bihar are provided in the enclosed **Statement.** Constituency wise data of above schemes is not maintained. However, the above schemes' beneficiaries of Maharajganj constituency are included in Siwan and Saran districts.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to make loan process under various credit facilities simple, transparent, and efficient which *inter-alia* include:

i. Procedural and Technological Facilitation

- Several technological interventions such as Jan Samarth portal, PSB Loans in 59 Minutes, Udyamimitra portal and PM SVANidhi portal, have been introduced to provide quick and hassle-free credit to eligible beneficiaries in a user-friendly and time bound manner. Further, many banks and financial institutions have developed online platforms and mobile apps for end-to-end digital processing of loan applications, thereby minimising delays and reducing the need for physical paperwork and in-person visits.
- To make digital financial services more accessible and user-friendly, Digital Banking Units (DBUs) have been set-up by Banks with an objective to ensure the benefits of digital banking to every nook and corner of the country. These units offer facilities like opening of

saving bank accounts, passbook printing, transfer of funds, loan applications, etc. As per latest available data, there are 05 DBUs in the state of Bihar.

- Banks have been advised by RBI to dispense with obtaining of “No Dues Certificate” from individual borrowers (including SHGs & JLGs) in rural and semi urban areas for all types of loans, including loans under Government sponsored schemes, irrespective of the amount involved unless the Government sponsored scheme itself provides for obtention of “No Dues Certificate”.
- Banks also leverage their extensive network of Business Correspondents (BCs), who serve as the last-mile delivery channel for banking services, to facilitate the onboarding of eligible beneficiaries under various financial inclusion schemes and to extend credit and other banking services to underserved and unserved sections of the population. As per SLBC, Bihar, there are 49,598 fixed point Business Correspondent outlets in the state of Bihar as on 30 June 2026.
- Collateral requirements of MSME units: Scheduled Commercial Banks have been mandated by RBI not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to ₹20 lakh extended to units in the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) sector. Banks have also been advised to extend collateral-free loans up to ₹20 lakh to all units financed under

the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) administered by KVIC.

- Timeline for credit decisions in case of MSE borrowers: RBI has advised banks that for loans up to ₹25 lakh to units in the MSE borrowers, the timelines for credit decisions shall not be more than 14 working days. For loans above the aforementioned limit, timelines shall be as per the Board approved sanction time norms.
- Unified Lending Interface (ULI): RBI has developed ULI which gives lenders streamlined, one-stop access to verified data from multiple sources such as land records, credit histories etc, eliminating the need for complex, costly integrations with individual data providers. This system enables lenders to make quicker and better-informed loan decisions, cutting approval times and reducing operational costs.

ii. Specific interventions for Agriculture and Allied Sector

- KCC Scheme has been simplified and converted into ATM enabled debit card with, inter alia, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation within the limit and no restrictions on the number of drawals within the loan limit.
- The limit for collateral free short-term agricultural loans, including loans for allied activities has been raised from Rs.1.60 lakh to Rs.2.00 lakh per borrower by RBI w.e.f. 01 January 2025. This move

enhances credit accessibility, particularly for small and marginal farmers (over 86% of the sector), who benefit from reduced borrowing costs and the removal of collateral requirements.

- KCC Saturation Drive under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan were conducted to provide KCC to all eligible farmers. Additionally, nationwide district level weekly camps were also organized to expand the benefits of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to all eligible farmers engaged in Animal Husbandry, Dairy, and Fisheries (AHDF).
- Several digital initiatives have also been introduced to streamline the agricultural credit delivery process. These include the JanSamarth Portal, e-KCC application implemented by NABARD, KRISHIKA by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, and similar digital applications developed by banks to support beneficiary identification, outreach, loan application processing, and monitoring.
- Kisan Rin Portal (KRP) has been launched by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in September 2023, enabling Aadhaar-based beneficiary verification and faster digital claim settlements under the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) for loans availed through KCC.

iii. Specific outreach activities by Financial Institutions

- Credit outreach programmes have been organised by Banks in Bihar including Maharjganj constituency from time to time to ensure access

to financial services and timely & adequate credit at an affordable cost.

- Financial Literacy and awareness programmes are conducted through Centre for Financial Literacy (CFL), Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) which are set-up by RBI and banks respectively. Besides this, RBI also conducts Financial Literacy Week (FLW) every year to propagate the message of financial education on various banking/credit processes/products among members of the public across the country. As per RBI, there are 178 CFLs and 76 FLCs in the state of Bihar as on 31 March 2026.

STATEMENT

Year-wise and district-wise details of loans sanctioned/disbursed in Bihar

A. Details of district wise KCC disbursement in Bihar

(No. of Accounts in Actual & Amount in ₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	District Name	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26		FY 2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026)	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	Araria	47,472	439	33,268	436	21,155	373	56,008	708	32,040	540	4,635	54
2	Arwal	6,026	44	7,428	54	6,796	49	2,082	17	5,157	31	365	3
3	Aurangabad	22,033	194	25,354	164	19,813	158	14,471	148	18,910	190	1,719	25
4	Banka	33,596	352	16,631	333	17,205	162	14,344	103	16,202	121	3,940	18
5	Begusarai	1,03,489	684	62,168	557	55,664	328	54,155	414	59,234	446	11,567	64
6	Bhagalpur	43,306	560	27,660	465	23,428	234	30,097	327	30,736	341	6,308	39
7	Bhojpur	28,980	188	37,053	253	24,512	165	13,457	110	18,488	159	2,722	20
8	Buxar	12,301	138	33,966	272	25,261	197	10,696	124	16,462	183	2,050	21
9	Darbhanga	54,074	558	51,053	628	45,452	372	63,194	483	47,988	512	3,768	32

10	Gaya	24,756	197	31,250	223	21,068	146	22,202	221	31,945	283	2,804	24
11	Gopalganj	59,277	589	49,384	563	72,695	850	83,652	908	45,154	565	6,929	72
12	Jamui	15,973	75	13,285	185	24,191	213	19,945	160	27,488	195	3,554	20
13	Jehanabad	11,954	88	11,195	78	7,273	60	3,863	69	5,813	85	699	8
14	Kaimur	16,522	163	22,993	187	9,319	85	13,798	249	16,386	266	1,547	32
15	Katihar	43,641	426	29,979	298	32,135	395	53,244	589	41,303	632	4,498	53
16	Khagaria	24,882	175	21,355	307	25,784	209	29,015	197	27,929	226	4,569	34
17	Kishanganj	25,869	222	18,576	247	17,910	240	51,954	538	28,233	372	2,221	22
18	Lakhisarai	13,635	89	7,566	115	9,287	88	8,212	73	9,804	88	1,814	12
19	Madhepura	40,698	383	31,720	371	18,314	449	32,734	366	24,696	421	1,956	20
20	Madhubani	95,892	732	1,14,014	1,109	79,475	823	99,134	980	72,415	766	7,251	62
21	Munger	18,917	167	8,600	226	11,296	96	10,822	93	14,023	99	3,651	9
22	Muzaffarpur	1,02,254	1,081	99,219	1,023	79,106	1,079	1,24,834	1,138	82,933	1,101	8,262	85
23	Nalanda	17,012	132	13,568	132	19,742	145	13,398	128	19,967	188	1,635	22
24	Nawada	14,475	148	20,475	177	21,441	170	17,853	174	17,346	157	1,765	14
25	Pashchim Champaran	48,628	388	65,480	697	51,277	626	1,15,191	1,183	85,622	1,205	9,136	93
26	Patna	33,915	312	32,726	470	25,689	316	16,523	284	16,995	349	2,484	36

27	Purbi Champaran	1,08,206	987	1,09,041	1,125	95,893	1,179	1,43,415	1,483	89,962	1,277	8,051	79
28	Purnea	68,289	702	51,616	710	44,161	565	75,129	1,064	58,160	1,062	6,324	89
29	Rohtas	27,844	232	31,663	222	22,377	180	18,867	268	29,010	367	1,974	49
30	Saharsa	32,377	282	22,180	221	19,560	333	41,724	476	26,784	442	2,840	29
31	Samastipur	82,930	574	52,498	481	56,998	494	78,753	600	79,121	646	9,004	73
32	Saran	51,274	490	55,817	602	49,330	650	62,053	656	39,802	526	4,184	42
33	Sheikhpura	7,091	49	4,671	69	8,598	74	6,765	78	8,866	77	1,877	11
34	Sheohar	21,822	313	17,008	234	16,528	171	15,704	174	10,101	157	1,104	10
35	Sitamarhi	52,620	510	44,799	498	47,989	439	63,533	601	37,263	514	2,875	28
36	Siwan	50,983	524	54,460	622	43,222	579	64,297	624	46,243	686	4,332	43
37	Supaul	40,063	346	33,195	322	21,027	403	48,872	541	36,393	598	3,124	33
38	Vaishali	62,213	561	64,184	718	54,849	777	76,833	838	48,642	628	4,727	44
Grand Total		**15,65,289**	**14,094**	**14,27,098**	**15,395**	**12,45,820**	**13,872**	**16,70,823**	**17,187**	**13,23,616**	**16,501**	**1,52,265**	**1,424**

Source: SLBC Bihar

B. Details of district wise disbursement data under PMMY in Bihar

(No. of Accounts in Actual & Amount in Rs Crore)

Sl. No.	District Name	FY 2021-2022		FY 2022-2023		FY 2023-2024		FY 2024-2025		FY 2025-2026		FY 2026-2027 (As on 26 June 2026)*	
		No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt
1	Araria	3,13,137	1,295	2,96,604	1,417	3,82,949	2,013	2,74,407	1,707	1,88,521	1,583	33,878	288
2	Arwal	12,411	74	17,822	116	18,974	148	23,223	188	22,973	249	3,992	44
3	Aurangabad	1,37,144	598	1,35,786	762	1,95,097	1,226	1,12,874	890	1,45,375	1,295	26,820	254
4	Banka	72,495	328	1,00,477	547	1,21,650	681	1,07,695	677	91,325	847	16,595	158
5	Begusarai	2,99,958	1,315	3,23,057	1,677	3,18,357	1,858	2,59,397	1,731	1,77,712	1,663	31,975	330
6	Bhagalpur	1,55,251	778	1,68,972	1,082	2,29,140	1,458	1,92,973	1,453	1,63,629	1,710	31,984	336
7	Bhojpur	51,287	318	85,569	541	91,546	650	84,923	677	87,483	869	14,620	169
8	Buxar	52,211	276	75,826	435	85,933	528	88,139	602	81,604	710	12,387	128
9	Darbhanga	2,69,716	1,175	3,41,099	1,674	3,75,350	2,079	2,73,498	1,818	2,19,989	1,913	43,772	399
10	Gaya	1,33,831	745	2,53,422	1,515	3,06,723	1,897	2,71,263	1,859	3,12,402	2,521	53,746	497
11	Gopalganj	1,48,540	682	1,86,586	967	2,10,104	1,191	1,61,670	1,102	1,42,597	1,216	24,001	209
12	Jamui	79,057	370	1,07,212	583	1,35,982	776	1,17,767	754	1,00,682	831	18,818	158

13	Jehanabad	32,524	184	40,758	268	47,385	351	41,156	372	49,827	499	9,110	97
14	Kaimur	50,294	249	51,920	329	58,769	440	54,843	469	52,994	502	9,315	106
15	Katihar	1,55,228	723	1,82,088	1,009	2,21,382	1,329	1,96,967	1,341	1,53,830	1,421	28,638	284
16	Khagaria	1,19,941	511	1,65,687	826	2,08,628	1,130	1,29,514	867	97,033	861	18,584	177
17	Kishanganj	81,171	400	1,30,506	671	1,52,594	956	1,80,689	1,180	1,09,242	1,039	17,906	159
18	Lakhisarai	38,576	194	58,649	320	67,974	434	47,260	385	46,394	430	8,062	77
19	Madhepura	1,42,154	598	1,84,321	898	2,40,576	1,265	1,56,656	1,007	1,12,550	943	22,258	190
20	Madhubani	3,47,019	1,412	4,17,719	1,922	4,95,540	2,571	3,25,855	2,063	2,38,227	1,964	48,461	413
21	Munger	61,895	322	68,015	431	82,794	553	72,334	556	59,657	610	11,717	120
22	Muzaffarpur	3,29,661	1,588	4,53,070	2,361	4,96,986	2,892	4,02,052	2,750	3,72,144	3,185	58,537	599
23	Nalanda	63,637	385	99,784	670	1,12,636	845	1,04,115	902	99,884	1,065	16,422	193
24	Nawada	85,553	436	1,13,796	635	1,38,575	877	1,12,699	845	1,16,044	1,021	19,600	183
25	Pashchim Champaran	2,21,531	962	2,55,135	1,300	2,66,703	1,485	2,41,636	1,490	2,61,549	2,011	48,118	387
26	Patna	3,15,190	2,033	4,10,222	3,031	4,72,616	3,649	4,69,966	4,079	5,82,091	5,326	63,973	796
27	Purbi Champaran	3,38,869	1,488	4,19,127	2,166	4,26,311	2,521	3,74,241	2,511	3,70,853	3,007	66,400	576
28	Purnea	1,87,833	942	2,52,207	1,402	2,94,011	1,745	2,31,295	1,628	1,84,422	1,756	35,528	357
29	Rohtas	1,29,613	644	1,51,713	874	1,72,541	1,077	1,37,815	1,062	1,07,934	1,103	20,170	220

30	Saharsa	1,05,888	483	1,27,106	649	1,58,283	878	1,21,492	777	86,344	747	18,567	180
31	Samastipur	3,55,567	1,590	4,80,127	2,443	5,12,923	2,898	3,62,087	2,459	2,95,085	2,622	54,632	510
32	Saran	2,36,746	1,154	3,06,504	1,674	3,07,699	1,887	2,55,067	1,826	2,25,698	2,011	37,977	373
33	Sheikhpura	15,717	102	29,768	191	37,924	255	32,418	254	32,381	308	6,076	61
34	Sheohar	33,614	144	52,792	250	53,354	318	39,957	271	29,800	261	5,303	51
35	Sitamarhi	2,23,555	934	3,23,832	1,554	3,52,706	1,895	2,08,267	1,347	1,89,775	1,618	34,565	323
36	Siwan	1,53,598	768	2,14,726	1,155	2,34,562	1,425	1,86,534	1,372	1,76,590	1,583	27,204	261
37	Supaul	95,924	426	1,40,273	708	1,97,615	1,036	1,29,914	856	1,04,291	902	20,028	203
38	Vaishali	2,60,848	1,149	3,24,865	1,659	3,60,903	2,067	2,79,572	1,947	1,93,515	1,781	33,481	328
39	Other#	7,70,971	2,951	9,42,089	4,734	9,87,482	5,557	9,08,983	5,993	4,44,245	3,748	1,62,708	1,388
Grand Total		**66,78,155**	**30,726**	**84,89,231**	**45,446**	**96,31,277**	**56,841**	**77,71,213**	**54,067**	**65,26,691**	**57,731**	**12,15,928**	**11,582**

**Provisional; # District-wise data for some of the NBFCs/MFIs is not available*

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

C. Details of district wise loans sanctioned under PMEGP in Bihar

(No. of Accounts in actual & Amount in Rs Lakh)

District	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Araria	44	319.40	245	1,512.53	225	1538.56	156	1,030.86	90	712.69
Arwal	18	236.86	83	762.27	96	767.14	70	560.90	49	437.61
Aurangabad	55	524.68	245	1,830.33	273	2065.06	170	1,290.63	73	760.74
Banka	15	127.42	148	1,059.11	226	1248.83	213	957.82	122	743.31
Begusarai	79	651.63	331	2,287.58	510	2991.80	317	1,727.11	121	1,171.66
Bhagalpur	38	383.70	200	1,516.21	455	3254.64	420	2,781.61	121	1,202.85
Bhojpur	52	593.00	173	1,639.74	270	2187.95	182	1,447.95	88	847.30
Buxar	41	399.27	143	1,340.91	234	1908.12	160	1,114.39	74	683.41
Darbhanga	124	1163.41	250	2,123.08	402	2859.86	240	1,884.06	92	891.34
Gaya	96	1136.81	315	3,043.75	459	4288.75	240	2,549.46	131	1,462.05
Gopalganj	96	1192.50	217	2,236.99	261	2308.78	178	1,371.94	96	939.45
Jamui	63	515.72	148	1,000.18	224	1564.58	154	1,048.63	85	696.24
Jehanabad	53	460.75	88	818.52	143	1316.15	85	738.34	51	729.10
Kaimur (Bhabhua)	41	369.05	110	1,165.47	183	1550.40	90	797.54	62	553.15
Katihar	53	550.39	213	1,609.59	253	1941.12	151	1,230.41	119	1,255.24
Khagaria	44	310.87	165	1,003.36	196	1220.12	142	983.98	110	893.46
Kishanganj	28	216.74	140	924.31	152	1095.06	109	925.83	70	513.47
Lakhisarai	36	373.54	93	809.07	105	622.08	67	642.10	58	505.56
Madhepura	47	258.54	128	644.24	171	1018.56	89	499.29	59	398.98

District	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25		FY 2025-26	
Madhubani	108	869.19	247	1,830.91	354	2654.35	308	2,273.87	142	1,511.53
Munger	41	404.27	140	865.08	219	1350.34	201	1,056.91	71	536.18
Muzaffarpur	93	965.39	336	3,527.15	631	5197.00	333	3,349.14	147	1,749.98
Nalanda	150	1623.28	283	2,830.17	349	3608.22	231	1,956.18	93	1,062.41
Nawada	94	901.92	274	2,682.28	236	2364.77	116	1,403.95	66	801.13
Pashchim Champaran	130	1258.96	264	2,705.90	290	2690.13	169	1,584.09	109	1,280.46
Patna	140	1895.57	369	4,687.17	704	7480.03	438	5,392.50	206	3,621.76
Purbi Champaran	63	612.42	353	2,923.08	392	3759.02	245	2,396.79	100	1,088.49
Purnia	77	610.36	258	2,003.18	334	2435.80	173	1,484.93	101	880.53
Rohtas	96	828.79	210	1,705.57	393	2965.93	224	1,715.98	122	1,141.25
Saharsa	36	286.13	156	980.53	195	1290.28	104	663.50	78	600.14
Samastipur	85	1064.44	313	2,920.13	491	3812.73	308	2,368.88	111	1,289.41
Saran	95	1176.57	205	2,411.10	304	3576.45	186	2,137.49	105	1,490.31
Sheikhpura	46	343.62	109	654.48	111	744.01	84	678.58	70	662.42
Sheohar	44	335.73	93	557.93	78	496.27	72	521.16	54	461.20
Sitamarhi	57	520.13	241	2,013.42	269	2414.69	191	1,664.35	80	828.10
Siwan	152	1789.85	374	4,132.82	364	3410.17	217	2,095.13	138	1,683.57
Supaul	50	333.09	148	1,105.01	209	1522.44	147	1,182.77	95	756.94
Vaishali	227	2291.48	257	3,251.97	342	3702.58	229	2,862.96	108	1,498.78
Total	**2807**	**27895.45**	**8065**	**71,115.09**	**11104**	**91222.81**	**7209**	**60,372.01**	**3667**	**38,342.21**

Source: KVIC

D. Details of district wise loans sanctioned under PM Vishwakarma in Bihar

(No. in Actual & Sanctioned Amount in Rs Lakh)

Sl. No	District Name	FY 2024-2025*		FY 2025-2026		FY 2026-2027 (As on 30 June 2026)	
		No	Amt.	No	Amt.	No	Amt.
1	Araria	54	41	239	184	5	4
2	Arwal	27	27	25	25	1	1
3	Aurangabad	97	93	92	87	1	1
4	Banka	357	316	224	173	20	12
5	Begusarai	122	116	358	346	21	20
6	Bhagalpur	612	543	554	453	36	24
7	Bhojpur	116	114	172	169	11	10
8	Buxar	54	52	101	99	4	4
9	Darbhanga	268	253	256	201	19	16
10	Gaya	521	495	331	324	13	13
11	Gopalganj	73	59	174	129	11	9
12	Jamui	357	243	260	185	6	6
13	Jehanabad	160	150	97	90	10	9
14	Kaimur (Bhabua)	81	79	175	158	6	6
15	Katihar	249	190	343	245	1	1
16	Khagaria	97	74	159	130	5	5
17	Kishanganj	241	224	209	164	1	1
18	Lakhisarai	226	207	111	102	8	8
19	Madhepura	245	154	351	213	7	5
20	Madhubani	424	379	456	344	9	9
21	Munger	21	18	73	64	-	-
22	Muzaffarpur	711	646	823	736	26	25

23	Nalanda	128	114	68	63	9	8
24	Nawada	242	227	224	203	6	6
25	Pashchim Champaran	144	130	582	455	8	8
26	Patna	535	479	389	338	27	26
27	Purbi Champaran	391	333	1,506	1,315	30	29
28	Purnia	209	144	417	273	41	30
29	Rohtas	903	879	854	770	17	17
30	Saharsa	481	376	216	149	29	18
31	Samastipur	305	260	600	408	33	27
32	Saran	522	456	704	670	11	9
33	Sheikhpura	68	62	37	30	3	3
34	Sheohar	43	38	146	129	-	-
35	Sitamarhi	279	243	1,017	678	12	9
36	Siwan	150	129	274	214	4	4
37	Supaul	249	204	200	149	16	13
38	Vaishali	1630	1,473	890	822	279	273
Grand Total		**11392**	**10,020**	**13,707**	**11,287**	**746**	**669**

**Note: Scheme started in April 2024.*

Source: PM Vishwakarma Portal

E. Details of district wise loans sanctioned under PM SVANidhi in Bihar

(No. of Accounts in Actual & Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No	District Name	2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027 (As on 30 June 2026)	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	Araria	328	36	223	41	1,885	244	347	65	1,130	220	90	20
2	Arwal	63	7	26	5	277	34	35	10	93	21	4	1
3	Aurangabad	258	29	380	69	1,767	232	354	76	720	156	73	23
4	Banka	69	8	72	14	415	58	114	23	248	52	7	2
5	Begusarai	655	71	409	78	2,453	341	515	106	1,784	349	328	59
6	Bhagalpur	612	62	342	56	4,247	511	746	120	1,690	363	269	58
7	Bhojpur	530	58	369	72	3,406	391	723	121	1,489	288	152	32
8	Buxar	245	27	176	35	1,224	154	220	43	398	91	31	8
9	Darbhanga	569	63	572	91	2,923	398	814	161	1,653	330	171	40
10	Gaya	782	81	886	155	4,763	635	1,138	255	1,378	331	327	87
11	Gopalganj	348	37	174	35	968	137	231	49	582	130	66	17
12	Jamui	157	15	72	14	733	84	215	31	528	92	107	17
13	Jehanabad	129	14	81	14	578	74	95	20	218	45	26	6
14	Kaimur	130	14	67	12	549	68	75	14	723	127	52	10
15	Katihar	304	32	345	66	2,442	318	421	78	1,064	220	278	56
16	Khagaria	118	12	63	12	1,017	114	189	32	839	146	105	25
17	Kishanganj	305	35	187	36	1,119	164	105	25	502	101	51	10
18	Lakhisarai	145	14	128	23	1,005	124	107	17	508	110	36	10

19	Madhepura	201	22	71	13	1,368	159	343	46	1,336	229	244	45
20	Madhubani	435	45	251	49	1,233	146	290	56	937	170	108	24
21	Munger	373	38	220	37	2,003	253	476	79	1,658	313	201	45
22	Muzaffarpur	426	46	435	73	4,686	594	676	130	1,237	267	154	41
23	Nalanda	1,269	130	388	75	3,144	432	738	132	1,010	217	174	38
24	Nawada	94	11	150	30	1,354	165	166	32	558	99	45	9
25	Pashchim Champaran	718	76	282	53	2,554	325	445	94	1,324	273	93	22
26	Patna	2,508	267	2,780	488	14,782	1,879	3,178	653	3,300	812	368	103
27	Purbi Champaran	559	59	198	39	3,351	407	1,042	122	2,495	442	2,071	314
28	Purnea	768	81	362	64	2,740	361	539	91	1,731	330	193	34
29	Rohtas	420	46	486	87	2,877	352	662	107	1,433	292	220	44
30	Saharsa	306	32	331	50	2,025	259	737	111	1,169	234	351	68
31	Samastipur	221	23	377	54	1,926	233	653	135	1,060	185	73	20
32	Saran	535	54	162	26	3,240	374	509	100	1,467	281	121	23
33	Sheikhpura	63	7	77	15	801	92	112	24	277	53	36	6
34	Sheohar	33	3	12	2	423	47	45	8	158	33	3	1
35	Sitamarhi	476	48	423	78	1,704	210	456	94	666	144	135	32
36	Siwan	336	34	89	17	962	120	168	30	756	141	42	10
37	Supaul	110	15	74	15	978	130	90	19	351	64	71	13
38	Vaishali	173	18	63	11	1,687	209	199	41	567	121	118	24
Grand Total		**15,771**	**1,670**	**11,803**	**2,104**	**85,609**	**10,828**	**17,968**	**3,350**	**39,037**	**7,872**	**6,994**	**1,397**

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

F. Details of district wise loans sanctioned under Stand-Up India Scheme in Bihar

(No. of Accounts in Actual & Sanctioned Amount in Rs Crore)

Si No	District Name	2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025	
		No	Amt.	No	Amt.	No	Amt.	No	Amt.
1	Araria	8	1.6	18	2.9	21	3.0	41	11
2	Arwal	3	0.4	11	1.3	11	1.3	3	0
3	Aurangabad	28	5.9	53	10.4	21	3.3	26	4
4	Banka	8	1.1	17	2.2	18	2.9	14	3
5	Begusarai	50	10.4	75	15.3	52	9.1	60	16
6	Bhagalpur	25	4.5	54	9.0	47	7.6	89	19
7	Bhojpur	15	3.0	42	7.8	19	2.9	43	9
8	Buxar	8	2.3	19	2.2	8	0.9	25	5
9	Darbhanga	17	4.6	24	5.2	36	7.3	71	21
10	Gaya	40	7.6	86	15.8	58	8.7	64	18
11	Gopalganj	3	1.6	16	4.1	14	3.0	42	12
12	Jamui	13	3.2	5	0.9	3	0.6	16	4
13	Jehanabad	9	1.5	14	2.1	9	1.1	6	1
14	Kaimur	8	1.1	24	3.5	15	2.0	26	4
15	Katihar	8	1.6	29	4.4	35	5.2	56	10
16	Khagaria	13	2.5	13	4.8	12	1.5	39	9
17	Kishanganj	7	1.1	8	2.1	7	1.7	14	4
18	Lakhisarai	12	3.0	5	1.8	5	0.7	10	2
19	Madhepura	4	0.6	11	1.5	20	2.3	29	7
20	Madhubani	10	2.3	63	9.5	25	3.1	45	8
21	Munger	9	1.5	3	0.6	15	2.9	21	5
22	Muzaffarpur	31	7.1	66	13.9	78	16.8	129	36
23	Nalanda	18	3.9	49	9.6	34	7.0	61	13
24	Nawada	8	1.4	34	5.5	20	2.5	20	5

25	Pashchim Champaran	5	0.8	15	4.6	34	5.8	46	9
26	Patna	131	27.7	338	70.1	188	32.6	315	78
27	Purbi Champaran	7	1.2	26	4.8	48	7.6	103	31
28	Purnea	19	4.4	30	6.9	31	5.8	82	22
29	Rohtas	23	4.6	49	10.2	22	5.9	31	5
30	Saharsa	7	0.9	22	3.0	13	1.9	32	7
31	Samastipur	30	6.7	75	16.4	45	7.9	79	24
32	Saran	29	4.9	43	6.9	35	6.2	80	17
33	Sheikhpura	8	1.5	11	1.9	7	1.1	11	3
34	Sheohar	6	0.9	6	1.7	3	0.5	13	3
35	Sitamarhi	1	0.5	23	4.4	20	3.2	39	12
36	Siwan	16	2.8	16	3.0	23	3.5	50	11
37	Supaul	5	0.9	41	6.1	29	4.4	27	9
38	Vaishali	10	2.6	49	7.3	46	7.7	56	11
Grand Total		**652**	**134.2**	**1483**	**283.7**	**1127**	**191.1**	**1914**	**468**

**Note: Stand-up India scheme, which was launched in April 2016, concluded on 31 March 2025*

Source: SIDBI

फिट इंडिया मूवमेंट के अंतर्गत साइक्लिंग लीग ऑफ इंडिया

***306. श्री महेश कश्यपः**

श्री यदुवीर वाडियार:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने फिट इंडिया मूवमेंट के अंतर्गत साइक्लिंग लीग ऑफ इंडिया के कार्य-निष्पादन तथा ओडिशा के नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में इसकी प्रगति की समीक्षा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या रहे और अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के युवाओं सहित प्रतिभावान जूनियर और सब-जूनियर साइक्लिस्टों की पहचान करने तथा उन्हें प्रशिक्षण, कोचिंग, खेल विज्ञान सहायता तथा राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धा हेतु अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उक्त लीग के अंतर्गत क्या विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं/ उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या उक्त पल के अंतर्गत देशभर में साइक्लिंग खेल संबंधी अवसंरचना, साइक्लिंग ट्रैक, प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों, खेल सामग्री संबंधी सहायता और कोचों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) भारत के साइक्लिंग पारितंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने और देशभर में खेल जगत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए उक्त लीग का अपेक्षित योगदान क्या है और उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में इसमें भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/ किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ) फिट इंडिया अभियान के अंतर्गत कोई साइक्लिंग लीग ऑफ इंडिया नहीं है। तथापि, फिट इंडिया अभियान द्वारा नागरिकों को स्वस्थ और संधारणीय जीवन शैली के रूप में साइकिल चलाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य के साथ 17 दिसंबर, 2024 को शुरू किए गए राष्ट्रव्यापी संडेज़ ऑन साइकिल (एसओसी) अभियान, जो एक गैर-प्रतिस्पर्धी, जन भागीदारी फिटनेस अभियान है, के माध्यम से साइकिल चलाने और सक्रिय जीवन शैली को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। आरंभ से ही यह पहल ऑन-ग्राउंड गतिविधियों, सोशल मीडिया पहुंच और जन भागीदारी के अभियानों के माध्यम से 36 लाख से अधिक साइकिल चालकों को शामिल करते हुए तथा संपूर्ण भारत में 7 करोड़ से अधिक नागरिकों तक पहुंच बनाते हुए एक राष्ट्रव्यापी आंदोलन में परिवर्तित हो गया है।

इसके अलावा, किसी विशेष खेल विधा के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन और सुधारात्मक उपाय सहित उसके विकास और संवर्धन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित मान्यता प्राप्त राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघ (एनएसएफ) की होती है, जो साइक्लिंग के मामले में साइक्लिंग फेडरेशन ऑफ़ इंडिया (सीएफआई) है। सरकार भारत में राष्ट्रीय/अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं के आयोजन, विदेश में अंतरराष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में खिलाड़ियों/टीमों की भागीदारी, भारतीय और विदेशी कोच के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खिलाड़ियों/टीमों के प्रशिक्षण/कोचिंग, संपूर्ण पौष्टिक आहार, उपकरण, अत्याधुनिक अवसंरचना, आवास, यात्रा सुविधाओं, वैज्ञानिक और चिकित्सीय सहायता, खेल किट आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके साइक्लिंग फेडरेशन ऑफ़ इंडिया सहित सभी एनएसएफ के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

सीएफआई ने सूचित किया है कि साइक्लिंग लीग ऑफ़ इंडिया अभी शुरुआती चरण में है और उक्त लीग के तहत अब तक कोई आयोजन नहीं किया गया है। वर्तमान में, ओडिशा के नबरंगपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में साइक्लिंग लीग ऑफ़ इंडिया के तहत किसी भी कार्यक्रम के आयोजन के संबंध में सीएफआई के समक्ष कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

PROMOTION OF CULTURAL AND AGRO-TOURISM IN VELLORE

***307. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the tourism potential of the Gangaiamman Festival at Gudiyatham, Pushpa Pallakku festival in Vellore City and Arivuthottam Agro-Tourism Centre in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu, featuring flower gardens, vegetable patches, herbal gardens, fruit orchards, betel leaf cultivation sheds and a poultry farm, as important tourism attractions of the district;

(b) the details of measures taken by the Government to promote the said attractions through tourism circuits, publicity campaigns and destination development programmes;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned or proposes to sanction financial assistance for improving tourism infrastructure, visitor amenities and promotional activities connected with the said attractions;

(d) the details of initiatives taken/being taken to encourage visits by school and college students, farmers and general public while promoting sustainable and chemical-free farming through Arivuthottam; and

(e) the details of action taken by the Government to project the said attractions as tourism destinations at the national and international levels?

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

(a) to (e) Tourism development and promotion are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism complements these efforts by providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to States/UTs for organising fairs, festivals and tourism-related events, as well as for development of tourism infrastructure under its schemes, subject to the scheme guidelines, availability of funds and receipt of eligible proposals from the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

Further, the Ministry of Tourism promotes diverse tourist destinations and experiences in the country, including in Tamil Nadu, through various initiatives. The promotion is carried out through participation in tourism

exhibitions, organising roadshows and Familiarization (FAM) tours, influencer programmes, supporting and organising tourism events, and digital and social media outreach.

The Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Tamil Nadu seeking financial assistance for the Gangaiamman Festival at Gudiyatham, Pushpa Pallakku Festival at Vellore City or Arivuthottam Agro-Tourism Centre, Vellore.

Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that no specific tourism circuit has been developed, nor has any separate financial assistance been sanctioned exclusively for these attractions.

The details of financial assistance sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism for organising fairs, festivals and tourism-related events and infrastructure projects in the State of Tamil Nadu under its various tourism infrastructure development schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

a. List of fairs & festivals supported under the scheme Domestic Promotion & Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) sanctioned to the state Government of Tamil Nadu

(Rs. In Lakh)

Year	Name of Fairs & Festivals	Amount sanctioned
2015-16	Indian Dance Festival, Mamallapuram	8.00
2016-17	Indian Dance Festival, Mamallapuram	25.00
2017-18	Indian Dance Festival, Mamallapuram	25.00

2018-19	Indian Dance Festival, Mamallapuram	25.00
2019-20	Indian Dance Festival, Mamallapuram	25.00
	Kumari Festival	10.00
	Tourism Cultural Festival	15.00
2021-22	Indian Dance Festival, Mamallapuram	25.00
2022-23	Indian Dance Festival, Mamallapuram	25.00
2023-24	Indian Dance Festival, Mamallapuram	25.00
2024-25	Indian Dance Festival, Mamallapuram	50.00
	Marghali Music Festival - Chennai	10.00
	Madurai Pongal Festival	20.00
2025-26	Indian Dance Festival, Mamallapuram	25.00

b. Summary of Projects Sanctioned in the state of Tamil Nadu under various Tourism Infrastructure Development schemes

SN	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹ Crore)
A	Swadesh Darshan 1.0	
i	Development of Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari (December 2015)	73.13
	Total Sanction Cost	**73.13**
B	**Swadesh Darshan 2.0**	
i	Immersive experience at Shore Temple (March 2024- Rev May 2025)	30.02
	Total Sanction Cost	**30.02**

C	**Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)**	
i	Iconic transformation of Rameswaram under Spiritual (March 2025)	20.01
	Total Sanction Cost	**20.01**
D	**PRASHAD**	
i	Development of Kanchipuram (Aug 2020)	13.99
ii	Development of Velankanni (May 2020)	4.86
iii	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples (March 2025)	40.94
	Total Sanction Cost	**59.79**
E	**Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)**	
i	Nandavanam Heritage Park (Nov 2024)	99.67
ii	Eco Park at Race Course in Ooty (Nov 2024, Revised Sanction in Dec 2025)	70.23
	Total Sanction Cost	**169.9**
F	**Assistance to Central Agencies (ACA)**	
i	Cruise Passenger Facilities Centre in the existing Passenger Terminal at Chennai Port. (September 2012)	17.24
ii	Illumination and allied works at Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple, District – Ariyalur (March 2025)	11.47
iii	Rameshwaram Railway Station (March 2018)	4.70
iv	Madurai Railway Station (June 2018)	4.48
	Total Sanction Cost	**37.89**
	Total Central Assistance	**390.74**

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION

***308. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the North-Eastern Region (NER) has high tourism potential due to its natural beauty, cultural diversity and heritage sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has implemented any new schemes or plans to attract domestic and international tourists in the NER;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the initiatives undertaken under various Central Schemes;

(e) whether the Government has any proposed plan to ensure cleanliness at tourist destinations, provide seamless travel across North-Eastern States and develop basic infrastructure with modern amenities in the region; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a)and (b) Yes. The State wise tourist footfall is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(c) to (f) Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing endeavour, promotes various tourism destinations and products of India including the states of North Eastern region in a holistic manner, through various initiatives including promotional events, assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for organising fairs and festivals, participation in exhibitions, websites, social media etc.

The Ministry of Tourism has been organizing International Tourism Mart (ITM) in the North Eastern Region since 2013. The ITM is an annual event designed to highlight the tourism potential of the North Eastern region for both domestic and international audiences. This event serves as a vital platform,

bringing together tourism businesses and entrepreneurs from the eight North Eastern States—Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim—to foster collaboration and interactions among buyers, sellers, media, government agencies, and other stakeholders. The latest ITM was held at Gangtok, Sikkim, from 13-16 November 2025. In addition to this the followings steps including the initiatives under various central schemes as under:

(i) Incredible India Digital Platform-The Ministry of Tourism revamped the Incredible India website as IIDP in September 2024 to engage the visitors across web and social media platforms. The content on the Incredible India Website is available in Hindi, English and UN languages. The website features tourism destination in the North East States to promote tourism in NER.

(ii) The Ministry of Tourism promotes various tourism sites and products in North East Region in the domestic and international markets. Creative posts, Live sessions, Tweets etc., on North East destinations are posted on regular basis on the social media handles of the Ministry of Tourism. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism also produces promotional material showcasing the tourist destinations and products in North Eastern States.

(iii) Central Financial Assistance (CFA) support for organizing fairs & festivals- Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for organising fairs / festivals and Tourism related events under the DPPH scheme. The list of North East States to which

the financial support for organizing fairs and festivals has been extended is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(iv) Ministry of Tourism under the schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan', 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)', 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies, Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI Scheme), Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities at various tourism destinations in the country including North Eastern Region. The Ministry of Tourism has now revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD 2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations, following a destination & tourism centric approach. The details of projects sanctioned under the above-mentioned schemes in North Eastern region are given in the enclosed **Statement -III.**

Ministry of Tourism implements the Swachhta Action Plan (SAP) in coordination with the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti. Under SAP, the Ministry conducts cleanliness-awareness programmes, including in the North Eastern States. During 2025–26, 200 SAP activities were organized through IITTM, Central IHMs, State IHMs and FCIs under the following categories of (i) Tourist Awareness (ii) Students Awareness (iii) Stakeholders Awareness. Additionally, as directed by the Ministry of Jal Shakti,

the Ministry of Tourism observes Swachhta Pakhwada and Swachhta Hi Sewa (SHS) every year in September and October. In 2025, 277 activities under Swachhta Pakhwada and 244 activities under SHS were carried out across India, including the North Eastern Region.

For effective air connectivity at PAN Indian basis including the States of NER, the Ministry of Civil Aviation launched the RCS-UDAN scheme to make regional air travel affordable, and the Ministry of Tourism has collaborated with it by extending Viability Gap Funding under the Champion Service Sector Scheme to improve air links to key tourist locations, including in the North Eastern Region. Under this initiative, the following NER routes have been included as Tourism RCS routes: Dibrugarh–Dimapur, Dimapur–Dibrugarh, Dimapur–Imphal, Imphal–Dimapur, Agartala–Aizawl, Aizawl–Agartala, Dibrugarh–Imphal, Imphal–Dibrugarh, Hollongi–Guwahati and Guwahati–Hollongi.

STATEMENT-I

Tourist Footfall in North-Eastern Region (NER) in 2025			
S. No.	**Name of State**	**Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs)**	**Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs)**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	913383	4582
2	Assam	9055943	33858
3	Manipur	25281	2892
4	Meghalaya	1848239	7116
5	Mizoram	828223	11484
6	Nagaland	127428	5425
7	Sikkim	1654838	68992
8	Tripura	681103	27320

Tourist Footfall in NER for January-June, 2026			
S. No.	Name of State	DTVs	FTVs
1	Arunachal Pradesh	627084	2372
2	Assam	4604112	32471
3	Manipur	12744	1219
4	Meghalaya*	515320	2516
5	Mizoram	494362	7389
6	Nagaland	27305	1131
7	Sikkim	2352725	43734
8	Tripura	384453	9424
Source: State Tourism Department			
*Data received from State of Meghalaya for January to March 2026			

STATEMENT-II

State wise list of fairs and festivals for which CFA was extended under DPPH Scheme

(in ₹ Lakh)

Name of state	Year	Name of Fairs & Festivals	Amount sanctioned
Assam	2016-17	(i) Rass Mahotsav, Majuli (ii) Bodo National Festival (iii) Rongali Festival	35.00
	2018-19	International Buddhist conference	25.00
		Rongali festival	25.00
	2021-22	Bhogali Festival	25.00
		Rongoli festivals	25.00
Arunachal Pradesh	2014-15	Nyokum Festival	14.00
	2015-16	(i) Kameng River Eco-Tourism Festival (ii) Menchuka Adventure Festival and (iii) Orange Festival Dambuk	30.00

	2017-18	(i) Tawang Festival(ii)Menchuka Adventure Festival (iii) Orange Festival Dambuk	40.00
	2018-19	Basar Confluence 3.0 Festival	20.00
	2019-20	River Tribe's Angling Festival	25.00
		Butterfly Meet at MIAO	25.00
	2020-21	Pedal to Pakke	25.00
	2021-22	Easterly Essence Ledum Festival	25.00
		Orange Festival of Music and Adventure	25.00
	2022-23	Si Donyi Festival	25.00
		Orange Festival	25.00
	2024-25	Aroma of Arunachal Festival	50.00
	2025-26	Eco Harmony	30.00
		Fest of Arunachal	50.00
Manipur	2014-15	Manipuri Festival and Youth, Adventure& Water sports festival	50.00
	2015-16	Manipur Sangai Festival and Youth, Adventure and Water Sports Festival Manipur 2015	50.00
	2016-17	Manipur Sangai Festival, and Youth Adventure and Water Adventure sports festival	50.00
	2017-18	Manipur Sangai Festival and "Youth Adventure & Water Sports Festival	50.00
	2019-20	Sangai Festival	25.00
		Youth Adventure & Water Sports festival	25.00
Meghalaya	2016-17	Wangala Dance Festival and Nongkrem Dance Festival	42.22
	2017-18	Wangala Dance Festival, Nongkrem Dance Festival and Lasubon Festival	50.00
	2018-19	Wangala Dance Festival and Nongkrem Dance Festival	50.00
	2019-20	Wangala Dance	25.00

		Nongkrem Dance Festival	25.00
	2021-22	Wangala Dance	25.00
		Nongkrem Dance Festival	25.00
	2022-23	Wangala Dance	25.00
		Nongkrem Dance Festival	25.00
	2023-24	Nongkrem Dance Festival	25.00
	2024-25	The 100 Drums Wangala Dance Festival 2024	25.00
		The Nongkrem Dance Festival 2024	16.00
	2025-26	100 Drums Wangala Dance Festival	40.00
		Nongkrem Dance Festival	40.00
Mizoram	2014-15	Anthurium Festival,	25.00
		Thalfavang Kut festival	25.00
	2015-16	Anthurium Festival	25.00
		ThalfavangKut Festival	25.00
	2017-18	Winter Festival	25.00
		Chapchar Kut	25.00
	2018-19	Chapchar Kut Festival	25.00
	2019-20	Anthurium Festival	25.00
		Winter Festival	25.00
	2020-21	Anthurium Festival	25.00
		Winter Festival	25.00
	2021-22	Anthurium Festival	25.00
		Winter Festival	25.00
	2022-23	Anthurium Festival	25.00
		Winter Festival	25.00
	2024-25	Winter Festival 2024	25.00
		Leitlanpui Music Festival 2024	25.00
	2025-26	Mizoram Travel Fest	30.00
		Leitlanpui Music Festival	25.00
		Winter Festival	25.00
Nagaland	2014-15	Hornbil Festival, 2014	25.00
	2016-17	Hornbill Festival	25.00

	2017-18	Sekrenyi Festival, Hornbill Festival, Rengma's Ngadah Festival	50.00
	2019-20	Hornbill Festival	25.00
		Thuwu-Ni Festival	10.00
		Sukhrunye Festival	15.00
	2021-22	Hornbill Festival	20.00
		The Angami's Sekrenyi Festival	10.00
	2022-23	Ahuna Festival	5.00
		Runa Festival	5.00
		Sekrenyi Festival	5.00
		Autumn Festival at Nagaland House Kolkata	5.00
		Autumn Festival at Nagaland House New Delhi	5.00
		Hornbill Festival	25.00
	2023-24	Autumn Festival at Nagaland House, New Delhi	10.00
		Cuisine and Music Festival at Naga Heritage Village, Kisama	25.00
	2024-25	Autumn Festival at Nagaland House	30.00
		Traditional Food & Folk Music Festival at Dimapur	25.00
		Cultural Fair at Tzurang Valley, Mokuchung District	25.00
	2025-26	Autumn Fest	25.00
		Naga Wrestling	25.00
		Cultural Folk and Music festival	30.00
Sikkim	2015-16	World Tourism Day, Gangtok Sikkim Winter Carnival, Gangtok,	44.00
	2016-17	World Tourism Day, Gangtok	25.00
		Red Panda Winter Festival, Gangtok	25.00
	2017-18	World Tourism Day, Gangtok	25.00

		Red Panda Winter festival, Gangtok	25.00
	2018-19	World Tourism Day	25.00
		Red Panda Festival, Gangtok	25.00
	2019-20	World Tourism Day, Gangtok	25.00
		Red Panda Winter Festival	25.00
	2020-21	Red Panda Winter Carnival	25.00
		Jorethang Maghey Mela	12.50
		Pelling Winter Tourism Festival	12.50
	2021-22	Cherry Temi Tea & Tourism Festival Temi Tea Gardens South Sikkim	12.50
		Khangchendzonga Winter Carnival Festival	12.50
		Jorethang Maghey Mela	25.00
	2025-26	Lampokhri Festival	20.00
Tripura	2016-17	Neermahal Festival at Rajghat, Melaghar in Sepahijala District Devali Festival at Maabari, Udaipur in Gomati District Pilak Festival at Julaibari Santirbazar in South Tripura	18.00
	2019-20	Kharchi Mela	25.00
		Neermahal Festival	2.00
		Diwali Mela	15.00
	2020-21	Bharat Bangla Festival	25.00
	2022-23	Neermahal Festival	10.00
		Diwali Festival	5.00
		Chabimura Festival	5.00
	2023-24	Neermahal Festival	9.80
		Diwali Festival	9.55
		Chabimura Festival	3.00
	2024-25	Diwali Festival	20.00
		Chabimura & Tirthamukh Festival	12.00

		Ashokastami Festival	5.00
		Chapchar Kut Festival	5.00
	2025-26	Neermahal Festival	30.00
		Diwali Festival	30.00
		Chabimura & Tirthamukh Festival	20.00

STATEMENT-III

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan

S. No.	State/UT	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East 2015-16	Development of Nafra-Seppa-Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys-Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro-Yomcha	96.72
3.	Assam	Wildlife 2015-16	Development of Manas–Probitora–Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru–Saikhowa	94.68
4.	Assam	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98
5.	Manipur	North-East 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23
6.	Manipur	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34
7.	Meghalaya	North-East 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13

8.	Meghalaya	North-East 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw-KremTirot – Khudoi & Kohmang Falls – Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls-Shyrmang-Iooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97
9.	Mizoram	North-East 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26
10.	Mizoram	Eco 2016-17	Developmentof Eco Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip–Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang-Sakawrhmuituaitlang -Muthee–Beratlawng– Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37
11.	Nagaland	Tribal 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha	97.36
12.	Nagaland	Tribal 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung - Tuensang-Mon	98.14
13.	Sikkim	North-East 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)–Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu Gurudongmer- Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee- Singtam (exit)	98.05
14.	Sikkim	North-East 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam–Maka- Temi-BermoikTokel- Phongia-Namchi – Jorthang-Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang-Melli (Exit)	95.32

15.	Tripura	North-East 2015-16	Development of Agartala – Sipahijala– Melaghar Udaipur-Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat– Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara– Ambassa	82.85
16.	Tripura	North-East 2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra-Unakoti-Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal-Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak-Avangchaarra	44.83

List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0

S. No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	05.03.2024	12.75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	05.03.2024	18.48
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	05.03.2024	14.02
4	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	05.03.2024	26.68
5	Assam	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	05.03.2024	23.88
6	Meghalaya	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	05.03.2024	27.61
7	Meghalaya	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	04.03.2024	32.45
8	Mizoram	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at	29.03.2025	38.85

			Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur & Mualbuhvum, Champhai		
9	Mizoram	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	29.03.2025	33.87
10	Mizoram	Aizawl	Construction of Conference Centre	10.11.2025	99.71
11	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village,Chumoukediema	29.03.2025	32.54
12	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	20.08.2024	7.87
13	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	05.03.2024	21.57
14	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	05.03.2024	15.41
15	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	29.02.2024	22.60
16	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 &2)	29.03.2025	48.95

List of sanctioned projects under CBDD

S. No.	State	Destination / Category	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Kibitho (Vibrant Village Programme)	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	27.03.2025	4.96
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Bichom Dam Site (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-Tourism Project	27.03.2025	9.90
3	Assam	Sivasagar (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary	27.03.2025	9.99
4	Manipur	Langthabal Konug, Imphal (Culture & Heritage)	Development of Ancient Capital of Manipur, Langthabal Konug	17.03.2025	24.69
5	Meghalaya	Nartiang Village (Spiritual Tourism)	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	17.03.2025	24.87
6	Meghalaya	Mawphlang Village (Culture & Heritage)	Mawphlang Cultural & Heritage Centre	17.03.2025	24.87
7	Nagaland	Impur Village (Spiritual Tourism)	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience	17.03.2025	24.94
8	Nagaland	Doyang Reservoir	Wings Over Doyang: An Eco-	17.03.2025	9.99

		(Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Tourism Haven		
9	Sikkim	Kabi (Spiritual Tourism)	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage	17.03.2025	24.96
10	Sikkim	Gnathang Village (Vibrant Village Programme)	Echoes of Valor:The Gnathang Valley Experience	17.03.2025	5.00

List of sanctioned projects under SASCI as on 08.06.2026

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure & Eco-Retreat in Pasighat	46.48
2.	Assam	2024-25	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden in Guwahati	97.12
3.	Assam	2024-25	Beautification of Rang Ghar in Sivasagar	94.76
4.	Manipur	2024-25	Loktak Lake Experience in Loktak	89.48
5.	Meghalaya	2024-25	MICE Infrastructure in Mawkhanu	99.27
6.	Meghalaya	2024-25	Redevelopment of Umiam Lake in Shillong	99.27
7.	Sikkim	2024-25	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in Namchi	97.37
8.	Sikkim	2024-25	Border Experience in Nathula	68.19
9.	Tripura	2024-25	Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar in Gomati	97.70

List of sanctioned projects under PRASHAD Scheme

S. No.	State	Sanction Year	Project Name	Sanction Amount (in ₹ Crore)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2020-21	Development of Parshuram Kund, Lohit Distt.	37.88
2	Assam	2015-16	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	29.80
3	Meghalaya	2020-21	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	29.29
4	Mizoram	2022-23	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism in the State of Mizoram	44.89
5	Mizoram	2024-25	Development of Basic Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai District	5.47
6	Nagaland	2018-19	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	25.20
7	Nagaland	2022-23	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	18.18
8	Sikkim	2020-21	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	33.32
9	Tripura	2020-21	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple, Udaipur	34.43

List of Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies

(In ₹ Crore)

S. No.	Agency	Name of Project	State	Sanction Year	Amount sanctioned
1	IWAI	Development of Jetties at 9 main points of embarkation/ disembarkation of River Cruize on National Water ways No. 1 & 2	Assam	2020-2021	28.03
2	WAPCOS	Development of Convention Centre and associated Infrastructure at Aizawl.	Mizoram	2020-2021	39.94
3	NHIDCL	Development of 22 viewpoints in North Eastern State (i) Nagaland (2 view points)- Rs.5.77 Crore. (ii) Meghalaya (3 view points) – Rs.6.26 Crore. (iii) Mizoram (9 view points)- Rs.12.78 Crore. (iv) Arunachal	Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipal Sikkim/ West Bengal	2022-2023	44.44

		Pradesh (4 view points) – Rs.6.25 Crore. (v) Manipur (3 view points)- Rs.5.93 Crore. (vi) Sikkim/West Bengal (1 view point)- Rs.3.70 Crore.			
4	Joint development of tourist amenities by the Ministry of Railways (MoR) and Ministry of Tourism (MoT)	Kamakhya Railway Station	Assam	2018-2019	4.96
5		Guwahati Railway Station	Assam	2018-2019	4.99

INDEPENDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF NCAP

***309. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:**

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

(a) the number of cities that have consistently exceeded the National Ambient Air Quality Standards during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the effectiveness of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in reducing particulate matter concentrations in non-attainment cities, if so, the details and findings thereof;

(c) the details of funds released and utilised under the NCAP during the last three years, city-wise;

(d) whether any independent performance evaluation of NCAP has been undertaken, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of measures taken to strengthen source-based emission control, real-time monitoring and inter-agency coordination for improving urban air quality?

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

(a) to (e) To address air pollution in urban areas, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to improve air quality in 130 non-attainment cities and Million Plus Cities in 24 States/UTs through implementation of National, State and City level clean air action plans.

Further, to identify various factors contributing to air pollution and prioritise the air quality improvement measures under city action plans under NCAP, Source Apportionment (SA) studies have been carried out in 119 cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

All cities under NCAP have prepared City Action Plans (CAPs) for implementing air quality control measures that involves short-term as well as

long-term measures like end-to-end pavement of road, greenery development, greening of open areas, plans to decongest traffic corridors, development of urban micro forest including Miyawaki plantation, improvement of traffic junctions for decongestion, conversion of crematorium towards clean fuels, establishment of EV Charging Stations. Further, State Action Plans have been prepared that incorporate State-specific schemes, policies, and targeted measures for air quality improvement.

To ensure inter-agency coordination, various committees have been set up under NCAP at National, State and City level for coordination, monitoring and evaluation of progress on action plans by various stakeholder agencies/ Departments/ Ministries.

Further, MoEFCC has constituted a National Coordination Committee to provide overall guidance and coordination for implementation of the National Action Plan under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) through convergence of schemes and programs of Central Government and State Government, Urban Local Bodies and other development authorities/agencies.

To address air pollution in Delhi-NCR, the Government has established the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) under the Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021, with statutory powers to take measures and issue directions to the agencies concerned in the region for protecting and improving air quality. CAQM has so far issued 101 Statutory Directions and 17 Advisories/executive orders to the Governments of NCR States/GNCTD and the agencies concerned, and their implementation is

rigorously monitored through periodic progress reviews and follow-up orders and directions.

Air Quality Index (AQI) is disseminated on real-time basis in 292 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.

For strengthening monitoring mechanism and effective compliance through self-regulatory mechanism, CPCB directed all 17 categories of highly polluting industries to install Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS).

Under NCAP, performance-based incentive grant of Rs. 16423.56 crore has been provided to 130 cities during FY 2019-20 till 2025-26 for undertaking measures for the improvement of air quality. Details of city-wise funds released and utilized under NCAP to 130 cities during FY 2023-24 till 2025-26 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** The focused actions under NCAP have yielded encouraging results. In 2025-26, 108 cities recorded reductions in PM10 concentrations compared to 2017-18, with 72 cities achieving reductions of more than 20%, and 26 cities achieving reductions of more than 40%. 14 cities have met the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in FY 2025-26, compared to 6 cities in 2017-18.

State/UT wise number of cities under NCAP that have consistently exceeded the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM10 (60 µg/m3)

during the last three years (F.Y. 2023-24 to 2025-26), including cities in Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement - II.**

An independent evaluation of Control of Pollution Scheme in which National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) is also one of the components, has been conducted in December, 2020 and August, 2025. The latest evaluation report observed that NCAP aims for sustained air-quality management through infrastructure, local action plans, and institutional mechanisms. The program has demonstrated measurable progress in strengthening India's air-quality management framework and improving ambient air quality across several non-attainment cities.

STATEMENT-I

Details of release and utilisation of funds in 130 cities under NCAP during FY 2023-24 till FY 2025-26

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No.	State	City	Fund released	Fund utilised**
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	10.17	10.36
2		Chitoor	4.59	5.17
3		Eluru	2.39	4.93
4		Guntur	14.50	19.43
5		Kadapa	11.11	10.31
6		Kurnool	10.53	12.08
7		Nellore	22.64	27.95
8		Ongole	7.91	9.83
9		Rajahmundry	4.73	7.81
10		Srikakulam	3.31	2.76

Sl No.	State	City	Fund released	Fund utilised**
11		Vizianagaram	4.09	5.65
12		Vijayawada UA	63.65	79.83
13		Vishakhapatnam UA	82.72	71.84
14	Assam	Guwahati	82.67	45.38
15		Nagaon	16.86	8.60
16		Nalbari	10.15	6.86
17		Sibsagar	10.50	4.54
18		Silchar	15.02	9.83
19	Bihar	Gaya	25.93	8.25
20		Muzaffarpur	23.89	10.38
21		Patna UA	30.39	161.85
22	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	22.00	18.76
23	Chhattisgarh	Korba	7.47	6.16
24		Durg Bhilainagar UA	46.50	104.88
25		Raipur UA	54.22	70.82
26	Delhi	Delhi	47.61	19.45
27	Gujarat	Ahmedabad UA	384.26	462.59
28		Rajkot UA	75.19	101.94
29		Surat UA	192.60	127.25
30		Vadodara UA	86.33	67.67
31	Haryana	Faridabad UA	65.44	61.71
**Utilisation of funds includes utilization of funds released in the previous financial years.				
32	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	1.72	1.46
33		Damtal	1.56	0.97
34		Kala Amb	1.73	1.18
35		Nalagarh	1.14	1.26
36		Paonta Sahib	1.92	1.39
37		Parwanoo	1.56	0.90
38		Sunder Nagar	1.79	1.31
39	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	57.08	32.62

Sl No.	State	City	Fund released	Fund utilised**
40		Srinagar	113.16	70.65
41	Jharkhand	Dhanbad UA	147.06	19.94
42		Jamshedpur UA	0.00*	23.03
43		Ranchi UA	68.62	39.95
44	Karnataka	Devanagere	9.57	11.54
45		Gulburga	28.83	17.35
46		Hubli-Dharwad	17.52	15.69
47		Bruhat Bangalore UA	0.00*	301.64
48	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	18.06	7.48
49		Sagar	19.60	16.53
50		Ujjain	32.97	12.19
51		Bhopal UA	102.80	11.37
52		Gwalior UA	35.15	39.86
53		Indore UA	120.64	57.30
54		Jabalpur UA	105.56	83.64
55	Maharashtra	Akola	9.78	10.31
56		Amravati	32.88	33.91
57		Chandrapur	14.04	7.87
58		Jalgaon	5.08	6.16
59		Jalna	5.76	8.45
60		Kolhapur	20.15	23.53
61		Latur	20.88	19.84
62		Sangli	6.13	8.55
63		Solapur	40.06	45.52
64		Aurangabad UA	35.90	29.15
65, 66, 67, 68, 69		Greater Mumbai UA, Navi Mumbai, Thane, Ulhasnagar, Badlapur	657.32	266.73

**Utilisation of funds includes utilization of funds released in the previous financial years.

Sl No.	State	City	Fund released	Fund utilised**
70	Maharashtra	Nagpur UA	72.71	73.38
71		Nashik UA	40.88	74.11
72		Pune UA	147.15	229.69
73		Vasai-Virar City UA	30.12	59.37
74	Meghalaya	Byrnihat	9.64	5.19
75	Nagaland	Dimapur	9.21	8.20
76		Kohima	10.92	9.89
77	Odisha	Angul	2.47	0.72
78		Balasore	6.71	3.31
79		Bhubaneswar	30.11	18.29
80		Cuttack	23.47	17.58
81		Kalinga Nagar	3.24	4.54
82		Rourkela	27.32	19.16
83		Talcher	2.29	2.23
84	Punjab	Dera Bassi	1.25	0.66
85		Gobindgarh	3.32	4.40
86		Jalandhar	74.99	42.38
87		Khanna	6.22	4.91
88		Naya Nangal	4.34	2.49
89		Pathankot/Dera Baba Nanak	9.69	4.27
90		Patiala	28.90	20.94
91		Amritsar UA	57.64	87.90
92		Ludhiana UA	43.98	56.36
93	Rajasthan	Alwar	23.57	23.04
94		Udaipur	18.16	15.21
95		Jaipur UA	92.35	190.68
96		Jodhpur UA	104.52	78.09
97		Kota UA	61.60	43.57
98	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorn/Thoothukudi	12.02	13.85
99		Chennai UA	226.23	21.73

Sl No.	State	City	Fund released	Fund utilised**
100		Madurai UA	32.95	46.14
101		Trichy UA	39.27	59.24
102	Telangana	Nalgonda	5.73	5.19
103		Sangareddy	2.03	1.76
104		Hyderabad (HY) UA	272.40	190.30
**Utilisation of funds includes utilization of funds released in the previous financial years.				
105	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara	1.41	1.47
106		Bareily	140.24	93.91
107		Firozabad	81.61	75.33
108		Gajraula	5.21	5.52
109		Gorakhpur	112.80	86.37
110		Jhansi	32.70	23.97
111		Khurja	24.52	15.55
112		Moradabad	141.15	142.23
113		Noida	62.29	34.32
114		Raebareli	21.59	17.42
115		Agra UA	203.96	198.31
116		Allahabad UA	119.90	134.70
117		Ghaziabad UA	139.33	181.79
118		Kanpur UA	328.54	252.35
119		Lucknow UA	104.24	254.34
120		Meerut UA	48.80	137.21
121		Varanasi UA	198.22	291.11
122	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	64.81	72.86
123		Kashipur	7.70	7.51
124		Rishikesh	9.21	8.53
125	West Bengal	Durgapur	63.19	41.85
126		Haldia	8.62	5.64

Sl No.	State	City	Fund released	Fund utilised**
127		Asansol UA	27.20	26.65
128		Kolkata (K) UA	457.55	480.46
129		Howrah (K) UA		
130		Barrackpore (K) UA		
Total			**7117.59**	**6822.31**

** Utilisation of funds includes utilization of funds released in the previous financial years.

STATEMENT-II

State/UT wise number of cities under NCAP that have exceeded the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM_{10} (60 µg/m^3) during FY 2023-24, FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26

S.No.	State/UT	No. of Cities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Gujarat	4
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
11.	Jharkhand	3
12.	Karnataka	2

13.	Madhya Pradesh	7
14.	Maharashtra	19
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Nagaland	1
17.	Odisha	7
18.	Punjab	7
19.	Rajasthan	5
20.	Telangana	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16
22.	Uttarakhand	3
23.	West Bengal	6

प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए धनराशि का आवंटन

***310. डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:**

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या आवंटित धनराशि का अल्प-उपयोग किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उक्त धनराशि का पूर्ण उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाए जाने का विचार है;

(घ) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान अवसंरचना, शिक्षकों के वेतन, निःशुल्क पाठ्यपुस्तकों और स्कूल यूनिफार्म पर अलग-अलग व्यय की गई निधियों/धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उक्त अवधि के दौरान देश में विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार शिक्षा उपकर के माध्यम से कुल कितनी धनराशि संगृहीत की गई और कितनी धनराशि का संवितरण/उपयोग किया गया है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री; नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद जोशी)

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान समग्र शिक्षा के तहत प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के लिए आवंटित निधि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत मध्यवर्तनों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 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 उनके संबंधित वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) में परिलक्षित होती है। फिर इन योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन/अनुमान परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों के अनुसार किया जाता है। ये निधियां कुछ शर्तों की पूर्ति, जैसे व्यय की गति, राज्य के आनुपातिक हिस्से की प्राप्ति, लेखापरीक्षित लेखाओं, संचयी राज्य हिस्से का विवरण, शेष अग्रिमों का विवरण, अद्यतन व्यय विवरण, वित्तीय प्रबंधन एवं क्रय नियमावली में यथानिर्धारित सूचना प्रस्तुत करने और पिछले वर्ष का लेखापरीक्षित उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर जारी की जाती हैं। निधियां जारी करते समय पिछले वर्ष की अव्ययित शेष राशि को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है। कुछ राज्य अपने व्यय की धीमी गति के कारण सभी किस्तें प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

इस विभाग ने प्रबंध (परियोजना मूल्यांकन, बजट उपलब्धियाँ और डेटा प्रबंधन) प्रणाली शुरू की है। प्रबंध प्रणाली की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता समग्र शिक्षा के विभिन्न मध्यवर्तनों के अंतर्गत किए गए व्यय का अद्यतनीकरण है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए, समग्र शिक्षा के प्रमुख मध्यवर्तनों के अंतर्गत वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति की मासिक स्थिति प्रदर्शित करने के लिए प्रबंध प्रणाली में एक डेटा

विज़ुअलाइज़ेशन डैशबोर्ड बनाया गया है। योजनाओं की निगरानी और सुचारू कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण सुनिश्चित करने वाले राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई और समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

(घ) समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत अवसंरचना, शिक्षकों के वेतन, निःशुल्क पाठ्यपुस्तकों और यूनिफॉर्म के लिए आवंटित निधियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

(रु. लाख में)

गतिविधियाँ	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
बुनियादी ढांचा	196277.15	287194.70
शिक्षक का वेतन	1723439.79	1350868.60
निःशुल्क पाठ्यपुस्तकें	255132.60	235322.84
निःशुल्क यूनिफॉर्म	384593.26	387101.53

स्रोत: प्रबंध पोर्टल।

(ङ) पिछले दो वर्षों में शिक्षा उपकर की वसूली का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

(रु. करोड़ में)

वर्ष	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
शिक्षा का कुल हिस्सा	63,252.86	65,890.50

संसद द्वारा निर्मित किसी कानून के तहत विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए लगाया गया उपकर भारत सरकार द्वारा लगाया और एकत्रित किया जाता है तथा यह करों के विभाज्य पूल का हिस्सा नहीं होता है और तदनुसार भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद **270** के अनुसार संघ और राज्यों के बीच वितरित नहीं किया जाता है।

शिक्षा क्षेत्र के लिए, प्राप्त धन का उपयोग आरक्षित निधियों अर्थात प्रारंभिक शिक्षा कोष (पीएसके) और माध्यमिक एवं उच्चतर शिक्षा कोष (एमयूएसके) के माध्यम से किया जाता है। पीएसके और एमयूएसके के इस्तेमाल का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

(रु. करोड़ में)

घटक	2024-25	2025-26
पीएसके	40,900.00	48,049.09
एमयूएसके	11,162.60	10,314.31

विवरण

वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान आवंटित निधि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

(रू लाख में)

क्र. सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
		राशि	राशि	राशि	राशि
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5073.49	4181.72	4821.05	4572.43
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	216172.01	177571.72	164241.95	114525.97
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	53346.08	64075.19	53983.80	20319.10
4	असम	224300.99	258737.87	162840.79	161758.85
5	बिहार	729964.95	747643.53	728342.81	597076.03
6	चंडीगढ़	12346.49	12333.96	13043.41	13114.19
7	छत्तीसगढ़	121913.73	155474.34	93503.03	119441.26
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली दमन और दीव	6389.79	7098.64	6636.58	6127.72
9	दिल्ली	44529.61	64458.83	56403.04	52381.00
10	गोवा	2461.79	2491.02	1807.12	1910.89
11	गुजरात	208113.95	221132.55	158868.75	189502.29
12	हरियाणा	78677.54	71316.27	49435.94	47081.78
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	43944.49	50655.35	46273.48	39484.53
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	123455.08	118010.78	101774.67	63353.30

15	झारखंड	207772.02	202379.18	130880.31	140734.59
16	कर्नाटक	136019.32	141992.64	148026.86	135924.84
17	केरल	46997.73	63221.08	48822.83	43889.10
18	लद्दाख	10813.99	6541.56	7978.98	8221.56
19	लक्षद्वीप	353.9	390.92	503.62	431.06
20	मध्य प्रदेश	454617.42	527596.08	385581.61	408796.11
21	महाराष्ट्र	184706.22	223942.54	168191.12	174464.85
22	मणिपुर	35185.07	41539.69	13177.27	14752.61
23	मेघालय	48142.14	37611.31	36016.11	34136.17
24	मिजोरम	21675.79	16358.71	14097.73	13101.28
25	नागालैंड	26263.09	12889.28	10975.62	9941.73
26	ओडिशा	280395.26	310475.88	236151.60	212358.86
27	पुदुचेरी	2421.92	1911.09	1764.57	1514.98
28	पंजाब	88650.97	85995.89	84952.97	73371.18
29	राजस्थान	446856.09	487102.12	401055.76	308147.68
30	सिक्किम	10615.81	6873.64	5952.52	4842.63
31	तमिलनाडु	245026.06	293752.55	193641.74	205944.27
32	तेलंगाना	144310.54	149182.11	115128.66	78010.51
33	त्रिपुरा	28006.52	31532.78	30807.34	20302.57
34	उत्तराखंड	53873.81	62967.28	44433.34	41072.35
35	उत्तर प्रदेश	1008290.47	960034.29	974212.01	889896.02
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	212040.43	221303.88	179987.50	214137.95
कुल		5563724.56	5840776.28	4874316.47	4464642.24

SANCTIONING OF NEW JAN SHIKSHA SANSTHANS

***311. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that no new Jan Shiksha Sansthan (JSS) has been sanctioned during the last three years across the country, including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for the non-sanctioning of new JSS, including administrative, financial or policy-related factors;

(c) the details of number of JSS currently operational, State/UT and district-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any plans to sanction new JSS in the near future and if so, the proposed timeline and number of centres to be set up, particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the details of funds allocated, released, and utilised for the maintenance and functioning of existing JSS during the last five years, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) to (d) The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme under the Skill India Programme aims to provide skill training in a non-formal mode at the doorsteps of the beneficiary with 100% grant from the Government of India. The objective of the scheme is to increase the household income by promoting self/wage employment through skill development training. The target beneficiaries of the

scheme are non-literates, persons having rudimentary level of education and school dropouts up to class 12th in the age group of 15-45 years. The priority groups are women (83%), SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities in the rural areas and urban low-income areas.

Currently, there are 294 functional JSSs across 26 states and 7 UTs. Since the transfer of the scheme from Ministry of Education (Erstwhile MHRD) to MSDE in July 2018 to 30th July 2026, a total of 36.58 lakh beneficiaries has been trained under the JSS scheme out of which 83% beneficiaries are women.

No new Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) has been sanctioned in the country, including Andhra Pradesh, during the last three years (since 2023-24) and the current year. The proposal for expansion of the JSS network was not considered during this period as the continuation of the JSS Scheme has been under examination.

The details of JSSs currently operational, State/UT and district-wise is available at https://www.msde.gov.in/documents?page=1

(e) A total of **Rs 770.78 Crore** has been released since 2021-22 till 30th June 2026. The details of funds released for the maintenance and functioning of JSSs during the last five years, and the current year, State/UT-wise, is given below:

(Figures in Rs Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	Grand Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0.45	0.49	0.5	0.5	0.56	0.12	2.64

2	Andhra Pradesh	3.03	3.31	3.35	2.99	3	0.75	16.44
3	Assam	2.9	2.74	2.74	2.9	3.12	0.75	15.17
4	Bihar	9.24	11.89	11.69	10.11	10.84	2.5	56.29
5	Chandigarh	0.42	0.52	0.56	0.48	0.49	0.14	2.62
6	Chhattisgarh	6.69	7.61	7.34	6.73	7.44	1.75	37.57
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.81	0.95	0.95	0.75	1.05	0.25	4.77
8	Delhi	1.44	1.68	1.68	1.49	1.49	0.37	8.17
9	Goa	0.48	0.55	0.54	0.47	0.47	0.12	2.66
10	Gujarat	5.11	4.79	4.47	3.84	4.27	1.25	23.75
11	Haryana	2.45	2.15	2.2	0.96	0.99	0.25	9.02
12	Himachal Pradesh	4.76	5.71	5.71	4.69	5.73	1.37	28
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1.15	0.12	0.25	0.37	0.62	0.25	2.77
14	Jharkhand	5.32	5.72	6.3	6.04	6.28	1.62	31.3
15	Karnataka	5.6	6.51	6.62	5.86	5.94	1.5	32.05
16	Kerala	4.16	5	5.03	4.45	4.56	1.12	24.35
17	Ladakh	0.57	0.45	0.25	-	0.37	0.12	1.77
18	Lakshadweep	0.2	0.5	0.46	0.37	0.5	0.12	2.16
19	Madhya Pradesh	14.28	14.93	15.03	14.11	14.82	3.37	76.56
20	Maharashtra	10.16	11.3	11.46	10.27	10.57	2.62	56.4
21	Manipur	1.93	2.22	2.18	1.99	1.99	0.5	10.84
22	Meghalaya	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.49	0.5	0.12	2.33
23	Mizoram	0.45	0.55	0.51	0.47	0.39	0.12	2.52
24	Nagaland	0.94	0.63	0.62	0.25	0.7	0.12	3.29
25	Odisha	13.23	15.38	15.19	14.37	15.2	3.93	77.32
26	Punjab	0.75	1.05	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.25	5.01
27	Rajasthan	4.06	4.28	4.51	4.3	4.47	1.12	22.76
28	Tamil Nadu	3.18	4.06	4.31	4.27	4.51	1	21.36
29	Telangana	2.74	3.19	3.23	2.89	3.07	0.75	15.89
30	Tripura	0.84	1.07	1.01	0.97	1	0.25	5.15
31	Uttar Pradesh	22.99	25.79	26.03	23.28	24.11	5.75	127.96

32	Uttarakhand	3.45	4.63	4.34	3.97	4.05	1	21.45
33	West Bengal	3.53	4.25	3.69	3.8	3.99	1	20.28
	Grand Total	**137.63**	**154.65**	**154.37**	**139.55**	**148.23**	**36.32**	**770.78**

STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEMES

***312. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:**

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

(a) the details of all employment generation schemes currently in operation, the number of youth beneficiaries and the measurable outcomes achieved in terms of permanent and quality employment opportunities;

(b) the details of specific initiatives being taken by the Government to improve employment opportunities for graduates, diploma holders and technically qualified youth who continue to face prolonged unemployment despite educational qualifications;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a National Employment Policy focused on youth and if so, the details of consultations, objectives, budgetary allocations and expected outcomes under the proposed policy;

(d) whether delays in recruitment examinations, declaration of results and appointments have contributed to increasing youth unemployment and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely recruitment across departments; and

(f) the details of measures being adopted by the Government to encourage private sector employment for youth, including incentives for industries, support for startups and expansion of skill development linked directly with job creation?

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

(a) to (f) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Viksit Bharat–Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin), PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi), Stand-Up India Scheme, etc. in the country. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes

Official estimates of employment and unemployment in India are derived from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation since 2017–18.

As per latest PLFS report 2025, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for youth (15-29 years) has increased from 38.5% in 2022 to 41.4% in 2025 and the estimated

Unemployment Rate (UR) for youth (15-29 years) has decreased from 10.9% in 2022 to 9.9% in 2025.

As a part of legislative reforms, the existing 29 Acts in the central sphere have been subsumed in the four Codes viz, the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions Code, 2020. The Codes have been enforced with effect from 21 November, 2025. These Codes aim to catalyze creation of employment opportunities while ensuring safety, health and social security of every worker by promoting ease of doing business through simplification, rationalization and reduction in compliance burden.

Filling up of vacant posts in various Ministries/ Departments is a continuous process and efforts are made to fill up the vacancies as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules. Instructions have been issued, from time to time by Department of Personnel & Training to Ministries/ Departments for filling up of vacant post in a time-bound manner. Vacancies in the Union Government have been filled-up in mission-mode and several lakh appointment letters have been distributed to recommended / selected candidates in National Rozgar Mela events being held since October 2022. More than 12.5 lakh recruitment letters have been issued through 19 Rozgar Melas organised across the country.

The Ministry of MSME launched Udyam Registration Portal on 01.07.2020 for formalizing enterprises, expanding access to government support and strengthening the MSME ecosystem. A total of 8.9 crore Micro,

Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been registered on Udyam Registration Portal, including Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), providing employment to over 39 crore people across the country.

The Government has launched Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 14 key sectors (including Textile Products: MMF segment and technical textiles) with an approved financial outlay of ₹1.91 lakh crore to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities, attract investments, increase exports, generate employment and improve India's global competitiveness. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) acts as the nodal Department for overall coordination and monitoring of the PLI Schemes, while the respective Administrative Ministries/ Departments are responsible for implementation of their respective Schemes. As on 31.03.2026, the PLI Schemes, resulted in actual investment of over ₹2.40 lakh crore and employment generation of over 14.15 lakh (direct and indirect) in the country.

Also, the Government is implementing 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. The PMVBRY is a demand-driven scheme. Since the implementation of the scheme, an incentive amount of ₹744.58 crore has been disbursed to 13.18 lakh first-time employees under Part A, while ₹2,068.84 crore has been

disbursed to 67,369 beneficiary establishments under Part B of the scheme, up to June 2026, across the country.

Startup India initiative was launched on 16th January 2016, with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the startup ecosystem of the country. As on 30th June 2026, 2,40,092 entities have been recognised as startups by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). Under the Startup India initiative, the Government constantly undertakes various efforts to support startups across the country. The flagship Schemes such as Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support startups across sectors at various stages of their business cycle.

Additionally, Government is also 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 to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

The Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs (PM-SETU) scheme aims to enhance the overall quality and

relevance of vocational training in the country. The Scheme has a total outlay of Rs. 60,000 crore.

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].

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN WEST BENGAL

***313. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:**

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

(a) the details of tourism projects sanctioned in West Bengal under various Central Sector schemes during the last five years, particularly those aimed at the conservation, restoration and promotion of the heritage and tourism potential of Bardhaman, Bankura, and Birbhum districts;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized by the said State under various tourism development schemes, scheme-wise during the last five years; and

(c) whether the Central Government proposes to sanction any new tourism development projects for the said State during the current financial year and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Identification, development and promotion of tourist destinations and products, is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG)/Union Territory Administration (UTA). However, the Ministry of Tourism through its schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)', 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)', 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' – a sub-scheme of SD2.0 and 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the SGs/UTAs including the State of West Bengal ; subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by them, availability of funds, Government directions, inter-se priority etc. under these schemes.

The details of tourism projects sanctioned in West Bengal under various Central Sector schemes during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) Sanctioning of proposal is a continuous process. Destinations and projects are selected/sanctioned based on proposals received from the States/UTs, their appraisal as per the Scheme Guidelines and availability of funds. Accordingly, the Swadesh Darshan portal has been opened and proposals have been invited from all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for consideration under the SD 2.0 Scheme. Eligible proposals received from West Bengal, as well as from other States/UTs, are considered

in accordance with the extant Guidelines and subject to appraisal and availability of funds.

STATEMENT

List of sanctioned projects under PRASHAD Scheme as on 05.06.2026

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	State	Sanction Year	Project Name	Sanction Amount	Amount Released	Amount Utilised
1	West Bengal	2016-17	Development of Belur Math	30.03	28.30	23.39

List of Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme Assistance to Central Agencies

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No	Agency	Name of Project	State	Sanction Year	Amount sanctioned	Amount Released	Utilized Amount
1	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.	Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipal Sikkim/ West Bengal	2022-2023	44.44	35.55	35.55

		(iv) Arunachal Pradesh (4 view points) – Rs.6.25 Cr. (v) Manipur (3 view points)- Rs. 5.93 Cr. (vi) Sikkim/West Bengal (1 view point)- Rs.3.70 Cr.					
2		Rampurhat Railway Station	West Bengal	2017-2018	3.48	1.74	0
3		Tarakeshwar Railway Station	West Bengal	2017-2018	3.87	1.93	0
4		New Jalpaiguri Railway Station	West Bengal	2019-2020	4.55	2.27	2.0

Swadesh Darshan scheme

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Authorized for Utilization	Amount Utilized
1.	West Bengal	Coastal 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha-	67.99	65.07	65.07

			Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai- Henry Island			

ESTABLISHMENT OF JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA IN TIRUPATI

***314. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has accorded in-principle approval for the establishment of a Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in Tirupati district, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the present status of implementation including land identification and acquisition, approval of infrastructure, sanction of funds and commencement of construction;

(c) the reasons for the delay, if any, in establishing the JNV despite according in-principle approval; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the establishment of the JNV in Tirupati District along with the timeline fixed for completion of the project and commencement of academic activities?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI):

(a) to (d) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya (NV) in each district of the country. Opening of new NVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government/UT administration to make available requisite suitable land, free of cost, for construction of the permanent building and making available required temporary building, free of rent, to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. Sanction and opening of new NVs depends on approval by the competent authority as per extant procedures. As per information received from Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), no NV has been sanctioned in Tirupati district of Andhra Pradesh. At present, 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh have been covered under Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. Further, two additional NVs, which were sanctioned in Prakasam (now Markapuram) and East Godavari (now Polavaram) on basis of SC/ST concentrated areas, are also functional. Thus, total 15 NVs are functional in the State.

DEVELOPMENT OF ICONIC TOURIST CENTRES TO GLOBAL SCALE INITIATIVE

***315. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:**

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the implementation of the Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment

(SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale initiative, if so, the details and key findings thereof;

(b) the institutional framework adopted for identification, selection, appraisal, implementation and monitoring of projects sanctioned under the said initiative across the country, State/UT-wise, particularly in Jharkhand;

(c) the details of projects approved under the said initiative, including funds allocated, present status of implementation and expected timelines for completion, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Karnataka under the said initiative, if so, the details thereof, including the status of such proposals;

(e) whether any iconic tourist destinations in Karnataka, including Bengaluru, have been identified or are under consideration for development under the initiative, if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has undertaken measures to ensure convergence of tourism infrastructure, visitor amenities, heritage conservation, environmental sustainability, connectivity and local economic development under the sanctioned projects, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of mechanism adopted to assess the impact of the said initiative on tourism growth, employment generation and regional development?

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

(a) to (g) With the aim to develop iconic tourist centres in the country, the Ministry of Tourism issued operational guidelines along with detailed project report template under Special Assistance to the States for Capital Investment (SASCI) Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale initiative scheme.

As per the guidelines, the proposals were invited from the State Governments for considering financial assistance to the States under the scheme. The parameters formulated for examining the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the States covered connectivity to the site, existing tourism eco-system at site/destination, carrying capacity, availability of utility services, project impact and value envisaged which included expected increase in tourist footfall, increase tourist spend, new employment opportunities, attracting private investment etc. Accordingly, 40 projects were sanctioned across 23 States in the country including two projects in the state of Karnataka by the Government of India under the scheme for ₹3295.76 Crore in the financial year 2024-25 with 100% central funding and the details of these projects is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Further, Department of Expenditure amended SASCI guidelines for 2025-26 and as per amended guidelines, States which did not avail funds under Part-III of SASCI 2024-25 are eligible to avail Special Assistance of not more than Rs.250 crores for tourism projects under Part-II of SASCI 2025-26. As per amended guidelines, Special Assistance of Rs.250 crores have been sanctioned and released each to Nagaland, Mizoram and Himachal Pradesh

for tourism projects under Part-II of SASCI 2025-26 and the details of sanction is also given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

The projects sanctioned under the SASCI are regularly monitored at various levels. The Guidelines for SASCI, includes National Institutional Framework comprising of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC), Mission Directorate (MD) etc. and State Institutional Framework. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and Mission Directorate (MD) includes representatives of the Ministries/Departments concerned with Culture, Housing and Urban Affairs, Civil Aviation, Road Transport and Highways, Ports, Environment and Forests, Rural Development, Railways and the Archaeological Survey of India, among others, to facilitate coordinated development. Project DPRs are also required to incorporate the applicable statutory clearances, carrying-capacity considerations, stakeholder consultations and sustainable operation and maintenance arrangements.

The Ministry has also developed a Program Management Information System (PMIS) for monitoring of its destination development related schemes as a unified digital platform to facilitate seamless information, communication, sharing and reporting system in respect of the projects undertaken as part of its various schemes. Ministry of Tourism and SGs/UTAs including project implementing agencies are integral part of this system.

The guidelines also provide for third-party audit, wherever considered necessary, to assess project operations, service levels and outcomes. Since the sanctioned projects are presently at different stages of implementation and

operationalisation, their comprehensive impact on tourism growth, employment generation and regional development would become assessable progressively after completion and stabilisation of operations.

STATEMENT-I

List of SASCI Tourism Projects sanctioned during Financial Year 2024-25

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	State	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released	Work Status (as per PMIS)	Physical Progress (in %)	Sanction Date	As per State Government Report-Revised Expected Date of Completion
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Enriching the Fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91	113.75	Ongoing	83%	26-11-2024	30-08-2026
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Akhanda Godavari-(Havelok Bridge & Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravaram	94.44		Ongoing	69%	26-11-2024	30-08-2026
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang Adventure & Eco-Retreat in Pasighat	46.48	30.67	Ongoing	78%	26-11-2024	04-09-2026

4.	Assam	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden in Guwahati	97.12	191.88	Ongoing	56%	26-11-2024	28-02-2027
5.	Assam	Beautification of Rang Ghar in Sivasagar	94.76		Ongoing	43%	26-11-2024	28-02-2027
6.	Bihar	Development of Matsyagandha Lake in Saharsa	97.61	97.10	Ongoing	29%	26-11-2024	31-12-2026
7.	Bihar	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub in Karamchat	49.51		Ongoing	78%	26-11-2024	31-12-2026
8.	Chhattisgarh	Development of Chitrotpala Film City in Raipur	95.79	97.45	Ongoing	3%	26-11-2024	31-09-2027
9.	Chhattisgarh	Development of Tribal & Cultural Convention Centre in Raipur	51.87		Ongoing	2%	26-11-2024	31-09-2027
10.	Goa	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum in Ponda	97.46	188.20	Ongoing	38%	26-11-2024	30-01-2027
11.	Goa	Townsquare in Porvorim	90.74		Ongoing	54%	26-11-2024	30-01-2027
12.	Gujarat	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar) in Porbandar	99.50	151.06	Ongoing	31%	26-11-2024	30-03-2027

13.	Gujarat	Tented City and Convention Centre in Dhordo	51.56		Physically Completed	100%	26-11-2024	Physically Completed
14.	Jharkhand	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya" in Koderma	34.87	23.01	Stalled	0%	26-11-2024	N.A.
15.	Karnataka	Ecotourism & Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	99.17	131.45	Ongoing	12%	26-11-2024	30-01-2027
16.	Karnataka	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	100.00		Ongoing	0%	26-11-2024	30-01-2027
17.	Kerala	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam	59.71	155.05	Ongoing	55%	26-11-2024	31-07-2026
18.	Kerala	Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible in Sargaalayaa	95.34		Ongoing	71%	26-11-2024	30-09-2026
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	99.92	199.30	Ongoing	53%	26-11-2024	31-12-2026
20.	Madhya	International	99.38		Ongoing	74%	26-11-2024	31-12-2026

	Pradesh	Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal						
21.	Maharashtra	INS-Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg	46.91	146.05	Ongoing	55%	26-11-2024	30-03-2028
22.	Maharashtra	Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik	99.14		Ongoing	73%	26-11-2024	30-03-2027
23.	Manipur	Loktak Lake Experience in Loktak	89.48	59.06	Not Started	0%	26-11-2024	N.A.
24.	Meghalaya	MICE Infrastructure in Mawkhanu	99.27	198.54	Ongoing	12%	26-11-2024	30-10-2027
25.	Meghalaya	Redevelopment of Umiam Lake in Shillong	99.27		Ongoing	49%	26-11-2024	30-10-2027
26.	Odisha	Development of Hirakund	99.90	131.92	Ongoing	8%	26-11-2024	30-03-2027
27.	Odisha	Development of Satkosia	99.99		Ongoing	0%	26-11-2024	30-08-2028
28.	Punjab	Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar	53.45	53.45	Ongoing	70%	26-11-2024	31-12-2026

		Kalan in SBS Nagar						
29.	Rajasthan	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	49.31	96.30	Ongoing	70%	26-11-2024	30-03-2027
30.	Rajasthan	Development at Jal Mahal in Jaipur	96.61		Ongoing	31%	26-11-2024	30-03-2027
31.	Sikkim	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in Namchi	97.37	109.27	Ongoing	57%	26-11-2024	30-10-2026
32.	Sikkim	Border Experience in Nathula	68.19		Ongoing	69%	26-11-2024	30-10-2026
33.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mammallapuram	99.67	112.13	Ongoing	7%	26-11-2024	30-03-2027
34.	Tamil Nadu	Eco Park at Race Course in Ooty	70.23		Ongoing	6%	04-11-2025	30-01-2027
35.	Telangana	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74	93.62	Ongoing	57%	26-11-2024	31-12-2026
36.	Telangana	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat	68.10		Ongoing	22%	26-11-2024	31-12-2026

		in Nallamala						
37.	Tripura	Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar in Gomati	97.70	97.70	Ongoing	55%	26-11-2024	30-03-2027
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	74.05	101.83	Ongoing	56%	26-11-2024	30-10-2026
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	80.24		Ongoing	71%	26-11-2024	30-10-2026
40.	Uttarakhand	Iconic City Rishikesh: Rafting Base Station in Rishikesh	100.00	66.00	Ongoing	46%	26-11-2024	31-10-2026
Total			3295.76	2644.79				

STATEMENT-II

List of SASCI Tourism Projects sanctioned during Financial Year 2025-26

S. No.	State	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Amount Released (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	250.00	250.00
2.	Mizoram	250.00	250.00
3.	Nagaland	250.00	250.00
Total		750.00	750.00

TIGER POPULATION IN MUDUMALAI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

***316. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:**

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

(a) the current estimated population of tigers in the Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to increase the tiger population; and

(c) the details of total number of human casualties along with the compensation paid due to human-elephant conflicts in the Nilgiris District since 2014?

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

(a) As per the last All India Tiger Estimation done in the year 2022, the number of unique tigers in the Mudumalai Tiger Reserve is 114.

(b) The steps taken by the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for the conservation and protection of tigers, *inter alia*, include measures like providing funding assistance to States under the Project Tiger Component of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (CSS-IDWH) for habitat protection, infrastructure development, anti-poaching operations, deployment of Tiger Protection Forces (TPF/STPF); strict vigilance & surveillance, intelligence gathering, technological interventions, community involvement through eco-

development activities, monitoring through gadgets like camera traps etc.; putting in place security plan, executing security audit besides using patrolling and ecological status revealing application viz. M-STrIPES (Monitoring System for Tigers Intensive-Protection & Ecological Status). All these steps result in better protection and conservation of tigers, their prey and habitat which ultimately contribute to increase in their number.

(c) As reported by the State, the total human casualties due to human-elephant conflict in the Nilgiris District and the compensation paid are as under:-

Sl. No.	**Year**	**No. of Human death caused by elephant**	**Amount paid (Rs. In lakhs)**
1	2014	5	15.00
2	2015	11	33.00
3	2016	12	38.00
4	2017	4	16.00
5	2018	13	52.00
6	2019	11	44.00
7	2020	10	40.00
8	2021	7	28.00
9	2022	10	50.00
10	2023	10	55.00
11	2024	4	40.00
12	2025	14	140.00
13	2026 (As on July, 2026)	13	110.00

NCS INFRASTRUCTURE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

***317. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the alleged irregularities in the Mega DSC-2025 teacher recruitment examination in Andhra Pradesh and their impact on the delayed absorption of qualified youth into the workforce and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the National Career Service (NCS) portal data for the last two years indicates rising job-seekers' distress in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, whether the current NCS infrastructure of the State is adequately scaled up to address the said crisis?

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

(a) to (c) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, the majority of schools in the country are under the administrative control of the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Accordingly, matters relating to recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers fall within the administrative domain of the concerned States/UTs.

Ministry of Education advises every State and UT to follow a transparent, robust and preferably online system of teachers' recruitment and transfer. Further, to bring transparency, fairness and credibility to public examinations, and to deter irregularities, the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024, as amended from time to time, has been enacted by

Parliament. The Statement of Objects and Reasons, in the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Bill, 2024, clearly provided that the Bill shall serve as a model draft for States to adopt at their discretion.

Further, official estimates of employment and unemployment in India are derived from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation since 2017–18.

As per latest PLFS report 2025, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 55.8% in 2024 to 58.3% in 2025, in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The National Career Service (NCS) Portal is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & 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] to all stakeholders across the country.

The NCS project also, inter alia, envisaged setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs) through transformation of Employment Exchanges in the country to deliver career related services such as organizing online/ offline job fairs, mobilize the employers, provide online/ offline career counselling at local level etc. in collaboration with State and other institutions to the jobseekers and employers through outreach activities. Till date, the Government has approved 407 Model Career Centres (including 30 MCCs in Andhra Pradesh).

Further, as on date, 31 States/UTs (including Andhra Pradesh) have been integrated with the NCS portal including 8 States/UTs which are directly using NCS Portal.

The Ministry has signed several Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with public and private employers/portals/platforms to strengthen public–private partnerships to expand employment opportunities for jobseekers. Till date, more than 40 MoUs have been signed with partners such as APNA, Swiggy, Rapido, Zomato, Amazon, TCS iON, Quikr and FoundIt (Monster), among others. These partnerships facilitate the integration of employment opportunities and services with the NCS Portal, including vacancy aggregation, organisation of job fairs, skill development programmes, career counselling and other employment-related support services.

DEKHO APNA DESH INITIATIVE

***318. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:**

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the impact of the Dekho Apna Desh initiative in promoting domestic tourism in the country, especially in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh during 2025-26;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the lesser-known historical and cultural destinations highlighted through the said campaign in the country, especially in the said States;

(c) the details of total expenditure incurred on organizing regional promotional events, digital marketing and capacity building of tourist guides in the country, especially in the said States during the last one year;

(d) whether the Government has recorded any quantifiable increase in domestic tourist footfalls at these newly promoted sites compared to previous years, particularly in Khagaria, Samastipur, Jamui, Sagar, Ghaziabad and Rajahmundry Lok Sabha Constituencies; and

(e) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to collaborate with private travel operators to develop affordable tour packages covering these destinations in the country, especially in the said States?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism launched the Dekho Apna Desh initiative in January 2020 to promote domestic tourism across the country, including lesser-known historical, cultural and other tourism destinations. Under the initiative, the Ministry promotes tourism destinations and products through webinars, quizzes, pledge campaigns, seminars, tourism promotional events, familiarisation (FAM) tours, the Incredible India website and social media platforms.

Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) have increased from 61 crore in 2020 to 429 crore in 2025. The details of Domestic Tourist Visits in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh during 2020 and 2025 are given below:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2020	2025
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,08,28,590	35,38,99,146
2.	Bihar	56,38,024	6,54,68,527
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2,35,19,632	13,95,96,049
4.	Uttar Pradesh	8,61,22,293	1,55,74,23,503

Expenditure on domestic tourism promotion is incurred under the Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH) scheme. During 2025–26, the Ministry incurred an expenditure of ₹59.37 crore under the scheme. In addition, the Ministry incurred expenditure of ₹ 4.07 crore for capacity building of tourist guides under its Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF) and Incredible India Tourist Guides (IITG) Programme during 2025-26.

(d) The Ministry of tourism compiles Domestic Tourist Visit (DTV) data from the information supplied by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Lok Sabha Constituency wise tourist footfall data are not maintained by the Ministry.

(e) The Ministry supports tourism industry stakeholders, including tour operators, through integrated tourism promotion initiatives, digital promotion, participation in and organisation of travel marts, roadshows, buyer-seller meets, networking sessions and FAM tours. These initiatives facilitate the development and promotion of tourism packages.

DECENTRALISED SKILL PLANNING THROUGH DSDPs

***319. SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:**

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of decentralised skill planning and local need-based skill development programmes through District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs), if so, the details and key findings thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of progress achieved so far in the formulation and implementation of DSDPs across the country, State/UT-wise including, Damoh and Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituencies, Palnadu district of Andhra Pradesh and Delhi;

(c) whether any institutional mechanism has been set up to align district-level skill development schemes with the demand of local industries, agriculture, service sector, micro, small and medium enterprises, handicrafts, tourism and self-employment and livelihood opportunities and, if so, the details thereof, particularly in the said districts including Sidhi, Singrauli and Shahdol in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government proposes to hold any consultations with district administrations, industry associations and Skill Committees, if so, the details of the sectors identified and the measures taken to strengthen skill planning and employment opportunities in Palnadu district;

(e) the status of implementation of the said plans in the abovementioned districts, including the sectors identified and the progress achieved therein; and

(f) whether the Government has prepared or proposes to prepare DSDPs for Bhadrak and Balasore districts of Odisha, considering their industrial and employment potential and, if so, the details thereof along with the timeline for implementation?

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 Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has adopted a decentralized and evidence-based approach to skill planning through the preparation of District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs). The DSDPs are intended to facilitate identification of district-specific skill requirements, local economic opportunities, employment potential and priority sectors, thereby supporting informed decision-making in skill development planning.

The DSDPs are prepared by the District Skill Committees (DSCs), constituted under the chairmanship of the respective District Collectors/District Magistrates, in consultation with district administrations, line departments, industry representatives and other relevant stakeholders. The exercise enables assessment of local skill gaps, emerging sectors and livelihood opportunities at the district level.

The DSDPs prepared through this process serve as reference documents for aligning skilling interventions with district-specific economic

activities, sectoral priorities and livelihood opportunities, including those relating to agriculture, manufacturing, services, handicrafts, tourism and self-employment.

Formulation of District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) is an ongoing, dynamic exercise managed locally by district administrations. A total of 746 DSDPs have been prepared/received across States and UTs. The State-UT wise status of DSDPs, including in Damoh district (Madhya Pradesh), Nabarangpur district (Odisha), Palnadu district (Andhra Pradesh), Sidhi, Singrauli and Shahdol districts of Madhya Pradesh and Delhi, is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) Consultation with key stakeholders is an integral component of decentralized planning. The process of preparation of DSDPs is based on stakeholder consultations undertaken at the district level through the District Skill Committees and other appropriate fora. These consultations involve district administrations, industry representatives, employers, training providers, sectoral stakeholders and other relevant institutions.

Such consultations facilitate identification of district-specific development priorities, emerging economic sectors, workforce requirements and potential avenues for wage and self-employment. The inputs received during the consultative process form the basis for determination of sectoral priorities and skill development requirements within the district.

The DSDP framework provides a structured mechanism for capturing local skill demand and integrating district-level perspectives into the broader skill development ecosystem.

(e) The DSDPs serve as planning and reference documents for identifying skill gaps, sectoral opportunities, workforce requirements and potential interventions at the district level. The plans provide district-specific inputs for promoting alignment between skilling initiatives and local economic activities.

The sectors identified under DSDPs vary across districts depending upon factors such as local resource endowment, industrial profile, economic activities, employment patterns and emerging growth opportunities. Accordingly, the recommendations and priority areas reflected in the plans are district-specific in nature.

The implementation of skill development interventions and related activities identified through DSDPs is undertaken through various programmes and schemes of the Central Government, State Governments and other implementing agencies, as applicable.

(f) The District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) for Bhadrak and Baleshwar (Balasore) districts of Odisha have been prepared/received as part of the national DSDP exercise.

The DSDPs contain district-specific assessments relating to skill requirements, employment opportunities, sectoral priorities and workforce demand, prepared through consultations with relevant district-level stakeholders. These plans form part of the broader decentralized skill planning

framework adopted by the Ministry for capturing local skill development needs and supporting evidence-based planning.

STATEMENT

State-UT wise DSDP status during FY 2024-25 is as under:

Sl No	State/UT Name	No. of districts DSDP submitted
1	Andaman & Nicobar	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	26
3	Arunachal Pradesh	25
4	Assam	35
5	Bihar	38
6	Chandigarh	1
7	Chhattisgarh	27
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	3
9	Delhi	-
10	Goa	2
11	Gujarat	33
12	Haryana	22
13	Himachal Pradesh	12
14	Jammu And Kashmir	20
15	Jharkhand	24
16	Karnataka	31
17	Kerala	13
18	Ladakh	2
19	Lakshadweep	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	55
21	Maharashtra	36
22	Manipur	10
23	Meghalaya	12

24	Mizoram	11
25	Nagaland	7
26	Odisha	30
27	Puducherry	2
28	Punjab	23
29	Rajasthan	47
30	Sikkim	6
31	Tamil Nadu	38
32	Telangana	33
33	Tripura	8
34	Uttar Pradesh	75
35	Uttarakhand	13
36	West Bengal	23
	Total	**746**

District-wise status of DSDP Submission:

Sl No	District name	Status of DSDP
1	Damoh Lok sabha constituency, Madhya Pradesh	Submitted
2	Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh	Submitted
3	Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	Submitted
4	Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh	Submitted
5	Palnadu district, Andhra Pradesh	Submitted
6	Nabrangpur Lok sabha constituency, Odisha	Submitted
7	Bhadrak, Odisha	Submitted
8	Balasore, Odisha	Submitted

जिला-विशिष्ट कौशल विकास योजना

***320. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के प्रत्येक जिले के औद्योगिक, कृषि, सेवा और स्थानीय आर्थिक कार्यकलापों के अनुरूप जिला-विशिष्ट कौशल विकास योजना (डीएसडीपी) तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या कृषि आधारित उद्योगों, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, संभारतंत्र, खेल अवसंरचना, पर्यटन, पशुपालन और सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) जैसी स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए राजस्थान, विशेष रूप से झुंझुनू लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम स्वीकृत किए गए हैं;

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

(घ) क्या सरकार ने स्थानीय रोजगार और उद्योगों की मानव संसाधन आवश्यकताओं पर जिला-विशिष्ट कौशल प्रशिक्षण के प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या रहे; और

(ड.) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त डीएसडीपी को जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, एमएसएमई, राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एनएसडीसी), राज्य सरकार और स्थानीय उद्योगों के साथ एकीकृत करके प्रत्येक जिले के लिए कार्यान्वित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ङ) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने जिला कौशल विकास योजनाओं (डीएसडीपी) और राज्य कौशल विकास योजनाओं (एसएसडीपी) के माध्यम से विकेंद्रीकृत कौशल नियोजन की एक संस्थागत रूपरेखा स्थापित की है। विश्व बैंक सहायता प्राप्त संकल्प कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत जिला स्तर पर डीएसडीपी तैयार करने के लिए संबंधित जिला

मजिस्ट्रेट/जिला कलेक्टर/उपायुक्त की अध्यक्षता में जिला कौशल समितियों (डीएससी) का गठन किया गया था। डीएसडीपी का उद्देश्य जिलों की औद्योगिक, कृषि, सेवा तथा स्थानीय आर्थिक गतिविधियों के अनुरूप कौशलीकरण संबंधी हस्तक्षेपों को सुनिश्चित करना है। इसके अंतर्गत रोजगार की संभावनाओं तथा कुशल जनशक्ति की मांग वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान की जाती है। इन योजनाओं में जिले की विशिष्ट आर्थिक रूपरेखा, जनसांख्यिकीय प्रवृत्तियां, कार्यबल की विशेषताएं, नियोक्ताओं की मांग, प्रवासन के रुझान, उपलब्ध आधारभूत संरचना, प्रशिक्षण क्षमता तथा भविष्य में विकास की संभावनाओं वाले क्षेत्रों का समावेश किया जाता है। इन योजनाओं को आवश्यकताओं के आकलन, कौशल मानचित्रण, मांग के एकत्रीकरण तथा कौशल अंतराल के विश्लेषण के माध्यम से तैयार किया जाता है। इस प्रक्रिया में उद्योग प्रतिनिधियों, प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं तथा अन्य स्थानीय हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श भी किया जाता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, निर्धारित संकल्प पोर्टल पर 746 डीएसडीपी और 28 एसएसडीपी प्रस्तुत की गईं। सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को डीएसडीपी और एसएसडीपी का निरंतर निर्माण, समय-समय पर अद्यतन तथा वार्षिक प्रस्तुतीकरण जारी रखने की सलाह दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अल्पकालिक कौशलीकरण के अंतर्गत लक्षित आवंटन को डीएसडीपी के अनुरूप किया जाता है, जिसमें जिला स्तर की आर्थिक गतिविधियों, क्लस्टर आधारित मांग तथा उभरते हुए रोजगार और आजीविका के अवसरों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार राजस्थान और झुंझुनू लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में अपनी चल रही स्कीमों और कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से विभिन्न कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम लागू कर रही है।

एमएसडीई की कौशल विकास स्कीमें/कार्यक्रम निम्नलिखित हैं:

(i) प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई):

पीएमकेवीवाई एक मांग-आधारित योजना है, जिसमें स्थानीय कौशल आवश्यकताओं, ज़िला स्तर पर कौशल की कमी और उद्योग की मांग के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। कृषि, खाद्य

प्रसंस्करण, संभारतंत्र, पर्यटन एवं आतिथ्य, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा और संबंधित क्षेत्रों सहित स्थानीय आर्थिक गतिविधियों से जुड़े क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किया गया है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 उद्योग-अनुकूल और भविष्य के लिए तैयार कौशलों पर विशेष ध्यान देता है।

पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत, शुरुआत से ही राजस्थान में 14.09 लाख उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित/अभिविन्यस्त किया गया है और 12.12 लाख उम्मीदवारों को प्रमाणित किया गया है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत, राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में 3.15 लाख उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित/ अभिविन्यस्त किया गया है और 2.51 लाख उम्मीदवारों को प्रमाणित किया गया है। राजस्थान और झुंझुनू में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणन का क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्षेत्र	**राजस्थान**				**झुंझुनू**			
	पीएमकेवीवाई		**पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0**		**पीएमकेवीवाई**		**पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0**	
	प्रशिक्षित/ अभिविन्यस्त	**प्रमाणित**	**प्रशिक्षित/ अभिविन्यस्त**	**प्रमाणित**	**प्रशिक्षित/ अभिविन्यस्त**	**प्रमाणित**	**प्रशिक्षित/ अभिविन्यस्त**	**प्रमाणित**
कृषि	49,608	36,734	11,222	7,806	2,496	2,120	1,193	1,064
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण	14,003	11,784	3,445	2,709	755	717	390	379
संभारतंत्र	33,045	26,617	1,172	560	6,331	5,303	180	0
खेल	26,105	25,711	241	127	0	0	0	0
पर्यटन और आतिथ्य	81,897	76,324	7,501	5,575	2,612	2,405	634	517
नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा	38,446	31,565	26,427	21,482	2,352	2,123	2,022	1,807
कुल	**2,43,104**	**2,08,735**	**50,008**	**38,259**	**14,546**	**12,668**	**4,419**	**3,767**

इसके अलावा, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 राज्यों, उद्योगों, प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं और अन्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को स्थानीय आर्थिक अवसरों और क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रस्तावित करने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिसमें कृषि, एमएसएमई, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, संभारतंत्र, पर्यटन, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा और अन्य उभरते क्षेत्र शामिल हैं।

(ii) पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम:

प्रधानमंत्री विश्वकर्मा (पीएमवी) एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र स्कीम है, जिसे दिनांक 17.09.2023 को कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों को संपूर्ण सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए शुरू किया गया था। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य विश्वकर्माओं को आधुनिक औजारों और तकनीकों के ज्ञान के साथ-साथ उनके व्यवसाय को बढ़ाने के लिए ऋण सहायता प्रदान करके उनके कौशल को उन्नत करना है। इस स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन तीन मंत्रालयों द्वारा किया जा रहा है, जिनमें सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय (एमएसएमई), कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) और वित्त मंत्रालय का वित्तीय सेवा विभाग (डीएफएस) शामिल हैं। एमएसडीई इस स्कीम के कौशलीकरण घटक के कार्यान्वयन के लिए नोडल मंत्रालय है। कुल मिलाकर इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 18 ट्रेडों को शामिल किया जा रहा है, जिनमें दर्जी, राजमिस्त्री, बढ़ई, मालाकार, नाई, टोकरी बनाने वाला/टोकरी बुनने वाला, चटाई बनाने वाला/कॉयर बुनकर/झाड़ू बनाने वाला, धोबी, मूर्तिकार, कुम्हार, मछली पकड़ने का जाल बनाने वाला, लोहार, सुनार, मोची, हथौड़ा और औजार बनाने वाला, गुड़िया और खिलौने बनाने वाला, कवच बनाने वाला, नाव बनाने वाला और ताला बनाने वाला शामिल हैं। दिनांक 02/08/2026 तक, राजस्थान में पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम के तहत 2,24,516 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित और मूल्यांकित किया जा चुका है। राजस्थान के झुंझुनू लोकसभा क्षेत्र में पीएम विश्वकर्मा स्कीम के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:

02/08/2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार

जिले	पंजीकृत उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	प्रशिक्षित और मूल्यांकित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
झुंझुनू	6,378	5,998
सीकर	6,364	5,911

(iii) जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) स्कीम:

जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) स्कीम, जिसे शुरू में 1967 में श्रमिक विद्यापीठ (एसवीपी) के रूप में शुरू किया गया था, का उद्देश्य भारत सरकार के पूर्ण अनुदान से पंजीकृत समितियों

(एनजीओ) के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों के घर पर ही अनौपचारिक रूप से कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम का लक्ष्य कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से स्वरोजगार/मजदूरी रोजगार को बढ़ावा देकर घरेलू आय में वृद्धि करना है। इस स्कीम के लक्षित लाभार्थी निरक्षर और प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्ति, साथ ही कक्षा 12वीं तक के बीच में स्कूल छोड़ने वाले छात्र और 15-45 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के लोग हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से दिनांक 30 जून 2026 तक, राजस्थान में जन शिक्षण स्कीम के तहत कुल 1,02,323 लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, जिनमें से 14,273 लाभार्थियों को झुंझुनू लोकसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले जेएसएस सीकर में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) कृषि, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, पर्यटन और आतिथ्य जैसे 24 क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढांचा (एनएसक्यूएफ) स्तर 2-4 पर 83 एनएसक्यूएफ-अनुरूप जॉब रोलों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं।

(iv) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस):

भारत सरकार ने उद्योग-आधारित, ऑन द जॉब अधिगम के माध्यम से शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने और रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए अगस्त 2016 में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) शुरू की। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से, यह स्कीम शिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 के उपबंधों के तहत एनएपीएस-2 के रूप में लागू की जा रही है। एनएपीएस के तहत शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण सहभागी प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा मौजूदा औद्योगिक बुनियादी ढांचे और कार्यस्थल सुविधाओं का उपयोग करके प्रदान किया जाता है। यह स्कीम शिक्षुओं को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और व्यवसायों में व्यावहारिक कार्यस्थल अनुभव, प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव और उद्योग-संबंधी कौशल प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाती है, जिससे रोजगारोन्मुखी कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा मिलता है। इस स्कीम के तहत शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण मांग-आधारित है और सहभागी प्रतिष्ठानों की कार्यबल आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप है, जिससे स्थानीय उद्योग की जरूरतों के अनुरूप कुशल मानव संसाधन के विकास में सहायता मिलती है। सरकार हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श, जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों, क्षमता निर्माण पहलों और उद्योग की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देकर शिक्षुता प्रणाली को मजबूत करना जारी रखे हुए है।

(v) प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर के अंतर्गत सौर उद्यमशीलता:-

राष्ट्रीय उद्यमिता एवं लघु व्यवसाय विकास संस्थान (निस्बड), जो एमएसडीई के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है, नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) की प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजीएमबीवाई) के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से सौर ऊर्जा उद्यमशीलता संबंधी उद्यमशीलता एवं कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईएसडीपी) का संचालन कर रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत राजस्थान में कुल 2105 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है, जिनमें सीकर जिले के 261 प्रतिभागी शामिल हैं।

(vi) उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के मालिकों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम:-

उपभोक्ता मामले,खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय के खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग के सहयोग से, निस्बड ने उचित मूल्य की दुकानों (एफ़पीएस) के मालिकों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। यह परियोजना पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत एक विशेष परियोजना के रूप में चलाई जा रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य एफ़पीएस मालिकों को खुदरा उद्यमियों द्वारा अपनाई जा रही समकालीन प्रथाओं के अनुरूप अपना व्यवसाय चलाने में सक्षम बनाना है। इस कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य प्रतिभागियों को उद्यमिता के विभिन्न पहलुओं, वित्तीय और डिजिटल साक्षरता तथा सरकारी सहायता प्रणाली के बारे में गहन ज्ञान प्रदान करना है। इस पहल के तहत राजस्थान राज्य में कुल 28 एफ़पीएस मालिकों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है।

(vii) धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) परियोजना:

निस्बड, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) द्वारा वित्तपोषित धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) परियोजना को लागू कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य वन धन विकास केंद्रों (वीडीवीके) के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदायों की क्षमता निर्माण और उद्यमिता विकास करना है। यह परियोजना जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय और राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के सहयोग से चलाई जा रही है। डीएजेजीयूए पहल का मुख्य उद्देश्य वीडीवीके को मजबूत करना है, जो लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी) के संग्रहण, मूल्यवर्धन, प्रसंस्करण

और विपणन के केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। इस परियोजना के तहत, निस्बड राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले सहित देश भर के वीडीवीके की क्षमता निर्माण कर रहा है, ताकि 7679 प्रतिभागियों को संरचित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों - उद्यमिता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम (ईएपी), उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (ईडीपी) और मूल्यवर्धित प्रशिक्षण (वीएटी) के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षित किया जा सके।

अन्य मंत्रालयों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम निम्नलिखित हैं:

(i) नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) देश भर में सौर रूफटॉप सिस्टम की स्थापना के लिए सक्षम स्थानीय कुशल कार्यबल तैयार करने हेतु डिस्कॉम अधिकारियों, विक्रेताओं और सौर पीवी तकनीशियनों/इंस्टॉलरों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के कौशल विकास के लिए एक क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम लागू कर रहा है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, राजस्थान में विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण घटकों के तहत कुल 15,674 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, जिनमें 621 डिस्कॉम अधिकारी शामिल हैं।

(ii) पर्यटन मंत्रालय, सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए क्षमता निर्माण स्कीम (सीबीएसपी) लागू कर रहा है, जिसके तहत पर्यटन सेवा प्रदाताओं को हर स्तर पर शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणन प्रदान किया जाता है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य देश की विशाल पर्यटन क्षमता का पूर्ण लाभ उठाने के लिए सेवा के हर स्तर पर मानव संसाधन को प्रशिक्षित और उन्नत करना है, साथ ही स्थानीय लोगों को पेशेवर विशेषज्ञता प्रदान करना और शहरी एवं ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन क्षेत्र में रोजगार सृजन के नए अवसर पैदा करना है। राजस्थान राज्य में पिछले पांच वर्षों में सीबीएसपी योजना के तहत 7707 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित/प्रमाणित किया गया है।

(iii) कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय देश के 28 राज्यों और 5 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 734 जिलों में केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना “विस्तार सुधारों के लिए राज्य विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को सहायता” (एटीएमए) लागू कर रहा है। यह स्कीम देश में विकेंद्रीकृत और किसान-हितैषी विस्तार प्रणाली को बढ़ावा देती है (जिसमें झुंझुनू जिले सहित राजस्थान के सभी 41 जिले शामिल हैं)। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य राज्य

सरकारों के प्रयासों का समर्थन करना और विभिन्न विस्तार गतिविधियों जैसे किसान प्रशिक्षण, प्रदर्शन, अनुभव भ्रमण, किसान मेला, किसान समूहों का संगठित होना, कृषि विद्यालयों का आयोजन और ग्रामीण युवाओं के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण आदि के माध्यम से किसानों को कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न विषयगत क्षेत्रों में नवीनतम कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों और अच्छी कृषि पद्धतियों को उपलब्ध कराना है।

(घ) कौशल विकास स्कीमों के प्रभाव का आकलन तृतीय-पक्ष स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

एमएसडीई की प्रमुख स्कीम पीएमकेवीवाई का मूल्यांकन अक्टूबर 2020 में नीति आयोग द्वारा रोजगार और कौशल क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत इस प्रकार किया गया:

i. इस स्कीम के तहत प्रदान किया जाने वाला प्रशिक्षण नियोक्ताओं के लिए प्रासंगिक है और वे अप्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की तुलना में पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को प्राथमिकता देते हैं।
ii. आरपीएल घटक के तहत प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने वाले प्लेसमेंट प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों में से 52% को बिना प्रमाणन वाले अपने साथियों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन मिला या उन्हें लगा कि उन्हें अधिक वेतन मिलेगा।
iii. सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लगभग 94% नियोक्ताओं ने बताया कि वे इस योजना के तहत प्रशिक्षित अधिक उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त करेंगे।
iv. लगभग 67% और 18% नियोक्ताओं ने बताया कि भर्ती प्रक्रिया के संबंध में उनका समग्र अनुभव क्रमशः अच्छा और बहुत अच्छा था।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 (2016-20) स्कीम का तृतीय-पक्ष प्रभाव मूल्यांकन भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान (आईआईपीए) द्वारा निम्नानुसार किया गया:

i. लाभार्थियों का अधिकतम प्रतिशत (70.5%) अपने इच्छित कौशल क्षेत्र में रोजगार प्राप्त करने में सफल रहा।

ii. पीएमकेवीवाई प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों द्वारा उच्च गुणवत्ता मानकों को बनाए रखने के लिए, एनएसडीसी और सूचीबद्ध निरीक्षण एजेंसियां विभिन्न मापदंडों का उपयोग करती हैं। इनमें सत्यापन, अचानक निरीक्षण और स्किल इंडिया पोर्टल (एसआईपी) (पूर्ववर्ती कौशल विकास प्रबंधन प्रणाली (एसडीएमएस)) के माध्यम से निगरानी शामिल है। नवीनतम तकनीकों का उपयोग करके इन मानकों को और भी सुदृढ़ बनाया जाता है।

iii. इस स्कीम के परिणामस्वरूप, लाभार्थी प्रशिक्षुओं के मासिक वेतन में 118.2% की परिवर्तन दर्ज किया गया है। सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लाभार्थियों का औसत मासिक पारिश्रमिक/वेतन पीएमकेवीवाई 2016-20 के तहत प्रशिक्षण पूरा होने के बाद ₹8,422.64 से बढ़कर ₹17,871.26 हो गया है।

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 की तृतीय-पक्ष प्रभाव मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट, जिसमें मूल्यांकन अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष शामिल हैं, अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (एजेएनआईएफएम) द्वारा दिनांक 14.12.2025 को प्रस्तुत की गई थी। इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर, प्रमुख निष्कर्षों का सारांश इस प्रकार है:

i. कुल मिलाकर, सर्वेक्षण में शामिल एसटीटी प्रशिक्षुओं में से 70% ने रोजगार क्षमता, तकनीकी कौशल, आत्मविश्वास और सॉफ्ट स्किल्स में सुधार के रूप में पीएमकेवीवाई प्रशिक्षण से लाभान्वित होने की बात स्वीकार की।

ii. 79% आरपीएल उम्मीदवारों ने बताया कि उन्हें पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 मान्यता और प्रमाणन प्रक्रिया से लाभ हुआ।

iii. नियोजित और स्व-नियोजित एसटीटी उत्तरदाताओं का संयुक्त हिस्सा प्रशिक्षण से पहले 26.6% (5,038 में से 1,340) से बढ़कर पीएमकेवीवाई प्रशिक्षण के बाद 45.4% (5,038 में से 2,285) हो गया, जो 18.8 प्रतिशत अंक की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है।

iv. एसटीटी के 41.4% उम्मीदवारों (5,038 में से 2,086) और आरपीएल के 48.9% उम्मीदवारों (2,062 में से 1,009) ने पीएमकेवीवाई प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणन के बाद आय में वृद्धि की सूचना दी।

एमएसडीई ने अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (एजेएनआईएफएम) के माध्यम से वर्ष 2025 में जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) स्कीम का वर्ष 2021-2026 की अवधि को कवर करते हुए एक व्यापक तृतीय-पक्षीय मूल्यांकन किया। मूल्यांकन में पाया गया कि यह स्कीम समाज के वंचित वर्गों को समुदाय-आधारित, आजीविका-उन्मुख कौशल प्रदान करने में अत्यंत प्रासंगिक बनी हुई है। रिपोर्ट में बताया गया कि लगभग 90% लाभार्थियों ने रोजगार के अवसरों के लिए अर्जित कौशल का उपयोग किया, जबकि 82% लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण पूरा होने के छह महीने के भीतर लाभकारी रोजगार मिल गया। अध्ययन में लाभार्थियों की औसत मासिक आय में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि भी देखी गई। लाभार्थियों में 82% से अधिक महिलाएं थीं और 73% अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग से संबंधित थीं, जो वंचित समुदायों तक योजना की पहुंच की पुष्टि करता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एमएसडीई ने राष्ट्रीय अनुप्रयुक्त आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद (एनसीएईआर) के माध्यम से सात उच्च-विकास वाले क्षेत्रों में कौशल अंतर का राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन किया है ताकि क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट कौशल मांगों के विश्लेषण के लिए एक सुदृढ़ पद्धति स्थापित की जा सके। इन सात क्षेत्रों में शामिल हैं – (i) अनाज, दलहन और तिलहन की खेती; (ii) गाय और भैंस पालन; (iii) वस्त्रों की बुनाई; (iv) मोटर वाहनों, मोटर वाहनों के पुर्जों और सहायक उपकरणों का निर्माण; (v) सौर ऊर्जा और अन्य गैर-पारंपरिक स्रोतों का उपयोग करके विद्युत उत्पादन; (vi) विशेषीकृत दुकानों में खाद्य पदार्थ, वस्त्र, जूते और चमड़े के सामान की खुदरा बिक्री और मोटर वाहनों का रखरखाव एवं मरम्मत; और (vii) कंप्यूटर प्रोग्रामिंग गतिविधियाँ। इस अध्ययन में उन जॉब रोल्स की पहचान की गई है जिनमें इन सात क्षेत्रों में मांग की कमी है या भविष्य में होने की संभावना है।

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(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 3451 to 3680

DROP-OUTS FROM IITs

3451. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Class (OBC) students who have been dropped-out from the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) during the last three academic years;

(b) the details of the reasons for such drop-outs;

(c) whether Equal Opportunity Cells have done anything to stop such drop-out and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether all IITs have Equal Opportunity Cells, if so, the details of IITs having such cells; and

(e) the number of times Equal Opportunity Cells met and transacted business during the last three academic years, institute-wise along with the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) In the Higher Education sector, students have multiple options even after they join a particular institute. Sometimes students join one stream and but choose to shift to another stream in the same or different institute. Occasionally, students, after joining an institute, leave and join some other institute within India or abroad. In some cases, students enrolled in joint

courses, complete only one course and join work. Students also leave institutes due to medical reasons and are permitted to join back after a break. Many students apply for both engineering and medical courses and upon selection in medicine, may leave the engineering college or vice - versa. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 also envisages greater flexibility in higher education by providing students with multiple entry and exit options in academic programmes. The policy provides for flexible curricular structures that enable students to enter and exit programmes at different stages, thereby removing rigid boundaries and facilitating lifelong learning.

The Government is committed to provide equitable access to the highest-quality education across the country to all sections of the society. To make higher education affordable in Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), relaxations in tuition fee of Under Graduate (UG) program is provided not only to the socially weaker section but also to the economically weaker section of the society. This includes complete fee waiver for SC/ST and PwD students & full remission of fee for economically weaker students (whose family income is less than Rs. 1 lakh per annum) and also 2/3rd remission of fee for other economically weaker students (whose family income is between Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh per annum).

Further, to increase access in Higher Education, the Government has taken various steps like Financial Assistance and Scholarships like Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PMUSP) Scheme, fee waiver/reduction of disadvantaged groups, study loans like PM Vidyalakshmi scheme,

establishment of more institutes, student support system like Establishment of Counselling Cells, strengthening of Grievance Redressal Mechanism, providing Remedial Coaching, initiatives under online and digital learning (ODL) like SWAYAM, National Digital Library (NDL) and e-PG Pathshala. Further, in light of NEP 2020, a slew of initiatives for academic reforms have been undertaken like Multiple Entry and Exit Options, Academic Bank of Credits (ABC), Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) etc.

Equal Opportunity Cells have been set up in the IITs to oversee the effective implementation of Policies and Programs for disadvantaged groups, to provide guidance and counselling with respect to academic, financial, social and other matters and to enhance the diversity within the campuses. In order to proactively address any issues of SC / ST students, Institutes including IITs have set up mechanisms such as SC / ST students' cells, Student Grievance Cell, Student Grievance Committee, Student Social Club, Liaison officers, Liaison Committee etc.

किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड

3452. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री केसिनेनी शिवनाथ:

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

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

(क) क्या केंद्रीय बजट 2024-25 में की गई घोषणा के अनुसार पांच राज्यों में जन समर्थ आधारित किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) जारी किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आंध्र प्रदेश सहित उक्त राज्यों और किसानों की संख्या का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है जहां ये किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड जारी किए गए हैं;

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान केसीसी के अंतर्गत किसानों द्वारा जिला-वार और वर्ष-वार किन-किन जिलों में और किस वर्ष कितना ऋण लिया गया है;

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन जिलों में और किस वर्ष कितनी ऋण राशि पर समय पर अदायगी प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त हुआ है तथा जिला-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार के पास किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के अंतर्गत ऋण सीमा बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) केंद्रीय बजट 2024-25 में की गई घोषणा के अनुसार, जन समर्थ पोर्टल के माध्यम से किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) जारी करने का कार्य तीन राज्यों नामत: महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में, जन समर्थ पोर्टल के माध्यम से किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड जारी करना पायलट आधार पर किया गया है। जन समर्थ पोर्टल के माध्यम से इन राज्यों के किसानों को स्वीकृत किसान क्रेडिट कार्डों का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान किसान क्रेडिट कार्डों में बकाया कुल ऋण राशि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** -II में दिया गया है।

(घ) विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान संशोधित ब्याज सहायता योजना (एमआईएसएस) के अंतर्गत ब्याज सहायता (आईएस) और शीघ्र पुनर्भुगतान प्रोत्साहन (पीआरआई) के लिए संवितरित निधियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है-

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष	निधि का संवितरण
2021-22	21476.93
2022-23	17997.88
2023-24	14251.92
2024-25	17811.72
2025-26	18366.80

स्रोत: डीएएफडब्ल्यू, भारत सरकार

(ङ) और (च) केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में, सरकार ने केसीसी के माध्यम से लिए गए ऋणों के लिए संशोधित ब्याज सहायता योजना (एमआईएसएस) के अंतर्गत ऋण सीमा को 3 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 5 लाख रुपये करने की घोषणा की।

विवरण-I

जन समर्थ पोर्टल के माध्यम से स्वीकृत केसीसी आवेदनों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा
(दिनांक 04.08.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार)

राज्य	जिला	किसानों की संख्या
गुजरात	आनंद	1
गुजरात	बनास कांथा	1
गुजरात	भरूच	3
गुजरात	पोरबंदर	1
मध्य प्रदेश	अगर मालवा	16
मध्य प्रदेश	अशोकनगर	312
मध्य प्रदेश	बालाघाट	8

मध्य प्रदेश	बांदा	2
मध्य प्रदेश	बड़वानी	1
मध्य प्रदेश	बैतूल	3
मध्य प्रदेश	भिंड	3
मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल	13
मध्य प्रदेश	बुरहानपुर	10
मध्य प्रदेश	छतरपुर	100
मध्य प्रदेश	छिंदवाड़ा	22
मध्य प्रदेश	दमोह	299
मध्य प्रदेश	दतिया	37
मध्य प्रदेश	देवास	3
मध्य प्रदेश	धार	1
मध्य प्रदेश	पूर्वी निमाड़	11
मध्य प्रदेश	गुना	110
मध्य प्रदेश	ग्वालियर	11
मध्य प्रदेश	हरदा	1
मध्य प्रदेश	नर्मदापुरम	22
मध्य प्रदेश	इंदौर	23
मध्य प्रदेश	जबलपुर	60
मध्य प्रदेश	झाबुआ	12
मध्य प्रदेश	कटनी	175
मध्य प्रदेश	खरगोन	14
मध्य प्रदेश	मैहर	29
मध्य प्रदेश	मंडला	7
मध्य प्रदेश	मंदसौर	25

मध्य प्रदेश	मऊगंज	7
मध्य प्रदेश	मुरैना	2
मध्य प्रदेश	नरसिंहपुर	97
मध्य प्रदेश	नीमच	2
मध्य प्रदेश	निवाड़ी	6
मध्य प्रदेश	पांढुर्ना	9
मध्य प्रदेश	पन्ना	240
मध्य प्रदेश	रायसेन	258
मध्य प्रदेश	राजगढ़	1,469
मध्य प्रदेश	रतलाम	10
मध्य प्रदेश	रीवा	19
मध्य प्रदेश	सागर	230
मध्य प्रदेश	सतना	59
मध्य प्रदेश	सीहोर	4
मध्य प्रदेश	सिवनी	6
मध्य प्रदेश	शहडोल	7
मध्य प्रदेश	शाहगढ़	1
मध्य प्रदेश	शाजापुर	13
मध्य प्रदेश	श्योपुर	12
मध्य प्रदेश	शिवपुरी	21
मध्य प्रदेश	सीधी	18
मध्य प्रदेश	सिंगरौली	41
मध्य प्रदेश	टीकमगढ़	13
मध्य प्रदेश	उमरिया	11
मध्य प्रदेश	विदिशा	35

महाराष्ट्र	अहमदनगर	67
महाराष्ट्र	अकोला	164
महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती	118
महाराष्ट्र	छत्रपति संभाजीनगर	242
महाराष्ट्र	बीड	160
महाराष्ट्र	भंडारा	25
महाराष्ट्र	बुलढाणा	102
महाराष्ट्र	चंद्रपुर	21
महाराष्ट्र	धुले	20
महाराष्ट्र	अकलकोट	1
महाराष्ट्र	गढ़चिरौली	10
महाराष्ट्र	हिंगोली	334
महाराष्ट्र	जलगांव	35
महाराष्ट्र	जालना	400
महाराष्ट्र	कोल्हापुर	14
महाराष्ट्र	लातूर	187
महाराष्ट्र	मलकापुर	5
महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर	120
महाराष्ट्र	नांदेड़	276
महाराष्ट्र	नंदगांव	1
महाराष्ट्र	नंदुरबार	34
महाराष्ट्र	नासिक	146
महाराष्ट्र	धराशिव	405
महाराष्ट्र	परभणी	141
महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	4

महाराष्ट्र	रायगढ़	1
महाराष्ट्र	रत्नागिरी	1
महाराष्ट्र	सांगली	10
महाराष्ट्र	सतारा	37
महाराष्ट्र	सिंधुदुर्ग	22
महाराष्ट्र	सोलापुर	1,309
महाराष्ट्र	ठाणे	2
महाराष्ट्र	वर्धा	4
महाराष्ट्र	वाशिम	182
महाराष्ट्र	यवतमाल	300
उत्तर प्रदेश	फर्रुखाबाद	29
उत्तर प्रदेश	वाराणसी	72

स्रोत: पीएसबी एला

<u>विवरण -II</u>

विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान किसान क्रेडिट कार्डों में बकाया कुल ऋण राशि का राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

बकाया राशि करोड़ रुपये में

क्रम. सं .	**राज्य**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
		बकाया राशि	**बकाया राशि**	**बकाया राशि**	**बकाया राशि**	**बकाया राशि**
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	45	38	23	24	22
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	56,096	60,883	65,455	68,003	70,906
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	76	81	195	254	314
4	असम	3,896	3,895	4,616	4,931	3,541
5	बिहार	17,581	17,388	19,152	19,369	18,782

6	चंडीगढ़	107	99	126	113	84
7	छत्तीसगढ़	10,352	10,757	10,582	15,088	10,943
8	डीएनएचएचडीडी	30	40	40	47	37
9	गोवा	110	111	148	178	119
10	गुजरात	56,960	62,391	71,132	77,441	81,322
11	हरियाणा	48,017	50,045	54,000	55,411	54,746
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7,242	7,636	9,072	9,572	10,756
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	6,291	6,363	6,974	7,379	8,056
14	झारखंड	4,648	5,200	5,560	5,668	5,790
15	कर्नाटक	50,621	54,181	62,794	67,542	67,398
16	केरल	27,864	43,401	49,952	44,788	43,350
17	लद्दाख	4,226	258	268	272	277
18	लक्षद्वीप	376	15	22	28	38
19	मध्य प्रदेश	69,212	78,136	84,523	88,732	87,391
20	महाराष्ट्र	62,833	70,354	78,018	85,049	75,143
21	मणिपुर	111	165	159	161	128
22	मेघालय	320	360	467	557	722
23	मिजोरम	269	315	518	387	404
24	नागालैंड	153	179	192	234	286
25	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	56	45	43	42	37
26	ओडिशा	20,013	21,744	29,097	27,064	28,705
27	पुडुचेरी	238	276	392	463	303
28	पंजाब	55,665	55,428	57,830	57,536	57,727
29	राजस्थान	94,798	99,551	1,08,973	1,12,364	1,15,769
30	सिक्किम	46	56	62	71	83

31	तमिलनाडु	31,576	42,143	52,112	55,121	52,383
32	तेलंगाना	40,617	44,405	47,786	50,594	52,342
33	त्रिपुरा	513	507	522	518	486
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,23,076	1,28,123	1,38,621	1,41,375	1,39,986
35	उत्तराखंड	6,690	6,365	6,479	6,238	6,121
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	14,590	14,531	15,856	17,459	13,758

स्रोत: आरबीआई और नाबार्ड

ASSESSMENT OF EXTERNAL DEBT AND MERCHANDISE TRADE DEFICIT

3453. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has analysed the financial risks arising from India's external debt reaching US$ 762.8 billion during the first quarter of 2026 and the short-term debt increasing to 4.0 per cent of nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the year-on-year increase in the merchandise trade deficit to US$ 30.43 billion in June 2026 on the stability of Indian Rupee, particularly in view of imports amounting to US$ 70.84 billion, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the coordinated measures being taken by the Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, to address the risks arising from the widening trade deficit?

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

(a) At end-March 2026, India’s external debt stood at USD 762.8 billion and the ratio of short-term external debt to GDP stood at 4.1 per cent.

The key external debt vulnerability indicators remain stable indicating that India’s external debt levels are sustainable and prudently managed. At end-March 2026, India’s external debt to GDP ratio stood at 20.8 per cent. The ratio of foreign exchange reserves to total external debt remained at 90.6 per cent, while short-term debt (original maturity) constituted 19.6 per cent of total external debt. The debt service ratio declined from 6.6 per cent at end-March 2025 to 5.8 per cent at end-March 2026.

(b) and (c) The Government continuously monitors developments in the global economy and their implications for India's external sector. The exchange rate of the Indian Rupee (INR) is influenced by various domestic and global factors, such as the movement of the Dollar Index, trend in capital flows, level of interest rates, movement in crude prices, current account deficit, etc. Therefore, the merchandise trade deficit is only one of the factors that may influence the exchange rate of the INR.

The Government has also adopted a comprehensive strategy to achieve the twin objectives of reducing critical import dependence by strengthening domestic manufacturing capabilities, while simultaneously expanding exports through improved competitiveness, market access, and deeper integration with global value chains.

To promote exports, the Government is implementing the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2023, which focuses on export diversification, market access, ease of doing business, digitalisation and integration into global value chains. India has also significantly expanded its trade engagement and multiple Free Trade Agreements across regions. Simultaneously, the Government is strengthening domestic manufacturing capabilities through higher investment in infrastructure, logistics and the business ecosystem. Initiatives such as PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, the National Logistics Policy, National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP), digitalisation of customs processes through SWIFT, and improvements in trade facilitation are reducing logistics costs and enhancing industrial competitiveness. In addition, supply chain resilience is being enhanced through initiatives such as Production Linked Incentive (PLI) and Make in India Schemes.

To reduce strategic import dependence, the Government is also promoting domestic capacity creation in critical sectors, encouraging technology adoption and innovation, strengthening supply chain resilience, diversifying import sources for essential commodities such as crude oil, fertilisers and critical minerals, and accelerating investments in renewable energy and other emerging sectors.

India also continues to maintain adequate foreign exchange reserves, which support external sector stability.

EMERGENCY CREDIT LINE GUARANTEE SCHEME 5.0

3454. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated a framework for implementation of the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) 5.0 for the airline sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the eligibility criteria and institutional mechanism adopted for extending credit support to airlines under the Scheme;

(c) whether any applications have been received or sanctioned under the Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the measures undertaken to monitor utilisation of the credit support and ensure continuity of airline operations during the implementation period?

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

(a) The Government has introduced ECLGS 5.0 in May, 2026, to tide over any short-term liquidity mismatches faced by businesses due to West Asia Crisis for MSME and non-MSME sectors. For scheduled passenger airline sector, the scheme allows additional credit of up to 100% of their total peak credit

outstanding (both fund-based and non-fund-based) during the fourth quarter of FY 2025–26, i.e., from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (both dates inclusive).

The scheme provides 90% guarantee coverage to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) through National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC) for the amount in default under the additional credit facility extended to the eligible borrowers under scheduled passenger airline sector.

(b) As per operational guidelines of the scheme issued by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. (NCGTC), “Eligible borrower” under ECLGS 5.0 for as scheduled passenger airline sector includes:

- Business enterprises in the sector having outstanding credit facilities (fund based and non-fund based both) from the MLIs as on 31.03.2026.
- The borrower’s credit facilities should be categorized as ‘standard’ (excluding SMA-2, as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines) as on 31.03.2026.

Borrowers are required to apply through the JanSamarth Portal by submitting the prescribed application and self-declared information. The application is digitally forwarded to the selected lender's branch for decision. Upon sanction of the credit facility, the lender updates the sanction details on the portal, which are shared with NCGTC for issuing guarantee.

(c) As on 31.07.2026, the details of applications sourced and sanctioned under the Scheme with respect to scheduled passenger airline sector are as follows:

Particulars	Number of Applications	Amount (in ₹ Crore)
Sourced	8	2529.67
Sanctioned	4	920.22
Guarantees Issued	3	912.40

Source: PSB Alliance, NCGTC.

(d) As per the operational guidelines of the scheme, the following protocols are established to monitor utilization of credit support:

- Restricted End-Use of Funds: For credit support exceeding ₹100 crore, funds must be strictly directed toward essential operational expenses, including non-executive salaries, fuel purchases, airport charges, and aircraft lease payments. Utilisation for these purposes must be verified by an auditor's certificate. For loans up to ₹100 crore, a self-declaration regarding working capital use is required.
- Oversight: MLIs are mandated to submit periodic statements and information to the NCGTC, which retains the right to inspect books of accounts and records of both the lender and the borrower.
- For facilities exceeding ₹500 crore where EBITDA is negative for the 9 Month Financial Year 2026 period (01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025), additional risk mitigation measures have been stipulated.

The scheme aims to facilitate continued access to institutional credit and support continuity of passenger airline operations.

ईपीएस-1995

3455. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ईपीएस-1995 के अंतर्गत न्यूनतम मासिक पेंशन को मौजूदा 1,000/- रुपये से बढ़ाकर 7,500/-रुपये करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) ईपीएस-1995 में शामिल किए गए कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके द्वारा कुल कितनी पेंशन राशि प्राप्त की गई है; और

(ग) ईपीएस-1995 के संबंध में उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुसरण में बढ़ी हुई पेंशन प्राप्त करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) ईपीएस, 1995 कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना एक "निश्चित अंशदान–निश्चित लाभ" सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना है। कर्मचारी पेंशन निधि का कोष (i) नियोक्ता द्वारा वेतन के 8.33 प्रतिशत की दर से अंशदान; और (ii) केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा बजटीय सहायता के माध्यम से 15,000/- रुपये प्रति माह तक की राशि के वेतन के 1.16 प्रतिशत की दर पर अंशदान से मिलकर बनता है। इस योजना के अधीन सभी लाभों का भुगतान इसी संचित राशि से किया जाता है। ईपीएस, 1995 के पैराग्राफ 32 के अधीन अधिदेशित किए गए अनुसार निधि का वार्षिक मूल्यांकन किया जाता है।

सरकार, बजटीय सहायता के माध्यम से ईपीएस, 1995 के अधीन पेंशनभोगियों को 1,000 रुपये प्रति माह की न्यूनतम पेंशन प्रदान कर रही है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन को ईपीएस के लिए वार्षिक रूप से प्रदान की जाने वाली वेतन के 1.16 प्रतिशत की बजटीय सहायता के अतिरिक्त है।

ईपीएस 1995 का स्थान अब ईपीएस 2026 ने ले लिया है।

सरकार निधि की संपोषणीयता और उस पर भविष्य की देनदारियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ईपीएफओ योजनाओं के सदस्यों को मजबूत सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवरेज सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

(ख) दिनांक 31.03.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना के अधीन पेंशनभोगियों की कुल संख्या 85,84,604 है। इस योजना के अधीन दिनांक 31.03.2026 तक वितरित की गई पेंशन की कुल राशि 15,819.28 करोड़ रूपये है।

(ग) माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिनांक 04.11.2022 के निर्णय के अनुसरण में सेवानिवृत्त आवेदकों को उच्च वेतन पर पेंशन के कुल 1,49,806 पीपीओ (पेंशन भुगतान आदेश) जारी किए गए हैं।

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EIGHTH CPC

3456. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) the total number of meetings held by the Eighth Central Pay Commission (CPC) since its constitution; and

(b) whether the Government has finalised the likely date for implementation of the recommendations of the Eighth CPC along with the fitment factor proposed to be adopted for the revision of pay and pension of Central Government employees and pensioners, in view of 1st January, 2026 being the due date for the revision of pay and pension?

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

(a) The Resolution dated 03.11.2025 notified by the Government for the constitution of the 8th Central Pay Commission does not provide that the Commission would keep the Government updated on its consultation process during the course of its deliberations.

(b) The 8th Central Pay Commission has not submitted its recommendations to the Government yet.

प्रधानमंत्री पोषण योजना के अंतर्गत खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन

3457. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को खाद्यान्न का समय पर आवंटन सुनिश्चित किया है;

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

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में लाभान्वित छात्रों और वितरित खाद्यान्न का जिला-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा उक्त क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्न के समय पर आवंटन और उठाव को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशेष निगरानी प्रणाली लागू की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने इस योजना के अंतर्गत खाद्यान्न की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने और प्राप्त शिकायतों के त्वरित निवारण के लिए कोई प्रभावी तंत्र स्थापित किया है; और

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

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

(क) से (च) शिक्षा भारत के संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का हिस्सा है और अधिकांश सरकारी स्कूल और स्कूल बोर्ड राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) प्रशासन के अधीन हैं। पीएम पोषण योजना राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के साथ साझेदारी में कार्यान्वित की जाती है। बाल वाटिका (कक्षा 1 से ठीक पहले) और सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के कक्षा I से VIII तक पढ़ने वाले सभी बच्चों को गर्म और पौष्टिक भोजन उपलब्ध कराने की समग्र जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है।

केंद्र सरकार खाद्यान्न की लागत, परिवहन लागत और प्रबंधन निगरानी और मूल्यांकन (एमएमई) की लागत के लिए 100% सहायता प्रदान करती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत यथा अधिदेशित, खाद्यान्नों की व्यवस्था भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा की जाती है। कार्यक्रम अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी)-पीएम पोषण द्वारा अनुमोदित खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन राज्य नोडल विभाग और भारतीय खाद्य निगम को किया जाता है। खाद्यान्नों का आबंटन खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग की सहमति से स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग द्वारा प्रति वर्ष दो बार किया जाता है। पीएम पोषण योजना के तहत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान खाद्यान्न का राज्यवार आवंटन संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है**।** उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के अंतर्गत वितरित किए गए बच्चों की जिला-वार संख्या और खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

यह भारतीय खाद्य निगम की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह अपने डिपो (और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के मामले में प्रधान वितरण केन्द्रों में) में पर्याप्त खाद्यान्नों की निरंतर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करे। इसमें किसी भी महीने/तिमाही के लिए एक महीने पहले तक खाद्यान्न उठाने की अनुमति है ताकि खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति श्रृंखला निर्बाध बनी रहे। भारतीय खाद्य निगम सर्वोत्तम उपलब्ध गुणवत्ता के खाद्यान्न जारी करता है, जो किसी भी स्थिति में कम से कम उचित औसत गुणवत्ता (एफएक्यू) का होता है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने इस योजना के अंतर्गत खाद्यान्नों की आपूर्ति में आने वाली विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए एक नोडल अधिकारी भी नियुक्त किया

है। जिला पंचायत के जिला कलेक्टर/मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी यह भी सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम और कलेक्टर और/अथवा मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत के नामिती वाले दल द्वारा संयुक्त निरीक्षण करने और उनके द्वारा इस बात की पुष्टि करने के बाद कि अनाज कम से कम एफएक्यू मानकों के अनुरूप है, कम से कम एफएक्यू के खाद्यान्न जारी किए जाते हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम अपने द्वारा आपूर्ति किए गए ऐसे खाद्यान्नों के नमूने भविष्य में सत्यापन और विश्लेषण के लिए रखता है जो आपूर्ति किए गए खाद्यान्नों की गुणवत्ता के संबंध में किसी शिकायत के मामले में उपलब्ध होते हैं।

इस योजना में विस्तृत निगरानी तंत्र अर्थात माननीय केंद्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में अधिकार प्राप्त समिति, सचिव (स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता) की अध्यक्षता में कार्यक्रम अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी), जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तरीय संचालन-सह-निगरानी समिति मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य संचालन-सह-निगरानी समिति का भी प्रावधान है। पीएम पोषण दिशानिर्देश में तिमाही आधार पर योजना की निगरानी के लिए जिले के वरिष्ठतम सांसद (एमपी) की अध्यक्षता में एक जिला स्तरीय समिति का प्रावधान हैं।

राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने लोक शिकायत निवारण के लिए समपत तंत्र विकसित किया है, जिसे व्यापक रूप से प्रचारित किया गया है और इसे आसानी से सुलभ बनाया गया है (जैसे टोल फ्री कॉल सुविधा आदि)। इस योजना के तहत निर्धारित पोषण मानकों को आम जनता के लिए दिखाई देने वाले प्रमुख स्थान पर प्रदर्शित किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, निम्नलिखित जानकारी साप्ताहिक/मासिक आधार पर भी प्रदर्शित की जाती है:

- साप्ताहिक मेनू और इसकी सामग्री
- प्राप्त और उपयोग किए गए खाद्यान्न की मात्रा
- खरीदी, उपयोग की गई अन्य सामग्री
- भोजन उपलब्ध बच्चों की संख्या

- कार्यक्रम में शामिल समुदाय के सदस्यों का रोस्टर

विवरण-I

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पीएम पोषण योजना के तहत खाद्यान्न का आवंटन

(मीट्रिक टन में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	72526.28	66450.35	61547.62
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4313.07	3948.95	3383.82
3	असम	101161.22	103343.73	89238.00
4	बिहार	311304.40	324227.06	301148.29
5	छत्तीसगढ	74330.71	73138.41	70323.81
6	गोवा	4516.74	4522.84	4506.48
7	गुजरात	122671.84	121480.45	117839.94
8	हरियाणा	43521.93	41408.86	43469.26
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15176.42	14059.43	13144.64
10	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	21406.15	22476.70	21924.79
11	झारखंड	90563.74	84970.08	81904.97
12	कर्नाटक	127408.27	132716.20	115707.65
13	केरल	71598.86	67147.28	65534.07
14	मध्य प्रदेश	135102.86	125971.57	130864.22
15	महाराष्ट्र	262489.28	260330.25	249637.79
16	मणिपुर	4255.24	4809.25	4490.18
17	मेघालय	14612.49	14661.30	16054.52
18	मिजोरम	3479.36	3310.63	3085.60
19	नागालैंड	3357.82	3119.31	2817.87

20	ओडिशा	125180.86	120222.88	128285.65
21	पंजाब	52090.31	46045.78	44699.80
22	राजस्थान	171793.46	139190.39	132888.46
23	सिक्किम	1185.87	1120.69	1097.77
24	तमिलनाडु	100267.70	95341.63	90476.98
25	तेलंगाना	45078.67	35476.39	33642.19
26	त्रिपुरा	9406.44	8198.79	7735.86
27	उत्तराखंड	18243.31	16515.73	14576.18
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	346423.21	309093.88	297399.06
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	292433.20	246130.60	229596.92
30	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	645.77	658.79	612.75
31	चंडीगढ़	1984.52	1866.35	1794.28
32	डी एंड एनएच और डी एंड डी	1564.76	1697.18	1733.42
33	दिल्ली	29467.61	35677.20	32034.68
34	लद्दाख	427.10	422.54	417.72
35	लक्षद्वीप	206.28	227.84	219.19
36	पुदुचेरी	1379.54	1287.10	1172.82
कुल		2681575.28	2531266.40	2415007.25

<u>विवरण-II</u>

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में बच्चों की संख्या और वितरित खाद्यान्न

क्र.सं.	ज़िला	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		बच्चे	वितरित खाद्यान्न (मीट्रिक टन में)	बच्चे	वितरित खाद्यान्न (मीट्रिक टन में)	बच्चे	वितरित खाद्यान्न (मीट्रिक टन में)
1	आगरा	164064	4146.483	138659	4437.142	129055	3774.789

2	अलीगढ	175304	5992.031	157676	5824.038	173527	5261.925
3	प्रयागराज	293950	5134.881	278207	5959.374	270213	7132.633
4	अम्बेडकर नगर	130934	5174.854	129222	3821.456	123188	3438.660
5	औरैया	75747	3125.183	70142	2979.247	72573	2909.179
6	आजमगढ़	242223	7863.130	232379	6090.423	229572	6063.137
7	बदायूं	203700	3919.485	206880	3543.264	196005	5727.184
8	बागपत	53136	1902.451	55708	1743.501	60795	2001.217
9	बहराइच	296075	7143.958	300718	7024.513	305547	7491.588
10	बलिया	184185	4660.671	168796	4566.922	172720	4284.194
11	बलरामपुर	152789	6643.349	148992	5258.014	145915	4410.277
12	बाँदा	127911	4688.342	132166	4767.416	134965	5282.944
13	बाराबंकी	202084	7224.644	204551	5498.408	211976	6968.314
14	बरेली	211175	5630.352	211137	5524.716	216094	6222.365
15	बस्ती	136909	3987.209	125126	3176.347	123083	3080.115
16	भदोही	112642	5850.106	107523	4005.628	110149	2972.840
17	बिजनौर	167561	5304.156	130702	5174.612	141055	4912.031
18	बुलन्दशहर	155703	5013.570	164500	4808.680	161587	4308.066
19	चंदौली	133393	5947.690	126011	5547.542	122037	4800.654
20	चित्रकूट	90160	2915.516	91598	2561.713	86078	2230.121
21	अमेठी	107231	4163.689	102186	3646.845	101713	3083.967
22	देवरिया	166715	4755.386	168042	4584.588	160851	4352.555
23	एटा	91153	3273.936	84103	3048.909	81803	2485.472
24	अयोध्या	130058	4856.971	118189	4237.539	114764	4407.222
25	फर्रुखाबाद	114135	4051.282	114868	4018.982	108765	3956.809
26	फ़तेहपुर	177673	4404.097	172619	4252.626	164158	4652.905

27	फिरोजाबाद	101244	2992.626	103702	2727.596	100797	2868.580
28	जी.बी. नगर	52836	1322.557	55247	1806.841	56950	1602.018
29	गाजीपुर	186696	4603.992	180257	4785.354	174547	4659.288
30	गाजियाबाद	60285	847.770	62536	1429.777	63356	1753.798
31	गोंडा	219312	5805.402	208869	5652.268	203963	4911.009
32	गोरखपुर	200586	5141.009	189448	6805.077	193964	5415.281
33	हमीरपुर	73664	2402.431	73690	2019.233	70680	1967.904
34	हरदोई	278540	7509.348	278554	7106.736	265771	7053.725
35	हाथरस	77588	2265.566	84423	2249.511	79105	2222.831
36	इटावा	81892	2384.775	71911	2403.641	76520	2147.699
37	अमरोहा	85810	2686.549	77763	2599.117	82300	3008.379
38	जालौन	82725	2732.485	83036	2440.926	76252	2166.532
39	जौनपुर	257292	7725.558	253439	7373.832	244334	6041.180
40	झांसी	89250	2519.972	92307	2410.317	91221	2691.793
41	कन्नौज	114788	2774.727	109411	3384.734	105441	3142.994
42	कानपुर देहात	89417	4416.505	98975	4017.486	99136	4775.846
43	कानपुर नगर	102895	3636.196	106714	2952.012	104190	3393.392
44	कासगंज	90033	2645.055	87643	2683.619	91167	2411.256
45	कौशांबी	140347	3989.897	127962	3187.027	119233	3442.964
46	कुशीनगर	200639	6596.364	187366	5404.414	187326	4751.757
47	लखीमपुर खीरी	352730	10001.737	333184	8584.782	323882	8890.248
48	ललितपुर	103310	5271.977	111750	4266.834	100036	2979.330
49	लखनऊ	141055	3602.933	126586	2753.714	118231	2907.802
50	महोबा	69786	2194.178	64031	2077.179	64158	1795.831
51	महराजगंज	157213	4044.844	152424	4268.116	144199	3919.800

52	मैनपुरी	97100	2959.866	85698	1736.167	93999	3283.544
53	मथुरा	99658	1896.932	93804	2144.452	93960	2142.798
54	मऊ	106413	3138.500	94494	3253.578	112228	3172.804
55	मेरठ	91253	2884.968	92343	2966.006	91304	2604.869
56	मिर्जापुर	191009	7084.152	198083	6460.550	182982	6538.302
57	मुरादाबाद	107294	3304.055	108537	3324.384	107533	2964.090
58	मुजफ्फरनगर	90745	2746.878	96548	2910.895	101112	2913.632
59	पीलीभीत	121000	4334.532	113386	3809.741	118568	3737.709
60	प्रतापगढ़	168640	4431.803	150933	4269.306	154383	4370.273
61	रायबरेली	176630	4405.009	143234	4279.890	132862	3832.035
62	रामपुर	116556	2910.793	105313	2715.018	102975	3000.654
63	सहारनपुर	144469	4882.328	142357	4961.350	141505	4507.337
64	संतकबीरनगर	94252	3438.350	88642	2749.301	90153	2478.910
65	शाहजहांपुर	223419	6423.535	228651	5359.738	211598	5602.741
66	श्रावस्ती	98829	4720.236	106455	4507.628	110561	3620.299
67	सिद्धार्थनगर	199536	4341.072	176747	4734.320	184523	4995.780
68	सीतापुर	355996	9248.635	357128	8956.109	337066	9861.088
69	सोनभद्र	159105	4102.828	167402	4466.803	166354	4494.224
70	सुल्तानपुर	157441	4005.858	144176	3943.905	146659	3975.930
71	उन्नाव	156274	4770.400	146518	4236.437	150497	4026.563
72	वाराणसी	183105	6840.579	153739	4930.235	171919	5358.992
73	संभल	108152	2603.795	115510	2932.319	124964	3276.408
74	हापुड	45649	1733.710	44034	1772.332	42848	1422.173
75	शामली	57137	1986.829	54921	1872.534	54890	1700.407

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-VBRY

3458. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a)the details of objectives, salient features and present status of implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PM-VBRY), along with the number of beneficiaries covered and employment opportunities generated since its launch in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b)the details of financial outlay, funds allocated, released and utilised under the said scheme along with the number of employers and establishments registered thereunder;

(c)the details of measures being taken/taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation, transparency, timely disbursement of benefits and wider participation of youth, women and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under the said scheme; and

(d)the details of mechanism put in place by the Government to monitor the outcomes of the said scheme, assess employment generation and promote sustainable formal employment across the country?

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

(a) to (d) 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 including MSMEs, with a

particular focus on the manufacturing sector. 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 for the period FY 2025-26 to FY 2031-32.

The scheme comprises two parts, i.e. Part A and Part B, and focuses on providing support to both employees and employers by way of incentives.

Under Part A of the scheme, the first-time employees of both existing and new establishments shall be eligible for an incentive equivalent to one month's EPF wage, subject to a maximum of ₹15,000. This incentive will be payable in two instalments during the first year of employment. The first instalment, up to ₹7,500, shall be disbursed after completion of six months of continuous employment. Eligibility for the second instalment shall arise after completion of twelve months of employment and successful completion of the prescribed Financial Literacy Programme. This second instalment shall be credited to an appropriate savings instrument/savings account for a specified period.

Part B incentivizes employers by providing up to ₹3,000 per month for each additional employment sustained for at least 6 months for two years, with extended benefits for another two years for the manufacturing sector.

The scheme aims to incentivise creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs all across the country, over a period of 2 years. The scheme provides for incentives for 1.92 crore eligible first-time employees under Part A. Incentive for the creation of approximately 2.59 crore additional jobs to employers is provided for under Part B of the scheme.

All establishments, including New as well as the exempted establishments covered under EPF & MP Act, 1952 (subsumed in the Code on Social Security, 2020), are eligible under the scheme, provided they file the ECR along with contributions regularly and fulfil other conditions of the scheme.

Comprehensive Scheme Guidelines, outlining the eligibility criteria for incentives to both employees and employers, have been issued. The scheme and its provisions have been widely disseminated through extensive outreach efforts across the country.

A dedicated portal (pmvbry.epfindia.gov.in) has been developed to facilitate all scheme-related processes and for real-time monitoring of beneficiaries and sector-wise progress.

For effective implementation of the scheme, a robust monitoring framework has been instituted. A steering Committee with representation from various labour-intensive and related Ministries/Department and an internal Executive Committee have been constituted to ensure effective monitoring of the scheme.

The PMVBRY is a demand-driven scheme. Since the implementation of the scheme, an incentive amount of ₹744.58 crore has been disbursed to 13.18 lakh first-time employees under Part A, while ₹2,068.84 crore has been disbursed to 67,369 beneficiary establishments under Part B of the scheme, up to June 2026, across the country. The state-wise details of registration &

Incentive disbursement since the start of Implementation of the scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

The incentives to employees are disbursed through the Aadhaar Bridge Payment System (ABPS) under the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) framework to their Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts, after due verification, including Aadhaar authentication and validation of Aadhaar-bank account linkage. The incentives to establishments are disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to their PAN-linked bank accounts after due verification of the establishment's credentials.

STATEMENT

Details of Job Creation and incentive disbursement

State	Part A		Part - B		
	No. of first timer beneficiaries	Incentive disbursement (in Rs.)	No. of Beneficiary Establishment	Amount Disbursed (in Rs.)	Additional Job created under Part-B
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	353	2,265,364	27	3,080,177	304
ANDHRA PRADESH	34,673	168,487,149	1,447	355,493,274	37,246
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	254	1,138,212	20	1,814,835	196
ASSAM	7,879	34,658,951	526	90,696,260	10,188
BIHAR	17,255	86,204,143	474	133,695,908	21,621
CHANDIGARH	3,881	24,185,370	208	89,799,536	9,133
CHHATTISGARH	16,599	78,819,672	918	180,033,503	17,288
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	2,618	13,477,878	187	40,294,284	4,102

DAMAN AND DIU	1,604	8,254,081	99	23,512,028	2,477
DELHI	85,616	532,505,789	3,632	1,498,800,611	129,616
GOA	4,627	28,186,465	385	79,231,411	7,793
GUJARAT	87,381	496,862,325	5,794	1,631,361,034	145,596
HARYANA	76,971	455,602,523	3,691	1,518,758,075	136,347
HIMACHAL PRADESH	8,318	45,927,795	605	99,325,277	8,964
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3,707	17,750,157	212	52,323,604	5,228
JHARKHAND	11,961	61,215,501	747	194,566,368	18,765
KARNATAKA	157,284	1,017,585,316	7,707	2,830,727,347	223,692
KERALA	31,915	192,097,069	1,437	405,948,821	36,884
LADAKH	31	204,608	5	484,089	31
LAKSHADWEEP	15	97,727	-	-	-
MADHYA PRADESH	35,605	177,753,668	1,663	315,471,640	33,536
MAHARASHTRA	249,068	1,494,229,385	12,704	4,359,523,430	386,138
MANIPUR	513	1,765,615	25	2,308,835	405
MEGHALAYA	896	5,282,892	36	9,241,718	821
MIZORAM	312	2,048,907	7	517,702	94
NAGALAND	364	1,694,326	15	3,481,547	305
ODISHA	21,875	112,151,379	1,354	337,514,769	31,526
PUDUCHERRY	2,660	12,695,893	156	20,281,434	2,459
PUNJAB	24,430	130,970,037	1,289	282,549,834	27,372
RAJASTHAN	44,421	202,100,767	2,542	529,555,818	68,726
SIKKIM	557	3,328,479	33	11,746,810	897
TAMIL NADU	152,698	874,765,367	7,260	2,134,115,387	198,590
TELANGANA	82,905	444,465,975	3,778	1,190,248,790	115,406
TRIPURA	805	3,537,565	37	9,847,727	1,088
UTTAR PRADESH	69,364	383,493,402	4,033	1,357,953,096	118,319
UTTARAKHAND	13,998	76,420,136	823	206,115,676	19,728
WEST BENGAL	64,716	254,773,968	3,493	688,133,501	89,297
Total	**1,318,129**	**7,447,003,856**	**67369**	**20,688,554,156**	**1,910,178**

MICROPLASTIC POLLUTION IN URBAN AREAS

3459 . SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the prevalence of microplastic pollution in urban areas of the country;

(b) whether any studies have been undertaken to examine its impact on public health and the urban environment;

(c) whether any monitoring or mapping framework has been developed for assessment of microplastic contamination in cities; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to address microplastic pollution in urban areas?

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

(a) to (d) Studies undertaken by national institutions have shown the presence of microplastics in riverine and coastal zones. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) – National Institute for Research in Environmental Health (NIREH) has done a systematic review of studies on presence of microplastics in human body. The methodology adopted by different institutions for sampling and analysis as well as findings from monitoring initiatives have been documented in the report submitted to NGT by the Committee comprising of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), ICMR, Central Institute of

Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET), National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM).

In order to reduce pollution caused by littered and unmanaged plastic waste, which includes microplastics, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has already prohibited identified single use plastic items, which have low utility and high littering potential, with effect from 1 July, 2022. The notification also prohibits manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of plastic carry bags having thickness less than one hundred and twenty microns with effect from the 31st December, 2022. Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has also notified the Guidelines on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic packaging vide Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022, on 16th February 2022. The Guidelines stipulate mandatory targets on EPR, recycling of plastic packaging waste, reuse of rigid plastic packaging and use of recycled plastic content. The guidelines provide for moving towards sustainable plastic packaging and reducing the plastic footprint. Since 2022, nearly 233 lakh tonnes of plastic packaging waste has been processed.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0 central assistance for solid waste management, including plastic waste management in urban areas has been provided to States/UTs. In order to address river pollution including microplastics generation in waterbodies, the Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance in addressing the challenges of river pollution including in urban areas through

schemes/programmes such as National River Conservation Plan and Namami Gange programme.

HRIDAY PROJECTS

3460. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the details of number of Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) projects sanctioned and completed as on March 2026;

(b) the details of funds released, expenditure incurred and timelines achieved under the said scheme, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any projects under HRIDAY have experienced delays and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite delayed projects and enhance citizen engagement in heritage conservation?

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

(a) to (d) Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme was implemented by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and the mission concluded on 31.3.2019. The Ministry of Tourism is not implementing the HRIDAY scheme. The mission has ended on 31.3.2019 and its Heritage component has been merged in the scheme "National Mission on Pilgrimage

Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)" under Ministry of Tourism.

The Ministry of Tourism under the “Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive” (PRASHAD) Scheme provides financial assistance to the State Governments (SGs) and Union Territory Administrations (UTAs) for development of tourism related infrastructure at identified religious and heritage sites across the country. Under the PRASHAD Scheme the Ministry seeks to develop tourism infrastructure in a holistic and sustainable manner with the objective of boosting tourism, conserving local culture and strengthening the local economy across the country. The projects sanctioned under the PRASHAD Scheme are implemented by respective State Governments/ UT Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism regularly monitors the progress of projects and also encourages respective State Governments/ UT Administrations to complete the projects in a time bound manner. The details of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under PRASHAD Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme is as below:

(in ₹ Crore)

S.No.	State	Sanction Year	Project Name	Sanction Amount	Amount Authorized
1	Andhra Pradesh	2015-16	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a	27.77	27.77

			Tourist Destination		
2	Andhra Pradesh	2017-18	Development of Srisailam Temple	43.08	43.08
3	Andhra Pradesh	2022-23	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple	54.04	27.37
4	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	25.33	13.79
5	Arunachal Pradesh	2020-21	Development of Parshuram Kund, Lohit Distt.	37.88	31.02
6	Assam	2015-16	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	29.80	29.80
7	Bihar	2015-16	Development at Patna Sahib	29.62	29.62
8	Bihar	2014-15	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	3.63	3.63
9	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Ambika Bhawani Temple, Saran	13.29	0.00
10	Chhattisgarh	2020-21	Development of Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple, Dongargarh, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh	48.44	40.19
11	Goa	2024-25	Development of Bom Jesus Basilica	16.46	5.28
12	Gujarat	2016-17	Development of Dwarka	10.46	10.46
13	Gujarat	2016-17	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	45.36	45.36

14	Gujarat	2018-19	Development of Promenade at Somnath	47.12	47.12
15	Gujarat	2022-23	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple, Banaskantha, Gujarat	50.00	30.00
16	Haryana	2019-20	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada Saheb Gurudwara in Panchkula District	48.53	34.68
17	Jammu & Kashmir	2016-17	Development at Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar	40.46	34.30
18	Jharkhand	2018-19	Development of Baba Baidyanath Dham, Deoghar	36.79	34.95
19	Karnataka	2023-24	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	45.38	13.33
20	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Renuka Yallama Devi temple	18.37	0.00
21	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	22.25	6.30
22	Kerala	2016-17	Development at Guruvayur Temple	45.19	45.19
23	Madhya Pradesh	2020-21	Development of Amarkantak	49.99	42.55
24	Madhya Pradesh	2017-18	Development of Omkareshwar	43.93	43.93
25	Maharashtra	2017-18	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashk	45.41	38.44
26	Meghalaya	2020-21	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	29.29	27.78

27	Mizoram	2022-23	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism in the State of Mizoram	44.89	35.54
28	Mizoram	2024-25	Development of Basic Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai District	5.47	1.56
29	Nagaland	2018-19	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	25.20	23.56
30	Nagaland	2022-23	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	18.18	15.45
31	Odisha	2014-15	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham - Ramachandi - Prachi River front at Demuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
32	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of Pilgrim Facilites & Tourist attractions for Sri Dharbaranyeswara Temple	25.94	0.00
33	Punjab	2015-16	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.40	6.40
34	Punjab	2021-22	Development of Chamkaur Sahib at Rupar, Punjab	30.52	23.80
35	Rajasthan	2015-16	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	32.64	26.11
36	Sikkim	2020-21	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	33.32	28.31
37	Tamil	2016-17	Development of	13.99	13.99

	Nadu		Kanchipuram		
38	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	Development of Velankanni	4.86	4.86
39	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	40.94	11.75
40	Telangana	2020-21	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	38.90	33.07
41	Telangana	2022-23	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	62.00	32.73
42	Telangana	2022-23	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, Bhadradri Kothagudem District	41.38	16.30
43	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess Renuka Yellama Devasthanam	4.22	1.09
44	Tripura	2020-21	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple, Udaipur	34.43	28.01
45	Uttar Pradesh	2015-16	Development of Varanasi – Phase –I	18.73	18.73
46	Uttar Pradesh	2014-15	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	10.98	10.98
47	Uttar Pradesh	2017-18	River Cruise Tourism in Ganga, Varanasi	9.02	9.02
48	Uttar Pradesh	2014-15	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	9.36	9.36
49	Uttar	2017-18	Development of Varanasi –	44.60	35.26

	Pradesh		Phase –II	(project closed at 37.12)	
50	Uttar Pradesh	2018-19	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	37.59	34.64
51	Uttarakhand	2015-16	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.77	34.77
52	Uttarakhand	2018-19	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	56.15	41.13
53	Uttarakhand	2021-22	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities and Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	54.36	10.22
54	West Bengal	2016-17	Development of Belur Math	30.03	28.30
			Total	1726.74	1250.88

57 नए केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना

3461. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का देश में 57 नए केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का बिहार राज्य में एक नया केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) से (ग) वर्तमान में, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के तहत 48 केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों ने भी अपने विषय विशिष्ट केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किए हैं। केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को क्षेत्र के अन्य संस्थानों को अकादमिक नेतृत्व प्रदान करने के लिए आदर्श संस्थानों के रूप में कार्य करने हेतु परिकल्पित किया गया है। बिहार में पहले से ही चार केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अर्थात् दक्षिण बिहार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, गया; महात्मा गांधी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, मोतिहारी; नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय, नालंदा और डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पूसा, समस्तीपुर हैं। केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के अतिरिक्त, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, पटना; राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान पटना; भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, बोधगया; भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, भागलपुर जैसे अन्य उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों की भी स्थापना इस मंत्रालय द्वारा बिहार में की गई है। ये शैक्षणिक संस्थान बिहार राज्य में उच्चतर शिक्षा की आवश्यकता को भी पूरा कर रहे हैं। भागलपुर के नजदीक ऐतिहासिक स्थल विक्रमशिला में एक नए केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की घोषणा की गई है। इसके अलावा, 'शिक्षा' समवर्ती सूची का विषय होने के कारण, राज्य सरकारें भी अपने-अपने राज्यों में उच्चतर शिक्षा तक अधिक पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न पहल कर रही हैं।

दमन गंगा नदी का जीर्णोद्धार

3462. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल :

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण ने दमन गंगा नदी के जीर्णोद्धार और वापी-दमन औद्योगिक क्षेत्र से संबंधित मामलों में पर्यावरणीय मुआवजे से संबंधित आदेश पारित किए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो

इसके अनुपालन में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और उक्त आदेशों के गैर-अनुपालन के क्या, यदि कोई हों, कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या संयुक्त निरीक्षण के दौरान निर्धारित मानकों का उल्लंघन पाए जाने के बावजूद सीईटीपी/उद्योगों के संचालन की अनुमति देना 'पाल्यूटर पे' और एहतियाती उपाय सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी आधार क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने फार्मास्युटिकल और रासायनिक उद्योगों के लिए कड़े उत्सर्जन मानक, अनिवार्य शून्य तरल निर्वहन (जेडआईडी) और स्वतंत्र तृतीय पक्ष संपरीक्षा निर्धारित करते हुए निर्देश जारी किए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) के 2019 के जीर्णोद्धार संबंधी आदेश के कार्यान्वयन के लिए लागत, समय-सीमा और उत्तरदायी एजेंसियों का ब्यौरा देगी तथा वापी-दमन क्षेत्र के लिए समर्पित पारिस्थितिक निधि और जवाबदेही उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) उल्लिखित नदियों के वलसाड-दमण औद्योगिक क्षेत्र द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रदूषण के संबंध में न्यायालयों में कई मुकद्मे चल रहे हैं। ऐसे ही एक मामले में, मूल आवेदन संख्या 95/2018 (प्रधान पीठ), नई दिल्ली अर्थात् आर्यावर्त फाउंडेशन बनाम मैसर्स वापी ग्रीन एनवायरो लिमिटेड (सीईटीपी, वापी) माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) के समक्ष दायर किया गया था। यह मामला वापी औद्योगिक समूह की 500 से अधिक औद्योगिक इकाइयों द्वारा अनुपचारित/आंशिक रूप से उपचारित औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट जल को दमणगंगा नदी, जो दमन में अरब सागर से मिलती है, में छोड़े जाने, दमणगंगा नदी के प्रदूषण तथा उद्योगों एवं सीईटीपी, वापी द्वारा निर्धारित अपशिष्ट जल निकास मानकों के अनुपालन न किए जाने से संबंधित था। दिनांक 11.01.2019 के आदेश द्वारा केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी), भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, अहमदाबाद (आईआईएम-अहमदाबाद), भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, गांधीनगर (आईआईटी-गांधीनगर),

राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण अभियांत्रिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, नागपुर (नीरी-नागपुर) तथा गुजरात प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (जीपीसीबी) सहित पाँच सदस्यीय समिति का गठन किया गया था, ताकि पर्यावरणीय क्षति की सीमा, पर्यावरण पुनरुद्धार की लागत तथा सीईटीपी एवं प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले उद्योगों की व्यक्तिगत जवाबदेही एवं दायित्व का आकलन किया जा सके। तत्पश्चात, माननीय एनजीटी ने दिनांक 28.08.2019 के आदेश द्वारा ₹117.72 करोड़ का पर्यावरणीय प्रतिकर (सीईटीपी पर ₹92.36 करोड़ तथा व्यक्तिगत उद्योगों पर ₹25.36 करोड़) लगाया गया था। उक्त आदेश को माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय में सिविल अपील संख्या 9398/2019 [मैसर्स वापी ग्रीन एनवायरो लिमिटेड बनाम आर्यावर्त फाउंडेशन एवं अन्य] के माध्यम से चुनौती दी गई, जिसमें स्थगनादेश दिया गया है तथा मामला वर्तमान में न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है।

(ख) दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (डीएनएच एवं डीडी पीसीसी) द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कोई भी सामान्य अपशिष्ट जल शोधन संयंत्र (सीईटीपी) स्थापित अथवा संचालित नहीं है तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में निर्धारित पर्यावरणीय मानकों का उल्लंघन करने वाले उद्योगों के संचालन की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है।

गुजरात प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (जीपीसीबी) ने सूचित किया है कि पर्यावरणीय कानूनों के अंतर्गत निर्धारित मानकों का अनुपालन करने पर ही सीईटीपी तथा उद्योगों को संचालन की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

(ग) जीपीसीबी द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय तथा केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) द्वारा जारी अधिसूचनाओं एवं दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप जीपीसीबी द्वारा उत्सर्जन मानक निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा , उद्योगों के स्थान, आकार, उत्पाद प्रोफ़ाइल, प्रदूषण भार, साझा पर्यावरणीय अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता तथा अन्य संबंधित कारकों के आधार पर जीपीसीबी द्वारा अधिक कठोर उत्सर्जन मानक, जिनमें शून्य द्रव

अपशिष्ट निकास (जेडएलडी) तथा स्वतंत्र तृतीय पक्ष लेखा-परीक्षण शामिल हैं, निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

डीएनएच एवं डीडी पीसीसी द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, डीएनएच एण्ड डीडी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सभी उद्योगों के लिए निर्धारित पर्यावरणीय मानकों का अनुपालन करना अनिवार्य है। इसके अलावा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में सभी उद्योगों के लिए शून्य द्रव अपशिष्ट निकास (जेडएलडी) प्रणाली के अंतर्गत संचालन करना भी अनिवार्य है। अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियमित निरीक्षण एवं पर्यावरणीय निगरानी की जाती है।

(घ) जीपीसीबी द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, मैसर्स वापी ग्रीन एनवायरो लिमिटेड एवं अन्य बनाम आर्यावर्त फाउंडेशन मामले में माननीय एनजीटी का दिनांक 28.08.2019 के आदेश पर माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा स्थगनादेश दिया गया है। यह मामला वर्तमान में न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है।

NCS PROJECT IN TELANGANA

3463. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government had introduced National Career Services Scheme to revitalize Employment Exchanges to Model Career Centres (MCCs) in the Year 2015-16 by leveraging the technology for enhancing the Quality and Quantity of Employment Services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned, spent, district-wise, including Telangana;

(c) whether 12 MCCs were sanctioned to the State of Telangana with 100% Grants-in-Aid Funds and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2,22,00,000/- in Phase-I and Rs. 1,28,00,000/- in Phase-II for newly formed 16 Districts i.e. a total of Rs. 3,50,00,000/- for inter-linking of Employment Exchanges under National Career Service (NCS) project in the State of Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said State has furnished Utilization Certificate in FORM GFR - 12C for Phase-I of Rs. 2,22,00,000/- for entire amount and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether it is also a fact that during compliation of 33 Districts fund, the amount was found to be mis-calculated and the acutal expenditure incurred is only Rs. 1,60,57,804 and the remaining unspent balance is Rs. 61,42,196 and if so, 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) Government is implementing National Employment Service through a network of Employment Exchanges. Employment is the joint concern of the Central and State Government. Centre formulates policies, standards and procedures for operating employment exchanges whereas administrative and financial control of Employment Exchanges lies with the respective State/UT Government.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is running the National Career Service (NCS) Portal for transformation of the National Employment Service. The NCS Portal 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 project also, inter alia, envisaged setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs) through upgradation of Employment Exchanges in the country to deliver career related services such as organizing online/ offline job fairs, mobilize the employers, provide online/ offline career counselling at local level etc. in collaboration with State and other institutions to the jobseekers and employers through outreach activities. Till date, 12 MCCs have been approved in the State of Telangana.

So far, Ministry has released Rs. 9014.86 lakh to the States/UTs for the establishment of Model Career Centres, of which Rs. 396.57 lakh were released to Telangana. Further, the States/ UTs have submitted Utilization Certificates (UCs) of Rs. 6646.80 lakh and amount of Rs. 901.99 lakh was remitted back to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI). The State of Telangana has submitted UCs of Rs. 342.78 lakh and amount of Rs. 53.73 lakh was remitted back to the CFI by the State.

Further, an amount of Rs. 350.00 lakh was also released to the State of Telangana under the Interlinking of Employment Exchanges component of the

NCS Scheme for creation of basic IT infrastructure, minor refurbishment and organization of district-level job fairs. The State Government has utilized the amount of Rs. 160.57 lakh and remitted back the unspent balance of Rs. 189.43 lakh to the CFI. However, Interlinking of Employment Exchanges component of the NCS Scheme was not continued in 15th Finance Commission Cycle.

GROWTH IN CREDIT CARD USAGE IN TAMIL NADU

3464. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the growth in credit card issuance and usage by public and private sector banks in Tamil Nadu during the last five years, Bank-wise;

(b) the measures taken to promote responsible credit card usage, transparent disclosure of charges and digital payment security in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether financial literacy and consumer awareness programmes on responsible borrowing and timely repayment have been conducted across Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the initiatives taken by banks to educate customers on cyber fraud prevention and safe digital financial practices in Tamil Nadu;

(e) whether the Government proposes to strengthen financial literacy and responsible credit awareness in Ramanathapuram district, particularly among

women, youth, fishermen and small entrepreneurs, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of consumer awareness and financial counselling initiatives planned to promote informed borrowing and sound household financial management in Ramanathapuram district?

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

(a) As informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), state-wise information on credit card issuance and usage is not maintained. However, bank-wise information on advances outstanding towards credit card receivables reported by public and private sector banks is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) The RBI has issued "(Commercial Banks - Credit Cards and Debit Cards: Issuance and Conduct) Directions, 2025", which are applicable across the country, including Tamil Nadu. It has mandated explicit customer consent for card issuance, activation, credit limit enhancement and overlimit facilities, while prohibiting unsolicited cards and unilateral upgrades. Card issuers are required to provide clear disclosures through Key Fact Statement and Most Important Terms and Conditions (MITC), including information on interest rates, fees, charges and customer obligations, and to ensure transparency in EMI conversions and interest calculations. Further, RBI has prescribed various measures to enhance digital payment security, including OTP-based card activation, mandatory transaction authentication, customer-controlled transaction settings, 24×7 facilities for reporting unauthorised transactions and

immediate blocking of lost or compromised cards. Card issuers are also required to safeguard customer data and comply with security and risk mitigation standards.

(c) to (f) The Government and RBI undertake various initiatives to enhance awareness about financial literacy, responsible borrowing, credit discipline and prevention of cyber frauds across the country, including Tamil Nadu. These inter alia include the following:

i. The Centre for Financial Literacy (CFL) project has been initiated by RBI since 2017 with an objective to adopt community-led innovative and participatory approaches to financial literacy.

ii. Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) established by Lead Banks at the district level, conduct camps for the general public as well as for different target groups viz. farmers, Micro and Small Entrepreneurs, school children, Self Help Groups and Senior Citizens. The camps cover various aspects of financial literacy including responsible borrowing, credit discipline, digital financial literacy, cyber frauds etc.

iii. As on date, 128 Centers for Financial Literacy (CFLs) and 75 Financial Literacy Centers (FLCs) are operational in Tamil Nadu. During FY 2025-26, CFLs conducted 92,096 awareness camps and FLCs conducted 10,419 camps covering topics such as responsible borrowing, credit discipline, digital financial literacy, cyber fraud prevention and sound financial management.

iv. In Ramanathapuram district, three CFLs and two FLCs are operational.

During FY 2025-26, CFLs conducted 2,160 awareness camps and FLCs conducted 809 camps. FLCs in the district also conducted focused camps for small entrepreneurs, youth and women. These programmes cover responsible borrowing, credit discipline, digital financial literacy, cyber fraud prevention and informed financial decision-making.

v. RBI also conducts Electronic Banking Awareness and Training (e-BAAT) programmes, Digital Payments Awareness Week, multimedia awareness campaigns on safe digital Banking practices, and dissemination of awareness materials on cyber fraud prevention and digital payment safety in regional languages, including Tamil.

STATEMENT

Bank-Wise Information on Advances Outstandings Towards Credit Card – Receivables

Bank Name	March 2022 (₹ Crore)	March 2023 (₹ Crore)	March 2024 (₹ Crore)	March 2025 (₹ Crore)	March 2026 (₹ Crore)
Bank of India	3.008	7.213	11.935	13.058	10.105
Bank of Maharashtra	73.280	81.270	78.780	75.770	0.000
Canara Bank	492.171	675.296	1,289.620	1,680.431	2,070.104
Central Bank of India	17.420	18.540	1.760	1.470	1.002
Indian Bank	166.426	198.427	380.248	572.846	527.046
Indian overseas Bank	49.303	64.621	67.124	86.975	203.636
Punjab National	317.938	409.018	857.513	1,125.986	1,378.244

Bank					
Union Bank of India	3.210	915.370	1,533.050	1,475.840	1,476.996
Public Sector Banks	**1,122.757**	**2,369.754**	**4,220.030**	**5,032.375**	**5,667.133**
Axis Bank Limited	17,681.460	34,208.570	43,326.580	46,105.750	49,701.960
Bandhan Bank Limited	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.383	12.734
City Union Bank Limited	2.732	7.980	70.986	78.103	128.378
CSB Bank Limited	0.000	20.283	357.207	486.060	448.577
DCB Bank Limited	5.260	0.000	0.000	0.200	67.200
Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	10.545	13.809	17.221	19.621	20.956
Federal Bank ltd	270.271	1,594.166	2,992.156	3,549.461	4,368.008
HDFC Bank ltd.	71,928.047	79,518.842	92,509.341	108,283.478	112,068.497
ICICI Bank Limited	25,432.998	38,387.241	52,287.684	58,787.546	54,865.324
IDBI Bank Limited	64.123	72.535	82.196	115.685	134.637
IDFC first Bank Limited	2,007.257	3,511.206	5,546.365	7,517.572	9,165.126
IndusInd Bank ltd	5,864.140	8,493.130	10,803.500	11,185.670	9,961.690
Jammu & Kashmir Bank ltd	331.445	374.320	463.020	497.960	532.973
Karur Vysya Bank ltd	5.440	28.137	36.393	37.817	38.543
Kotak Mahindra Bank ltd.	6,232.474	10,769.743	14,837.533	14,055.738	12,852.467
RBL Bank ltd	13,603.653	16,851.646	17,207.485	17,289.975	16,429.696
South Indian Bank ltd	151.357	795.604	1,619.655	1,427.898	1,140.226
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank ltd	0.000	0.001	0.001	3.333	2.790

Yes Bank ltd	2,158.527	3,524.812	5,538.084	7,167.856	8,827.038
Private Sector Banks	**145,749.728**	**198,172.024**	**247,695.420**	**276,610.105**	**280,766.818**

ROLE OF PFMS IN STRENGTHENING DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER

3465. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any review regarding the role of the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) in strengthening implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures undertaken by the Government to improve end-to-end tracking, monitoring, transparency and real time flow of funds through this system;

(c) whether any initiatives have been undertaken by the Government to strengthen integration of PFMS with Central Ministries and State Governments and implementing agencies to ensure effective public financial management, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the manner in which PFMS has contributed towards improving efficiency, accountability and timely fund utilisation and transparency in the implementation of Government Scheme; and

(e) whether the Government proposes any further technological upgradation or policy measures to enhance the effectiveness, interoperability and digital capabilities of PFMS and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Yes. A Senior Level Review Committee (SLRC) comprising senior officers of DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Financial Services

(DFS), Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), and National Informatics Centre (NIC) is mandated to review PFMS to strengthen its implementation including Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through PFMS.

As per the directions of the government, PFMS is integrated with multiple external systems (Centre/State Governments/Implementing agency), Banks and NPCI for processing DBT payments, enabling seamless fund transfer and improved interoperability.

The Government has also taken multiple steps to strengthen integration of PFMS with Central Ministries, State Governments and implementing agencies. PFMS has been developed as an end-to-end solution for preparation and processing of beneficiary list; payments to beneficiary (through APB or directly in bank accounts), accounting, generating Utilisation Certificate; and reporting of government funds spent in the Ministries or by the PSUs/Autonomous Bodies and other Implementing Agencies after receiving grant or subsidy from Ministry.

PFMS has provided multiple channels for grievance redressal. DBT Open House is conducted to address the queries and grievances through Video Conferencing. It provides a platform to stakeholders to directly connect with PFMS team. PFMS also uses Customer Relationship Management (CRM) System for systematic and structured handling of grievances raised by stakeholders.

PFMS has been adopted as the unified platform for payment, accounting

and reconciliation of transactions across ministries. Protocols for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) have been enhanced, including partial acceptance of claim files, advance sharing of Aadhaar data, and integration with external systems. PFMS has contributed significantly towards improving efficiency, accountability and timely fund utilisation in the implementation of Government schemes. Real-time tracking of funds has reduced delays and leakages, while direct beneficiary credit has ensured transparency in disbursement. Automated reconciliation and reporting have strengthened accountability, and the CRM system has improved responsiveness to stakeholders.

Given the dynamic nature of technology, upgrades and enhancements are carried out on a continual basis as part of normal business operations and continuous improvement initiatives.

RECOVERY OF CYBER FRAUD MONEY

3466. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of cyber frauds have occurred, reported and money siphoned off from the State Bank of India (SBI) account holders across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the total amount of the defrauded money siphoned off and

transferred to State Bank of India (SBI) accounts of cyber-criminals has been returned to the complainants after freezing such SBI beneficiary accounts;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total number of such SBI accounts holders who have lost their money through such cyber fraud for the last three years across the country including Delhi; and

(e) the details of security measures being followed to prevent such cyber-fraud by banks and action taken against such banks for failing to stop/prevent the cyber-fraud to protect the customer's money?

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

(a) to (d) Under the revised Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Master Directions on Fraud Risk Management dated 15.07.2024, digital system-related disputed, suspected, or attempted fraudulent transactions are reported through Fraud Monitoring Returns (FMRs) only if they are concluded as frauds on the bank. Accordingly, State Bank of India (SBI) has submitted the details of digital fraud cases as mentioned below:

Financial year	**Number of Frauds**	**Amount Involved (in Crores)**
2023-24	13,319	96.65
2024-25	10,465	67.52
2025-26	20	3.59*

*Post issuance of revised RBI Master Directions on Fraud Risk Management dated July 15, 2024, the banks are reporting only those payment system related transactions which are concluded as fraud committed on bank(s), through Fraud Monitoring Return.

Further, SBI has informed that the total defrauded money siphoned off and transferred to SBI accounts of cyber-criminals and has been returned to the complainants after freezing such SBI beneficiary accounts are as per the details mentioned below:

Financial year	**Refunded Amount (in Lakhs)**
2023-24	12.38
2024-25	214.58
2025-26	858.72

(e) The Government and RBI have taken up various measures from time to time to prevent cyber frauds and strengthen the cyber security posture of the digital payment sector, which inter alia includes the following:

(i) To help customers recover the loss on account of fraudulent transactions, RBI vide circular dated 6th July, 2017 issued instructions to the banks on limiting the liability of customers (viz. Zero liability, Limited liability and Liability as per Board-approved policy) in cases of unauthorised electronic banking transactions. Further, the RBI has recently issued revised directions on Compensation for Small Value Fraudulent Electronic Banking Transactions, introducing a one-time reimbursement facility of up to ₹50,000 for eligible customers who become victims of digital payment frauds, subject to 85 percent of their net loss or Rs. 25,000, whichever is lower. The revised framework

seeks to provide prompt financial relief to customers while strengthening consumer confidence in digital payment systems.

(ii) RBI has issued Master Direction on Digital Payment Security Controls on February 18, 2021 wherein security controls have been advised to enhance the security of digital payments, Further, based on market intelligence and incidents reported by the banks, advisories are issued to the banks for sensitizing them about various threats and ensure prompt preventive/corrective action.

(iii) RBI also conducts cyber security preparedness examination, including onsite IT Examination to assess their cyber resilience. Based on the examination, RBI has taken enforcement actions in the form of imposition of monetary penalty against 17 banks during last three financial years for non-compliance with directions issued by RBI.

MINIMUM WAGES RATES

3467. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

(a) the details of current minimum wage rates, worker type-wise and date when it was last revised in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of total number of complaints received by the Government, notices issued and penalties imposed for non-payment of minimum wages during each of the last five years;

(c) the reasons for non-implementation of recommendations of the Expert Committee on fixation of a National Minimum Wage, submitted in 2019;

(d) the details of stakeholders who have been or likely to be consulted for fixing a national floor wage under the Code on Wages, 2019, along with the timeline for completion of the process and the reasons for the delay so far;

(e) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the absence of a national minimum wage on falling household consumption and rising indebtedness; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address the issue 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) “Labour” as a subject is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India. Under the provisions of the Code on Wages 2019, both Central and the State Governments are empowered to fix, review, revise the minimum rates of wages for all the employments falling under their respective jurisdictions.

The minimum rates of wages for employments under the Central Sphere are notified by the Central Government and are revised periodically based on increase in Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW). The details of the minimum wages notified by the Central Government as on 30.03.2026 are available at https://clc.gov.in/clc/sites/default/files/mygov_17751372721.pdf

Furthermore, The Code on Wages, 2019 which came into effect from 21.11.2025, has subsumed the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Bonus Act,1965 and Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Under the provisions of the Code on Wages 2019, both Central and the State Governments are empowered to enforce the provisions of the Code by appointment of various authorities as prescribed under the Code such as “Authority to hear and decide claims”, “Appellate Authority”, “Inspector-cum-facilitator” and “Enquiry Officer”.

In the Central sphere, enforcement is done through the Inspecting Officers of the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) and the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State enforcement machinery. The total number of claim cases under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in the Central sphere and amount awarded including compensation imposed during each of the last five years, is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details of claim applications received in regard to minimum wages and amount awarded including compensation during 2021-22 to 2025-26

Year	Claim Cases under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948	Awarded Amount (including compensation imposed) (in Rs.)	No. of workers benefitted
2021-22	1342	17,77,22,490	7,519
2022-23	2074	32,80,07,597	14,757

2023-24	1681	106,39,92,422	12,915
2024-25	1264	39,65,96,166	15,618
2025-26	1068	27,01,13,236	7,424

RETRIEVAL OF ARTIFACTS AND ANTIQUITIES

3468. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has retrieved 610 stolen artifacts from USA, Australia, UK, Netherlands during the last two centuries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are many ancient treasures like Kohinoor diamond, Amaravati Marbles and several medieval age sculptures, icons and inscriptions yet to be retrieved back to India from the foreign countries and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government and ASI has any data on the list of antiquities stolen from India and stored in various museums abroad and yet to be brought back to India and if so, the details along with current status thereof?

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

(a) The country-wise list of retrieved antiquities is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) The Government takes up the issue of retrieving objects taken abroad during the colonial period at various forums. The process of retrieval is initiated

on a case-by-case basis, keeping in view the applicable national and international laws and conventions. The retrieval of such objects is facilitated through mutual understanding and cooperation between the countries/Governments concerned.

(c) Several museums and art galleries around the world house Indian antiquities, and in addition, such collections are also held by private individuals. However, no comprehensive list of such collections is available. Whenever any illegally exported antiquity of Indian origin is reported on foreign soil, the necessary action is initiated through the concerned Indian Embassy/Mission for its retrieval.

STATEMENT

Details of the antiquities retrieved from USA, Australia, UK and Netherlands

Sl. No.	Country	Number of Antiquities
1.	Australia	51
2.	Netherlands	01
3.	UK	21
4.	USA	589
		662

ASSESSMENT OF CAMPA FUND UTILISATION

3469. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the details of total amount accrued and disbursed to the States under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) during the last five years and the current year, State and year-wise;

(b) the details of specific achievements in terms of afforestation, reforestation, and ecosystem restoration projects across the country during this period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted a comprehensive impact assessment of the effectiveness of CAMPA Fund utilisation for afforestation projects since its inception, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the criteria to select lands for afforestation, and the methodology used to ensure that these areas can adequately replace lost ecosystems and its impact on local ecosystems and biodiversity?

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

(a) The State-wise and year-wise details of the total amount accrued and disbursed to the States by the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II.**

(b) Details of Compensatory Afforestation, Artificial Regeneration and Assisted Natural Regeneration taken up by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations utilizing their state CAMPA funds and area brought under afforestation are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(c) and (d) Monitoring and evaluation, including independent third-party monitoring, of plantations raised under compensatory afforestation is carried out as per the procedures laid down in the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act, 2016 and its Rules by the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authorities (CAMPA). The report of such monitoring and evaluation are acted upon by the concerned State CAMPA authorities.

The land for raising compensatory afforestation (CA) is identified by the States/UTs in accordance with the provisions of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Rules, 2023 and the guidelines issued by the Central Government. The State Governments are required to ensure that the lands identified for CA should be suitable for afforestation, management and free from all encumbrances.

Further, to compensate for the loss of ecosystem goods and services resulting from the diversion of forest land, a site-specific compensatory afforestation scheme is prepared and implemented by the State Forest Department on the identified compensatory afforestation (CA) land. The scheme, inter alia, provides for plantation of indigenous species, soil and moisture conservation measures, and protection and maintenance of the plantations for a minimum period of 10 years.

STATEMENT-I

Receipts from States/UTs for the last five years						
Sl. No.	**States/UTs**	**Receipt during 2021-22**	**Receipt during 2022-23**	**Receipt during 2023-24**	**Receipt during 2024-25**	**Receipt during 2025-26**
1	Andaman Nicobar	150,276,108.00	91,055,328.00	123,053,286.00	3,461,058.00	161,170,638.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	274,242,958.80	473,745,677.00	1,809,771,358.00	1,522,468,614.00	1,538,613,255.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,166,215,248.00	4,670,945,779.00	4,805,933,511.00	13,148,734,348.00	7,488,302,971.00
4	Assam	186,269,793.00	1,069,024,036.94	959,490,835.00	1,376,803,258.00	310,008,436.00
5	Bihar	539,027,916.20	2,238,477,224.20	532,401,667.00	503,789,124.00	571,284,725.00
6	Chandigarh	909,301.00	Nil	Nil	3,054,642.00	278,267.00
7	Chhattisgarh	1,395,459,290.00	4,706,161,651.83	4,707,464,976.00	5,537,418,542.00	6,459,905,704.00
8	Dadar Nagar Haveli	14,838,584.00	151,182,309.00	39,547,273.00	3,419,735.00	82,882,050.00
9	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	49,335,827.00	50,847.00	26.00
10	Delhi	933,925,777.00	857,813,824.00	63,629,942.00	52,279,058.00	1,451,630,842.00
11	Goa	1,594,290,686.00	394,879,064.18	369,121,313.00	150,866,824.00	69,765,448.00

12	Gujarat	1,800,837,169.00	1,601,331,353.12	2,894,386,189.00	4,716,162,251.00	5,082,488,267.00
13	Haryana	2,610,318,843.19	685,186,448.81	1,262,485,165.00	235,609,607.00	903,685,097.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	1,805,973,836.00	7,212,187,505.00	1,338,498,328.00	1,096,739,609.00	870,083,295.00
15	Jammu & Kashmir	225,812,911.00	979,493,821.00	1,162,184,049.00	1,249,086,591.00	1,368,410,380.00
16	Jharkhand	5,812,020,342.20	7,746,992,099.22	8,363,270,872.00	12,733,687,210.00	9,715,014,780.00
17	Karnataka	2,457,863,432.80	1,947,934,644.37	4,931,308,156.00	1,242,903,168.00	2,696,230,824.00
18	Kerala	130,508,275.00	69,193,451.00	75,164,171.00	88,233,162.00	19,657,719.00
19	Ladakh	Nil	6,099,514,713.00	4,868,960,156.00	1,586,320,852.00	957,777,546.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	2,600,317,944.00	43,017,527,494.07	7,460,182,183.00	12,198,502,735.00	8,589,497,236.00
21	Maharashtra	1,990,700,979.00	4,739,791,905.31	3,501,565,921.00	5,096,845,216.00	5,992,279,493.00
22	Manipur	1,097,412,718.00	806,471,296.00	723,215,469.00	1,724,707,803.00	1,437,342,044.00
23	Meghalaya	162,005,277.00	277,875,646.00	90,509,971.00	176,923,719.00	546,104,177.00
24	Mizoram	147,667,179.00	162,789,574.40	103,921,955.00	311,816,148.00	688,756,236.00
25	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	17,174,436.00
26	Orissa	5,192,829,733.80	9,913,119,556.06	6,556,152,343.00	9,171,079,019.00	9,330,755,216.00
27	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	95,928.00	Nil

28	Punjab	1,596,136,079.00	1,532,055,354.89	415,408,299.00	683,390,995.00	649,462,880.00
29	Rajasthan	2,094,597,583.75	677,525,754.00	1,190,586,438.00	2,274,897,300.00	3,406,333,416.00
30	Sikkim	692,495,529.00	1,225,095,801.00	642,656,030.00	2,343,510,114.00	1,768,859,574.00
31	Tamil Nadu	22,070,692.00	219,303,040.00	198,959,142.00	381,561,174.00	270,797,157.00
32	Telangana	957,806,742.00	882,633,187.80	491,860,007.00	1,468,655,241.00	3,418,120,080.00
33	Tripura	454,757,594.00	628,378,098.00	559,011,811.00	15,774,162.00	375,756,746.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,471,823,791.60	2,208,538,916.31	2,197,890,271.00	1,195,618,044.00	3,045,767,972.00
35	Uttarakhand	1,447,549,736.00	1,521,185,789.77	1,182,905,110.00	850,916,397.00	2,017,359,437.00
36	West Bengal	1,974,434,459.90	270,710,044.06	1,294,169,709.00	47,778,507.00	1,639,153,502.00
37	Main Account	Nil	Nil	Nil	70,506,345.00	16,471,086.00
Total		**44,001,396,509.24**	**109,078,120,387.34**	**64,965,001,733.00**	**83,263,667,347.00**	**82,957,180,958.00**

STATEMENT- II

S. No.	States/UTs	Disbursement of funds to States/UTs				
		Transfer during 2021-22	Transfer during 2022-23	Transfer during 2023-24	Transfer during 2024-25	Transfer during 2025-26
1	Andaman & Nicobar(UT)	Nil	Nil	152,075,491.00	Nil	227,413,154.59
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,140,548,162.00	Nil	881,626,865.00	2,603,168,150.00	834,090,266.80
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6,129,458,249.00	Nil	5,099,719,771.00	6,478,061,755.00	10,290,107,021.25
4	Assam	Nil	1,483,397,176.00	436,301,984.00	1,912,189,872.00	518,320,517.46
5	Bihar	436,392,536.00	Nil	868,501,465.00	2,521,075,783.00	402,444,847.20
6	Chandigarh(UT)	Nil	Nil	2,877,691.00	Nil	4,192,053.50
7	Chhattisgarh	2,075,040,301.00	Nil	3,887,228,336.00	9,096,216,576.00	2,934,862,309.19
8	Dadra & Nagar and Daman & Diu(UT)	228,700,439.00	Nil	159,866,599.00	81,242,661.00	148,980,533.62
9	Delhi(UT)	1,381,738,583.00	Nil	1,439,858,570.00	320,668,718.00	197,229,485.64
10	Goa	Nil	Nil	1,743,280,640.00	820,624,377.00	243,011,296.99
11	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	3,870,350,809.00	4,774,802,142.00	3,616,937,626.76
12	Haryana	Nil	Nil	6,153,831,032.00	1,574,990,661.00	1,086,442,810.83
13	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	3,082,969,550.00	7,846,451,642.00	1,428,103,297.67
14	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	399,929,345.00	1,509,875,014.00	614,708,640.62
15	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	12,625,534,649.00	13,174,672,925.00	7,304,243,612.38
16	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	3,634,438,649.00	6,426,246,467.00	1,362,534,781.85

17	Kerala	Nil	Nil	144,662,791.00	87,484,192.00	98,677,634.95
18	Ladakh	Nil	Nil	257,774,537.00	10,356,140,465.00	661,779,434.87
19	Madhya Pradesh	9,908,299,200.00	Nil	33,422,850,313.00	13,640,182,036.00	8,031,244,702.66
20	Maharashtra	2,852,221,971.00	Nil	2,110,182,251.00	6,928,902,213.00	3,980,910,860.19
21	Manipur	364,361,620.00	Nil	842,648,236.00	1,750,731,588.00	597,283,603.26
22	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	313,433,480.00	266,660,845.00	124,684,401.47
23	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	178,067,628.00	259,761,120.00	75,508,877.56
24	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.50
25	Odisha	3,472,730,804.00	Nil	12,584,856,704.00	15,397,869,903.00	4,984,020,239.31
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	86,111.00
27	Punjab	Nil	294,932,090.00	2,369,760,879.00	1,780,316,375.00	708,370,084.24
28	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	2,220,719,479.00	1,671,235,421.00	2,005,175,197.72
29	Sikkim	Nil	102,008,491.00	888,198,305.00	1,818,972,970.00	300,227,209.08
30	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	208,057,203.00	414,559,668.00	103,101,068.09
31	Telangana	Nil	677,622,192.00	1,909,453,973.00	1,184,116,342.00	1,277,264,615.37
32	Tripura	479,987,468.00	Nil	845,876,000.00	923,412,345.00	202,817,679.15
33	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	4,673,475,346.00	3,889,546,995.00	1,196,542,772.54
34	Uttarakhand	Nil	1,189,955,031.00	3,121,311,905.00	1,912,605,580.00	1,565,181,221.42
35	West Bengal	Nil	692,838,990.00	1,832,501,137.00	1,410,049,997.00	318,799,037.77
Total		28,469,479,333.00	4,440,753,970.00	112,362,221,613.00	122,832,834,798.00	57,445,297,011.50

STATEMENT- III

Status of Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) and Artificial Regeneration (AR) raised under CAMPA funds from 2020-21 to 2024-25											
S. No.	State/UT	2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025	
		CA Achievement	NPV Achievement (ANR+AR)	CA Achievement	NPV Achievement (ANR+AR)	CA Achievement	NPV Achievement (ANR+AR)	CA Achievement	NPV Achievement (ANR+AR)	CA Achievement	NPV Achievement (ANR+AR)
		(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	36.56	239.18	95.47	204.80	191.87	253.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	500.91	5136.00	485.11	5380.00	708.54	3594.00	311.12	975.50	1454.22	983.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1793.93	6964.25	11608.44	6774.65	4458.67	10678.80	2858.42	6663.38	Nil	683.13
4	Assam	652.58	1320.00	114.50	1644.73	Nil	450.00	382.56	3587.82	22.09	2144.37
5	Bihar	1661.51	4695.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1321.09	Nil	563.35	1267.00
6	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	0.79	Nil	0.18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Chhattisgarh	2963.34	12500.68	1541.69	35459.81	465.20	3663.42	467.74	5877.20	64.54	46347.63
8	Delhi	47.54	Nil	23.02	Nil	72.06	10.00	37.34	Nil	Nil	40.00
9	Goa	200.00	40.00	200.00	170.00	299.00	385.00	470.00	50.00	217.22	30.00

10	Gujarat	1019.85	527.56	3646.72	2725.00	4584.53	4279.91	2004.94	6248.50	1605.26	24647.43
11	Haryana	1240.06	1240.79	1870.22	1698.65	1608.86	1004.06	Nil	Nil	310.72	4920.02
12	Himachal Pradesh	876.00	1089.00	899.00	693.00	885.00	979.00	888.00	2396.00	912	1781.00
13	Jammu & Kashmir	3545.00	8444.40	306.00	8725.94	1360.71	9160.35	262.08	9600.02	626	3700.00
14	Jharkhand	2734.49	7909.53	3324.86	6922.00	3202.83	13684.00	2789.84	9489.95	1457.83	8308.54
15	Karnataka	188.03	15162.00	522.77	9379.00	715.01	11015.00	720.29	8882.72	575.58	51886.72
16	Kerala	11.70	801.94	42.84	725.50	Nil	130.90	117.26	Nil	Nil	20.00
17	Ladakh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9.32	Nil	35.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	3892.66	12085.43	3585.66	39270.37	3457.22	36888.93	5301.66	3089.27	1150.83	44655.00
19	Maharashtra	633.57	Nil	218.35	8316.86	182.27	2704.00	544.38	1450.00	723.29	2100.00
20	Manipur	666.94	3140.00	Nil	1030.00	Nil	2540.00	Nil	1335.00	Nil	800.00
21	Meghalaya	Nil	301.40	Nil	600.04	114.56	10.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	605.22
22	Mizoram	1236.50	500.00	1303.78	Nil	29.96	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	370.00
23	Odisha	3802.20	43548.00	3501.45	40360.00	4632.86	55827.00	1628.66	31079.00	3939.51	14061.00
24	Punjab	311.99	4458.00	645.00	5077.00	800.38	4575.00	940.38	4050.00	374.8	6037.00
25	Rajasthan	2147.85	9950.00	808.52	17515.00	444.79	10267.00	1365.40	14130.00	1800.49	17475.00
26	Sikkim	106.04	350.00	183.98	880.00	94.67	530.00	53.19	480.00	197.26	330.00
27	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	82.57	401.50	Nil	Nil	Nil	314.00
28	Telangana	4178.16	4984.35	2490.07	10161.08	2052.71	12399.02	551.12	5943.92	1622.2	2083.03

29	Tripura	182.80	410.00	391.86	545.78	566.40	23.50	669.85	869.91	388.01	959.67
30	Uttar Pradesh	1136.58	11574.86	1091.43	21664.94	1604.68	38212.00	1288.60	Nil	2839.78	1529.10
31	Uttarakhand	2325.61	1973.07	2738.62	3434.59	2448.71	3654.50	1697.24	4118.75	983	1660.90
32	West Bengal	122.42	145.00	282.03	215.00	106.17	174.50	139.92	232.40	126.38	954.40
Total		**38178.26**	**159251.26**	**41826.71**	**229368.94**	**35015.10**	**227480.57**	**26906.55**	**120763.46**	**22146.23**	**240981.66**

IMPLEMENTATION OF SAMAGRA SHIKSHA

3470. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken a comprehensive assessment/review of the implementation of Samagra Shiksha in the country, State/UT-wise, with regard to nature of implementation school infrastructure, teacher availability, digital education, learning outcomes, fund utilisation and equality indicators, in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Central assistance sanctioned, released, utilised and unspent balance under Samagra Shiksha during the last five years, State/UT-wise including in Chhattisgarh along with the details of the major components for which the funds were utilised;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the gaps in classrooms, science laboratories, libraries, girls' toilets, smart classrooms and other basic educational infrastructure in Government schools in the State of Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of the said scheme to improve the quality of school education in Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether several State Governments including Tamil Nadu have raised concerns regarding delays in fund disbursement, increased centralisation and restructuring of CSS guidelines and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any independent evaluation or social audit has been conducted to assess systemic gaps and effectiveness of the scheme; and

(g) if so, the steps proposed by the Government to address identified shortcomings and strengthen the scheme to ensure equitable and quality school education across all regions?

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

(a) 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). States/UTs assess their gap and submit their proposals of component-wise allocation including school infrastructure, salary support to teacher for maintenance of appropriate PTR as per RTE act 2009, digital initiatives to improve quality of education, inclusive education and other components like bridging of social and gender gap, vocational education, strengthening of Teacher Education Institutions etc. in 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.

Department of School Education and Literacy has a comprehensive online monitoring system called PRABANDH (Project Appraisal, Budgeting Achievements and Data Handling). The system enables Ministry of Education and States/UTs to assess and monitor the releases and expenditure, besides viewing approved outlays and other scheme related information.

Further, the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) developed by DOSEL collects data from all recognized schools' details on various aspects of school. UDISE+ 2025-26 data is available at https://udiseplus.gov.in/#/en/page/publications. The data assists the Ministry in gauging infrastructure availability, student enrollment, teacher availability, etc.

To assess the learning outcomes among the children of Grades 3,6 and 9, the Ministry of Education conducted PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024, a large-scale assessment to measure learning outcomes in schools across the country whose findings are available at https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en.

(b) The State/UT-wise details, including Chhattisgarh, of Central Share allocated, Central Share released, expenditure (including State share) and unspent balance as on 31.03.2026 under Samagra Shiksha, is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) The percentage availability of infrastructure facilities in Government schools of Chhattisgarh is as below:

Facility	% availability
Girls' toilet	98.2
Drinking Water	99.8
Ramp for CWSN	87.1
Playground	75.8
Electricity	95.7
Library/Book Bank/Reading Corner	99.3
Smart classrooms in Govt. School (Grade VI and above)	40.6
Physics lab in schools with science stream	80.9
Chemistry lab in schools with science stream	81.6

Biology lab in schools with science stream	81.0
Source: UDISE+ 2025-26	

(d) At the Centre level, 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, as informed by Chhattisgarh state, initiatives like regular teacher training, monitoring through VSK call centers, weekly webinar for district officials, teacher attendance through VSK call centers are being undertaken for effective implementation of the scheme.

Under Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs including Chhattisgarh, for undertaking various activities for Universalization of School Education including opening/strengthening of new schools up to senior secondary level, construction of school buildings & additional classrooms, development/strengthening of school infrastructure in northern border areas under Vibrant Village Programme, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, setting up of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, construction of hostels for PVTGs under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN), construction of hostels under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA) for unsaturated ST population, free uniforms to eligible children and free text books at elementary level, transport allowance and undertaking enrolment & retention drives. Special training for age-appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential

training for older children, seasonal hostels / residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/ escort facility are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system including support to complete their education through NIOS/SIOS. Under the student-oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material and stipend to girl students with disability etc.

(e) Funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of compliance with the scheme norms and guidelines prescribed by Ministry of Finance, Manual on Financial Management & Procurement of the Scheme, 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 etc.

(f) and (g) The Department has undertaken Social Audit under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme in collaboration with the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as training partner, to assess the implementation of the Scheme at the school level. The Social Audit identify systemic gaps, implementation challenges, and good practices across various components of the Scheme. The findings and recommendations are shared with the concerned States/UTs for taking appropriate corrective and remedial action.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of Central Share allocated, Central Share released, Expenditure (including State Share) and unspent balance as on 31.03.2026 under Samagra Shiksha

(₹ in lakh)

S. no.	State/UT	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26			Unspent balance as on 31.03.2026
		Central Share allocated	Central Share Released	Expenditure including State share	Central Share allocated	Central Share Released	Expenditure including State share	Central Share allocated	Central Share Released	Expenditure including State share	Central Share allocated	Central Share Released	Expenditure including State share	Central Share allocated	Central Share Released	Expenditure including State share	
1	A & N Islands	5637.45	3152.32	3595.56	7402.1	5651.44	3723.61	9532.55	5527.59	3205.53	8484.17	6052.36	5263.53	8939.32	3869.54	6205.02	990.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	134853.54	68301.36	147631.7	171258.59	150359.02	195192.8	179657.61	128940.788	265252.90	173293.31	124010.57	201332.36	150932.16	135357.92	262410.06	1663.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	44215.86	27996.24	37227.29	53369.59	25229.47	51844.6	59601.03	47503.49	80559.25	64447.49	57585.11	91558.62	78323.47	63014.31	59969.07	1762.00
4	Assam	197702.88	156156.40	180161.4	251460.08	208086.22	216611.68	260407.29	181046.93	231395.71	288347.22	202677.34	270080.52	368806.99	293009.36	278536.10	30740.00
5	Bihar	382755.00	340608.45	521636.02	501887.29	355459.46	617295.83	502132.66	424173.08	563593.37	499123.47	421781.44	762946.22	601525.04	553372.53	768067.88	230982.00
6	Chandigarh	10024.09	10804.09	9084.84	12422.81	10979.21	8987.1	13213.99	11636.31	4952.41	13720.64	11858.35	11006.23	14810.08	12005.58	11872.17	2727.00
7	Chhattisgarh	88790.33	33236.78	117931.88	113833.06	82800.00	136978.28	120045.11	77659.06	148455.40	126779.26	83065.84	126714.06	118482.35	99340.73	128100.60	64207.00
8	Dadra & N. Haveli Daman & Diu	6740.66	2092.45	4144.6	8793.65	6466.66	4672.36	9537.23	4130.25	1792.84	9802.68	5462.64	5741.15	10972.68	6464.84	6022.67	1860.00
9	Delhi	31521.05	14588.04	32404.31	37727.38	22193.92	38538.65	37783.60	14608.83	34695.30	55139.51	38539.03	48625.97	56633.22	36574.97	56648.64	21781.00

10	Goa	1861.00	1102.19	2715.12	2985.77	2985.77	3282.57	3077.84	1875.43	5061.75	2426.79	1633.61	4128.40	2770.98	2424.62	3077.17	70.00
11	Gujarat	100974.38	89375.71	186386.3	137120.75	132125.03	180722.86	133473.51	113253.16	211352.35	160173.72	124554.05	219984.75	143519.86	139673.21	188405.00	65206.00
12	Haryana	82538.73	51709.18	105383.82	96350.03	67021.33	113808.34	101502.76	57880.24	93238.02	107632.86	53643.94	111636.32	84604.25	49381.92	89219.26	35714.00
13	Himachal Pradesh	58166.16	31910.05	47072.56	73808.17	55160.13	59693.01	68685.12	48596.96	81863.34	76494.93	52619.99	61908.10	71073.55	67646.43	82908.11	86.00
14	Jammu & Kashmir	132021.74	87398.83	77090.76	165059.67	36497.18	127528.62	173649.67	86543.88	110656.30	172160.13	82349.31	93520.20	143599.16	51692.09	110263.60	10988.00
15	Jharkhand	90018	85897.13	155085.48	116768.12	115451.63	207757.15	125218.51	110493.28	218299.48	117386.04	107444.41	203249.85	122684.85	113287.66	153991.14	13456.00
16	Karnataka	70761.11	47451.63	124390.17	100494.06	86152.48	113039.69	95443.12	82808.79	157928.46	93654.51	86830.33	140482.68	114334.70	107534.08	150362.02	18499.00
17	Kerala	25221.99	22512.79	43984.62	34847.00	17815.99	59649.86	34334.47	14165.74	43114.55	42889.42	0.00	25137.19	45890.90	9927.38	42409.27	1393.00
18	Ladakh	9999.72	5717.55	2738.71	12349.12	1489.36	9019.04	19159.03	5222.63	2308.69	20099.43	13999.80	10230.42	24401.82	19950.81	17096.14	7200.00
19	Lakshadweep	573.33	216.15	343.53	786.86	432.99	391.62	575.47	100.05	60.42	741.78	306.12	298.24	881.10	560.52	410.76	169.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	294630.92	229279.75	425514.18	372787.9	193928.88	416989.7	389333.20	298151.13	472542.61	412209.15	343471.12	508235.74	375084.65	303907.55	477397.71	118859.00
21	Maharashtra	101370.47	69302.88	67536.59	159289.59	90000	154042.29	134800.53	100119.1	302933.31	143859.39	112624.52	247515.11	143182.77	128900.23	200331.26	43198.00
22	Manipur	37042.52	18250.19	32168.53	49418.88	40475.7	43466.84	49677.82	25721.89	45315.18	53200.51	46559.15	40432.37	59620.04	33512.85	43642.18	1195.00
23	Meghalaya	30584.23	27171.38	40735.1	37515.29	37515.29	42405.51	40496.07	39418.22	66092.91	39882.71	36282.56	65147.72	40658.74	37017.68	38722.61	5716.00
24	Mizoram	22559.99	17968.14	22360.95	32308.05	14268.09	23373.21	36087.44	27414.06	33846.24	29798.67	21651.76	40422.31	33224.04	17017.73	23546.58	4071.00

25	Nagaland	21808.76	13734.16	23804.32	28104.5	28104.49	33556.56	33362.73	23125.34	30261.64	28439.24	21140.50	29965.24	36020.06	28100.34	31490.97	5179.00
26	Odisha	145334.43	123807.39	226165.38	184107.55	183666.84	310691.13	196376.54	123660.69	285910.35	193480.26	167239.29	270981.25	213955.90	179423.68	282029.35	77138.00
27	Puducherry	1514	1397.54	1946.52	1987.3	1527.52	2408.11	2256.40	1247.37	2643.84	1974.29	1246.03	2701.12	2126.35	873.36	1523.54	0.00
28	Punjab	54353.29	50127.01	95603.33	71906.33	60504.93	105250.9	71866.49	33111.65	89647.34	70878.25	67813.14	103003.47	94756.42	82309.70	141504.03	2797.00
29	Rajasthan	273019.53	240582.13	444355.54	345219.75	213861.12	477665.95	359233.85	320289.45	506353.57	386553.20	309065.25	467660.38	370507.41	298225.92	448687.56	15008.00
30	Sikkim	12249.29	10012.46	9904.15	15176.05	10718.96	12879.77	16891.64	13260.51	11326.54	15661.00	12273.95	13783.73	16641.54	11373.38	14974.36	348.00
31	Tamil Nadu	164996.07	159882.18	279038.58	211759.9	210723.33	242863.06	212764.72	187615.54	287638.01	215315.01	36281.00*	112383.97	189642.31	35118.14	168719.24	9156.00
32	Telangana	88061.36	55327.91	95397.23	114385.92	114251.02	164951.52	116557.40	92012.79	175403.52	116271.55	98878.94	169140.89	112421.86	108641.05	182015.37	9021.00
33	Tripura	31820.19	22692.81	38716.18	38741.08	28672.54	41172.01	44074.73	34132.90	37629.53	45179.94	42002.98	60537.84	50742.20	36171.82	45056.56	1764.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	512311.24	204497.10	458475.08	626179.97	381975.27	711005.26	664429.01	427645.13	842877.61	697621.18	626479.22	880939.23	589243.27	562215.15	892457.21	109015.00
35	Uttarakhand	67262.62	32083.60	57072.76	84444.06	70438.94	43144.96	72768.26	44056.91	70952.51	88371.48	64678.27	75515.54	76780.05	49969.86	55645.52	22946.00
36	West Bengal	133877.32	130974.48	238380.34	177338.04	152204.21	221250.03	176747.91	31129.41	194126.52	174579.86	0.00	187260.20	199839.46	0.00	180118.56	2713.00
	Total	3467173.25	2487318.45	4356183.43	4449394.26	3215194.42	5195854.48	4564755.29	3238278.58	5713287.32	4746073.05	3482101.90	5669470.92	4767633.57	3677866.93	5643837.29	937617.00

Source: PAB Minutes/PFMS/PRABANDH *release during FY 2025-26

CONSERVATION OF HERITAGE SITES OF SHIVAJI MAHARAJ

3471. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has developed any exclusive plans to undertake documentation and conservation of major heritage sites of our national Hero such as Shivaji Maharaj in Maharashtra,Raigarh, Sinhagad fort, the Sindhudurg Fort and other lesser known coastal forts and also places associated to Maharana Pratap in Rajasthan;

(b) whether these historical monuments are free from illegal encroachments and if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether central consultations have been made with local bodies for implementation of such projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the funds allocated and utilised during the last three years for keeping these heritage sites free from any illegal construction and encroachments?

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

(a) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) undertakes conservation, maintenance and development works of Centrally Protected Monuments, associated with Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Maharana Pratap, under its jurisdiction, as per the approved Annual Conservation Programme, based on the conservation requirements of the monuments and availability of resources. A total of 12 remarkable Maratha Forts associated with Chhatrapati

Shivaji Maharaj have been inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List as "Maratha Military Landscapes of India" in 2025 out of which 07 Forts, namely Shivneri Fort, Raigad Fort, Sindhudurg Fort, Lohagad Fort, Panhala Fort, Suvarndurg Fort and Vijaydurg Fort are located in Maharashtra.

Similarly, conservation and maintenance works are undertaken at sites associated with Maharana Pratap, including Kumbhalgarh Fort, the Ruined Palace of Maharana Pratap at Chawand, Raqt Talai, Haldighati, Chetak Samadhi and Badshahi Bagh, as per the requirements and availability of resources.

(b) There are cases of encroachments and illegal constructions reported in and around some protected monuments and protected areas (sites) under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India like Raigarh Fort, Sindhudurg Fort associated with Shivaji Maharaj in the State of Maharashtra and the places associated with Maharana Pratap Singh like Kumbhalgarh Fort, Chittorgarh Fort in State of Rajasthan. Such cases are addressed through enforcement of the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 thereof.

(c) ASI coordinates and consults with the concerned State Government Departments, District Administration, Local Bodies and other stakeholders, as and when required, for implementation of conservation works relating to Centrally Protected Monuments.

(d) No separate funds are allocated exclusively for keeping monuments free from illegal construction and encroachments.

REVENUE COLLECTED ON GOLD, SILVER AND PRECIOUS METAL

3472. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

(a) the total revenue collected by the Government since the imposition of higher import duty on gold, silver and precious metals;

(b) the quantum of gold seizure brought illegally since the higher duties were imposed, month-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has any estimate of Gold lying idle with households in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The effective customs duty on gold, silver and precious metal was increased with effect from 13th May, 2026. Total revenue collected by government on imports of gold, silver and precious metals from 13th May 2026 to 02nd August, 2026 is as under:

Chapter Heading	Description	Total duty in Rs. Cr. (P*)
7106	Silver (including silver plated with gold or platinum), unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	328
7108	Gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in	10,040

	powder form	
7110	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured form, or in powder form	95

**P: Provisional*

(b) The data on quantum of gold seizure since 13th May, 2026 till 30th June, 2026 is as under:

FY 2026-27	No. of cases	Quantity of gold seized (in kg)	No. of persons arrested
13.05.2026 to 30.06.2026	287	160.91	116

(c) No such data is being maintained on the estimates of gold lying idle with households in the country.

WORKERS ENGAGED IN NTFP

3473. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Government maintains official estimates of workers engaged in the collection, processing and marketing of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) in the unorganised sector in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise particularly Jharkhand and Odisha;

(b) the details of number of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) collectors registered on the eShram Portal and covered under labour welfare and social security schemes in the country, State/UT-wise, particularly for Jharkhand and Odisha;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the earnings, wage levels, livelihood conditions and contribution of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) collectors to formal industries and value chains and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether e-Shram data is being utilised for planning skill development, welfare interventions and livelihood support for Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) collectors and other forest-based workers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, including measures taken by the Government in Jharkhand and Odisha?

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 launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August, 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) including Forestry Labourers and Related Workers. The eShram portal registers the unorganised workers on a self-declaration basis and provides them a Universal Account Number (UAN).

Over 31.85 crore unorganised workers have already been registered on eShram portal. The total number of unorganised workers registered under Occupation “Forestry Labourers and Related Workers” across the country is 3,95,102 including 13,581 and 59,018 in the State Jharkhand and Odisha respectively.

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, fifteen (15) schemes of different Central Ministries/ Departments have already been integrated/ mapped with the eShram to extend benefits and access to social security, insurance or skill development programmes to eShram cardholders including Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G), 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 Vandna Yojana (PMMVY), etc.

The details of Forestry Labourers and Related Workers registered on eShram portal and enrolled under various social security schemes in Jharkhand and Odisha is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details of Forestry Labourers and Related Workers registered on eShram portal and enrolled under various social security schemes in Jharkhand and Odisha

Schemes	Enrollments in Jharkhand	Enrollments in Odisha
One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)	11,805	53,660
Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi)	23	127
Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G)	3,422	15,145
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)	1,276	5,367
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	16	156
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	67	895
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)	32	269
Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	5	1
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	1,455	6,771
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	5,430	23,361
Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)	7,317	66
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	1,595	7,629
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojana (PMMVY)	79	2

SHORTAGE OF LIBRARIES IN SCHOOLS IN UTTAR PRADESH

3474. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that over five per cent of schools in Uttar Pradesh do not have libraries with books, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement any scheme to equip such schools with library books and strengthen access to learning resources for students, if so, the details thereof;

(c) The number of schools ran by the Central Government in the country, State-wise and district-wise for Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the details of the availability of electricity, functional toilets, drinking water, libraries and other basic infrastructure in schools run by the central Government in Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b) As reported in UDISE+ (2025-26), 98.4% Government Schools in Uttar Pradesh are equipped with library/Book Bank/Reading Corner facilities.

Under the component ‘strengthening of existing schools’ of Samagra Shiksha, a provision has been made to provide library room in schools where

library rooms are not available. The scheme also includes provision for library and books across all levels of school education. It includes providing grant for libraries in all government schools. This grant is used to develop school libraries as learning spaces that nurture life-long readers and seekers of knowledge and promote reading ability through relevant, age-appropriate, diverse and engaging books and other reading material.

Moreover, Rashtriya e-Pustakalaya (ReP) is an innovative free digital library for children and adolescents that can be accessed online anytime, anywhere across India. The platform is available on iOS, Android and the web to ensure maximum accessibility. Currently, the platform offers a curated collection of more than 7,000 non-academic books in 25 Indian languages and English.

(c) and (d) The details of School run by Central Government in the country, State-wise and district-wise for Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-I and II**. All the 76 Navodaya Vidyalayas and 130 Kendriya Vidyalayas functional in Uttar Pradesh are equipped with the requisite basic infrastructure, including electricity, functional toilets, drinking water facilities and libraries.

STATEMENT-I

State / UT-Wise Details of functional KVS and JNV Schools under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti

S. No.	States / UTs	JNV	KVS
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	3	02

2	Andhra Pradesh	15	46
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19	20
4	Assam	30	59
5	Bihar	39	60
6	Chandigarh (UT)	1	05
7	Chhattisgarh	28	40
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (UT)	3	02
9	Delhi (UT)	5	47
10	Goa	2	05
11	Gujarat	34	47
12	Haryana	21	36
13	Himachal Pradesh	12	27
14	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	20	46
15	Jharkhand	26	44
16	Karnataka	31	57
17	Kerala	14	39
18	Ladakh (UT)	2	02
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	1	01
20	Madhya Pradesh	54	126
21	Maharashtra	34	63
22	Manipur	14	09
23	Meghalaya	12	07
24	Mizoram	8	04
25	Nagaland	11	05
26	Odisha	31	79

27	Puducherry (UT)	4	04
28	Punjab	23	52
29	Rajasthan	35	86
30	Sikkim	4	02
31	Tamil Nadu *	-	49
32	Telangana	15	36
33	Tripura	8	12
34	Uttar Pradesh	76	130
35	Uttarakhand	13	48
36	West Bengal	18	62
TOTAL		**666**	**1362**

* The State of Tamil Nadu (38 Districts) has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of functional KVS and JNV Schools under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti in Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Districts	JNV	KVS
1	Agra	01	04
2	Aligarh	01	01
3	Ambedkar Nagar	01	--
4	Amethi	01	02
5	Auriya	01	01
6	Ayodhya	01	01
7	Azamgarh	01	01
8	Badaun	01	01
9	Bagpat	01	02

10	Bahraich	01	01
11	Ballia	01	01
12	Balrampur	01	01
13	Banda	01	--
14	Barabanki	01	01
15	Bareilly	01	06
16	Basti	01	01
17	Bhadohi	01	01
18	Bijnor	01	01
19	Bulandshahar	01	01
20	Chandauli	01	02
21	Chitrakoot	01	01
22	Deoria	01	02
23	Etah	01	01
24	Etawah	01	01
25	Farrukhabad	01	01
26	Fatehpur	01	01
27	Firozabad	01	01
28	Gautam Buddh Nagar	01	04
29	Ghaziabad	01	04
30	Ghazipur	01	01
31	Gonda	01	02
32	Gorakhpur	01	03
33	Hammirpur	01	01
34	Hapur (Panchsheel Nagar)	01	01
35	Hardoi	01	01
36	Hathras	01	01
37	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	01	--
38	Jalaun	01	01
39	Jaunpur	01	01
40	Jhansi	01	05
41	Kannauj	01	--

42	Kanpur Dehat	01	01
43	Kanpur Nagar	01	09
44	Kasganj	01	--
45	Kaushambi	01	--
46	Kushinagar	01	01
47	Lakhimpuri Khiri	01	02
48	Lalitpur	01	02
49	Lucknow	01	10
50	Maharajganj	01	01
51	Mahoba	01	01
52	Mainpuri	01	--
53	Mathura	01	03
54	Mau	01	01
55	Meerut	01	03
56	Mirzapur	01	01
57	Moradabad	01	01
58	Muzaffarnagar	01	01
59	Pilibhit	01	01
60	Pratapgarh	01	--
61	Prayagraj	01	09
62	Raebareli	01	03
63	Rampur	01	01
64	Saharanpur	01	01
65	Sambhal	01	--
66	Sant Kabir Nagar	01	--
67	Shahjahanpur	01	02
68	Shamli (Prabuddh Nagar)	01	01
69	Shrawasti	01	01
70	Sidtharthnagar	01	01
71	Sitapur	02	01
72	Sonebhadra	01	03
73	Sultanpur	01	01

74	Unnao	01	01
75	Varanasi	01	05

गुजरात इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंस टेक-सिटी

3475. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री राधेश्याम राठिया:

श्री सुकान्त कुमार पाणिग्रही:

डॉ.संजय जायसवाल:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने गुजरात इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंस टेक-सिटी इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज सेंटर (जीआईएफटी आईएफएससी) की प्रगति की समीक्षा की है;

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

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान जीआईएफटी आईएफएससी के भीतर कार्यशील घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं की संख्या सहित बैंकिंग, बीमा, परिसंपत्ति प्रबंधन और अन्य वित्तीय सेवाओं के विस्तार में हुई प्रगति का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है

(घ) क्या जीआईएफटी आईएफएससी को एक वैश्विक वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र के रूप में सुदृढ़ करने तथा घरेलू एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओँ की अधिक से अधिक भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई उपाय किए गए हैं;

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

(च) जीआईएफटी आईएफएससी की यह वृद्धि भारत के अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने में किस प्रकार योगदान दे रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) हाँ, सरकार समय-समय पर जीआईएफटी आईएफएससी की प्रगति की समीक्षा करती है। आईएफएससीए अधिनियम, 2019 के तहत आईएफएससी के लिए स्थापित किए गए एकीकृत विनियामक, 'इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज सेंटर्स अथॉरिटी' (आईएफएससीए) में भारत सरकार और वित्तीय क्षेत्र के अन्य विनियामकों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होते हैं। जीआईएफटी आईएफएससी को विश्व स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र के रूप में लगातार विकसित करने के लिए, प्राधिकरण की बैठकों और हितधारकों के साथ वार्ता के ज़रिए भी इसकी प्रगति की समीक्षा की जाती है।

(ग) आईएफएससीए द्वारा किए गए पंजीकरण/प्राधिकरण[1] की कुल संख्या दिनांक 31 मार्च 2021 तक 110 से बढ़कर 31 मार्च 2026 तक 1193 हो गई है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में, जीआईएफटी आईएफएससी ने बैंकिंग, बीमा, आस्ति प्रबंधन और अन्य वित्तीय सेवाओं में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की है, जिनका 31 मार्च 2026 तक का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है –

	आईएफएससी बैंकिंग इकाइयाँ	**निधि प्रबंधन इकाइयाँ**	**बीमा इकाइयाँ**	**अन्य वित्तीय सेवा** पंजीकरण**	**कुल पंजीकरण**
मार्च -21	15	0	18	77	110
मार्च -22	19	45	19	172	255
मार्च -23	22	65	22	274	383
मार्च -24	27	104	34	428	593
मार्च -25	29	162	45	636	872
मार्च -26	37	217	70	869	1193

नोट:** अन्य वित्तीय सेवा संस्थाओं में बाजार अवसंरचना संस्थान, फिनटेक कंपनियाँ, वित्त कंपनियाँ आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, यह ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए कि 31 मार्च 2026 तक जीआईएफटी आईएफएससी में 652 इकाइयाँ थीं, जिनमें से 487 घरेलू इकाइयाँ और 165 विदेशी इकाइयाँ थीं।

(घ) से (च) पिछले 5 सालों में, भारत सरकार ने गुजरात इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंस टेक सिटी - इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज़ सेंटर (जीआईएफटी आईएफएससी) के विकास के लिए कई प्रगतिशील नीतिगत उपाय किए हैं इनमें भारत में इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज़ सेंटर्स (आईएफएससी) के विकास और विनियमन के लिए एक एकीकृत वैधानिक विनियामक के तौर पर इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज़ सेंटर्स अथॉरिटी (आईएफएससीए) की स्थापना; इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज़ सेंटर्स अथॉरिटी (आईएफएससीए) एक्ट, 2019 की धारा 3(1) के तहत नवीन वित्तीय उत्पादों और वित्तीय सेवाओं (जैसे एयरक्राफ्ट और शिप लीज़िंग, ग्लोबल इन-हाउस सेंटर्स) को अधिसूचित करना; और आयकर अधिनियम के तहत मंज़ूरी मिलने की तारीख से पहले 25 वर्षों में से लगातार 20 वर्षों तक आईएफएससी यूनिट्स के लिए टैक्स हॉलिडे आदि शामिल है। गुजरात इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंस टेक सिटी - इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज सेंटर (जीआईएफटी आईएफएससी) व्यापार में सुगमता को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए, सरकार ने स्पेशल इकोनॉमिक ज़ोन (एसईजेड) अधिनियम, 2005 के तहत विकास आयुक्त की शक्तियां इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज सेंटर्स अथॉरिटी (आईएफएससीए) को सौंप दी हैं और आईएफएससी यूनिट्स के लिए सिंगल विंडो आईटी सिस्टम (एसडबल्यूआईटीएस) शुरू करने में मदद की है। इसके अलावा, जीआईएफटी आईएफएससी के विकास ने भारत के अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा पारिस्थिति की तंत्र को मज़बूत किया है। इसने वित्तीय सेवाओं को देश के भीतर शुरू करने (ऑनशोरिंग), घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों को आकर्षित करने, पूंजी बाजार को सुदृढ़ करने, सीमा-पार वित्तीय लेन-देन को बढ़ावा देने और जीआईएफटी आईएफएससी के ज़रिए वैश्विक पूंजी जुटाने में मदद की है।

DEDICATED CLIMATE RESILIENT AGEING POLICY

3476. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the recently released HelpAge India report titled Climate Resilient Ageing- Ensuring Care, Dignity and Agency, which highlights that 78 per cent of rural older persons face severe climate hazards like heatwaves, floods, and droughts;

(b) the details of specific emergency mitigation strategies, cooling shelters, or relief protocols established to protect the elderly, given that nearly 60 per cent of rural older individuals reside in homes unsafe during extreme heat conditions;

(c) the details of measures being taken to address the medical vulnerabilities highlighted in the said report, where 52 percent of elderly respondents were found unable to afford essential medicines during climate-induced illnesses; and

(d) whether the Government plans to roll out a dedicated Climate-Resilient Ageing Policy or integrate elderly care metrics directly into the National Action Plan on Climate Change?

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

(a) to (d) As per information provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) is aware of the health issues for elderly in context of climate change. To provide dedicated health care facilities to the senior citizens (greater than 60 years of age) at various levels of primary, secondary and tertiary health care and to address various health related problems of elderly

people, the MoHFW had launched the “National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly” (NPHCE) with the objective to provide accessible, affordable, and high-quality long-term, comprehensive and dedicated care services to Ageing population. NPHCE has a National Health Mission (NHM) Component consisting of Primary & Secondary care service delivery through District Hospitals (DH), Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHC), Sub-Centre/Health & Wellness Centres. It has also a Tertiary Component providing services through Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs), and two National Centres of Ageing (NCAs). Further, a Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) project, a nationally representative survey of older persons in India, was undertaken through International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai.

The Government implements the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which provides the overarching framework for climate actions and comprises nine National Missions including the National Mission on Climate Change and Human Health (NMCCHH) that caters to vulnerable population including the elderly who are facing the impacts of climate change.

Also, thematic area specific action plans like the National Action Plan on Heat Related Illnesses and the Health Adaptation Plan on Diseases recognize Elderly as a vulnerable population group and guides health systems for elderly-specific actions. The public health advisories, training modules prepared under the programme on heat and extreme weather events also recognize elderly population as vulnerable groups and targeted actions are taken under the

programme to reduce morbidity and mortality due to climate variability among the elderly. Under these action plans, elderly groups are provided necessary services provisioned under Heat Stroke Management Units and Chest Clinics.

In addition, as per information provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC), National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCBVI), National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), National Oral Health Programme (NOHP), National Programme for Prevention & Control of Deafness (NPPCD) and National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) are some other programmes which also cater to health needs of Elderly.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES IN DEORIA

3477. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

(a) the details of skill development centers functioning in Deoria district under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) and apprenticeship programmes;

(b) the total number of candidates enrolled, trained, certified and placed during last five years and the current year, State and gender-wise;

(c) the details of average placement salary, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken or proposed to be taken to strengthen skill infrastructure and promote local employment opportunities in Deoria?

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

(a) Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres/institutes, etc. under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh. The SIM aims at enabling the 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 aligned with industry partners and academic institutions. The number of skill development centres functioning in Deoria district under various schemes of MSDE are as under:

Name of the Scheme	No. of Training Centres
PMKVY (STT+SP)	30
NAPS	81
JSS	01
PMKK	02
CTS/ITIs	71

(b) and(c) Amongst the schemes of MSDE, under 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 FY2015-16 to FY 2021-22, wherein more than 56 lakh candidates were certified under Short Term Training (STT), out of which 24.38 lakhs were reported placed under the short-term training component of the scheme. Further, under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is to empower the trained candidates to choose their varied career paths, and they are suitably oriented for the same. Independent third-party evaluations conducted by the Arun Jaitley National Institute of Financial Management (AJNIFM) in 2025 report a positive impact on livelihood income generation and higher earnings after training across major MSDE schemes.

The details of total number of candidates enrolled, trained and certified during last five years and the current year, state and gender-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to strengthen skill infrastructure and promote local employment opportunities in the country including Deoria district:

i. National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.

ii. The Awarding Bodies recognized by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.

iii. 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up which identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards.

iv. Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST) which are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment as per their requirements.

v. Under PMKVY, the new age/future skills job-roles have been specially aligned with Industry 4.0 requirements in areas like AI/ML, Robotics, Mechatronics, Drone Technology, etc. for upcoming market demand and industry requirements.

vi. DGT has introduced new age /future skills courses under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as 5G Network Technician, Artificial Intelligence Programming assistant, Cyber Security Assistant, Drone Technician etc.

vii. DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Microsoft, AWS etc. to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the state and regional levels. These partnerships facilitate the provision of technical and professional skills training in modern technologies.

viii. The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 envisages greater integration of vocational education with mainstream education and promotes seamless mobility between academic and vocational pathways. In line with this vision, the Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP), developed in collaboration with UGC and AICTE, enables students enrolled in degree and diploma programmes to undertake apprenticeship training as an integral part of their curriculum. The programme enhances employability, promotes outcome-based learning, strengthens industry-academia linkages and facilitates acquisition of industry-relevant skills.

ix. MSDE has launched Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) a unified platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems to provide a life-long array of services targeting a wide range of stakeholders. The details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH portal for connecting with potential employers. Through SIDH, candidates can have access to jobs and apprenticeship opportunities.

x. Kaushal Mahotsavs and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) are organised to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates.

xi. The Government has launched PM-SETU (Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs), a centrally sponsored scheme with an investment of Rs.60,000 crore. The scheme envisages the upgradation of 1,000 Government ITIs across the country

in a hub-and-spoke model comprising 200 hub ITIs and 800 spoke ITIs. PM-SETU focuses on improving employability outcomes through industry-led governance, and indirectly supports self-employment and entrepreneurship by enabling learners (including early-stage enterprises and first-time entrepreneurs) to acquire industry-relevant skills, gain exposure to real work environments, and access career guidance, placement support, and self-employment support through strengthened institutional systems and industry linkages.

STATEMENT

Details of candidates enrolled, trained and certified, State/UT wise, gender-wise, during the last five years and current year (upto 30.06.2026)

(i) NAPS:

State/UT	Enrolled			Trained			Certified		
	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Male	Female	Trans-gender
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	393	173	0	393	173	0	143	45	0
Andhra Pradesh	84,711	23,884	0	84,711	23,884	0	21,482	1,762	0
Arunachal Pradesh	222	221	0	222	221	0	45	26	0
Assam	29,208	19,856	0	29,208	19,856	0	7,415	1,455	0
Bihar	27,467	6,933	0	27,467	6,933	0	5,661	665	0
Chandigarh	4,260	2,127	0	4,260	2,127	0	966	267	0
Chhattisgarh	21,195	4,736	0	21,195	4,736	0	13,009	1,882	0
Delhi	83,599	27,155	1	83,599	27,155	1	7,073	1,821	0
Goa	31,012	15,134	0	31,012	15,134	0	2,587	1,478	0
Gujarat	3,66,014	88,344	0	3,66,014	88,344	0	98,185	8,048	0

Haryana	2,82,763	64,809	1	2,82,763	64,809	1	74,160	17,237	3
Himachal Pradesh	36,017	9,115	0	36,017	9,115	0	4,629	559	0
Jammu and Kashmir	4,106	1,031	0	4,106	1,031	0	862	148	0
Jharkhand	45,378	6,690	0	45,378	6,690	0	22,600	1,461	0
Karnataka	3,14,591	99,575	2	3,14,591	99,575	2	49,685	7,429	0
Kerala	48,076	19,918	1	48,076	19,918	1	21,930	7,549	0
Ladakh	79	119	0	79	119	0	43	44	0
Lakshadweep	19	22	0	19	22	0	30	14	0
Madhya Pradesh	99,327	32,776	0	99,327	32,776	0	26,065	3,924	0
Maharashtra	9,70,194	2,65,521	4	9,70,194	2,65,521	4	1,90,750	34,907	2
Manipur	299	281	2	299	281	2	22	2	0
Meghalaya	552	495	0	552	495	0	96	40	0
Mizoram	272	196	0	272	196	0	8	8	0
Nagaland	92	69	0	92	69	0	6	3	0
Odisha	44,211	10,436	0	44,211	10,436	0	18,921	2,936	0
Puducherry	11,253	4,839	0	11,253	4,839	0	1,368	391	0
Punjab	66,470	22,243	0	66,470	22,243	0	14,679	1,520	0
Rajasthan	87,284	17,255	0	87,284	17,255	0	17,777	1,497	0
Sikkim	1,340	619	0	1,340	619	0	93	21	0
Tamil Nadu	3,67,980	1,33,972	10	3,67,980	1,33,972	10	39,984	9,269	1

Telangana	1,47,667	53,981	0	1,47,667	53,981	0	40,166	5,261	0
The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	10,923	3,069	0	10,923	3,069	0	637	63	0
Tripura	1,635	437	0	1,635	437	0	393	66	0
Uttar Pradesh	3,01,996	74,245	1	3,01,996	74,245	1	55,273	8,149	0
Uttarakhand	84,892	23,192	0	84,892	23,192	0	10,652	1,421	0
West Bengal	97,820	43,625	1	97,820	43,625	1	19,968	3,469	0

(ii) PMKVY:

State/UT	Enrolled			Trained			Certified		
	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Male	Female	Trans-gender
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,006	1,091	0	1,890	957	0	1,433	773	0
Andhra Pradesh	67,356	55,490	2	53,153	43,787	1	35,633	31,873	1
Arunachal Pradesh	10,192	17,662	0	9,134	14,822	0	8,117	13,461	3
Assam	63,389	1,39,641	3	47,879	1,12,735	4	41,680	78,592	6
Bihar	95,128	89,852	0	1,00,881	89,833	0	68,251	63,877	0
Chandigarh	757	2,115	0	783	1,891	0	656	1,474	0

Chhattisgarh	16,963	23,822	1	16,781	22,722	0	11,151	15,642	1
Delhi	24,334	26,299	1	23,507	24,944	1	17,152	19,369	1
Goa	374	660	0	571	640	0	426	493	0
Gujarat	54,726	53,527	0	49,394	53,985	0	33,588	38,743	1
Haryana	92,013	73,883	1	76,757	63,566	1	53,409	47,238	1
Himachal Pradesh	22,881	25,695	0	18,737	22,334	0	14,167	17,733	0
Jammu and Kashmir	65,619	1,13,251	0	53,695	97,442	1	39,290	79,893	1
Jharkhand	26,446	34,294	0	34,068	46,542	0	20,877	33,712	0
Karnataka	76,285	73,083	0	63,630	60,062	0	47,396	41,240	0
Kerala	22,795	22,599	0	19,621	19,611	0	13,340	13,960	0
Ladakh	617	1,705	0	459	1,275	0	241	815	0
Lakshadweep	74	46	0	170	70	0	46	6	0
Madhya Pradesh	2,00,292	2,46,749	1	1,75,185	2,18,582	0	1,16,459	1,53,209	0
Maharashtra	1,18,206	92,097	3	98,666	76,719	4	71,268	53,578	3
Manipur	10,986	26,423	15	9,177	23,537	12	5,912	18,061	10
Meghalaya	8,283	12,567	0	7,145	10,358	0	5,130	6,922	0

Mizoram	7,477	11,852	0	6,629	11,458	0	4,188	7,335	0
Nagaland	11,042	12,845	0	9,668	9,688	0	6,242	6,563	0
Odisha	45,128	44,181	1	38,741	36,711	1	24,822	25,574	1
Puducherry	2,485	7,108	1	2,214	6,102	1	1,588	4,615	1
Punjab	84,695	1,11,994	1	72,540	95,568	1	55,798	76,766	1
Rajasthan	2,35,388	1,72,576	0	2,07,116	1,55,939	0	1,69,561	1,29,364	0
Sikkim	3,513	5,042	0	3,058	4,371	0	1,456	2,135	0
Tamil Nadu	61,638	1,35,733	5	55,730	1,16,001	3	38,989	91,383	2
Telangana	39,691	38,962	0	34,553	33,176	0	25,307	24,341	0
The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	699	1,401	0	705	1,415	0	501	1,092	0
Tripura	13,559	24,993	0	10,519	19,640	0	8,830	15,211	0
Uttar Pradesh	3,63,230	3,88,822	3	3,15,866	3,53,646	2	2,26,590	2,71,208	0
Uttarakhand	30,999	42,678	0	27,567	37,142	0	19,943	26,048	0
West Bengal	49,958	56,258	1	50,507	60,662	1	32,885	41,665	1

(iii) JSS:

State/UT	Enrolled			Trained			Certified		
	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Male	Female	Trans-gender
Andaman and Nicobar	1,759	6,538	-	1,694	6,403	-	1,694	6,396	-
Andhra Pradesh	11,482	74,696	112	11,378	73,016	112	11,309	72,148	101
Assam	11,489	64,834	14	11,346	63,065	14	11,255	62,010	13
Bihar	42,769	2,11,676	45	41,912	2,04,285	45	40,100	1,96,586	43
Chandigarh	3,938	9,954	8	3,719	9,279	8	3,591	9,092	7
Chhattisgarh	33,044	1,30,455	66	32,333	1,26,165	66	31,628	1,24,046	66
Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	2,241	15,284	4	2,241	15,191	4	2,041	14,875	4
Delhi	8,170	36,293	40	7,633	34,983	40	7,506	34,419	37
Goa	1,137	12,955	1	1,110	12,655	1	1,062	12,495	1
Gujarat	16,222	1,16,748	48	16,123	1,13,780	48	15,789	1,12,961	48
Haryana	10,703	45,927	6	10,553	44,821	6	10,481	42,757	5
Himachal Pradesh	26,122	74,212	10	25,030	70,902	10	24,733	69,926	10

Jammu And Kashmir	4,520	11,164	10	4,303	10,840	10	3,925	9,587	8
Jharkhand	16,510	1,05,655	22	15,574	98,402	22	15,435	97,533	22
Karnataka	21,855	1,35,446	34	21,397	1,31,251	34	21,300	1,29,769	34
Kerala	16,458	1,12,473	46	16,121	1,09,196	46	15,945	1,07,721	46
Ladakh	252	1,388	-	234	1,295	-	59	658	-
Lakshadweep	407	4,934	2	395	4,780	2	394	4,701	2
Madhya Pradesh	59,471	3,41,242	57	58,667	3,33,574	57	57,481	3,27,296	52
Maharashtra	51,232	2,47,395	145	50,752	2,42,158	145	48,982	2,35,597	139
Manipur	18,768	34,194	12	18,191	32,867	12	16,141	30,543	11
Meghalaya	1,728	5,674	-	1,683	5,316	-	1,683	5,296	-
Mizoram	3,371	5,357	-	2,722	4,335	-	2,698	4,285	-
Nagaland	5,021	9,176	5	4,936	8,861	5	4,350	7,635	5
Odisha	67,677	2,80,336	101	65,973	2,70,506	98	64,730	2,66,359	96
Punjab	2,425	22,999	4	2,408	21,899	4	2,404	21,808	4
Rajasthan	21,832	83,941	5	21,191	81,127	5	20,933	80,188	5
Tamil Nadu	16,361	96,255	28	16,275	93,548	28	16,006	92,095	26

Telangana	9,831	73,475	34	9,831	73,475	34	9,561	69,680	31
Tripura	6,003	17,016	6	5,894	16,132	6	5,875	16,024	6
Uttar Pradesh	1,14,485	5,62,745	118	1,11,333	5,46,705	118	1,10,122	5,39,587	116
Uttarakhand	14,846	88,110	23	14,366	86,169	23	14,065	85,296	23
West Bengal	19,504	86,516	31	19045	82916	31	18,848	81,849	29

(iv) CTS/ITIs:

State/UT	Enrolled			Trained/Assessed			Certified		
	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Male	Female	Trans-gender
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2177	952	0	1354	585	0	1236	547	0
Andhra Pradesh	239562	11388	0	170184	6338	0	145280	5211	0
Arunachal Pradesh	2403	867	0	1558	605	0	1325	556	0
Assam	16995	5359	0	10584	3115	0	9734	2875	0
Bihar	520701	39196	4	389199	26777	1	307431	21660	0
Chandigarh	2539	2434	0	1515	1564	0	1402	1492	0

Chhattisgarh	81433	32135	1	49477	15706	0	43938	13892	0
Delhi	33141	15520	0	20321	9053	0	18542	8531	0
Goa	8788	2238	0	5766	1283	0	5181	1215	0
Gujarat	346794	87138	7	202244	39863	5	171478	33418	4
Haryana	200888	53191	0	128612	31611	0	108808	29247	0
Himachal Pradesh	78854	23313	1	60380	16444	1	54915	15751	1
Jammu and Kashmir	25802	17165	2	15168	10279	1	13390	9221	0
Jharkhand	182510	11521	4	127719	6535	2	99701	5280	2
Karnataka	338534	15782	0	224860	9317	0	177659	6881	0
Kerala	131201	32806	0	93093	21643	0	87231	20642	0
Ladakh	731	930	0	385	562	0	340	503	0
Lakshadweep	914	674	0	656	457	0	550	365	0
Madhya Pradesh	302564	52435	4	206347	29685	1	151803	20414	1
Maharashtra	503774	105815	0	345647	66706	0	295356	58561	0
Manipur	2171	1030	2	1246	510	0	841	371	0
Meghalaya	2302	1650	0	1527	912	0	1377	842	0

Mizoram	1124	450	0	642	249	0	594	215	0
Nagaland	1039	357	0	647	185	0	588	173	0
Odisha	248468	44940	2	174756	25574	0	131782	16959	0
Puducherry	2948	673	0	1780	351	0	1479	336	0
Punjab	147837	60755	0	93236	36798	0	72127	31890	0
Rajasthan	437338	46266	4	318217	29401	3	221253	21267	2
Sikkim	1066	635	0	646	379	0	609	368	0
Tamil Nadu	154028	25254	4	88650	13141	2	75559	11871	2
Telangana	144851	12426	0	97563	6380	0	74473	5294	0
The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2806	874	0	1782	396	0	1602	374	0
Tripura	8085	3394	0	4008	1672	0	3286	1459	0
Uttar Pradesh	1367169	211590	0	931039	122016	0	626852	96090	0
Uttarakhand	42932	8479	0	29344	4939	0	22743	3971	0
West Bengal	167558	26107	3	119320	16176	2	107384	14578	2

FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN WARANGAL UNDER PMJDY

3478. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) the present status of financial inclusion in Warangal district under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), including the number of Jan Dhan accounts opened, RuPay cards issued, Aadhaar seeding, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) coverage and account usage during the last three years;

(b) the details of digital payment promotion and financial literacy initiatives implemented in the district during the said period, including the number of beneficiaries covered and awareness programmes conducted; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government during the last three years to strengthen banking infrastructure in rural and underserved areas of Warangal district, including the opening of bank branches, deployment of Banking Correspondents (BCs), expansion of digital banking services and measures to improve access to formal financial services?

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

(a) The status of financial inclusion in Warangal District, Telangana under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year (As on)	Number of Accounts	Rupay Cards Issued	Aadhaar Seeded in Accounts	Operative Accounts
Mar’ 24	2,69,894	2,12,030	2,18,133	2,28,257

Mar' 25	2,71,931	2,05,834	2,35,968	2,24,956
Mar' 26	3,02,317	2,26,409	2,65,470	2,20,607

Further, the data regarding the number of PMJDY accounts linked to Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes is not centrally maintained.

(b) The details of Financial Literacy Camps and Digital Payment Awareness Camps, conducted by the banks, in Warangal District, Telangana, during the last three financial years are as under:

Financial Year	**Number of Programmes Conducted**	**Number of Beneficiaries Participated**
As on Mar' 24	1263	40027
As on Mar' 25	1446	50271
As on Mar' 26	2133	68334

Source: SLBC Telangana

(c) To ensure accessibility of banking services in rural and remote areas, the endeavour of the Government is to provide a banking outlet (Bank branch / Business Correspondent / India Post Payments Bank) within 5 kilometres radius of all inhabited villages in the country. Availability of banking outlets is monitored by a Geographic Information System (GIS) based application, namely, Jan Dhan Darshak (JDD) App. Based on the data uploaded by Banks on the JDD App., All inhabited villages in Warangal District, Telangana are covered with banking outlets (Bank Branch/ BC/ IPPB) within a radius of 5 KMs, as on 30.06.2026.

The details of banking infrastructure in Warangal District, Telangana, for last three financial years, are as under

Financial Year (As on)	Branches	BCs	ATMs
Mar' 24	133	3132	284
Mar' 25	139	2802	285
Mar' 26	140	2836	269

Source: SLBC Telangana

भिवंडी में लोक कला और संगीत को बढ़ावा देना

3479. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे :

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र के भिवंडी क्षेत्र में सरकारी योजनाओं से लाभान्वित कलाकारों, लोक कलाकारों, शिल्पकारों और सांस्कृतिक संगठनों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार स्थानीय लोक कला, लोक संगीत और पारंपरिक हस्तशिल्प को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना लागू कर रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार की भिवंडी में एक सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, संग्रहालय या आर्ट गैलरी स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख) संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा कला संस्कृति विकास योजना (केएसवीवाई) कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जिसके अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश भर में स्थानीय लोक कला और लोक संगीत सहित कला और संस्कृति के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। कला संस्कृति विकास योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न स्कीम घटकों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -I** पर दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम होने के कारण, केएसवीवाई के अंतर्गत जिला-वार डेटा का रखरखाव नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष अर्थात 2025-26 के दौरान केएसवीवाई की उप-स्कीमों के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश भर में लाभान्वित सांस्कृतिक संगठनों और कलाकारों सहित लाभार्थियों की संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-II** पर दी गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने दक्षिण मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (एससीजेडसीसी),नागपुर और पश्चिम क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (डब्ल्यूजेडसीसी), उदयपुर की स्थापना की है जो अपनेसदस्य राज्यों, जिनमें महाराष्ट्र (भिवंडी) सहित, की लोक कला और संस्कृति के विभिन्न रूपों कीसंरक्षा, संवर्धन और परिरक्षण करते हैं। ये क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापोंऔर कार्यक्रमों का नियमित आधार पर आयोजन करते हैं, महाराष्ट्र (भिवंडी) सहित अपनेसदस्यराज्यों के लोक/जनजातीय कलाकारों को उनके द्वारा आयोजितसांस्कृतिककार्यक्रमों/कार्यकलापों/महोत्सवों में भाग लेने के लिए शामिल करते हैं।

इन कार्यक्रमों के दौरान कई स्टॉल भी लगाए जाते हैं, जहाँ महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के विभिन्न भागों के शिल्पकार अपने हस्तनिर्मित उत्पादों को प्रदर्शित और बिक्री करते हैं, जिससे आजीविका के अवसर उत्पन्न होते हैं और पारंपरिक शिल्पकला को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्रों द्वारा महाराष्ट्र के 6101 कलाकारों/शिल्पकारों को लाभान्वित किया गया है।

(ग) वर्तमान में, भिवंडी में सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, संग्रहालय या कला दीर्घा स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण-I

कला संस्कृति विकास योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न स्कीम घटकों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा

1. **गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा (रेपर्टरी अनुदान) के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता**

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य नाट्य समूहों, रंगमंच समूहों, संगीत मंडलियों, बाल रंगमंच आदि जैसे मंचकला कार्यकलापों की सभी शैलियों तथा गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा के अनुरूप नियमित आधार पर कलाकारों को उनके संबंधित गुरु द्वारा प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम के अनुसार, रंगमंच, संगीत और नृत्य आदि के क्षेत्र में 1 गुरु और अधिकतम 18 शिष्यों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। गुरु के लिए सहायता की राशि 15000/- रु. प्रति माह है और शिष्य के लिए कलाकार की आयु के आधार पर यह राशि 2000-10000/- रुपये प्रति माह है।

2. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता: इस स्कीम के निम्नलिखित उप घटक हैं :

i. राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य पूरे देश में कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन हेतु कार्यरत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रतिष्ठित सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को बढ़ावा देना और सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह अनुदान उन संगठनों को दिया जाता है जिनका एक सुगठित प्रबंधन निकाय हो, भारत में पंजीकृत हो, जो अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रचालन करते हुए राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हों; जिनके पास पर्याप्त कार्यबल हो और जिन्होंने विगत 5 वर्षों में से 3 वर्षों के दौरान सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपए या उससे अधिक का व्यय किया हो। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत सहायता की राशि 1.00 करोड़ रुपए तक है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 5.00 करोड़ रुपए तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

ii. सांस्कृतिक समारोह और निर्माण अनुदान (सीएफपीजी)

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/सोसाइटियों/न्यासों/विश्वविद्यालयों आदि को संगोष्ठियों, सम्मेलन, शोध कार्य, कार्यशालाओं, महोत्सवों, प्रदर्शनियों, विचार-गोष्ठियों, नृत्य

नाटक-रंगमंच, संगीत सृजन आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत किसी संगठन के लिए अनुदान की राशि 5 लाख रुपए है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 20.00 लाख रुपए तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

iii. हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के परिरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य दृश्य-श्रव्य कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से शोध, प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रचार-प्रसार द्वारा हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को बढ़ावा देना एवं परिरक्षित करना है। हिमालयी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले राज्यों अर्थात जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, सिक्किम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। किसी संगठन के लिए अनुदान की राशि प्रति वर्ष 10.00 लाख रुपए है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 30.00 लाख रुपए तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

iv. बौद्ध/तिब्बती संगठनों के परिरक्षण एवं विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत बौद्ध/तिब्बती संस्कृति एवं परंपरा के प्रसार और वैज्ञानिक विकास तथा संबंधित क्षेत्रों में शोध में लगे बौद्ध मठों सहित स्वैच्छिक बौद्ध/तिब्बती संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत किसी संगठन को प्रति वर्ष 30.00 लाख की धनराशि प्रदान की जाती है जिसे विशेष मामलों में 1.00 करोड़ रुपए तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

v. स्टूडियो थियेटर सहित भवन निर्माण अनुदान हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य गैर सरकारी संगठनों, न्यासों, सोसाइटियों, सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित निकायों, विश्वविद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों आदि को सांस्कृतिक अवसंरचना संबंधी निर्माण (अर्थात स्टूडियो थियेटर, सभागार, अभ्यास कक्ष, क्लासरूम आदि) और वैद्युत, वातानुकूलन, ध्वनिकी, प्रकाश एवं ध्वनि प्रणालियों आदि जैसी सुविधाओं के प्रावधान हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत महानगरों में 50 लाख रुपए तक की अधिकतम

अनुदान राशि और अन्य शहरों में 25 लाख रुपए तक की अधिकतम अनुदान राशि प्रदान की जाती है।

vi.स्थानीय महोत्सव और मेले

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित 'राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सवों' के आयोजन के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है। राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सवों (आरएसएम) का आयोजन क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों (जेडसीसी) के माध्यम से किया जाता है जहां पूरे देश से बड़ी संख्या में कलाकारों को उनकी प्रतिभाएं प्रदर्शित करने के लिए शामिल किया जाता है। नवम्बर, 2015 से, संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा देश में चौदह (14) आरएसएम आयोजित किए गए हैं।

3. टैगोर सांस्कृतिक परिसरों (टीसीसी) के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य मंच प्रस्तुतियों (नृत्य, नाटक और संगीत), प्रदर्शनियों, संगोष्ठियों, साहित्यिक कार्यकलापों, ग्रीन रुम आदि के लिए सुविधाओं और अवसंरचना युक्त सभागार जैसे नए बड़े सांस्कृतिक स्थानों के सृजन के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों, न्यासों, सोसाइटियों, सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित निकायों, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सरकारी विश्वविद्यालयों, केन्द्रीय / राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों / निकायों, नगर निगमों, गैर-लाभ-अर्जक मान्यताप्राप्त संगठनों आदि को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। यह स्कीम घटक मौजूदा सांस्कृतिक सुविधाओं (रबीन्द्र भवन, रंगशालाएं) आदि के जीर्णोद्धार, नवीकरण, विस्तार कार्य, परिवर्धन, स्तरोन्नयन, आधुनिकीकरण के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस स्कीम घटक के अंतर्गत किसी परियोजना के लिए आमतौर पर अधिकतम 15 करोड़ रुपए तक की सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता, कुल अनुमोदित परियोजना लागत का 90 प्रतिशत होगी और कुल अनुमोदित परियोजना लागत का शेष 10 प्रतिशत प्राप्तकर्ता राज्य सरकार/एनजीओ द्वारा या पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र परियोजनाओं हेतु संबंधित संगठन द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र को छोड़कर, केन्द्रीय सहायता और राज्य की हिस्सेदारी (समतुल्य हिस्सेदारी) का अनुपात 60:40 है।

4. कला और संस्कृति के संवर्धन के लिए छात्रवृत्ति एवं अध्येतावृत्ति की स्कीम : इस स्कीम में निम्नलिखित तीन घटक हैं:

i. संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों को अध्येतावृत्ति प्रदान करने की स्कीम:

विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में 25 से 40 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग (कनिष्ठ) और 40 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों (वरिष्ठ) को प्रत्येक बैच वर्ष में सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए 10,000/- रुपए प्रतिमाह और 20,000/- रुपए प्रतिमाह की दर से 400 तक अध्येतावृत्तियां (200 कनिष्ठ और 200 वरिष्ठ) प्रदान की जाती हैं। यह अध्येतावृत्ति चार बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

ii विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों हेतु छात्रवृत्ति की स्कीम:

प्रत्येक बैच वर्ष में 400 तक छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 18 से 25 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के उत्कृष्ट प्रतिभावान युवा कलाकारों को भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत, भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य, रंगमंच, मूक अभिनय, दृश्य कला, लोक, पारंपरिक और स्वदेशी कलाओं तथा सुगम शास्त्रीय संगीत आदि के क्षेत्र में भारत में उन्नत प्रशिक्षण के लिए 2 वर्षों के लिए प्रतिमाह 5000/- रुपए की दर से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह छात्रवृत्ति चार बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

iii. सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए टैगोर राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति:

इस स्कीम घटक का उद्देश्य विद्वानों/शिक्षाविदों को इन संस्थाओं के साथ आपसी हित की परियोजनाओं पर कार्य करने हेतु संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत विभिन्न संस्थाओं और देश में अन्य चिन्हित सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करते हुए संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ और सशक्त बनाना है। इसके अंतर्गत अधिकतम दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 15 अध्येतावृत्तियां तक (80,000/-रुपए प्रतिमाह + आकस्मिक भत्ता) और 25 छात्रवृत्तियां तक (50,000/-रु. प्रतिमाह + आकस्मिक भत्ता) प्रदान की जाती हैं। यह अध्येतावृत्ति 04 बराबर छमाही किस्तों में जारी की जाती है।

5. वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों हेतु वित्तीय सहायता:

इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य 60 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के उन वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों को 6000/- रुपए प्रति माह की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है जिनकी वार्षिक आय 72,000/- रुपए प्रति वर्ष से कम है और जिन्होंने कला, साहित्य आदि के उनके विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया हो। लाभार्थी की मृत्यु हो जाने पर, यह वित्तीय सहायता उनके पति/पत्नी को अंतरित की जाती है।

विवरण-II

पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष अर्थात 2025-26 के दौरान केएसवीवाई की उप-स्कीमों के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश भर में लाभान्वित सांस्कृतिक संगठनों और कलाकारों सहित लाभार्थियों की संख्या

क्र. सं.	स्कीम का नाम	सांस्कृतिक संगठनों/कलाकारों की संख्या
1	गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा (रेपर्टरी अनुदान)	2517
2	सांस्कृतिक समारोह और निर्माण अनुदान स्कीम (सीएफपीजीएस)	2073
3	राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता	48
4	सांस्कृतिक शोध हेतु टैगोर राष्ट्रीय अध्योतावृत्ति	12
5	संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों को अध्योतावृत्ति प्रदान करने की स्कीम	1733
6	विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने की स्कीम	1733
7.	स्टूडियो थिएटर सहित भवन निर्माण अनुदान के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	12
8.	संबद्ध सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	2
9	वयोवृद्ध कलाकारों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	5145
10.	हिमालय की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के परिरक्षण और विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	138
11.	बौद्ध/तिब्बती संस्कृति और कला के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	704

वनीकरण के लिए स्वीकृत/उपयोग की गई धनराशि

3480. श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत :

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

(क) क्या पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान देश के वनों के क्षेत्रफल में कोई परिवर्तन आया है;

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

(ग) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान वनीकरण और पुनर्वनीकरण के लिए स्वीकृत तथा उपयोग किए गए धन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) वन संरक्षण और वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रमों के तहत रोपे गए पौधों की उत्तरजीविता दर क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई नई योजना शुरू की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ संगठन भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण (एफएसआई), देहरादून द्वारा देश के वन आवरण का द्विवार्षिक आकलन किया जाता है तथा इसके निष्कर्ष भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट (आईएसएफआर) में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। यह आकलन व्यापक स्थलीय सत्यापन द्वारा समर्थित सुदूर संवेदन तकनीक पर आधारित होता है। भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट, 2023 के अनुसार, देश का कुल वन आवरण 7,15,342.61 वर्ग किलोमीटर है, जो देश के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल का 21.76 प्रतिशत है। भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट, 2019 की तुलना में देश के वन आवरण में 3,093.14 वर्ग किलोमीटर की वृद्धि हुई है। भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट, 2023 तथा भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट, 2019 के बीच दर्ज वन आवरण में परिवर्तन का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ) मंत्रालय द्वारा वनीकरण, पुनर्वनीकरण, पारिस्थितिकीय पुनरुद्धार तथा वन संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं एवं कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इनमें हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम), प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि प्रबंधन एवं योजना प्राधिकरण (कैम्पा), तटीय पर्यावासों एवं आजीविका संवर्धन हेतु मैंग्रोव पहल (मिष्टी) तथा नगर वन योजना शामिल हैं। पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत जारी/स्वीकृत निधियों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** से **V** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस, 2024 के अवसर पर तथा वर्तमान वर्ष में भी पूरे देश में वृक्षारोपण गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से "एक पेड़ माँ के नाम #Plant4Mother" अभियान शुरू किया गया है। यह अभियान "संपूर्ण सरकार" तथा "संपूर्ण समाज" की अवधारणा पर आधारित है, जिसमें देश में हरित आवरण बढ़ाने के लिए सभी हितधारकों की सहभागिता है। इस अभियान के माध्यम से बड़े पैमाने पर वृक्षारोपण किया गया है, जिससे देश के हरित आवरण में वृद्धि को बल मिला है।

वनीकरण, पुनर्वनीकरण, पारिस्थितिकीय पुनरुद्धार तथा वन संरक्षण के अंतर्गत लगाए गए पौधों की उत्तरजीविता अनेक कारकों पर निर्भर करती है, जैसे प्रजातियों का चयन, स्थल की स्थिति, जलवायु की स्थिति, वर्षा, मृदा में नमी, जैविक प्रभाव से संरक्षण तथा वृक्षारोपण के पश्चात रखरखाव। वृक्षारोपण की निगरानी कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों तथा संबंधित राज्य वन विभागों द्वारा संबंधित योजनाओं एवं कार्यक्रमों के प्रावधानों तथा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार की जाती है। तथापि, मंत्रालय सभी वन संरक्षण एवं वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत लगाए गए पौधों की उत्तरजीविता की दर संबंधी कोई केंद्रीकृत डाटाबेस नहीं रखता है।

मंत्रालय नगर वन योजना का कार्यान्वयन शहरी तथा उप-शहरी क्षेत्रों में वृक्ष आवरण बढ़ाने, जैव विविधता में सुधार करने तथा पारिस्थितिकीय लाभ उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से कर रहा है। वर्ष 2020-21 से 2025-26 के दौरान ₹699.33 करोड़ की कुल स्वीकृत लागत से 19,348.591

हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करने वाली 652 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिसके लिए ₹564.39 करोड़ की राशि जारी की जा चुकी है। जारी की गई निधियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-V** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

आईएसएफआर 2023 और आईएसएफआर 2019 के बीच वन आवरण में परिवर्तन का राज्य वार ब्यौरा

(क्षेत्रफल वर्ग किमी में)

क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**वन आवरण (आईएसएफआर 2019)**	**वन आवरण (आईएसएफआर 2023)**	**आईएसएफआर 2023 और आईएसएफआर 2019 के बीच वन आवरण में परिवर्तन**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	29,137.00	30,084.96	947.96
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	66,688.00	65,881.57	-806.43
3	असम	28,327.00	28,313.555	-13.45
4	बिहार	7,306.00	7,532.45	226.45
5	छत्तीसगढ	55,611.00	55,811.75	200.75
6	दिल्ली	195.44	195.28	-0.16
7	गोवा	2,237.00	2,265.72	28.72
8	गुजरात	14,857.00	15,016.64	159.64
9	हरियाणा	1,602.00	1,614.26	12.26
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15,434.00	15,580.35	146.35
11	झारखंड	23,611.00	23,765.78	154.78
12	कर्नाटक	38,575.00	39,254.27	679.27
13	केरल	21,144.00	22,059.36	915.36
14	मध्य प्रदेश	77,482.00	77,073.44	-408.56
15	महाराष्ट्र	50,778.00	50,858.53	80.53

16	मणिपुर	16,847.00	16,585.46	-261.54
17	मेघालय	17,119.00	16,966.84	-152.16
18	मिजोरम	18,006.00	17,990.46	-15.54
19	नागालैंड	12,486.00	12,222.47	-263.53
20	ओडिशा	51,619.00	52,433.56	814.56
21	पंजाब	1,849.00	1,846.09	-2.91
22	राजस्थान	16,630.00	16,548.21	-81.79
23	सिक्किम	3,342.00	3,358.40	16.40
24	तमिलनाडु	26,364.00	26,450.22	86.22
25	तेलंगाना	20,582.00	21,179.04	597.04
26	त्रिपुरा	7,726.00	7,584.77	-141.23
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	14,806.00	15,045.80	239.80
28	उत्तराखंड	24,303.00	24,303.83	0.83
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	16,902.00	16,832.33	-69.67
30	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	6,743.00	6,732.92	-10.08
31	चंडीगढ़	22.03	25	2.97
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	227.49	225.62	-1.87
33	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	21,122.00	21,346.39	224.39
34	लद्दाख	2,490.00	2,285.92	-204.08
35	लक्षद्वीप	27.1	27.06	-0.04
36	पुदुचेरी	52.41	44.31	-8.10
	कुल योग	**7,12,249.47**	**7,15,342.61**	**3,093.14**

विवरण-II

पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 तक) के दौरान हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम) के अंतर्गत जारी की गई राज्य-वार निधियां

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल (पिछले 5 वर्ष)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2.02
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	34.71
3	छत्तीसगढ	8.95
4	हरियाणा	64.49
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.07
6	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	10.99
7	कर्नाटक	15.58
8	केरल	8.49
9	मध्य प्रदेश	74.04
10	महाराष्ट्र	0.00
11	मणिपुर	27.35
12	मिजोरम	96.16
13	ओडिशा	38.81
14	पंजाब	11.44
15	सिक्किम	40.69
16	उत्तराखंड	119.49
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	1.52
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	8.73
कुल		**563.52**

विवरण-III

पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों (वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 तक) के दौरान प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय कैम्पा द्वारा राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य-वार अनुमोदित निधियां

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल (पिछले 5 वर्ष)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	10.43
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	104.32
3	आंध्र प्रदेश	90.09
4	असम	10.15
5	बिहार	51.02
6	चंडीगढ़	0.43
7	छत्तीसगढ	154.78
8	दिल्ली	43.21
9	गोवा	30.69
10	गुजरात	144.24
11	हरियाणा	188.47
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	46.54
13	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	28.54
14	झारखंड	181.67
15	कर्नाटक	78.96
16	केरल	9.13
17	मध्य प्रदेश	358.30
18	महाराष्ट्र	88.49
19	मणिपुर	3.60
20	मेघालय	11.04
21	मिजोरम	7.86
22	लद्दाख	0.00
23	ओडिशा	215.90
24	पंजाब	156.92

25	राजस्थान	66.93
26	सिक्किम	40.90
27	तमिलनाडु	21.85
28	तेलंगाना	104.73
29	त्रिपुरा	25.34
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	69.13
31	उत्तराखंड	45.06
32	पश्चिम बंगाल	18.14
कुल		**2,406.86**

विवरण-IV

वित्तीय वर्षों (वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से 2025-26 तक) के दौरान राष्ट्रीय कैम्पा के माध्यम से मिष्टी के अंतर्गत जारी राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार निधियां

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जारी की गई निधियां
1	गुजरात	67.30
2	पश्चिम बंगाल	3.74
3	केरल	1.68
4	पुदुचेरी	1.94
5	आंध्र प्रदेश	13.08
6	ओडिशा	0.70
कुल		**88.44**

नोट: मिष्टी को वर्ष 2023-24 में शुरू किया गया था और राष्ट्रीय कैम्पा के अंतर्गत संवितरण वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से शुरू किया गया था।

विवरण-V

वित्तीय वर्षों (वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 2025-26 तक) के दौरान नगर वन योजना के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय जारी राज्य-वार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार निधियों की स्थिति

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जारी की गई कुल निधियां
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.56
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	116.88
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.89
4	असम	1.70
5	बिहार	4.42
6	चंडीगढ़	0.13
7	छत्तीसगढ	14.53
8	गोवा	2.05
9	गुजरात	7.43
10	हरियाणा	4.49
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4.86
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	15.09
13	झारखंड	23.18
14	कर्नाटक	22.15
15	केरल	12.83
16	मध्य प्रदेश	82.29
17	महाराष्ट्र	5.09
18	मणिपुर	3.53
19	मेघालय	2.43
20	मिजोरम	21.72

21	नागालैंड	28.10
22	ओडिशा	18.71
23	पंजाब	7.03
24	राजस्थान	54.62
25	सिक्किम	10.86
26	तमिलनाडु	12.23
27	तेलंगाना	33.02
28	त्रिपुरा	5.05
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	39.97
30	उत्तराखंड	3.75
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	2.77
कुल		**564.39**

INDIAN CULTURE PORTAL VERSION 2.0

3481. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRI RAHUL SINGH LODHI:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any measures to strengthen digital access to India’s cultural heritage through the review of implementation of upgraded Indian Culture Portal i.e. Indian Culture Portal Version 2.0, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of initiatives undertaken to improve accessibility, multilingual availability, user and public interface and engagement, digital content through advanced digital technologies on the said portal;

(c) whether any mechanism has been established to facilitate integration of museums, libraries, archives, monuments and other cultural institutions with the portal for expanding digital cultural resources and creating a unified digital cultural repository, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details along with the manner by which the upgraded portal is expected to promote wider public access, research, education, virtual exhibitions and preservation of India’s cultural heritage; and

(e) the details of institutions integrated with the said Portal, State/UT-wise, particularly in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency and Maharashtra, including Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a) Significant measures have been undertaken to strengthen digital access to India's cultural heritage through the upgraded Indian Culture Portal (ICP) Version 2.0, which was launched in March 2026. The upgraded portal has been developed with a modern, scalable, and secure architecture to provide seamless access to India's cultural resources. Key improvements include enhanced search capabilities, multilingual support, improved user interface and user experience, Progressive Web Application (PWA) functionality, AI-enabled chat bot, and integration with cultural institutions of Ministry of Culture.

(b) The initiatives undertaken to improve accessibility, multilingual availability, user interface, public engagement and digital content on the Portal include:

1. Introduction of a modern and responsive user interface with improved navigation and accessibility.
2. Availability of content in 22 Indian languages through integration with the BHASHINI platform.
3. Deployment of an AI-powered chat bot, Bharti, enabling intelligent search, content discovery and multilingual interaction.
4. Advanced search and filtering features for efficient retrieval of cultural resources.
5. Development of the Portal as a Progressive Web Application (PWA) to enable access across desktops, tablets and mobile devices.
6. Adoption of a decoupled architecture using React and Drupal 10 for improved performance, scalability and security.
7. Addition of new thematic sections and curated cultural collections to enhance public engagement.

(c) The Indian Culture Portal has established mechanisms for integration of cultural institutions through standard metadata exchange, APIs, and institutional onboarding. The Portal serves as a unified discovery platform by aggregating digital resources from museums, libraries, archives, monuments and other cultural institutions under the Ministry of Culture and partner organizations.

(d) The upgraded Portal aims to promote wider public access and preservation of India's cultural heritage by:

1. Providing a single digital platform for access to cultural resources from multiple institutions.
2. Facilitating research through advanced search, metadata-based discovery and access to digitised collections.
3. Supporting students, researchers, educators and the general public through authenticated cultural information.
4. Enabling virtual exploration of museums, monuments, manuscripts, artworks and heritage collections.
5. Promoting awareness of India's tangible and intangible cultural heritage through curated thematic content.
6. Strengthening long-term digital preservation and accessibility of cultural resources.
7. Encouraging wider public participation through multilingual access and improved digital engagement.
8. Website accessible throughout the globe and responsive in all screen sizes (Desktop, laptop, tablet, mobile phone)

(e) A State/UT-wise list of Institutions integrated with Indian Culture Portal is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise list of Institutions integrated with Indian Culture Portal

State / UT	Institutions
Arunachal Pradesh	Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies

Bihar	Bihar State Archives; Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library
Delhi (NCT)	Central Secretariat Library; Centre for Cultural Resources and Training; Delhi Public Library; Delhi State Archives; Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti; Harijan Sevak Sangh; Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts; Lalit Kala Akademi; National Archives of India; National Gallery of Modern Art; National Institute of Defence Estates Management; National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities; National Museum; National Museum Institute of the History of Art, Conservation and Museology; Prime Ministers Museum & Library; Sahitya Akademi; Sangeet Natak Akademi; Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
Gujarat	Government of Gujarat
Karnataka	Government of Karnataka; National Gallery of Modern Art
Kerala	Government of Kerala
Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya
Maharashtra	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya; Maharashtra State Archives; Mani Bhavan; South Central Zone Cultural Centre
Mizoram	Mizoram State Library
Odisha	Government of Odisha
Punjab	North Zone Cultural Centre
Rajasthan	Planning (Manpower) Department, Rajasthan Government; West

	Zone Cultural Centre
Sikkim	Sikkim State Archives
Tamil Nadu	Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; Maratha Palace; South Zone Cultural Centre
Telangana	Salar Jung Museum
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Museum; Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies; North Central Zone Cultural Centre; Rampur Raza Library; Vrindavan Research Institute
Uttarakhand	Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd.
West Bengal	Anthropological Survey of India; Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre; Government of Bengal; Indian Museum; National Council of Science Museums; National Library of India; The Asiatic Society; Victoria Memorial Hall

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN SPORTS SECTOR

3482. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

(a) the initiatives undertaken by the Government to promote employment and entrepreneurship among youth through the sports sector in the country, State/UTwise;

(b) whether any skill development programmes have been launched for coaches, trainers, sports managers and fitness professionals;

(c) the details of number of beneficiaries under such programmes during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to encourage private sector participation in creating sports-related jobs?

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

(a) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States, by implementing various schemes for the promotion and development of sports across the country. The initiatives undertaken by the Government include:

- The Government of India provides reservation upto 5% of direct recruitment vacancies in Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' for meritorious sportspersons as per 'Sports Quota Policy'. Reservation under sports quota is governed by the consolidated instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Training (DoP&T) vide their OM No. 14034/01/2013-Estt.(D) dated 03.10.2013 (further consolidated vide OM dated 18.11.2022 and 04.03.2024).
- Under the Khelo India Scheme, 992 Past Champion Athletes have been engaged in the Khelo India Centres (KICs) across the nation for coaching, receiving a fixed honorarium of ₹25,000 per month.
- A total of 1524 posts are sanctioned for coaching cadre in Sports Authority of India (SAI). In Assistant Coach grade (Level-6), out of 774 posts, 5%

are reserved for Olympians and 1% for Paralympian at the entry cadre and in Coach grade (Level-10), out of 400 posts, 3% are reserved for Medal Winning Olympians and 2% are for medal winning Paralympians.

(b) and (c) Sports Diploma and certification courses are conducted through institutions under this Department like Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE), Gwalior; National Sports University (NSU), Imphal; Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala, and Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) Thiruvananthapuram. Further, coaches are nominated for various sports specific certification courses conducted by various National and International Federations.

(d) Under the Khelo India Scheme, Private sector engagement is done through the accreditation of sports academies. There are a total of 364 Khelo India Accredited Academies across the nation. Further, National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) has strengthened private sector engagement by mobilizing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions from corporates and individuals through tax incentives, policy support, and formal partnerships with leading PSUs and private companies for sports infrastructure, athlete development, and high- performance centres.

ACCESS TO SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRAINING

3483. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centres, Special Area Games (SAG) and other promotional schemes with large overall trainee numbers have uneven distribution of centres across States, lacking clarity on district-wise coverage;

(b) the details of SAI centres in Maharashtra and number of SC/ST/OBC youth that have been enrolled;

(c) whether the Government is aware that vacancies and staff shortages in SAI limit their outreach and disadvantage rural and tribal youth;

(d) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure SC/ST/OBC trainees from Sangli, Solapur, Nandurbar, Bhandara, Amravati and Dhule access coaching, competition exposure and placements equitably; and

(e) the manner in which SAI proposes to bridge the gaps in access, selection transparency and monitoring to improve inclusion of under-represented groups in Maharashtra?

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

(a) ‘Sports’ being a State Subject, the responsibility of promotion and development of sports, including creation of sports facilities, rests primarily with the respective State/UT Governments. Establishment of a Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centre is considered based on proposals received from the respective State Governments/UT Administrations, availability of suitable sports infrastructure, sporting potential and technical feasibility.

(b) SAI operates 02 National Centres of Excellence (NCoEs) at Kandivali, Mumbai and Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar. In addition, the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Akhara Scheme is also operational in Maharashtra. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Selection of athletes under SAI's Sports Promotional Schemes is made on merit through a transparent process as per the respective Scheme Guidelines. Equal opportunity is provided to all eligible sportspersons, including those belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories. However, category-wise (SC/ST/OBC) enrolment data is not maintained centrally.

(c) The Recruitment Rules for various posts in the Sports Authority of India (SAI) have recently been revised. Recruitment to various posts is governed by the revised Recruitment Rules and applicable procedures. Coaches have been deployed to centres, wherever required. A proposal for restructuring of the coaching cadre has been formulated.

(d) Athletes from all districts of Maharashtra, including Sangli, Solapur, Nandurbar, Bhandara, Amravati and Dhule, are eligible to participate in SAI's talent identification and selection process, subject to fulfilling the prescribed eligibility criteria. Selection of athletes is merit-based, and selected athletes are admitted to any SAI training centre across the country where the concerned sport/discipline is operational and vacancies are available. Selected athletes receive coaching, competition exposure and other admissible support at SAI training centres across the country, as per the respective Scheme Guidelines. No district-specific restriction applies to participation or admission.

(e) SAI promotes accessibility, transparency and inclusion under its sports promotional schemes through a transparent, merit-based selection process as per the prescribed criteria. Athletes are identified through open selection trials, National Championships and other recognized competitions by the Talent Identification and Development Committee (TIDC), in accordance with the respective Scheme Guidelines. These measures ensure equitable opportunities for talented athletes from all parts of the country, including rural and tribal areas, subject to the prescribed eligibility criteria.

STATEMENT

Details of National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) and Adopted Akharas in the State to Maharashtra

SN	Region/ Centre Name	Disciplines
National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs)		
1	Kandivali	Wrestling
2	Chhatarpati Sambhajinagar	Archery, Archery (Para), Boxing, Fencing, Fencing (Para), Gymnastics, Hockey and Weightlifting
Adopted Akharas		
1	Govt. Wrestling Centre, Kohlapur	Wrestling
2	Gulsachi Talim Akhara, Pune	

3	Har Har Mahadev, Maroti Nagar, Dhule	
4	Jai Shiv Ray Education Society, Kolhapur	
5	Jog Maharaj Vyayamshala, Pune.	
6	Kishanveer Akhara, Bhuij, Satara	
7	Krida Vikas Vyayammandal, Sangli	
8	MN Deshmukh Arts Science College, Ahemadnagar	
9	Kolhapur Zilla Rashtriya Talim Kendra, Kohlapur	
10	N. L. Balkwade Vyamshala, 102 Tilakpath, Nasik	
11	Rangnath Markad Krida & Yuvak Mandal, Pune	
12	Veer Hanuman Kala Krida, Sangli	
13	Vishwatmak Jangli Maharaj Wrestling Centre, Ahamadnagar	
14	*Mamasaheb Mohol Kusti Akhara, Katraj, Pune*	

पीएम-श्री और पीएम-पोषण योजना के तहत स्कूलों का उन्नयन

3484. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

श्री जय प्रकाश:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेषकर, बलिया लोक सभा क्षेत्र तथा हरियाणा में विशेषरूप से सोनीपत और हिसार लोक सभा क्षेत्रों में पीएम-श्री योजना के अंतर्गत अधिक संख्या में विद्यालयों का चयन करने और उन्हें उन्नत बनाने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे उक्त योजना का विस्तार हो सके;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा में तथा विशेषकर उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में वर्तमान में उक्त योजना के तहत चयनित विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है और इसके अंतर्गत आगे की कार्ययोजना क्या है;

(ग) हिसार लोक सभा क्षेत्र में उन्नयन के लिए उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत चयनित विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है, साथ ही पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आवंटित, उपयोग किए गए धन तथा इसके अंतर्गत विकसित किए गए अकादमी एवं बुनियादी सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बलिया, सोनीपत और हिसार लोक सभा क्षेत्रों में पीएम-पोषण योजना के तहत लाभान्वित विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है और इसके अंतर्गत आवंटित और उपयोग किए गए धन का विद्यालय-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन में भोजन की गुणवत्ता, रसोई की अवसंरचना, स्वच्छता और समय पर धन उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(च) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त कमियों को दूर करने तथा विशेषकर उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में पीएम-श्री और पीएम-पोषण योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(छ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त योजना के तहत भोजन की गुणवत्ता, पोषण मानकों और नियमित निगरानी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई समर्पित तंत्र तैयार या स्थापित किया है; और

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

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

(क) से (ग) पीएम श्री योजना के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से 1888 पीएम श्री स्कूल चुने गए हैं, जिनमें केंद्र सरकार के 163 स्कूल (88 केंद्रीय विद्यालय और 75 नवोदय विद्यालय) शामिल हैं। इनमें से, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा यथासूचित, 18 पीएम श्री स्कूल बलिया लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं। इसके अलावा, हरियाणा राज्य से केंद्र सरकार के 49 स्कूलों (28 केंद्रीय विद्यालय और

21 नवोदय विद्यालय) सहित कुल 300 पीएम श्री स्कूल चुने गए हैं। इनमें से, हरियाणा राज्य द्वारा यथासूचित, सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 18 पीएम श्री स्कूल और हिसार लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 24 पीएम श्री स्कूल चुने गए हैं। पीएम श्री स्कूलों का ब्यौरा पीएम श्री योजना की वेबसाइट पर इस लिंक https://pmshri.education.gov.in/statepर देखा जा सकता है।

पीएम श्री योजना के तहत स्कूलों का चयन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए मानदंड पीएम श्री फ्रेमवर्क की "चयन पद्धति" के तहत प्रदान किए गए हैं, जो इस लिंक पर उपलब्ध हैं: https://pmshri.education.gov.in/assets/pdf/part1_pmshri.pdf.

पीएम श्री योजना के तहत इन पीएम श्री स्कूलों में एनईपी के 21 घटकों जैसे कंप्यूटर लैब/आईसीटी लैब/स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, अच्छे फर्नीचर वाली लाइब्रेरी, इंटरनेट सुविधा, कौशल शिक्षा , गाइडेंस और करियर काउंसलिंग, पूरी तरह से सुसज्जित एकीकृत साइंस लैब/फिजिक्स लैब/केमिस्ट्री लैब/बायोलॉजी लैब, अच्छी स्पोर्ट्स सुविधाओं वाला खेल का मैदान, स्कूल नवाचार परिषद , मिशन लाइफ के लिए यूथ और इको क्लब, 'बिल्डिंग एज़ लर्निंग एड' (बाला) फीचर्स और प्राइमरी स्कूल के बच्चों के लिए 'जादुई पिटारा', छात्रों के लिए 10 'बैग-लेस' दिन, छत्रों की उपस्थिती की निगरानी करने के लिए चाइल्ड ट्रैकिंग सॉफ्टवेयर, पूरी तरह से काम करने वाली हैंडवॉशिंग सुविधा और टॉयलेट, ग्रीन स्कूल फीचर्स आदि को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित करने का प्रावधान है।

हरियाणा राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले तीन वर्षों में हिसार लोकसभा क्षेत्र के पीएम श्री स्कूलों में शैक्षणिक और बुनियादी सुविधाओं को उन्नत बनाने के लिए आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है:

(रुपए लाख में)

क्र.सं.	वित्त वर्ष	आवंटित निधियाँ	उपयोग की गई निधियाँ
1	2023-24	265.07	254.15
2	2024-25	697.30	643.61
3	2025-26	474.52	358.91

(घ) हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों से मिली जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पीएम पोषण योजना के तहत बलिया, सोनीपत और हिसार लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधियों के ब्यौरे के साथ-साथ लाभान्वित छात्रों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	**वित्त वर्ष**	**स्कूलों की संख्या**	**लाभान्वित छात्रों की संख्या**	**आवंटित निधियाँ (रुपए लाख में)**	**उपयोग की गई निधियाँ (रुपए लाख में)**
बलिया , उत्तर प्रदेश					
1	2023-24	1930	1,14,954	1729.90	1594.45
2	2024-25	1930	1,12,458	1690.03	1831.19
3	2025-26	1930	1,15,055	2093.05	2023.58
सोनीपत , हरियाणा					
4	2023-24	1133	96,761	2086.06	1632.35
5	2024-25	1133	96,203	120.25	120.25
6	2025-26	1133	95,003	1560.94	1560.94
हिसार , हरियाणा					
7	2023-24	1141	98,436	2491.23	2390.41
8	2024-25	1141	94,878	1518.32	1518.32
9	2025-26	1141	85,771	1307.30	1307.30

(ङ) हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों से मिली जानकारी के अनुसार, पीएम पोषण योजना के तहत सोनीपत, हिसार और बलिया लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के संबंध में कोई बड़ी शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(च) विभाग ने पीएम श्री योजना को प्रभावी ढंग से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

i. एनआईसी द्वारा विकसित एक अलग प्रबंध पोर्टल (https://prabandh.education.gov.in/pmshri/) के माध्यम से व्यय की निगरानी, पीएबी द्वारा अनुमोदित विभिन्न घटकों के तहत उपयोग और परिणामों की निगरानी को सक्षम बनाता है।

ii. प्रगति का आकलन करने के लिए राज्य /संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के साथ नियमित समीक्षा का संचालन।

iii. स्कूलों से वास्तविक समय का डेटा कैप्चर करने के लिए एक समर्पित पीएम श्री स्कूल गतिविधियों पोर्टल (https://pmshri.education.gov.in/sqaf/activities)) विकसित किया गया है, जिसमें छात्र – स्तर के परिणाम, अवसंरचना की तत्परता, घटक -वार संतृप्ति और प्रमुख संकेतकों पर प्रगति शामिल है।

iv. योजना के तहत पीएम श्री स्कूलों की निगरानी के लिए अधिकारियों द्वारा ऑन -ग्राउंड निगरानी के लिए क्षेत्र दौरे।

पीएम पोषण के संबंध में, खाद्य गुणवत्ता, पोषण मानकों और संबंधित व्यवस्थाओं की उचित निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, ब्लॉक स्तर पर मजिस्ट्रेट (एसडीएम) की अध्यक्षता में एक ब्लॉक टास्क फोर्स का गठन किया गया है, और जिला स्तर पर जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की अध्यक्षता में एक जिला टास्क फोर्स का गठन किया गया है। इसके अलावा, जिला बेसिक शिक्षा अधिकारी (बेसिक शिक्षा अधिकारी) आईवीआरएस कॉल से एकत्र की गई जानकारी का उपयोग योजना को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबंधित करने के लिए करते हैं।

(छ) और (ज) पीएम पोषण योजना में विस्तृत निगरानी तंत्र अर्थात माननीय केंद्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में अधिकार प्राप्त समिति, सचिव (डीओएसई एंड एल) की अध्यक्षता में कार्यक्रम अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी), मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य संचालन-सह-निगरानी समिति, जिला अधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तर संचालन-सह-निगरानी समिति द्वारा निगरानी का प्रावधान

है। पीएम पोषण दिशानिर्देश मेंयोजना की त्रैमासिक आधार पर निगरानी के लिए जिले के सबसे वरिष्ठ संसद सदस्य (एमपी) की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तरीय समिति का प्रावधान है।

SPORTS ECOSYSTEM IN MAHARASHTRA

3485. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE- PATIL:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any roadmap with the State Government of Maharashtra to strengthen sports infrastructure and promote a vibrant sporting ecosystem in the State;

(b) the details of financial assistance sanctioned and released under Khelo India and other Central schemes for the establishment of sports academies, Centres of Excellence, synthetic athletic tracks, indoor stadiums and sports training facilities in the said State during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to strengthen the identification, nurturing and developing of sporting talent, particularly among rural, tribal and women athletes, through enhanced coaching, sports science and modern sports infrastructure in the said State and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in coordination with the State Government of Maharashtra, to promote sports participation,

facilities for hosting national and international sporting events and develop world-class sports infrastructure in the said State?

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, development and strengthening of sports infrastructure, establishment of sports academies, Centres of Excellence, synthetic athletic tracks, indoor stadiums and other sports training facilities, promotion of sports participation and sporting ecosystem, and identification, nurturing and development of sporting talent, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements these efforts by bridging the critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for the promotion of sports in the country, including in the State of Maharashtra:

i. Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports;

ii. Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs);

iii. Cash Incentives to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches;

iv. National Sports Awards;

v. Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons;

vi. Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons;

vii. National Sports Development Fund;

viii. Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India (SAI); and

ix. National Centre for Sports Science and Research (NCSSR).

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

The details of sports infrastructure projects approved, sanctioned cost, funds released, and physical and financial progress, as well as details of Khelo India Centres (KICs), Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCEs), Khelo India Accredited Academies (KIAAs) and Khelo India Athletes (KIAs), across the country, including in the State of Maharashtra, are available in the public domain on the dashboard of this Ministry at https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in.

This Ministry, in coordination with the State Governments and other stakeholders, continues to strengthen the sports ecosystem through development of modern sports infrastructure, expansion of high-performance training facilities and Centres of Excellence, promotion of national-level competitions and support for hosting major sporting events. Further, the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations plays a pivotal role in advancing India's long-term goal of becoming a global sporting powerhouse. The scheme ensures robust grassroots development, professional coaching, scientific support to athletes, and increased exposure through support to NSFs for hosting and participation in international sporting events. It also prioritizes grassroots development and capacity building of coaches and technical staff. Collectively, these measures enhance

competitiveness of our athletes/teams in international events and strategically position the nation for successfully hosting mega sports events like the Olympics.

ITI UPGRADATION AND INDUSTRY ALIGNMENT UNDER PM-SETU

3486. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

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

(a) the criteria used to select the 1,000 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for upgradation under the Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs (PM-SETU) scheme and whether any disparity has been assessed in their distribution, State/district-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any industry-consultation exercise or skill-gap mapping to align the courses being introduced/upgraded under the scheme with actual current and projected industry demand, particularly in emerging sectors such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), semiconductors, Electric Vehicle (EV) manufacturing and green energy, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the proposed extent and terms of private sector participation in the scheme;

(d) whether private companies are likely to have a role in curriculum design, equipment procurement, faculty training or placement guarantees and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any time-bound targets for placement, apprenticeship absorption or wage outcomes have been fixed for students trained under upgraded ITI's and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability transformation through Upgraded ITIs (PM-SETU) scheme envisages to enhance the overall quality and relevance of vocational training with upgraded labs, machines, and industry-aligned curriculum in the country.

The key objectives of the scheme are as under:

i. To improve the quality of training delivery in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs);
ii. To modernize infrastructure and equipment as per industry standards;
iii. To introduce industry-aligned long-term and short-term courses, especially in new and emerging sectors;
iv. To strengthen industry linkage for demand-driven skilling and better employment outcomes; and
v. To enhance the capacity of NSTIs for training of trainers.

The scheme comprises of two components:

i. Component I – Upgradation of 1,000 Government ITIs (200 Hub ITIs and 800 Spoke ITIs) in a Hub and Spoke model wherein upgradation

includes smart classrooms, modern labs, digital content, and new courses aligned to industry needs.

ii. Component II – Capacity Augmentation of five NSTIs located in Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kanpur, and Ludhiana, including setting-up sector-specific National Centres of Excellence for skilling, with focus on advanced training of trainers with global partnership.

The selection criteria for Government ITIs to be included under the Scheme is decided by the States/ Union Territories (UTs) in consultation with industry, ensuring alignment with emerging skill needs and local industrial potential. States/ UTs through their respective Steering Committees have the flexibility to fix appropriate eligibility criteria, such as turnover and number of employees, at the Expression of Interest (EOI) or Request for Proposal (RFP) stage, based on their local context and industrial landscape.

States/ UTs accordingly invite industry participation, and industry, in response, submits a Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) for the approval of the State Steering Committee and the National Steering Committee (NSC). Upon approval, the selected industry is required to form a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). The SIPs are approved on a first-come-first-serve basis, subject to completion of the prescribed technical and financial evaluation process and therefore the question of disparity does not arise. So far, Seven (07) SIPs submitted by Anchor Industry Partners (AIPs), comprising Three from Telangana, One from Andhra Pradesh, One from Rajasthan, One from Odisha

and One from Gujarat is approved. The details of the approved clusters are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) The curriculum review and revision process is a continuous and need-based exercise aimed at ensuring alignment with technological advancements and evolving industry requirements. The evaluation involves assessment of existing curricula with respect to emerging technologies, changing occupational standards, industry demand, employability trends, apprenticeship requirements, training outcomes, and feedback received during implementation.

The curriculum revision process involves extensive consultations with stakeholders including State Governments/ UT Administrations, industry representatives, Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), NSTIs, subject matter experts, academia, employers, implementing agencies and other concerned Ministries/ Departments, wherever required.

Based on the evaluation and stakeholder consultations, curricula are revised to incorporate new technologies, Industry 4.0 applications, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), automation, green and renewable energy technologies, electric mobility, digital skills, entrepreneurship, workplace safety, environmental sustainability and outcome-based learning.

The Directorate General of Training (DGT) has introduced 32 new-age courses under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS), the details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Since ITIs are under the administrative and financial control of State Governments, States may adopt these courses in their ITIs.

(c) to (e) The industry-led SPVs under the Scheme leads the upgradation and are empowered to propose necessary interventions relating to curriculum redesign, training delivery models, infrastructure upgradation, industry exposure in alignment with local industry needs and the Scheme guidelines. The Scheme aims to enhance employability by equipping learners with industry-relevant skills, facilitating apprenticeships and practical workplace exposure, and providing access to career guidance, placement support, and self-employment opportunities through industry-led governance framework.

The focus of the scheme is to equip trainees with industry-relevant skills in emerging sectors such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), semiconductors, green energy, and other high-growth industrial sectors.

The scheme has been approved to be implemented over a period of five years.

STATEMENT-I

Details of approved Cluster

S. No.	State Name	Cluster Name	Hub ITI	Spoke ITIs
1	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam Cluster	Govt. ITI, Kancharapalem	Govt ITI(Women), Vishakhapatanam Govt ITI ,Bobbili, Govt. ITI,Narsipatanam
2	Odisha	Keonihar-Barbil Cluster	Govt. ITI,Barbil	Govt. ITI Anandapur, Govt. ITI Koira, Govt. ITI Karanjia, Govt. ITI Barkote

3	Gujarat	Surat Cluster	Govt. ITI, Surat	Govt. ITI ,Surat (Women), Govt. ITI ,Hajira, Govt. ITI ,Bardoli, Govt. ITI (Women), Sachin
4	Telangana	Old City Cluster	Govt. ITI, Old City	Govt. ITI Warangal, Govt. ITI(Boys), Nalgonda Govt. ITI Vikarabad, Govt. ITI Panjaguda
5	Telangana	Patancheru Cluster	Govt. ITI, Patancheru	Govt. ITI Nalgonda (New), Govt. ITI Marpally, Govt. ITI Bhongir, Govt. ITI Shadnagar
6	Telangana	Sangareddy Cluster	Govt. ITI, Sangareddy	Govt. ITI Hathnoora, Govt. ITI Medak, Govt. ITI Yellareddy, Govt. ITI Dubbaka
7	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi Cluster	Gov ITI, Bhiwadi	ITI Neemrana ITI Tizara ITI Kishangarh Bas ITI Alwar

STATEMENT-II

List of 32 New Age Trades running in ITIs

S. No.	**Trade Name**
1	Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing) Technician
2	Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter
3	Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant
4	Advanced CNC Machining Technician

5	Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM) Programmer
6	Cyber Security Assistant
7	Data Annotation Assistant
8	Drone Pilot (Junior)
9	Drone Technician
10	Engineering Design Technician (Artisan Using Advanced Tool)
11	Fiber to Home Technician
12	Geo Informatics Assistant
13	Green Hydrogen Production Technician
14	Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) Technician
15	Industrial Robotics and Digital Manufacturing
16	Information Technology
17	Internet of Things Technician (Smart Agriculture)
18	Internet of Things Technician (Smart City)
19	Internet of Things Technician (Smart Healthcare)
20	Manufacturing Process Control & Automation
21	Mechanic Electric Vehicle
22	Multimedia, Animation & Special Effects
23	Semiconductor Technician
24	Small Hydro Power Plant Technician
25	Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester
26	Software Testing Assistant
27	Solar Technician (Electrical)
28	Technician Mechatronics

29	Virtual Analysis and Designer – FEM (Finite Element Method) (Basic Designer and Virtual Verifier)
30	Wind Plant Technician
31	5G Network Technician
32	Nuclear Power Plant Technician

DIGITAL PAYMENT FRAUDS

3487. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) the total number of complaints relating to digital payment frauds, including Unified Payments Interface (UPI), internet banking, mobile banking, debit cards and credit cards, reported during the last five years, year-wise and State/UT-wise including Kallakurichi Constituency of Tamil Nadu, along with the amount involved;

(b) the number of cases in which the affected customers were provided compensation or reimbursement by banks and payment system operators, and the details of the amount refunded during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of emerging cybersecurity threats affecting digital payment systems, including phishing, impersonation, malware, SIM-swap fraud, mule accounts and other online financial frauds, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government, the Reserve Bank of India and other concerned?

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

(a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) have informed that geography-wise specific data on fraud is not maintained. However, digital payment frauds reported by banks and financial institutions across various digital payment channels including Tamil Nadu, during the last five financial years are as under.

Financial Year	Number of incidents	Amount Involved (₹ Crore)
2021-22	65,890	252.07
2022-23	75,770	420.14
2023-24	2,93,239	2,060.75
2024-25	1,44,855	821.88
2025-26	5,997	35.86
Total	**5,85,751**	**3,590.70**

**Source: RBI*

[Note: Under the revised RBI Master Directions on Fraud Risk Management dated 15.07.2024, banks are required to report through Fraud Monitoring Returns (FMRs) only those digital fraud cases that are concluded as frauds on the bank.]

(c) and (d) The Government, RBI and NPCI have taken several initiatives to assess emerging cyber threats affecting digital payment systems and to strengthen cybersecurity, improve fraud detection, enhance consumer

awareness and ensure timely redressal of complaints relating to digital payment frauds. These, inter alia, include:

i. RBI has put in place regulatory frameworks such as the Comprehensive Cyber Security Framework (2016), the Master Direction on Digital Payment Security Controls (2021), the Master Direction on Outsourcing of IT Services (2023) and the Master Direction on IT Governance, Risk, Controls and Assurance (2023) and Reserve Bank of India (Digital Lending) Directions, 2025.

ii. RBI has issued amended directions on 'Review of Framework of Limiting Customer Liability in Digital Transactions' under which customers are accorded zero liability in cases involving deficiency on the part of the bank or timely reporting of unauthorised transactions. In cases of delayed reporting where the fault lies neither with the customer nor the bank, the customer's liability is limited in accordance with the prescribed framework. Further, the burden of proving customer liability in such cases rests with the bank.

iii. RBI has also issued advisories on money mule activities in November 2024 and launched MuleHunter.AI in December 2024 to identify and monitor suspected money mule accounts.

iv. NPCI has deployed layered security measures, including device binding, multi-factor authentication, encryption controls, transaction limits, cooling-off periods and real-time AI/ML-based fraud monitoring.

v. In order to facilitate citizens to report cyber fraud, Ministry of Home Affairs has operationalised the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal and the 1930 helpline. The Department of Telecommunications has introduced the Digital Intelligence Platform and the “Chakshu” facility for reporting fraudulent calls.

vi. The annual Financial Literacy Week since 2016, the multilingual multimedia campaign *“RBI Kehta Hai”*, and continuous public awareness outreach through SMS, radio, and other media platforms to enhance consumer awareness and reduce digital exclusion.

vii. RBI has also institutionalized grassroots-level financial education through the Centre for Financial Literacy (CFL) project, launched in 2017. In addition, rural bank branches are mandated to conduct at least one financial literacy camp every month based on the Financial Awareness Messages (FAME) booklet, covering topics such as basic banking, digital payments, and customer protection.

स्थानीय उद्योगों और संस्थाओं में रोज़गार के अवसर

3488. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

श्री जय प्रकाश:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि हरियाणा में, विशेषकर सोनीपत और हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, कौशल विकास योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित बड़ी संख्या में युवा स्थानीय उद्योगों

और संस्थाओं में अपेक्षित रोजगार के अवसर सुरक्षित करने में सक्षम नहीं हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न कौशल विकास योजनाओं के तहत प्रशिक्षित, नियोजित युवाओं की संख्या और प्लेसमेंट प्रतिशत का योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या स्थानीय उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कौशल प्रशिक्षण, प्रशिक्षुता और उद्योग-संस्था की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने और उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष पहल की गई है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (सिम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न स्कीमों, जैसे कि प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से और शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से हरियाणा राज्य में सोनीपत एवं हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश भर के समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनर्कौशल एवं कौशलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। कौशल भारत मिशन (सिम) का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उन्हें उद्योग से संबंधित कौशलों से सुसज्जित करना है।

सरकार, उद्योगों, सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) क्लस्टरों, निजी क्षेत्र के नियोक्ताओं तथा राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र कौशल मिशनों के साथ घनिष्ठ सहयोग के माध्यम से मांग-आधारित कौशल प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देते हुए, प्रशिक्षण विषय-वस्तु को रोजगार बाजार की

वास्तविक समय की मांग के अनुरूप बनाने तथा प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत रोजगार-योग्यता संबंधी समन्वय को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। अभ्यर्थियों को ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए स्थानीय उद्योगों की पहचान करने पर मंत्रालय द्वारा परियोजना प्रस्ताव के चरण से ही विशेष ज़ोर दिया जाता है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 को उद्योग एवं क्षेत्र कौशल परिषदों के परामर्श से मांग-आधारित तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया गया है, ताकि अभ्यर्थियों की रोजगार-योग्यता तथा रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि की जा सके। इसके अंतर्गत किए गए प्रमुख प्रयासों में क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट मांगों एवं चुनौतियों की गहन जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए उद्योग परामर्श आयोजित करना, उच्च मांग वाले तथा उभरते/नए युग के कौशल क्षेत्रों की पहचान करना तथा उद्योगों को अवार्डिंग निकाय का दर्जा प्रदान करना शामिल है।

एमएसडीई की योजनाओं में से, पीएमकेवीवाई के 2015-16 से 2021-22 तक लागू किए गए पहले तीन संस्करणों (पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0) के अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण घटक के तहत ही प्लेसमेंट को ट्रैक किया गया था। पीएमकेवीवाई (1.0 से 3.0) के तहत, हरियाणा में 1,58,981 उम्मीदवारों को प्लेसमेंट मिलने की सूचना है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत, प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों जिसमें ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग (ओजेटी) भी शामिल है, के माध्यम से मार्गदर्शन देकर उन्हें विभिन्न करियर पथ चुनने के लिए सशक्त बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

वर्ष 2023-24 से 2026-27 (30.06.2026 तक) की अवधि के दौरान हरियाणा के सोनीपत और हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में एमएसडीई की प्रमुख कौशल विकास स्कीमों के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	**पीएमकेवीवाई**	**जेएसएस**	**एनएपीएस (नियोजित प्रशिक्षु)**	**सीटीएस/आईटीआई* (नामांकित उम्मीदवार)**
सोनीपत	8,338	1,800	13,670	20,124
हिसार	16,349	-	7,774	28,260

**सत्र 2023 से 2025 तक*

इसके अलावा, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि प्रदान किए गए कौशल उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हों और इस प्रकार रोजगार के अवसरों में सुधार हो, एमएसडीई ने हरियाणा राज्य सहित देश भर में निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट कदम उठाए हैं:

- राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीवीईटी) की स्थापना तकनीकी एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण (टीवीईटी) क्षेत्र में गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियम और मानक स्थापित करने वाले एक व्यापक नियामक निकाय के रूप में की गई है। एनसीवीईटी उद्योग निकायों को अवार्डिंग बॉडीज (एबी) और/या मूल्यांकन एजेंसियों (एए) के रूप में मान्यता देता है।
- अवार्डिंग बॉडीज से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे उद्योग की मांग के अनुसार योग्यताएं विकसित करें और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय व्यवसाय वर्गीकरण, 2015 के अनुसार चिन्हित व्यवसायों के साथ मैप करें तथा उद्योग से मान्यता प्राप्त करें। एनसीवीईटी ने उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार 10209 योग्यताओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिनमें से 2975 योग्यताएं वैध और सक्रिय हैं तथा 7234 योग्यताएं संग्रहीत हैं।
- प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (डीजीटी) आईटीआई के छात्रों को वास्तविक औद्योगिक वातावरण में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए उद्योगों के सहयोग से फ्लेक्सी समझौता ज्ञापन स्कीम और प्रशिक्षण की दोहरी प्रणाली (डीएसटी) को लागू कर रहा है।
- राज्य और क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर संस्थानों के लिए उद्योग से जुड़ाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डीजीटी ने आईबीएम, माइक्रोसॉफ्ट, ऑटोडेस्क, एडब्ल्यूएस, शेल आदि जैसी आईटी प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। ये साझेदारियां आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों में तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने में सहायक हैं।

- पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत, नए युग/भविष्य के कौशलों से संबंधित जॉब रोल्स को आगामी बाजार मांग और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए एआई/एमएल, रोबोटिक्स, मेकाट्रॉनिक्स, ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी आदि क्षेत्रों में विशेष रूप से उद्योग 4.0 की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप तैयार किया गया है।
- डीजीटी ने सीटीएस के तहत नए युग/भविष्य के कौशल पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं ताकि 5जी नेटवर्क, एआई प्रोग्रामिंग, साइबर सुरक्षा, ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी, इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स आदि जैसे उभरते क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा सके।
- एमएसडीई ने स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) शुरू किया है, जो एक एकीकृत मंच है और कौशल विकास, शिक्षा, रोजगार और उद्यमिता इकोसिस्टम को आपस में जोड़कर जीवनभर चलने वाली सेवाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला प्रदान करता है। स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब के माध्यम से, उम्मीदवार कौशल प्रशिक्षण, रोजगार और शिक्षुता के अवसरों तक पहुंच सकते हैं। प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों का विवरण सिद्ध पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध है, जिसके माध्यम से वे संभावित नियोक्ताओं से जुड़ सकते हैं।
- उद्योग के लिए तैयार कार्यबल को उभरते आर्थिक अवसरों के अनुरूप बनाने के उद्देश्य से सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) मोड में अहमदाबाद और मुंबई में दो (02) भारतीय कौशल संस्थान (आईआईएस) स्थापित किए गए हैं।
- संबंधित क्षेत्रों के उद्योग जगत के अग्रणियों के नेतृत्व में 36 क्षेत्रीय कौशल परिषदों (एसएससी) की स्थापना की गई है, जिन्हें संबंधित क्षेत्रों की कौशल विकास आवश्यकताओं की पहचान करने के साथ-साथ कौशल दक्षता मानकों को निर्धारित करने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है।
- रोजगार मेले और प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता मेले का आयोजन मंत्रालय द्वारा देश भर में प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए किया गया है।

- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को मुख्यधारा की शिक्षा के साथ और अधिक एकीकृत करने और अकादमिक एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के बीच सुगम परस्पर परिवर्तन को बढ़ावा देने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसी दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप, यूजीसी और एआईसीटीई के सहयोग से विकसित शिक्षुता-आधारित डिग्री कार्यक्रम (एईडीपी) डिग्री और डिप्लोमा कार्यक्रमों में नामांकित छात्रों को उनके पाठ्यक्रम के अभिन्न अंग के रूप में शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाता है। यह कार्यक्रम रोजगार क्षमता को बढ़ाता है, परिणाम-आधारित शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देता है, उद्योग-अकादमिक संबंधों को मजबूत करता है और उद्योग-संबंधी कौशल प्राप्त करने में सहायता प्रदान करता है।

NEW-AGE SKILLS UNDER PMKVY

3489. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) the total number of beneficiaries who have been trained under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during the last five years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise including in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the funds allotted and spent for the implementation of PMKVY during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand the scope of PMKVY to include new-age skills such as digital literacy, artificial intelligence, robotics or green technologies and if so, the details of such plans; and

(d) whether the Government has taken/being taken any steps to ensure increased participation of women, SCs, STs and marginalised communities in 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) State/ UT-wise number of candidates trained under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during the last five years and the current year, including in Tamil Nadu, is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) The PMKVY 4.0 is a demand driven Scheme and there is no provision for State-wise fund allocation. However, in the last three years starting from FY 2022-23 and in the current FY 2026-27, ₹2,392.37 crore has been released for implementation of the scheme.

(c) Under PMKVY 4.0, training has been standardized through the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), aligning courses with industry needs and national priorities. Under the Scheme, training has been aligned to the requirements of new-age and futuristic job roles such as AI, Robotics, Internet of Things (IoT), Semiconductor, Drone technology, Solar, 3D Printing, etc. as per changing requirement and market demand. To meet emerging technology demands, 600+ new-age and futuristic courses have been introduced. As on 30.06.2026, around 5.44 lakh candidates have been trained/oriented in new-age and futuristic job roles under PMKVY 4.0 across the country.

(d) PMKVY is a demand driven scheme accessible to every section of society

including Women, Scheduled Castes (SCs)/ Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other marginalized communities. The Scheme has a provision of Special Projects which are targeted towards ensuring coverage of under-represented social groups - SC/ ST/ Women/ PwDs and geographic areas such as Aspirational Districts, Tribal districts, etc. Special attention has been given to women, tribal communities, and other marginalized groups in rural areas to promote their participation in the skill development programs.

In order to improve inclusivity by ensuring that SC, ST, women, and other marginalized communities can undertake skill training and eventually access gainful wage and self-employment, boarding & lodging and transportation facilities are provided as per Common Norms. For non-residential training, conveyance/ transportation costs are covered for women and PwDs. Additionally, ₹5,000 is provided for assistive devices, aids, and appliances for PwD candidates. All candidates are also covered under one-year accidental insurance for additional social protection.

STATEMENT

State/ UT-wise number of candidates trained under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during the last five years and the current year is given below:

S. No	State/ UTs	FY21-22	FY22-23	FY23-24	FY24-25	FY25-26	FY26-27
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	613	310	648	909	30	337
2	Andhra Pradesh	13,199	5,798	32,449	35,471	3,094	6,930

3	Arunachal Pradesh	8,884	667	4,152	10,054	125	74
4	Assam	24,517	8,721	38,190	75,182	5,902	8,106
5	Bihar	47,643	12,213	23,613	99,982	4,451	2,812
6	Chandigarh	893	491	319	628	148	195
7	Chhattisgarh	9,495	4,356	8,385	16,452	490	325
8	Delhi	19,965	2,262	10,686	12,277	2,769	493
9	Goa	604	176	183	236	12	-
10	Gujarat	35,001	6,503	19,975	39,762	949	1,189
11	Haryana	18,191	8,963	27,411	75,942	8,308	1,509
12	Himachal Pradesh	8,724	3,539	5,348	19,341	3,582	537
13	Jammu And Kashmir	21,339	7,352	28,895	85,557	4,689	3,306
14	Jharkhand	34,233	5,302	8,796	30,034	1,785	460
15	Karnataka	23,153	8,410	13,025	69,486	7,339	2,279
16	Kerala	12,968	5,673	8,832	10,449	1,118	192
17	Ladakh	731	246	445	312	-	-
18	Lakshadweep	120	-	-	120	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	46,659	21,345	34,884	2,59,871	16,686	14,322
20	Maharashtra	39,864	14,913	35,284	75,368	8,180	1,780
21	Manipur	6,424	1,146	2,879	20,798	1,067	412
22	Meghalaya	3,406	1,245	2,502	7,938	1,168	1,244
23	Mizoram	4,742	1,162	3,533	6,871	1,384	395
24	Nagaland	4,184	1,803	3,830	7,299	662	1,578
25	Odisha	12,645	12,116	21,457	26,231	2,189	815
26	Puducherry	1,622	689	1,556	3,096	646	708
27	Punjab	18,539	7,568	11,836	1,06,699	10,259	13,208
28	Rajasthan	38,511	9,232	23,564	2,80,156	10,856	736
29	Sikkim	1,322	381	2,802	2,874	-	50
30	Tamil Nadu	29,057	8,029	34,533	85,689	10,786	3,640
31	Telangana	13,107	8,040	15,390	22,188	6,344	2,660
32	Dadra and Nagar Havel & Daman and Diu	252	31	301	1,407	75	54

33	Tripura	4,490	1,608	5,081	14,363	1,906	2,711
34	Uttar Pradesh	69,015	25,568	71,771	4,63,503	28,823	10,834
35	Uttarakhand	10,522	2,942	11,669	35,364	3,650	562
36	West Bengal	31,406	12,370	25,768	36,410	3,916	1,301
Total		**6,16,040**	**2,11,170**	**5,39,992**	**20,38,319**	**1,53,388**	**85,754**

KHELO INDIA SCHEME

3490. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government will provide details of the sports infrastructure created, upgraded or augmented under the Khelo India Scheme since its inception and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the utilization and impact of the infrastructure developed under the said Scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has any details and the way by which the benefits of the said Scheme have reached rural youth, including access to sports facilities, training and opportunities and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a)The details of the sports infrastructure sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme across the country are available in public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in.

(b) A third-party evaluation of Khelo India Scheme has been conducted in respect of its implementation from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Details of the third-party evaluation are available on dashboard of this Ministry at https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in/.

(c) The sports facilities supported under the Khelo India Scheme are available to all citizens of the country, including rural youth. The responsibility of operation and maintenance of these sports facilities rests with the grantee.

अवक्रमित वन भूमि की बहाली

3491. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे :

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके :

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे :

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

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्रीन इंडियन मिशन के अंतर्गत बहाल की गई अवक्रमित वन भूमि के कुल क्षेत्र का महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या नगर वन (शहरी वन) के तेजी से विकास से राज्य के प्रमुख शहरों में हरित आवरण और वायु गुणवत्ता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान इन वृक्षारोपण के लिए संवितरित और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) नए लगाए गए पौधों के रख-रखाव में स्थानीय समुदायों और स्व-सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) की भागीदारी का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) देश में वृक्षारोपण क्षेत्रों की जीवित रहने की दर का सटीक पता लगाना सुनिश्चित करने के

लिए जियो-टैगिंग और ड्रोन निगरानी को एकीकृत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का राज्य-वार, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र राज्य में, ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय जलवायु परिवर्तन कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) के अंतर्गत नौ मिशनों में से एक हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम) को वर्ष 2015-16 से एकीकृत भूदृश्य दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से अवक्रमित वन एवं गैर-वन भूदृश्यों के पुनरुद्धार के उद्देश्य से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 2015-16 से अब तक हरित भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत 17 राज्यों तथा एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में 1,84,467 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को पारिस्थितिकीय पुनरुद्धार के अंतर्गत लाया गया है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। मंत्रालय शहरी हरित आवरण तथा पारिस्थितिकीय लाभों को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 2020-21 से 2026-27 की अवधि में 600 नगर वन तथा 400 नगर वाटिकाओं के विकास हेतु नगर वन योजना का भी कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। परिकल्पना की गई है कि नगर वन हरित आवरण में उल्लेखनीय योगदान देंगे तथा ऐसे पारिस्थितिकीय परिसंपत्तियों का सृजन करेंगे जिनमें वायु गुणवत्ता एवं सूक्ष्म जलवायु में सुधार की क्षमता होगी। हरित भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान अब तक स्वीकृत कार्यकलापों के लिए छत्तीसगढ़, हरियाणा, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मणिपुर, सिक्किम तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सहित सात राज्यों को 57.08 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं। नगर वन योजना के अंतर्गत पौधरोपण एवं उससे संबंधित कार्यकलापों के लिए राज्यों के स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय प्राधिकरण 'काम्पा' द्वारा धनराशि जारी की जाती है।

(घ) हरित भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत पौधरोपण एवं उसके रखरखाव संबंधी कार्यकलापों का कार्यान्वयन स्वीकृत वार्षिक कार्य योजना के अनुसार स्थानीय संस्थाओं, जिनमें संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन समितियाँ (जेएफएमसी), ग्राम वन समितियाँ (वीएफसी) तथा अन्य सामुदायिक आधारित संगठन शामिल हैं, के माध्यम से किया जाता है। स्वीकृत कार्यकलापों में जहाँ भी प्रावधान किया गया है,

वहाँ स्थानीय समुदायों, जिनमें संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन समितियाँ, स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) आदि शामिल हैं, को विशेष रूप से पौधरोपण के रखरखाव, पौधशालाओं की स्थापना तथा संबंधित आजीविका कार्यकलापों में भी शामिल किया जाता है।

(ङ) हरित भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत पौधरोपण की निगरानी केंद्रीय तथा राज्य स्तरीय व्यवस्थाओं को शामिल करते हुए बहु-स्तरीय दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार की जाती है। मिशन प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम निगरानी प्रणालियों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देता है, जिनमें पौधरोपण स्थलों का भू-टैगिंग, जीआईएस आधारित मानचित्रण, भू-टैग युक्त छायाचित्र तथा केएमएल फाइलें शामिल हैं। राज्य वन विभाग समय-समय पर क्षेत्रीय निरीक्षण तथा तृतीय-पक्ष के माध्यम से निगरानी करते हैं तथा उत्तरजीविता के आकलन के आधार पर गैप फिलिंग एवं रखरखाव जैसे सुधारात्मक उपायों को अपनाते हैं। जहाँ राज्यों द्वारा ड्रोन आधारित निगरानी की जाती है, वहाँ यह क्षेत्रीय सत्यापन और अधिक सुदृढ़ हो सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र राज्य भी शामिल है, भू-सत्यापन द्वारा समर्थित सुदूर-संवेदन तकनीक का उपयोग करते हुए प्रत्येक दो वर्ष में वन आवरण का आकलन करता है तथा इसके निष्कर्ष भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट में प्रकाशित करता है।

<u>विवरण</u>

वर्ष 2015-16 से ग्रीन इंडिया मिशन की गतिविधियों के माध्यम से बहाली के अंतर्गत लाया गया राज्य-वार कुल क्षेत्रफल

क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**वृक्षारोपण/पारिस्थितिकीय बहाली का सृजन (भौतिक, हेक्टेयर में)**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,433
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5,314
3	छत्तीसगढ़	22,601
4	हरियाणा	3,755
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,299

6	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,778
7	कर्नाटक	2,722
8	केरल	14,290
9	मध्य प्रदेश	32,831
10	महाराष्ट्र	5,223
11	मणिपुर	17,488
12	मिजोरम	19,643
13	ओडिशा	20,711
14	पंजाब	7,168
15	सिक्किम	6,567
16	उत्तराखंड	14,836
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,606
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	4,202
कुल		**184467**

राजस्थान के सरकारी विद्यालयों में अनिवार्य कला शिक्षा

3492. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार करती है कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी)-2020 और राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) के पाठ्यक्रम को लागू किए जाने के बावजूद, राजस्थान के सरकारी विद्यालयों में कक्षा 1 से 10 तक अनिवार्य कला शिक्षा (दृश्य कला और संगीत) के पाठ्यक्रम का न तो प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन हुआ है और न ही कक्षा 3 से 10 के लिए एनसीईआरटी की पाठ्यपुस्तकें तथा कक्षा 9-10 के लिए 'कला कुंज' पुस्तकें उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं, जिससे शिक्षण और मूल्यांकन प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित हो रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या केंद्र सरकार ने इस संबंध में राजस्थान सरकार से कोई प्रतिवेदन या स्पष्टीकरण मांगा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) समग्र शिक्षा के तहत कला शिक्षा के लिए जारी की गई निधि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या केंद्र सरकार का सभी सरकारी विद्यालयों में समयबद्ध तरीके से पाठ्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन, कला शिक्षा की पाठ्यपुस्तकों की उपलब्धता और उनका निःशुल्क वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्यों के साथ समन्वय 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) से (ङ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के मूलभूत सिद्धांत में सभी ज्ञान की एकता और अखंडता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विज्ञान, सामाजिक विज्ञान, कला, मानविकी और खेलों में एक बहु-विषयक दुनिया के लिए एक एकीकृत और समग्र शिक्षा प्रणाली की परिकल्पना की गई हैं।

एनईपी 2020 के पैरा 4.7 में बताया गया है कि कला-एकीकरण अंतर-पाठ्यक्रम शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोण है जो विषयों में अवधारणाओं के अधिगम के आधार के रूप में कला और संस्कृति के विभिन्न पहलुओं और रूपों का उपयोग करता है। अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा पर जोर के एक भाग के रूप में, कला -एकीकरण शिक्षा को न केवल आनंदमय कक्षाएं बनाने के लिए, बल्कि हर स्तर पर शिक्षण और अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में भारतीय कला और संस्कृति के एकीकरण के माध्यम से भारतीय लोकाचार को आत्मसात करने के लिए भी कक्षा लेनदेन में शामिल किया जाएगा। यह कला -एकीकरण दृष्टिकोण शिक्षा और संस्कृति के बीच संबंधों को मजबूत करेगा।

एनईपी, 2020 के अनुपालन के रूप में, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ़-एसई), 2023 विकसित किया है, जिसके आधार पर कक्षा 3 से 9 तक की कला शिक्षा के लिए पाठ्यपुस्तकें विकसित और प्रकाशित की गई हैं। किसी भी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर,

एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन और पाठ्यपुस्तकों की उपलब्धता की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिसे राज्य द्वारा सरकारी स्कूलों में वितरण के लिए खरीदा जा सकता है। शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण के रूप में शैक्षणिक सहायता और, जहां भी आवश्यक हो, एनसीईआरटी द्वारा प्रदान किए गए पाठ्यक्रम और पाठ्यपुस्तकों के अनुकूलन में सहायता।

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझेदारी में कार्यान्वित की जाती है। तदनुसार, समग्र शिक्षा के तहत वार्षिक योजनाएं राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकता के आधार पर तैयार की जाती हैं और यह उनकी संबंधित वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) में परिलक्षित होता है। इन योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है और राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा योजना के कार्यक्रम और वित्तीय मानदंडों और समय-समय पर वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार अनुमोदित किया जाता है। वित्तीय मानदंडों, पिछली प्रगति और संसाधन की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य /संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अनुमोदित ए.डब्ल्यू.पी. एंड बी. के अनुसार विभिन्न मध्यवर्तनों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य /संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियाँ आवंटित की जाती हैं। इसके बाद, केंद्र अपनी हिस्सेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को किश्तों में जारी करता है और मध्यवर्तन -वार जारी नहीं किए जाते हैं। निधियों का व्यय राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के दायरे में उनकी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार उनकी आवश्यकता के आधार पर किया जाता है।

शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची के अंतर्गत एक विषय है, और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य /संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में हैं। तदनुसार, संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह अपनी विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार एनसीईआरटी द्वारा विकसित पाठ्यपुस्तकों को अपनाए या अनुकूलित करे।

INTEGRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LIBERAL ARTS EDUCATION

3493. THIRU DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN:

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

(a) whether the rapid spread of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has created the need for liberal arts education to evolve towards an interdisciplinary learning combining technology awareness, ethics, creativity and critical inquiry;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to align the reforms under the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 with liberal arts curricula by incorporating computational literacy, AI ethics, communication skills, social sciences and problem-solving competencies in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs);

(c) the extent to which universities supported by the Government have introduced interdisciplinary liberal arts programmes integrating humanities with data sciences, digital studies and emerging technologies during the last five years; and

(d) whether any national academic framework is being developed by the Government for preparing liberal arts graduates for AI-augmented workplaces and if so, the features envisaged thereunder?

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 Government of India has framed the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 with an aim to promote holistic, multidisciplinary, and student-

centric education. NEP 2020 envisions transformation of higher education institutions into large multidisciplinary universities, colleges, and HEI clusters to enable students to become well-rounded across disciplines including artistic, creative, and analytic subjects. It also aims for technical education to be offered within multidisciplinary education institutions and programmes, with a focus on cutting-edge areas, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), big data analysis, and machine learning.

In alignment with the vision of NEP 2020, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued “Guidelines for Transforming Higher Education Institutions into Multidisciplinary Institutions”. The guidelines aim to strengthen institutional infrastructure necessary for multidisciplinary education and transform single-stream institutions into large multidisciplinary universities and autonomous degree-awarding HEIs. As reported in AISHE 2023-24, more than 500 Universities and over 5000 affiliated colleges offer multidisciplinary academic programmes.

Further, The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified “SOP for Operationalisation of National Credit Framework (NCrF) in Higher Education” as a practical guide for implementation of NCrF. The SOP allows up to 50% of the total credits for a program to be earned from the skill-based courses in emerging technologies including for students of liberal arts. As reported in AISHE 2023-24, more than 700 Universities and over 7500 affiliated colleges have adopted NCrF.

UGC has also notified “Credit Framework for Online Learning Courses through SWAYAM Regulations”. The regulation allows up to 40% of the total courses in a semester through the SWAYAM online platform. SWAYAM online platform has over 140 free AI-related courses, curated by premier institutions such as the IITs, IISc among others. So far, more than 50 lakh students have enrolled in these courses.

The Government has also launched Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR) programme for all learners including liberal arts students. SOAR is a structured skill development initiative designed to build personal, professional and workplace readiness among learners. It strengthens essential competencies such as critical thinking, digital literacy and behavioural skills through curated modules. The programme equips participants with capabilities needed to perform effectively in technology-driven work environments.

Further, the Government of India implements the Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA) 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 scheme envisages improvement in access, equity and excellence in State Higher Education system through support under various components viz., Multi-Disciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU), Grants to Strengthen Universities (GSU), and Grants to Strengthen Colleges (GSC) etc.

Under the Multi-Disciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU) component of PM-USHA, 35 Universities have been approved for a

total amount of Rs. 100 crore each. MERU funding is provided to universities for undertaking 44 mandatory activities aimed at enhancing access, equity and excellence in education including clustering and resource sharing between MERUs; between constituent colleges within each MERU; and training to develop 21st-century skills etc.

AI-BASED TRAINING AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

3494. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated or proposed programmes for Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based training and skilling across various sectors and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of schemes, partnerships, and platforms developed to impart AI-related skills, including collaboration with industry and educational institutions;

(c) whether any assessment has been conducted on the demand for AI-related skills and the current gap in trained workforce in this domain and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken/being taken steps to ensure inclusive access to AI-based training programmes, particularly for youth in rural and semi-urban areas, to enhance employability and participation in emerging technologies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), through National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET), Directorate General of Training (DGT) and under PMKVY 4.0, has initiated multiple programmes for Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based training and skilling across sectors:

1. Under the NCVET-regulated ecosystem, 116 NSQF-aligned and NSQC-approved Qualifications, National Occupational Standards (NOSs) and Micro-Credentials relating to Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning are presently in place, covering domains such as Generative AI, Agentic AI, Large Language Models (LLMs), Prompt Engineering, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Natural Language Processing, Computer Vision, Robotics and Automation, AI Security, AI Ethics, AI Governance, and sector-specific AI applications.

2. Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0, training is imparted in AI and AI-enabled job roles across sectors such as IT-ITES, Telecom and Life Sciences, with job roles developed in consultation with industry and Sector Skill Councils. As of 30.06.2026 under PMKVY 4.0, 53,449 candidates been trained/oriented and 25,466 candidates certified in AI related job roles.

3. The Directorate General of Training (DGT) has introduced AI into vocational training through the Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant (1-year) course, a 240-hour Generative AI course, and a 7.5-hour AI micro-credential for trainees in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The compulsory Employability Skills curriculum has also been revised to include modules on AI and Green Skills. A list of 32 new-age courses introduced across ITIs/NSTIs, including AI-related trades, is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**, with trade-wise enrolment for the period 2021-2025 given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b) and (c) The schemes, partnerships and platforms developed to impart AI-related skills are as under. A specific assessment of demand for AI-related skills and the current workforce gap has not been done; the schemes below are, however, designed on a demand-driven and industry-aligned basis, as indicated against each:

1. Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR): Launched by NCVET to promote AI literacy, initially with four foundational courses - AI to be Aware, AI to Acquire, AI to Aspire and AI for Educators - subsequently expanded to 50 AI and AI-application-oriented NSQF-aligned courses covering AI for jobs, workplace productivity, sector-specific applications and inclusivity. Courses are delivered through the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) by NCVET-recognised Awarding Bodies.

2. PMKVY 4.0: Designed as a demand-driven, industry-aligned scheme, with training programmes and job roles identified in consultation with

industry and Sector Skill Councils to address evolving workforce requirements in emerging technologies. AI-related training is delivered through a network of AICTE-affiliated colleges, private universities/colleges, engineering colleges, ITIs, NIELIT centres, PMKKs, Skill Universities, Institutes of National Importance, and State Government universities/colleges.

3. DGT: Industry partnerships: In collaboration with Microsoft and the Edunet Foundation, the Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant (AIPA) course under the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) was implemented at 19 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) in the 2024-25 session (intake capacity 504), and extended to 23 NSTIs in 2025-26 (intake capacity 600). Institute-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

(d)and (e) Steps taken to ensure inclusive access to AI-based training are as below:

1. SOAR has been designed for inclusive access through fully online, self-paced courses delivered on SIDH, enabling youth, educators and other learners - including those from rural and semi-urban areas - to acquire nationally recognized, NSQF-aligned and credit-linked AI competencies through a flexible digital learning mode. As on 22.07.2026, a total of 4,96,426 learners have enrolled and 98,576 learners have been certified under the SOAR courses available on the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH).

2. PMKVY 4.0 training has been extended to rural, semi-urban, aspirational and underserved districts, covering AI, Machine Learning, Data Analytics,

IoT, Drones, Semiconductors, Electric Vehicles, Green Hydrogen, Renewable Energy, Robotics and 5G Technologies, delivered through a wide network of training institutions across States and Union Territories. As of 30.06.2026 under PMKVY 4.0, 53,449 candidates been trained/oriented and 25,466 candidates certified in AI related job roles. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I

List of 32 New-Age Courses (including AI-related trades) under Craftsmen Training Scheme

S. No.	Trade Name
1	5G Network Technician
2	Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing) Technician
3	Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter
4	Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant
5	Advance CNC Machining Technician
6	Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM) Programmer
7	Cyber Security Assistant
8	Data Annotation Assistant
9	Drone Pilot (Junior)
10	Drone Technician
11	Engineering Design Technician (Artisan Using Advanced Tool)
12	Fiber to Home Technician
13	Geo Informatics Assistant
14	Green Hydrogen Production Technician
15	Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) Technician
16	Industrial Robotics and Digital Manufacturing
17	Information Technology

18	Internet of Things Technician (Smart Agriculture)
19	Internet of Things Technician (Smart City)
20	Internet of Things Technician (Smart Healthcare)
21	Manufacturing Process Control & Automation
22	Mechanic Electric Vehicle
23	Multimedia, Animation & Special Effects
24	Semiconductor Technician
25	Small Hydro Power Plant Technician
26	Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester
27	Software Testing Assistant
28	Solar Technician (Electrical)
29	Technician Mechatronics
30	Virtual Analysis and Designer - FEM (Basic Designer and Virtual Verifier)
31	Wind Plant Technician
32	Nuclear Power Plant Technician

STATEMENT-II

Trade-wise Enrolment in ITIs/NSTIs under CTS in New-Age Courses, 2021 to 2025

Trade Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Additive Manufacturing Technician Three D Printing	15	86	159	135	243
Advanced CNC Machining Technician	608	1,568	3,277	3,761	6,280
Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter	0	39	80	84	80
Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant	0	0	0	381	512
Artisan Using Advanced Tool	85	28	27	819	2,018
Basic Designer and Virtual Verifier (Mechanical)	105	78	572	1,055	2,547
Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM) Programmer	0	0	0	192	249
Drone Pilot (Junior)	0	0	363	188	203
Drone Technician	0	0	275	270	326

Fibre to Home Technician	0	8	18	0	0
Geo Informatics Assistant	8	23	109	113	121
Industrial Robotics and Digital Manufacturing Technician	650	956	3,624	4,548	7,481
Information Technology	456	562	798	662	1,018
IoT Technician (Smart Agriculture)	99	97	140	198	246
IoT Technician (Smart City)	86	86	351	370	576
IoT Technician (Smart Healthcare)	115	127	220	284	305
Manufacturing Process Control and Automation	92	72	1,417	2,996	5,439
Mechanic Electric Vehicle	1,696	2,823	4,318	4,934	7,614
Multimedia Animation & Special Effects	326	370	466	349	387
Semiconductor Technician	0	0	0	0	31
Small Hydro Power Plant Technician	0	0	0	0	19
Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester	77	292	355	290	330
Software Testing Assistant	0	0	0	124	156
Solar Technician (Electrical)	333	1,054	2,280	2,734	5,750
Technician Mechatronics	267	342	317	404	407
Grand Total	5,018	8,611	19,166	24,891	42,338

STATEMENT-III

List of NSTIs Offering AI Programming Assistant Course - Intake Capacity 2025-26

Institute Name (Trade: Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant)	**Intake Capacity 2025-26**
National Skill Training Institute (Women), Allahabad	24
National Skill Training Institute (Women), Bangalore	48
National Skill Training Institute (Women), Hyderabad	24
National Skill Training Institute (Women), Indore	24
National Skill Training Institute (Women), Jaipur	24

National Skill Training Institute (Women), Kolkata	24
National Skill Training Institute (Women), Mumbai	24
National Skill Training Institute (Women), Noida	48
National Skill Training Institute (Women), Patna	24
National Skill Training Institute (Women), Trivandrum	24
National Skill Training Institute (Women), Vadodara	24
National Skill Training Institute, Bangalore	24
National Skill Training Institute, Bhubaneswar	24
National Skill Training Institute, Calicut	24
National Skill Training Institute, Chennai	24
National Skill Training Institute, Haldwani	24
National Skill Training Institute, Howrah	24
National Skill Training Institute, Jodhpur	24
National Skill Training Institute, Kanpur	24
National Skill Training Institute, Ludhiana	24
National Skill Training Institute, Mumbai	24
National Skill Training Institute - Ramanthapur, Hyderabad	24
National Skill Training Institute Extension Centre, Srinagar	24
Total	600

STATEMENT-IV

AI Job Roles Wise Skilling - PMKVY 4.0

Job Role	Enrolled	Trained/Oriented	Assessed	Certified
A.I (Artificial Intelligence) - Technocrat	162	162	37	35

AI - Business Intelligence Analyst	3,215	2,731	1,761	1,494
AI - Data Architect	2,820	1,397	925	862
AI - Data Engineer	1,524	1,265	756	595
AI - Data Quality Analyst	15,469	7,266	5,536	4,936
AI - Data Scientist	4,683	3,951	2,887	2,634
AI Database Administrator	7,059	6,158	4,291	3,601
AI - DevOps Engineer	4,962	4,369	3,798	3,573
AI - Machine learning Developer	28	28	0	0
AI - Machine Learning Engineer	8,986	7,796	6,068	5,572
AI - Solution Architect	337	241	137	115
AI & ML - Jr. Telecom Data Analyst	345	254	196	180
AI Development Associate	60	59	57	52
AI Devices Installation Operator	165	165	87	85
AI Foundation	78	78	76	65
AI Machine Learning Analyst	62	8	0	0
Artificial Intelligence Assistant	662	445	85	81
Artificial Intelligence Associate	49	49	0	0
Foundation of Artificial Intelligence Technology	1,267	1,226	332	301
Pharmacovigilance Case-Processing (Incidents /adverse event using software including AI tools)	1,516	1,456	1,316	1,285
Total	53,449	39,104	28,345	25,466

ROLE OF BANKING CORRESPONDENTS IN FINANCIAL INCLUSION

3495. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Banking Correspondents (BCs) play a vital role in financial inclusion by delivering banking and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) services in rural, remote, tribal and underserved areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing attrition among BCs due to inadequate remuneration, lack of service and social security and engagement through intermediary agencies, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of BCs currently engaged and those who have discontinued during the last three years, Bank-wise and State/UT-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of such attrition on financial inclusion and rural banking services, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to improve BC service conditions through direct bank engagement, assured remuneration, fair commissions, social security, regulation of intermediary agencies and a comprehensive policy framework and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Business Correspondents (BCs) play a vital role in advancing financial inclusion by providing banking services at the doorstep, particularly in rural,

remote, tribal and underserved areas. Over the years, the scope of services delivered through BCs has expanded significantly, and they are providing variety of services which, *inter-alia,* include transaction services, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) account opening, deposit mobilisation, sourcing of loan leads, recovery of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), enrolment under micro-insurance schemes, recurring deposit services, among other banking services.

As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Scheduled Commercial Banks, including Regional Rural Banks and Local Area Banks, have been permitted to provide financial and banking services through the use of BCs. Banks formulate the policy for engaging BCs with the approval of their Board of Directors.

Banks also select corporate BCs through the RFP process and the selected Corporate BC (CBC) in turn deploys individual BC at locations suggested by Banks. The service conditions, including remuneration, engagement, continuation, termination and any contractual benefits, are governed by the terms of the contract entered into between the concerned the CBC and the BC. However, the functioning and various other aspects of BCs are periodically monitored through the BC Monitoring Committee.

The functioning and various other aspects of BCs, including renumeration, training, penalties, certification, deployment capacity building etc. is periodically monitored. Banks have accordingly been advised to take necessary steps to address all the issues that may impact functioning of

Business Correspondents (BCs). Banks pay commission/fee to the BCs, the rate and quantum of which is reviewed periodically. BCs earn commission based on the volume of business and individual Bank's remuneration policies.

As per data available on the Jan Dhan Darshak (JDD) GIS App, a total of 17.36 lakh Banking Correspondents (BCs) act as the last-mile interface for the banking system. Details of BCs engaged State-wise & Bank type-wise during the last three years, is given in the enclosed **Statement.** Data of BCs disengaged during the last three years, Bank-wise and State/UT-wise is not centrally maintained.

STATEMENT

State-wise number of BCs					
S.No.	**State Name**	**March,2024**	**March,2025**	**March,2026**	**June,2026**
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	37,536	41,939	49,723	49,944
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,224	1,286	1,304	1,314
3	ASSAM	25,498	29,268	50,314	50,569
4	BIHAR	1,29,981	2,20,058	2,30,141	2,30,327
5	CHHATTISGARH	28,880	50,409	52,406	52,761
6	GOA	1,098	1,186	1,260	1,260
7	GUJARAT	37,984	59,519	63,112	63,407
8	HARYANA	18,860	22,342	23,554	23,568
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4,420	4,929	4,890	4,909
10	JHARKHAND	38,049	45,758	79,557	81,424
11	KARNATAKA	30,595	56,805	57,139	57,199
12	KERALA	9,036	9,477	9,268	9,317
13	MADHYA PRADESH	1,04,844	1,72,021	1,81,577	1,85,018
14	MAHARASHTRA	86,459	1,41,593	1,57,349	1,58,544
15	MANIPUR	1,332	1,408	1,435	1,443
16	MEGHALAYA	1,529	1,564	1,570	1,570

17	MIZORAM	538	631	628	629
18	NAGALAND	489	517	514	519
19	ODISHA	29,324	34,468	49,848	53,305
20	PUNJAB	17,816	18,859	19,552	19,774
21	RAJASTHAN	60,712	1,09,168	1,08,872	1,09,405
22	SIKKIM	150	173	167	169
23	TAMIL NADU	28,064	33,578	34,505	34,586
24	TELANGANA	32,781	38,693	44,033	44,058
25	TRIPURA	1,960	2,270	2,320	2,325
26	UTTAR PRADESH	2,05,178	3,37,974	3,59,499	3,62,515
27	UTTARAKHAND	6,097	7,263	9,344	9,528
28	WEST BENGAL	48,434	63,329	92,386	1,07,355
29	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	26	27	27	27
30	CHANDIGARH	235	243	543	543
31	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI, DAMAN & DIU	499	501	510	510
32	DELHI	11,328	13,352	14,072	14,134
33	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2,993	3,431	3,911	3,644
34	LADAKH	164	164	103	105
35	LAKSHADWEEP	3	3	3	3
36	PUDUCHERRY	256	284	332	333
Total		10,04,372	15,24,490	17,05,768	17,36,041

Bank Type-wise number of BCs

S.No.	Bank Type	March,2024	March,2025	March,2026	June, 2026
1	PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS	2,20,671	2,59,347	2,77,676	2,81,382
2	PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS	32,173	30,422	29,774	30,765
3	REGIONAL RURAL BANKS	61,879	65,682	65,459	65,592
4	PAYMENT BANKS	6,87,211	11,67,193	13,30,937	13,56,379
Total		10,04,372	15,24,490	17,05,768	17,36,041

Source: JDD App

ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE COMPANIES COMPLIANCE FACILITATION SCHEME, 2026

3496. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

(a) the details of the structural enforcement measures and strike-off proceedings the Registrar of Companies (RoC) is likely to deploy against defaulting firms that failed to clear corporate record backlogs before the expiration of the Companies Compliance Facilitation Scheme, 2026(CCFS-2026);

(b) whether there is a proposal to extend the compliance immunity window for micro-enterprises facing severe post-pandemic financial distress, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any alternate dispute resolution tracks are being institutionalized to prevent the clogging of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) benches, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to protect small retail creditors when inactive Shell companies are struck off under CCFS guidelines?

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 Registrar of Companies is empowered to strike off such companies which are not carrying on any business or operation 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. The above process of strike off action is prescribed u/s 248(1) of the Companies Act read with the Companies (Removal of Name of Companies from the Register of Companies) Rules to be followed by ROCs which involves issuing notice to such companies and its directors on the removal of the name of the company from the register of companies and also granting opportunity for representation within a period of thirty days from the date of the notice.

The Companies Compliance Facilitation Scheme,2026(CCFS) does not envisage striking off companies under section 248(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. CCFS is aimed at improving compliance levels and ensuring that the corporate registry reflects accurate and up-to-date information. Additionally, it is aimed at facilitating inactive or defunct entities to opt for dormancy/closure by paying lesser fees.

(b) Vide General Circular No. 03/2026 dated 08th July, 2026, the duration of CCFS- 2026 has already been extended up to 31st August, 2026. At present, there is no proposal for any further extension.

(c) No. An institutionalized framework for alternative dispute resolution through mediation and conciliation already exists under section 442 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(d) The term 'Shell Company' is not defined under the Companies Act 2013. Further, the CCFS does not envisage striking off companies under section 248(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

PERFORMANCE LINKED ADDITIONAL BORROWING FACILITY TO STATES

3497. ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) whether the 15th Finance Commission had proposed an Award for Excellence in power sector management to states, amounting to excess borrowing limit of 0.5 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 2021-22 to 2024-25, if so, the details of such facility granted, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry of Power had recommended to extend this facility up to 2029-30, if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the excess borrowing limit of 0.5 per cent up to 2029-30 for the State of Kerala, considering the various power sector projects being undertaken by the Government of Kerala, such as the installation of smart meters and upgradation of distribution lines?

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

(a) Yes, the 15th Finance Commission had recommended for providing an additional annual borrowing space to the States equivalent to 0.50 per cent of their Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for each of the first four years of its

award period, i.e., from Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 to 2024-25, based on specified performance criteria in the power sector. Pending the submission of the report of the 16th Finance Commission, this facility was continued during FY 2025-26. The State-wise details of additional borrowings allowed for performance in power sector from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) and (c) Yes, a request had been received from the Ministry of Power for extension of the additional borrowing facility linked to power sector reforms, which was duly replied vide D.O. letter dated 12.05.2026. The 16th Finance Commission has submitted its report, which has been duly accepted. The Commission has not recommended continuation of the additional borrowing facility linked to power sector reforms. Therefore, at present, there is no proposal under consideration for extension of additional borrowing facility for power sector reforms to State Governments including Kerala.

STATEMENT

Details of additional borrowings allowed for performance in power sector to the all States from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,716	5,858	6,709	7,986	6,886	**31,155**
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
3	Assam	1,886	2,473	2,702	1,573	-	**8,634**
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
7	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
8	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
9	Himachal Pradesh	251	-	-	-	564	**815**
10	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
11	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
12	Kerala	4,060	4,263	4,866	6,149	5,848	**25,186**
13	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
14	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
15	Manipur	180	213	-	-	-	**393**
16	Meghalaya	192	-	-	-	-	**192**
17	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
18	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
19	Odisha	2,725	-	-	-	-	**2,725**
20	Punjab	-	-	-	3,952	1,578	**5,530**
21	Rajasthan	5,186	6,122	7,996	7,088	5,002	**31,394**
22	Sikkim	191	170	156	262	102	**881**
23	Tamil Nadu	7,054	5,775	9,656	9,589	6,790	**38,864**
24	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
25	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
26	Uttar Pradesh	6,823	-	-	-	-	**6,823**
27	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
28	West Bengal	6,911	8,352	7,276	-	-	**22,539**
	Total	**39,175**	**33,226**	**39,361**	**36,599**	**26,770**	**1,75,131**

INTEGRATION OF SWAYAM AND MOOCS IN HEIS CURRICULUM

3498. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission (UGC) has urged the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and Universities to integrate Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) and other Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) into their curriculum in accordance with the NEP 2020; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the HEIs and Universities thereon?

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

(a) and (b) The Government of India has framed the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 with an aim to promote holistic, multidisciplinary, flexible and student-centric education. NEP 2020 promotes use and integration of technology in improving teaching, learning, evaluation processes, and enhancing educational access.

In alignment with the vision of NEP 2020, the Ministry of Education is implementing the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT). The scheme aims to leverage the potential of ICT, in all processes of education. Under the NMEICT scheme, with a view to democratise quality education, SWAYAM online platform has been launched to provide free access to courses from premier institutions. There

have been more than 20,000 deliveries of courses on the platform, with cumulative enrolments exceeding 6 crores since its inception.

Further, under the UGC (Credit Framework for Online Learning Courses through SWAYAM) Regulations, 2021, Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) may offer up to 40% credits in a semester through SWAYAM. The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with the UGC, has institutionalised regular engagement with HEIs through periodic meetings, workshops, webinars and advisories to facilitate the adoption of credit framework for SWAYAM courses. As of July 2026, more than 450 universities have adopted the SWAYAM framework for credit transfer.

राजकोषीय प्रबंधन और बढ़ता सार्वजनिक ऋण

3499. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर:

श्री राजकुमार रोत:

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

(क) क्या विभिन्न अर्थशास्त्रियों और संस्थाओं ने बढ़ते सार्वजनिक ऋण, राजकोषीय घाटे, मुद्रास्फीति, बेरोजगारी, कम खपत और पूंजीगत व्यय और राजस्व व्यय के बीच असंतुलन को देखते हुए देश के राजकोषीय प्रबंधन के संबंध में गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार का कुल सार्वजनिक ऋण, राजकोषीय घाटा, ब्याज भुगतान पर किया गया व्यय और कुल कर राजस्व का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) के अनुपात में इनमें से प्रत्येक का प्रतिशत कितना है;

(घ) क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान घोषित कुछ प्रमुख योजनाओं को अपर्याप्त बजटीय प्रावधान अथवा वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी के कारण निर्धारित समय के भीतर पूरा नहीं किया जा सका है; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) सरकार सतत आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देते हुए राजकोषीय विवेक को बनाए रखने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। केंद्र सरकार का राजकोषीय घाटा वर्ष 2020-21 में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के 9.2 प्रतिशत से घटकर वर्ष 2025-26 (अंनतिम वास्तविक) में 4.4 प्रतिशत हो गया है, जबकि केंद्र सरकार की कुल बकाया देनदारियां वर्ष 2020-21 में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के 61.5 प्रतिशत से घटकर 2025-26 (अनंतिम) में 58.2 प्रतिशत हो गई हैं, जो राजकोषीय स्थिरता में निरंतर सुधार को दर्शाती है। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020-21 में पूंजीगत व्यय ₹4.3 लाख करोड़ से बढ़कर वर्ष 2025-26 (अनंतिम वास्तविक) में ₹10.7 लाख करोड़ हो गया है।

वर्ष 2024-25 में वास्तविक निजी अंतिम उपभोग व्यय वृद्धि 5.8 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर वर्ष 2025-26 में 7.7 प्रतिशत होने के साथ घरेलू मांग भी स्थिर बनी हुई है। साथ ही, मूल्य स्थिरता बेहतर हुई है, 2025-26 में खुदरा मुद्रास्फीति औसतन 2.1 प्रतिशत है, जो 2014-15 के बाद से सबसे निम्नतम स्तर है। आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, श्रम बाजार की स्थितियों में भी सुधार हुआ है और बेरोजगारी दर (15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्ति और सामान्य स्थिति के अनुसार) वर्ष 2017-18 में 6.0 प्रतिशत से घटकर वर्ष 2025 में 3.1 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

(ग) पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार के सार्वजनिक ऋण, राजकोषीय घाटे, ब्याज भुगतान और सकल कर राजस्व का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा तथा सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) के अनुपात के रूप में ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है -

वित्तीय वर्ष	सार्वजनिक ऋण	राजकोषीय घाटा	ब्याज भुगतान	सकल कर राजस्व
(₹ लाख करोड़ में)				
2021-22	119.02	15.85	8.05	27.09
2022-23	135.67	17.38	9.29	30.54
2023-24	152.64	16.55	10.64	34.66
2024-25	165.58	15.74	11.16	37.96
2025-26 (अनंतिम)	180.34	15.19	12.43	40.24
(सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के प्रतिशत के रूप में)				
2021-22	50.4	6.7	3.4	11.5
2022-23	51.9	6.7	3.6	11.7
2023-24	52.7	5.7	3.7	12.0
2024-25	52.1	4.9	3.5	11.9
2025-26 (अनंतिम)	52.1	4.4	3.6	11.6

नोट: वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के बाद से सकल घरेलू उत्पाद नई श्रृंखला (आधार वर्ष 2022-23) पर आधारित है। वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के लिए, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की पुरानी श्रृंखला (आधार वर्ष 2011-12) का प्रयोग प्रतिशत का आकलन करने के लिए किया जाता है।

(घ)और (ङ) योजनाओं के लिए बजटीय आबंटन कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय/विभाग के परामर्श के आधार पर किया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक विरासत का संरक्षण

3500. श्री तारिक अनवरः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 2023-24 से अब तक राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति निधि (एनसीएफ) और प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष (एएमएएसआर) अधिनियम, 1958 के अंतर्गत संरक्षित स्मारकों और सांस्कृतिक विरासत स्थलों के संरक्षण, नवीकरण और विकास कार्यों की प्रगति का राज्य-बार आकलन किया है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण) के संरक्षण के अंतर्गत स्मारकों में आगंतुक सुविधाओं, डिजिटल प्रलेखन, संरक्षण कार्यों और विरासत संवर्धन कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा की है।

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी प्रमुख निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार देश की कम ज्ञात सांस्कृतिक और पुरातात्विक विरासत के संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देने और बिहार की ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक विरासत, विशेषकर सीमांचल क्षेत्र से जुड़े स्थलों के संरक्षण और विकास के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय पहलों या परियोजना को मंजूरी देने पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने संरक्षित स्मारकों और सांस्कृतिक धरोहर स्थलों के संरक्षण, नवीकरण तथा विकास कार्यों की प्रगति का राज्य-वार आकलन किया है।

इन स्मारकों का संरक्षण और रखरखाव किया जाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है और इसे स्मारकों की आवश्यकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है। स्मारकों और सांस्कृतिक विरासत स्थलों के संरक्षण और नवीकरण कार्यों का आकलन करने के लिए भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों द्वारा नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं।

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, प्रतिवर्ष संरक्षित स्मारकों का संरक्षण और रखरखाव करता है। वर्ष 2023-24 से दिनांक 05.08.2026 तक संरक्षित स्मारकों के संरक्षण के लिए आवंटन और किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

स्मारक और धरोहर स्थल, राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष के तहत संरक्षित नहीं होते हैं। राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष केवल भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारकों और सांस्कृतिक धरोहर स्थलों के संरक्षण, नवीकरण तथा विकास कार्यों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। विगत

तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष के तहत भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के संरक्षित स्मारकों में किए गए कार्यों की सूची संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, नियमित रूप से देश भर में अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र के तहत स्मारकों पर पर्यटक सुविधाओं, डिजिटल प्रलेखन, संरक्षण कार्यों और विरासत संवर्धन कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा करता है।

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के स्मारकों और स्थलों पर उपलब्ध पर्यटक सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के माध्यम से संरक्षित स्मारकों/स्थलों पर समुदाय-आधारित और लोगों पर केंद्रित, विरासत को बढ़ावा देने वाले कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। इनमें वॉकथ्रू, बातचीत, स्कूल और कॉलेज के छात्रों के लिए ड्राइंग और पेंटिंग प्रतियोगिताएं, पर्यटकों के लिए फोटो प्रदर्शनी, और स्थानीय लोगों व समुदाय के हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श बैठकें शामिल हैं। ये कार्यक्रम विश्व धरोहर दिवस, विश्व पर्यटन दिवस, संग्रहालय दिवस, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस, विश्व धरोहर सप्ताह और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस जैसे मौकों पर और अन्य राष्ट्रीय उत्सवों के समय, जब भी उन्हें यह ज़िम्मेदारी दी जाती है, आयोजित किए जाते हैं, ताकि देश की विरासत के संरक्षण के प्रति संवेदनशीलता की ज़रूरत के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाई जा सके।

(ङ) और (च) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण आवश्यकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार कम प्रसिद्ध स्मारकों सहित सभी केंद्रीय रूप से संरक्षित स्मारकों का संरक्षण और रखरखाव करता है।

बिहार राज्य में संरक्षित स्मारकों के संबंध में वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए अनुमोदित संरक्षण कार्यों जिसमें सीमांचल क्षेत्र में स्थित एक स्मारक अर्थात् किशनगंज जिले में कन्हैया जी का मंदिर शामिल है, का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है।

विवरण -I

विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान संरक्षित स्मारकों के संरक्षण, परिरक्षण और पर्यावरण संबंधी विकास के लिए किए गए आवंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश का नाम	मंडल	**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**		**2026-27 (दिनांक 05.08.2026 तक)**	
			आवंटन	**व्यय**	**आवंटन**	**व्यय**	**आवंटन**	**व्यय**	**आवंटन**	**व्यय**
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	23.52	23.52	15.90	15.90	16.30	16.30	16.00	6.71
		झाँसी	5.82	5.82	6.10	6.10	8.95	8.95	8.00	3.23
		लखनऊ	16.93	16.93	8.91	8.91	8.30	8.30	9.20	2.30
		सारनाथ	11.32	11.32	7.62	7.62	10.21	10.21	11.20	9.73
		मेरठ	7.95	7.95	6.70	6.64	8.60	8.59	8.00	1.81
2.	महाराष्ट्र	औरंगाबाद	26.80	26.80	8.60	8.60	10.80	10.80	12.90	3.89
		मुंबई	15.56	15.56	18.19	18.19	16.94	16.94	14.53	5.71
		नागपुर	10.18	10.18	10.60	10.60	15.05	15.05	13.50	3.14
3.	कर्नाटक	बैंगलोर	17.34	17.34	8.55	8.55	13.51	13.51	13.50	4.33
		हम्पी	12.25	12.25	6.52	6.52	9.08	9.08	10.50	4.29
		धारवाड़	9.57	9.57	7.46	7.46	6.00	6.00	7.25	3.13
4.	मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल	17.22	17.22	12.30	12.30	12.80	12.78	11.00	4.10
		जबलपुर	9.27	9.27	7.00	6.99	6.47	6.46	5.90	1.32
5.	ओडिशा	भुवनेश्वर/पुरी	12.29	12.29	11.50	11.37	10.04	10.03	9.80	2.80
6.	पश्चिम बंगाल,	कोलकाता	9.10	9.10	6.01	6.01	4.83	4.82	4.95	2.93
7.	पश्चिम बंगाल , सिक्किम	रायगंज	8.00	8.00	6.10	6.10	8.40	8.40	8.00	3.59
8.	तमिलनाडु , पुडुचेरी	चेन्नई	12.95	12.95	13.15	13.14	10.70	10.70	10.50	4.35
		त्रिची	9.55	9.55	5.80	5.80	5.90	5.90	6.30	3.70
9.	पंजाब	चंडीगढ़	11.00	11.00	8.40	8.40	12.20	12.20	9.50	5.13
	हरियाणा									

10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	शिमला	5.00	5.00	2.80	2.79	2.10	2.10	3.00	1.06
11.	दिल्ली (एनसीटी)	दिल्ली	36.14	36.14	24.95	24.94	42.02	42.00	38.00	12.76
12.	गोवा	गोवा	9.90	9.90	9.00	9.00	5.41	5.41	4.88	1.19
13.	असम	गुवाहाटी	8.78	8.78	5.72	5.71	4.46	4.46	4.70	2.43
	मेघालय									
	नगालैंड									
	अरूणाचल प्रदेश									
14.	मणिपुर	आइजोल	1.29	1.29	1.26	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.80	0.53
	मिजोरम									
	त्रिपुरा									
15.	राजस्थान	जयपुर	12.75	12.75	10.91	10.91	8.40	8.40	9.00	4.65
		जोधपुर	10.65	10.65	9.25	9.24	8.90	8.90	8.00	4.46
16.	तेलंगाना	हैदराबाद	14.38	14.38	6.80	6.77	14.93	14.90	13.00	3.01
17.	आंध्र प्रदेश	अमरावती	14.70	14.70	12.90	12.90	15.35	15.35	13.25	6.41
18.	बिहार	पटना	16.00	16.00	8.73	8.73	15.30	15.30	14.50	3.90
19.	जम्मू और कश्मीर (केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश)	श्रीनगर	7.17	7.17	4.90	4.89	5.95	5.95	4.70	2.12
20.	लद्दाख (केंद्र शासित प्रदेश)	लघु मंडल लेह	3.50	3.50	2.20	2.20	4.65	4.65	3.50	1.01
21.	केरल	त्रिशूर	7.09	7.09	6.30	6.30	4.42	4.42	4.65	1.95
22.	गुजरात दमन और दीव (केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश)	वडोदरा	12.00	12.00	7.70	7.69	10.50	10.50	9.50	2.46
	गुजरात	राजकोट	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	4.84	4.84	6.50	3.07
23.	उत्तराखंड	देहरादून	5.42	5.42	5.10	5.10	6.80	6.80	5.50	3.50
24.	छत्तीसगढ	रायपुर	5.94	5.94	8.19	8.19	16.51	16.51	11.20	3.22
25.	झारखंड	रांची	2.15	2.15	2.25	2.25	2.59	2.59	2.75	1.88
कुल			421.98	421.98	307.37	307.06	369.51	369.40	348.96	135.80

विवरण-II

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष की परियोजनाओं के तहत स्मारकों के संरक्षण, नवीकरण और विकास कार्यों पर किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	राज्य का नाम	परियोजना का नाम	साझेदार एजेंसी	परियोजना लागत (लाख रुपये में)
2024-25	मध्य प्रदेश	सोमनाथ मंदिर और बड़गांव, जिला कटनी के खंडहरों में विकास गतिविधियां	आर्मड व्हीकल्स निगम लिमिटेड	38.00
2024-25	ओडिशा	सूर्य मंदिर, कोणार्क, जिला-पुरी में वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए स्मार्ट शौचालय, शिशु देखभाल कक्ष, विश्राम कक्ष जैसी सार्वजनिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करना		50.00
2025-26	महाराष्ट्र	शौचालय और पीने के पानी की सुविधा का निर्माण/स्थापना, विजयदुर्ग किला, जिला सिंधुदुर्ग	भारतीय नौवहन निगम	60.00
2025-26		जोगेश्वरी गुफाओं, ज़िला मुंबई में पर्यटक अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का संरक्षण और विकास	आईआरबी होल्डिंग्स प्रा. लिमिटेड	245.00
2025-26	बिहार	विक्रमशिला महाविहार, जिला भागलपुर के उत्खनन से मिले अवशेषों पर मुख्य स्तूप का संरक्षण, सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण और बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विकास।	एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड	200.00
2025-26	लद्दाख (केंद्र शासित प्रदेश)	शेय के प्राचीन महल का संरक्षण, जिला लेह	आईआरसीटीसी	195.00
2026-27	जम्मू और कश्मीर (केंद्र शासित प्रदेश)	शंकराचार्य मंदिर, जिला श्रीनगर में सुविधाओं का विकास	एनसीएफ	121.00

विवरण -III

संरक्षित स्मारकों और स्थलों पर उपलब्ध पर्यटक सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा

क्रम संख्या	पर्यटक सुविधा का नाम			उपलब्ध सुविधा (स्मारक/स्थल की संख्या)
1.	शौचालय		महिला	572
2.			पुरुष	586
3.			दिव्यांग	351
4.	पेय जल			593
5.	कूड़ेदान			1337
6.	स्पर्शनीय मार्ग			170
7.	संकेतक	सांस्कृतिक सूचना पट्ट	अंग्रेज़ी	1289
8.			हिंदी	1212
9.			क्षेत्रीय	712
10.			विदेश भाषा	13
11.			क्यूआर कोड आधार	272
12.			ब्रेल	149
13.		संरक्षण सूचना बोर्ड		2787
14.		दिशात्मक		918
15.	बेंच			868
16.	रैंप			246
17.	व्हीलचेयर			326
18.	ई-गाड़ी			34
19.	पार्किंग			231
20.	प्राथमिक चिकित्सा			374
21.	अमानती घर			102
22.	सीसीटीवी			257
23.	शिशु देखभाल कक्ष			125
24.	वाईफ़ाई			47
25.	ध्वनि एवं प्रकाश शो			35
26.	रोशनी			136

27.	स्मारिका/प्रकाशन काउंटर	129
28.	काफ़ीहाउस	55
29.	ऑडियो गाइड	48
30.	ऑडियो विजुअल/मल्टी मीडिया कक्ष	22
31.	व्याख्या केंद्र	47

विवरण -IV

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधिकार क्षेत्र के तहत बिहार राज्य में वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए अनुमोदित वार्षिक संरक्षण कार्यक्रम

क्रम संख्या	कार्य का नाम	वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए वार्षिक संरक्षण कार्यक्रम (रु. में)
1.	पश्चिम चंपारण के मरहिया में प्राचीर किला और स्तूप का संरक्षण	10,000,000
2.	गिरियाक स्तूप, राजगीर, जिला- नालंदा के संरचनात्मक संरक्षण और जीर्णोद्धार के लिए एमडब्ल्यू	9,000,000
3.	नालंदा महाविहार नालंदा के उत्खनन में मिले अवशेषों पर मठ नंबर 07 के संरक्षण के लिए एमडब्ल्यू	8,000,000
4.	मुजफ्फरपुर के कोल्हुआ में अशोक स्तंभ पर तालाब, कूटागारशाला, स्वास्तिक मठ और मन्नत स्तूप के संरक्षण के लिए एमडब्ल्यू	9,500,000
5.	पूर्वी चंपारण के केसरिया में बौद्ध स्तूप के पांचवें हिस्से का पूरा संरक्षण	8,500,000
6.	नालंदा महाविहार के उत्खनन में मिले अवशेषों पर मठ नंबर 10 का संरक्षण	8,000,000
7.	सासाराम में शेरशाह सूरी मकबरे के प्रवेश द्वार के गुंबद, छतरियों, घाटों, पानी की नहर आदि का बचाव, सासाराम	6,500,000
8.	सुजातागढ़, बकरौर, गया में स्तूप का संरक्षण	6,000,000
9.	पातालपुरी गुफा (चौरासिमुनि गुफा) पथरघट्टा भागलपुर के संरक्षण के लिए एमडब्ल्यू	7,000,000
10.	रोहतास पहाड़ी, रोहतास में रोहतासगढ़ किले के रानी महल और आसपास के क्षेत्र का संरक्षण	9,000,000
11.	मठ के संरक्षण के लिए एमडब्ल्यू (पश्चिमी ओर चरण -1) विक्रमशिला	10,000,000

	महाविहार, अंतीचक, भागलपुर	
12.	दक्षिणी पूर्वी मठ विक्रमशिला महाविहार अंतीचक, भागलपुर के संरक्षण के लिए एमडब्ल्यू	10,000,000
13.	सासाराम, रोहतास में हसन शाह सूरी मकबरे की किले की दीवार आदि का संरक्षण और जीर्णोद्धार	5,000,000
14.	भारत के पहले राष्ट्रपति डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद के पैतृक घर, जीरादेई, सीवान का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,600,000
15.	पश्चिम चंपारण के रामपुरवा में अशोक स्तंभ का वार्षिक रखरखाव	600,000
16.	अशोक स्तंभ लौरियानंदनगढ़ पश्चिम चंपारण का वार्षिक रखरखाव	600,000
17.	चंकीगढ़, चंकी, पश्चिम चंपारण के खंडहर किले का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,400,000
18.	प्राचीन किले या गढ़ का वार्षिक रखरखाव जिसे स्थानीय रूप से राजा बलि का गढ़, बलिराजगढ़ मधुबनी के नाम से जाना जाता है	800,000
19.	अशोक स्तंभ, लौरिया, अरेराज पूर्वी चंपारण का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,100,000
20.	जामी मस्जिद, हाजीपुर, वैशाली का वार्षिक रखरखाव	400,000
21.	राजा विशाल का गढ़, वैशाली का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,000,000
22.	रेलिक स्तूप हरपुर बसंत, वैशाली का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,400,000
23.	अशोक स्तंभ कोल्हुआ मुजफ्फरपुर का वार्षिक रखरखाव	4,000,000
24.	पश्चिम चंपारण के मरहिया में किले और स्तूप की प्राचीर का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,500,000
25.	बौद्ध स्तूप केसरिया पूर्वी चंपारण का वार्षिक रखरखाव 2026-2027	2,000,000
26.	राजगीर में सोन भंडार, जरासंध का अखाड़ा, मनियार मठ, बिम्बिसार जेल, रथ के पहिये का निशान/शंख का निशान, जीवक आम्रवन, गृद्धकूट स्तूप, नया खोदा गया स्तूप, वाणगंगा, पहाड़ी पर स्तूप, जैन मंदिर, महादेव मंदिर, गिरियाक स्तूप आदि का वार्षिक रखरखाव	2,300,000
27.	गढ़, घोड़ा कटोरा, गिरियाक, राजगीर के नाम से जाने जाने वाले प्राचीन अवशेषों का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,300,000
28.	राजगीर में नई किले की दीवार, साइक्लोपियन दीवार, किला मैदान आदि का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,500,000
29.	राजगीर में अजातशत्रु स्तूप, वेणुवन, अशोक स्तूप, जरासंध की बैठक/भीम बैठक, सप्तपर्णी गुफा आदि का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,100,000
30.	कन्हैया जी का मंदिर, बंदरझूला, किशनगंज की वार्षिक मरम्मत	1,025,000
31.	भागलपुर के पथरघट्टा में	600,000

	शैल प्रतिमा की वार्षिक मरम्मत।	
32.	पातालपुरी गुफा और चौरासी मुनि गुफा पथरघट्टा, भागलपुर की वार्षिक मरम्मत।	1,100,000
33.	रॉक कट मंदिर कहलगांव, भागलपुर की वार्षिक मरम्मत।	1,100,000
34.	उत्खनन से मिले अवशेषों की वार्षिक मरम्मत विक्रमशिला महाविहार, अंतीचक, भागलपुर।	5,900,000
35.	पटना के संदलपुर में प्राचीन मौर्यकालीन दीवारों का वार्षिक रखरखाव	400,000
36.	पटना के चौकशिकारपुर में मीर अशरफ की मस्जिद का वार्षिक रखरखाव	300,000
37.	पटना के मनेर में मखदूम शाह दौलत और इब्राहिम खान के मकबरे का वार्षिक रखरखाव	700,000
38.	बुलंदीबाग, पटना में उत्खनन से मिले अवशेषों का वार्षिक रखरखाव	400,000
39.	पटना के दतियाना में ढीली मूर्तियों और चित्रों का वार्षिक रखरखाव	300,000
40.	बिहारशरीफ, जिला- नालंदा में मलिक इब्राहिम बायू के मकबरे का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,000,000
41.	नालंदा, जिला- नालंदा में प्रीतम टीले का वार्षिक रखरखाव	700,000
42.	कुम्रहार, पटना में उत्खनन से मिले अवशेषों का वार्षिक रखरखाव	4,500,000
43.	जगदीशपुर, नालंदा, जिला- नालंदा में रुक्मिणीस्थान का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,000,000
44.	नालंदा में नालंदा महाविहार के उत्खनन से मिले अवशेषों का वार्षिक रखरखाव	8,000,000
45.	कुरिसराय, गया में विशाल बुद्ध प्रतिमा, पुराने खंडहर, उत्खनन की गई जगह, बलुआ पत्थर के खंभे, चट्टानों और पत्थरों पर बनी अलग-अलग हिंदू देवी-देवताओं की मूर्तियों वगैरह का वार्षिक रखरखाव	800,000
46.	बक्सर में टीले के स्थान का वार्षिक रखरखाव, बक्सर	400,000
47.	गुनेरी, गया में एक शेड के नीचे इकट्ठा की गई प्राचीन बौद्ध प्रतिमा और दूसरी प्रतिमाओं और मूर्तियों का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,000,000
48.	कोंच, गया में शिव मंदिर का वार्षिक रखरखाव	500,000
49.	गया के कुर्किहार में 'गढ़' के नाम से मशहूर स्थान का वार्षिक रखरखाव	500,000
50.	गया के बकरौर में सुजातागढ़ नाम के प्राचीन स्तूप और दूसरे अवशेषों का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,300,000
51.	नागार्जुनी पहाड़ी (यानी, गोपी गुफा, वडथिका गुफा, वापियाका गुफा)	800,000

	बराबर, जहानाबाद में गुफाओं का वार्षिक रखरखाव	
52.	बराबर पहाड़ी पर गुफाओं का वार्षिक रखरखाव (यानी, कर्ण चौपर गुफा, सुदामा गुफा, लोमस ऋषि गुफा, विश्व झोपड़ा गुफा) बराबर, जहानाबाद	1,000,000
53.	जहानाबाद के घेंजन में एक शेड के नीचे इकट्ठा की गई प्राचीन बौद्ध छवियों और मूर्तियों का वार्षिक रखरखाव	800,000
54.	औरंगाबाद के शमशेर नगर में शमशेर खान के मकबरे का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,500,000
55.	रोहतास पहाड़ी, रोहतास में रोहतासगढ़ किले का वार्षिक रखरखाव	3,000,000
56.	चंदन शहीद पहाड़ी, आशिकपुर, रोहतास में अशोक शिलालेख का वार्षिक रखरखाव	400,000
57.	सासाराम, रोहतास में हसन सूर शाह के मकबरे का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,600,000
58.	शेर शाह सूरी के मकबरे, तालाब, उसकी दीवार, घाट, किनारे के कियोस्क, उत्तरी गेटवे और कॉजवे, सासाराम, रोहतास में शेर शाह के मकबरे के पश्चिम में गेटवे (दिल्ली दरवाज़ा) का वार्षिक रखरखाव	5,500,000
59.	मलिक सराय, चैनपुर, कैमूर में बख्तियार खान के मकबरे का वार्षिक रखरखाव	1,400,000
60.	मुंडेश्वरी देवी मंदिर, पौरा पहाड़ी, रामगढ़, कैमूर का वार्षिक रखरखाव	2,000,000

CSR EXPENDITURE THROUGH IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

3501. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

(a) the total Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure incurred by companies through Implementing Agencies (IAs) registered under Form CSR-1, year-wise since April 2021, distinguishing between (i) IAs established by the funding company itself or jointly with other companies and (ii) independent public trusts, societies or Section 8 companies;

(b) the CSR funds allocated, sanctioned, released and actually spent by such self-created implementing agencies during each of the last five financial years, year-wise;

(c) the number of instances where unspent CSR funds held by any implementing agency, including self-created ones, remained unutilised beyond the permissible three-year ongoing project period and the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether the Government now maintains a consolidated database of CSR-1 registered agencies showing common directors/trustees with the funding company and if not, the reason for this persisting gap?

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 entities covered under Rule 4(1) of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 are required to fill the relevant information in CSR-1 form which is for the sole purpose of registration for undertaking CSR activities. CSR-1 form captures the details of Implementing Agencies established by any company or group of companies registered through CSR-1 and independent public trusts, societies or Section 8 companies and does not have the details of utilisation of CSR funds by them. On the basis of filling by these entities, the details of registration of such entities in last five financial years (FYs) i.e. 2021-22 to 2025-26 is given in the enclosed **Statement**. There is no provision of allocation, sanction and release of CSR funds in CSR legal framework.

(c) Section 135 (5) & (6) of the Act provides for treatment of unspent CSR amount. In the case of an ongoing project, the company is required to transfer the unspent amount to a special account of the company i.e 'Unspent CSR Account', within 30 days from the end of financial year and spend the same in pursuance of its CSR policy within the next three financial years from the date of such transfer. After the lapse of three financial years, the amount remaining unspent, if any, is required to be transferred to any Fund mentioned in Schedule VII of the Act within a period of thirty days from the date of completion of the third financial year. The Ministry has notified the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, ("CARO, 2020") which requires auditors to state details of any unspent CSR amount. 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.

(d) The Ministry maintains database of directors/trustees of the entities covered under Rule 4(1) of Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 as reported by respective entities while filing of CSR-1 form. As regards the details of directors of funding company, the same is also available on public domain which can be accessed at www.mca.gov.in.

STATEMENT

Details of Implementing Agencies established by any company or group of companies and public trusts, societies or Section 8 companies registered through CSR-1 from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26

Particulars	Financial Years				
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
No. of Implementing Agencies established by any company or group of companies	1,152	483	408	526	648
No. of Implementing Agencies established by public trusts, societies or Section 8 companies	25,844	23,365	19,165	18,638	18,605

Source: Corporate Data Management Cell.

प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष कर संग्रह में वृद्धि

3502. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधवः

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकरः

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष कर संग्रहण का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा और श्रेणियाँ क्या हैं,

(ख) माल और सेवा कर (जीएसटी) के कार्यान्वयन के बाद राज्यों को प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व में देखे गए परिवर्तनों का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या इसका मूल्यांकन किया गया है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान जीएसटी मुआवजे के रूप में राज्यों को संवितरित की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) कर अपवंचन को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ङ) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने वाले करदाताओं की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान देश में प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष कर संग्रहण का श्रेणियों सहित वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) माल और सेवा कर (जी.एस.टी.) लागू होने के पश्चात राज्यों को प्राप्त राजस्व में देखे गए परिवर्तनों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान जारी किए गए जी.एस.टी. क्षतिपूर्ति का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है। है।

(घ) कर अपवंचन को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम निम्नलिखित हैं :

प्रत्यक्ष कर

i. पैन (पीएएन) का अनिवार्य रूप से उल्लेख करना और पैन-आधार को लिंक करना – निर्दिष्ट लेन-देन के लिए पैन का उल्लेख करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है तथा पैन और आधार को लिंक करना भी अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।

ii. वार्षिक सूचना विवरण (एआईएस): यह एक विवरण है जो किसी विशेष वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए करदाता के बारे में सम्पूर्ण जानकारी प्रदान करता है। इसमें करदाताओं की आय, वित्तीय लेनदेन, कर विवरण आदि के बारे में जानकारी होती है। यह पारदर्शिता आय की कम रिपोर्टिंग या चूक को आसानी से पता लगाने योग्य बनाकर चोरी को रोकती है।

iii. नज (NUDGE) अभियान – नज (NUDGE) का अर्थ है नॉन-इंट्रूसिव यूसेज ऑफ डेटा टू गाइड एंड इनेबल, जो आईटीआर और संबंधित अनुसूचियों को दाखिल करने के अनुपालन और

सुधार पर केंद्रित है। करदाताओं को एसएमएस/ईमेल के माध्यम से स्वयं सुधार करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है, इसके लिए वे संशोधित विवरणी और अद्यतन विवरणी की सुविधा का उपयोग कर सकते हैं, जो मूल विवरणी दाखिल करने की नियत तारीख बीत जाने के बाद भी पहले घोषित न की गई आय की जानकारी देने की अनुमति देती है।

iv. नकद लेनदेन पर रोक – आयकर अधिनियम, 2025 की धारा 186 के तहत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों के अलावा दो लाख रुपये या उससे अधिक की नकद प्राप्तियों पर रोक लगा दी गई है।

v. काला धन अधिनियम- विदेशों में जमा काले धन के प्रवाह को रोकने के लिए, काला धन (अघोषित विदेशी आय और संपत्ति) और कर अधिरोपण अधिनियम, 2015 (काला धन अधिनियम) लागू किया गया है।

vi. बेनामी कानून- बेनामी संपत्ति को जब्त करने तथा बेनामीदार और वास्तविक लाभार्थी पर मुकदमा चलाने के उद्देश्य से, बेनामी लेन-देन (निषेध) अधिनियम, 1988 में बेनामी लेन-देन (निषेध) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2016 द्वारा व्यापक संशोधन किया गया था।

<u>अप्रत्यक्ष कर</u>

i. विवरणी में आईटीसी डेटा के ऑटो-पॉपुलेशन को अधिक सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए, प्राप्तकर्ता करदाताओं को प्राप्त होने वाले चालानों को अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबंधित करने में सहायता हेतु, 2024 के अंत में जीएसटी पोर्टल पर इनवॉइस मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम (आईएमएस) सुविधा शुरू की गई है। यह प्राप्तकर्ताओं को अपने आपूर्तिकर्ता करदाताओं द्वारा सहेजे या दाखिल किए जाने पर चालानों को स्वीकार करने, अस्वीकार करने या लंबित के रूप में चिह्नित करने की अनुमति देता है। आईएमएस के कार्यान्वयन के साथ, पंजीकृत प्राप्तकर्ता अब अपने जीएसटीआर-1 में आपूर्तिकर्ताओं द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए चालानों का पुनः सत्यापन और मिलान कर सकते हैं, जिससे आईटीसी दावा प्रक्रिया सुव्यवस्थित और मजबूत होगी।

ii. फर्जी पंजीकरण और आईटीसी के धोखाधड़ी से पास होने के खिलाफ एक ठोस और समन्वित कार्रवाई के लिए, केंद्र और राज्य दोनों कर प्रशासनों द्वारा अखिल भारतीय आधार पर दो विशेष

अभियान शुरू किए गए, जो क्रमशः 16.05.2023 से 14.08.2023 और 16.08.2024 से 30.10.2024 की अवधि के लिए थे। गैर-मौजूद/फर्जी पंजीकरण के खिलाफ अभियान में कर अधिकारियों की विधिवत गठित टीमों द्वारा करदाताओं के व्यावसायिक परिसरों का भौतिक सत्यापन शामिल था। इस भौतिक सत्यापन के साथ सत्यापन के परिणाम को दर्शाने वाली आवश्यक रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई।

iii. स्वचालित चालान रिपोर्टिंग, इनपुट टैक्स क्रेडिट (आईटीसी) समायोजन, ई-वे बिल जनरेशन और रियल-टाइम अनुपालन सत्यापन को सक्षम करने के लिए ई-इनवॉइसिंग एकीकरण लागू किया गया है।

iv. देश भर में जीएसटी पंजीकरण आवेदनों के बायोमेट्रिक-आधारित आधार प्रमाणीकरण को विस्तारित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, सीजीएसटी नियमों के नियम 8(4ए) में संशोधन के माध्यम से यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि वह आवेदक जिसने आधार प्रमाणीकरण का विकल्प नहीं चुना है, उसे फोटो लेने और दस्तावेज़ सत्यापन के लिए जीएसटी सुविधा केंद्र पर भी जाना होगा।

v. 01.10.2022 से प्रभावी कर अवधि के लिए जीएसटीआर-3बी दाखिल करने से पहले जीएसटीआर-1 दाखिल करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। साथ ही, 01.10.2022 से जीएसटीआर-1 की क्रमिक फाइलिंग अनिवार्य कर दी गई है। इस प्रकार, जीएसटीआर-1 के साथ-साथ जीएसटीआर-3बी को भी पूरी तरह से क्रमिक कर अवधि के अनुसार कर दिया गया है। इससे यह सुनिश्चित हुआ है कि विक्रेता द्वारा जीएसटीआर-1 में घोषित चालान विवरण का उपयोग जीएसटीआर-2बी में उपलब्ध आईटीसी को स्वतः भरने के लिए किया जाता है।

(ङ) पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने वाले करदाताओं की संख्या में हुई वृद्धि का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	**आयकर विवरणी दाखिल करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या (विवरणी दाखिलकर्ता)**
2021-22	6,96,35,446

2022-23	7,40,10,269
2023-24	8,09,03,315
2024-25	8,56,34,289
2025-26	8,66,82,347

विवरण-I

पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान श्रेणीवार एकत्रित निवल प्रत्यक्ष कर

राशि करोड़ रुपये में

वित्तीय वर्ष	निगम कर	गैर-निगम कर@	अन्य	शुद्ध प्रत्यक्ष कर
2021-22	7,12,037	6,96,604	3,781	14,12,422
2022-23	8,25,834	8,33,307	4,545	16,63,686
2023-24	9,11,055	10,44,726	4,385	19,60,166
2024-25	9,86,767	12,35,161	4,447	22,26,375
2025-26*	10,99,130	12,40,920	323	23,40,373

***अनंतिम आंकड़े**

@गैर निगम कर के आंकड़ों में व्यक्तियों, एचयूएफ, फर्मों, एओपी, बीओआई, स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों, कृत्रिम न्यायिक व्यक्ति द्वारा भुगतान किए गए कर शामिल हैं। इसमें सुरक्षा लेनदेन कर का संग्रहण भी शामिल है।

पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान श्रेणीवार निवल अप्रत्यक्ष कर संग्रहण

राशि करोड़ रुपये में

वित्तीय वर्ष	सीमा शुल्क	केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	सेवा कर	एचएसएनएस (स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा से राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा उपकर#)	कुल गैर-जीएसटी	सीजीएसटी	आईजीएसटी	जीएसटी क्षतिपूर्ति उपकर	कुल जी एसटी	कुल अप्रत्यक्ष कर [सीमा शुल्क + के.उ.शु. + सेवा कर + एच.एस.एन.एस. + जी.एस.टी.]
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6 (2+3+4+5)**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10 (7+8+9)**	**11 (6+10)**
2021-22	199,728	390,808	1012		**591,548**	591226	2119	104769	**698,114**	**1,289,662**
2022-23	213,372	319,000	431		**532,803**	718,522	4,748	125,862	**849,132**	**1,381,935**
2023-24	233,119	305,362	425		**538,906**	820,622	-4850	141,436	**957,208**	**1,496,114**

2024-25	233,201	300,253	-16		**533,439**	908,954	-32,483	150,570	**1,027,041**	**1,560,480**
2025-26 (पी)	264,394	341,851	-1,774	2,061	**606,532**	967,554	-2,536	100,318	**1,065,335**	**1,671,867**

स्रोतः प्राप्ति बजट, प्रधान मुख्य लेखा नियंत्रक (सी.बी.आई.सी.); पीः अनंतिम, ऊपर संग्रहण धनवापसी/निपटान का निवल है।

वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 से एच.एस.एन.एस. (स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा से राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा) उपकर भी शामिल किया गया है।

विवरण-II

राज्यों को प्राप्त राजस्व

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	एसजीएसटी (सकल)	निपटान किया गया आईजीएसटी	राज्यों को क्षतिपूर्ति	कुल
2017-18	1,71,803	1,19,663	41,146	3,32,612
2018-19	2,78,817	2,39,948	69,275	5,88,040
2019-20	3,09,231	2,10,972	1,20,498	6,40,701
2020-21	2,72,828	2,17,884	2,47,196	7,37,908
2021-22	3,44,216	2,95,499	2,56,500	8,96,215
2022-23	4,10,251	3,60,496	1,49,168	9,19,915
2023-24	4,71,195	4,03,028	44,946	9,19,169
2024-25	5,16,448	4,57,406	6,988	9,80,841
2025-26	5,51,302	4,77,829	6,978	10,36,108

विवरण-III

वर्ष के दौरान जारी किए गए जी.एस.टी. क्षतिपूर्ति का ब्यौरा (वित्तीय वर्ष-वार)

(करोड रुपये में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	वि.व. 2017-18	वि.व. 2018-19	वि.व. 2019-20	वि.व. 2020-21	वि.व. 2021-22	वि.व. 2022-23	वि.व. 2023-24	वि.व. 2024-25	वि.व. 2025-26	अधिशेष उपकर का वितरण (वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26)	कुल
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	382.0	0.0	1840.8	5838.4	6389.6	4570.3	0.0	164.3	0.0	193.0	19378.3

2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	15.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7
3	असम	886.0	466.0	879.0	2363.6	2788.1	424.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.1	7887.8
4	बिहार	3041.0	2571.0	3524.8	8264.3	8760.7	183.7	398.2	104.7	0.0	121.7	26970.0
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1483.0	2261.0	3081.4	6321.2	6182.0	2438.7	587.0	127.6	0.0	118.2	22600.1
6	दिल्ली	157.0	4182.0	7436.0	11386.6	12638.6	12817.0	1137.8	363.0	0.0	204.7	50322.8
7	गोवा	252.0	476.0	818.7	1653.0	1758.1	1530.7	343.1	164.7	0.0	31.7	7028.0
8	गुजरात	3687.0	6149.0	10646.5	20556.5	21368.8	7955.4	10693.5	0.3	0.0	516.7	81573.6
9	हरियाणा	1199.0	2820.0	5453.4	9417.8	10302.5	2575.9	3504.9	1445.4	0.0	308.9	37027.8
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	539.0	2037.0	1877.3	3480.5	3863.2	1293.3	88.0	50.9	0.0	68.7	13297.9
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	1137.0	1462.0	2279.3	4443.2	4738.1	418.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14477.7
12	झारखंड	1265.0	1029.0	1531.8	3647.3	4010.0	2064.6	165.6	36.4	0.0	124.6	13874.4
13	कर्नाटक	6246.0	10754.0	14496.9	26196.3	27085.3	20288.4	1191.4	1.8	0.0	505.5	106765.6
14	केरल	1772.0	2884.0	5575.0	12487.4	12594.9	7246.0	737.9	66.9	0.0	421.6	43785.6
15	मध्य प्रदेश	2511.0	2866.0	4530.8	9835.2	10106.1	4571.8	2613.5	0.9	0.0	166.0	37201.2
16	महाराष्ट्र	1488.0	8330.0	15018.1	29400.4	31616.6	24120.8	8618.0	2504.5	0.0	1753.0	122849.4
17	मणिपुर	24.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3
18	मेघालय	124.0	73.0	101.4	283.9	304.1	0.0	33.1	5.5	0.0	19.0	944.1
19	मिजोरम	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	12.3
20	नगालैंड	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2
21	ओडिशा	2019.0	3390.0	3928.8	8183.6	8895.3	1887.0	0.0	561.7	0.0	229.8	29095.2
22	पुदुचेरी	333.0	592.0	862.3	1348.8	1425.2	722.6	19.3	3.3	0.0	7.3	5313.8
23	पंजाब	4037.0	7129.0	8804.5	18053.1	16574.8	7868.9	3670.6	404.6	0.0	25.8	66568.3
24	राजस्थान	2598.0	2176.0	4439.5	10236.8	11014.6	4259.9	1397.8	0.0	0.0	162.5	36285.2
25	सिक्किम	6.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.9
26	तमिलनाडु	632.0	3151.0	8922.0	17382.9	14792.0	16214.8	4574.2	0.0	0.0	516.4	66185.4
27	तेलंगाना	169.0	0.0	2263.2	5483.1	6575.7	4061.5	624.8	0.0	0.0	272.8	19450.0
28	त्रिपुरा	129.0	155.0	171.0	502.5	502.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	1472.7
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	2124.0	308.0	5179.5	15331.0	16439.4	11291.0	4070.3	1.2	0.0	411.7	55156.1
30	उत्तराखंड	1283.0	2037.0	2477.4	4811.9	4808.0	2135.6	476.6	55.8	0.0	74.0	18159.3
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	1608.0	1977.0	4358.7	10207.1	10956.1	8227.8	0.0	924.2	94.3	535.5	38888.7
	कुल	41146.0	69275.0	120498.3	247196.5	256500.0	149167.8	44945.5	6987.7	94.3	6883.4	942694.5

IMPACT OF STAGNANT REAL WAGES

3503. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

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

(a) the details of average real wages of workers in rural and urban areas, including regular salaried workers, casual labourers and self-employed workers since year 2015 and category wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the impact of stagnant real wages on household consumption and living standards in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of measures taken or proposed to improve wage growth, job quality and income security by the Government for workers in both organised and unorganised sectors?

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

(a) to (c) Labour Bureau, an attached office of Ministry of Labour & Employment compiles and maintains average nominal daily wage rates for selected agricultural and non-agricultural occupations, based on information collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation from a fixed set of 600 sample villages across 20 States, up to June 2025.

The minimum rates of wages for employments under the Central Sphere are notified by the Central Government and are revised periodically based on increase in Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW). The details of the minimum wages notified by the Central Government as on 30.03.2026 are available at https://clc.gov.in/clc/sites/default/files/mygov_17751372721.pdf

Furthermore, The Code on Wages, 2019 which came into effect from 21.11.2025, has subsumed the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Payment of Bonus Act,1965 and Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Under the provisions of the Code on Wages 2019, both Central and the State Governments are empowered to enforce the provisions of the Code by appointment of various authorities as prescribed under the Code such as “Authority to hear and decide claims”, “Appellate Authority”, “Inspector-cum-facilitator” and “Enquiry Officer”.

कौशल विकास पहलों का आकलन

3504. श्रीमती ज्योत्स्ना चरणदास महंत:

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

(क) वर्ष 2019 से प्रमुख कौशल विकास पहलों के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ सहित देश भर में राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार प्रशिक्षित और रोजगार में रखे गए उम्मीदवारों की वर्ष-वार और योजना-वार कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने के बाद रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले उम्मीदवारों के औसत वेतन के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के रोजगार प्राप्त करने के छह माह और एक वर्ष बाद भी रोजगार में बने रहने के संबंध में आंकड़े हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने रोजगार क्षमता में सुधार लाने के लिए इन कौशल विकास पहलों की प्रभावकारिता का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार के कौशल भारत मिशन (सिम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) की विभिन्न स्कीमों अर्थात् प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से तथा शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण स्कीम (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सहित देश के सभी वर्गों को कौशलीकरण, पुनर्कौशलीकरण तथा कौशलोन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। कौशल भारत मिशन का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भावी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप सक्षम बनाना तथा उन्हें विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उद्योग-संगत कौशल से सुसज्जित करना है।

वर्ष 2019-20 से 2026-27 (दिनांक 30.06.2026 तक) की अवधि के दौरान कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) की प्रमुख कौशल विकास स्कीमों के अंतर्गत देशभर में प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों की संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार, वर्ष-वार तथा स्कीम-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** से **IV** में दिया गया है।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) की स्कीमों में से प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक के अंतर्गत केवल प्रथम तीन चरणों (पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 एवं पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0), जो वर्ष 2015-16 से 2021-22 तक संचालित किए गए, में प्लेसमेंट को ट्रैक किया गया था। पीएमकेवीवाई (1.0 से 3.0) के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ में 28,142 अभ्यर्थियों के नियोजित होने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों को उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों, जिनमें ऑन-द-जॉब ट्रेनिंग-(ओजेटी) भी शामिल है, के माध्यम से विविध कैरियर विकल्पों का चयन करने के लिए सक्षम बनाने पर बल दिया गया है।

सरकार, कौशल भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत संचालित कौशलीकरण पहलों की समय-समय पर समीक्षा करती है। इन समीक्षाओं के दौरान नामांकन, प्रमाणन, प्लेसमेंट, स्वरोजगार परिणामों तथा नियोजकों से प्राप्त फीडबैक का आकलन किया जाता है, ताकि रोजगार क्षमता एवं भविष्य की

कौशल आवश्यकताओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने में इन पहलों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन किया जा सके। इन समीक्षाओं के आधार पर पाठ्यचर्या का निरंतर अद्यतनीकरण, उद्योगों के साथ सहयोग तथा कार्यान्वयन व्यवस्था में आवश्यक सुधार किए जाते हैं, जिससे कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम, उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी प्रवृत्तियों तथा श्रम बाज़ार की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप बने रहें। इसके अतिरिक्त, व्यापक कौशल विकास स्कीमों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन सूचना प्रबंधन प्रणाली (एमआईएस) आधारित निगरानी, तृतीय पक्ष मूल्यांकन तथा लाभार्थियों से प्राप्त फीडबैक के माध्यम से भी किया जाता है।

कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) द्वारा वर्तमान में संचालित सभी स्कीमों का सामान्यतः तथा विशेष रूप से संबंधित स्कीम के विस्तार की स्वीकृति के समय तृतीय पक्ष द्वारा मूल्यांकन कराया गया है। एमएसडीई द्वारा कार्यान्वित स्कीमों के मूल्यांकन का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) 4.0: प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) 4.0 का स्वतंत्र तृतीय पक्ष प्रभाव मूल्यांकन भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संस्थान अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (एजेएनआईएफएम) द्वारा किया गया है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए प्रशिक्षण से अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) प्राप्त अभ्यर्थियों के रोजगार संबंधी परिणामों में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है। प्रशिक्षण से पूर्व नियोजित एवं नियोजित एसटीटी अभ्यर्थियों का संयुक्त हिस्सा 26.6 प्रतिशत था, जो पीएमकेवीवाई प्रशिक्षण के उपरांत बढ़कर 45.4 प्रतिशत हो गया, अर्थात् इसमें 18.8 प्रतिशत अंक की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई। आय से संबंधित परिणामों में भी सकारात्मक परिवर्तन परिलक्षित हुआ है। प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रमाणन के उपरांत 41.4 प्रतिशत एसटीटी अभ्यर्थियों तथा 48.9 प्रतिशत पूर्व अधिगम मान्यता (आरपीएल) प्राप्त अभ्यर्थियों ने अपनी आय में वृद्धि होने की सूचना दी है। समग्र रूप से, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 ने औपचारिक कौशल प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रमाणन तक

पहुँच का उल्लेखनीय विस्तार किया है तथा बड़ी संख्या में लाभार्थियों के कौशल संबंधी आत्मविश्वास, रोजगार में भागीदारी और आय संबंधी परिणामों में मापनीय सुधार सुनिश्चित किया है।

जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस): जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) स्कीम की पहुँच, प्रभावशीलता तथा आजीविका संबंधी परिणामों का आकलन करने के लिए वर्ष 2025 में भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संस्थान अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (एजेएनआईएफएम) द्वारा तृतीय पक्ष मूल्यांकन कराया गया। मूल्यांकन में स्कीम की उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धियाँ सामने आईं। इसके अंतर्गत 33.94 लाख व्यक्तियों का नामांकन हुआ, जिनमें से 32 लाख व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया तथा 31.52 लाख व्यक्तियों को प्रमाणित किया गया, जो समग्र रूप से 99 प्रतिशत की सफलता दर को दर्शाता है। प्रशिक्षणार्थियों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी 82 प्रतिशत रही, जबकि 73 प्रतिशत लाभार्थी वंचित वर्गों से थे, जिनमें अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति (36 प्रतिशत) तथा अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (37 प्रतिशत) के लाभार्थी शामिल थे। इस स्कीम का आजीविका पर भी उल्लेखनीय प्रभाव देखा गया। प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त 90 प्रतिशत पूर्व प्रशिक्षणार्थियों ने अर्जित कौशल का उपयोग आय अर्जित करने के लिए किया, 82 प्रतिशत लाभार्थी प्रशिक्षण के छह माह के भीतर आर्थिक गतिविधियों से जुड़ गए तथा प्रशिक्षण से पूर्व आय अर्जित न करने वाले 60 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों ने प्रशिक्षण के उपरांत आय अर्जित करना प्रारंभ किया। लाभार्थियों की औसत मासिक आय में चार गुना वृद्धि दर्ज की गई।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (एनएपीएस-2): प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन स्कीम (पीएमएनएपीएस-2) का वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 (30 नवम्बर, 2025 तक के आँकड़ों के आधार पर) तृतीय पक्ष मूल्यांकन अध्ययन भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संस्थान अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (एजेएनआईएफएम) द्वारा किया गया। इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, मूल्यांकन अवधि के दौरान पीएमएनएपीएस-2 ने उल्लेखनीय स्तर पर प्रगति की। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत 46 लाख के संचयी लक्ष्य की तुलना में 34.69 लाख शिक्षुओं को जोड़ा गया, जो लगभग 75 प्रतिशत उपलब्धि को दर्शाता है। प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) व्यवस्था के

संस्थागत क्रियान्वयन से वित्तीय पारदर्शिता तथा धनराशि के संवितरण की पूर्वानुमेयता में सुधार हुआ है।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2019-20 से 2026-27 (30.06.2026 तक) की अवधि के दौरान पीएमकेवीवाई स्कीम के अंतर्गत देश भर में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार, वर्ष-वार प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,259	1,464	613	310	648	909	30	337
आंध्र प्रदेश	1,05,667	66,404	13,199	5,798	32,449	35,471	3,094	6,930
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	15,700	51,991	8,884	667	4,152	10,054	125	74
असम	1,98,896	3,62,506	24,517	8,721	38,190	75,182	5,902	8,106
बिहार	1,91,902	96,288	47,643	12,213	23,613	99,982	4,451	2,812
चंडीगढ़	9,507	3,834	893	491	319	628	148	195
छत्तीसगढ	**46,548**	**16,151**	**9,495**	**4,356**	**8,385**	**16,452**	**490**	**325**
दिल्ली	1,46,205	55,121	19,965	2,262	10,686	12,277	2,769	493
गोवा	4,300	1,709	604	176	183	236	12	0
गुजरात	1,55,195	48,489	35,001	6,503	19,975	39,762	949	1,189
हरियाणा	1,75,386	54,719	18,191	8,963	27,411	75,942	8,308	1,509
हिमाचल प्रदेश	48,870	15,612	8,724	3,539	5,348	19,341	3,582	537
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,22,659	58,927	21,339	7,352	28,895	85,557	4,689	3,306
झारखंड	1,20,103	15,452	34,233	5,302	8,796	30,034	1,785	460
कर्नाटक	1,65,247	53,066	23,153	8,410	13,025	69,486	7,339	2,279

केरल	78,523	31,077	12,968	5,673	8,832	10,449	1,118	192
लद्दाख	1,937	181	731	246	445	312	0	0
लक्षद्वीप	60	90	120	0	0	120	0	0
मध्य प्रदेश	2,23,483	95,403	46,659	21,345	34,884	2,59,871	16,686	14,322
महाराष्ट्र	6,37,002	1,48,352	39,864	14,913	35,284	75,368	8,180	1,780
मणिपुर	28,962	34,540	6,424	1,146	2,879	20,798	1,067	412
मेघालय	11,999	17,769	3,406	1,245	2,502	7,938	1,168	1,244
मिजोरम	10,837	11,433	4,742	1,162	3,533	6,871	1,384	395
नागालैंड	17,364	14,399	4,184	1,803	3,830	7,299	662	1,578
ओडिशा	2,39,050	68,828	12,645	12,116	21,457	26,231	2,189	815
पुदुचेरी	7,172	3,241	1,622	689	1,556	3,096	646	708
पंजाब	97,681	57,054	18,539	7,568	11,836	1,06,699	10,259	13,208
राजस्थान	4,46,900	97,822	38,511	9,232	23,564	2,80,156	10,856	736
सिक्किम	5,123	3,634	1,322	381	2,802	2,874	0	50
तमिलनाडु	1,85,108	72,404	29,057	8,029	34,533	85,689	10,786	3,640
तेलंगाना	1,08,145	33,999	13,107	8,040	15,390	22,188	6,344	2,660
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	5,338	222	252	31	301	1,407	75	54
त्रिपुरा	50,388	46,676	4,490	1,608	5,081	14,363	1,906	2,711
उत्तर प्रदेश	6,56,829	2,39,286	69,015	25,568	71,771	4,63,503	28,823	10,834
उत्तराखंड	68,250	29,412	10,522	2,942	11,669	35,364	3,650	562
पश्चिम बंगाल	1,77,880	53,221	31,406	12,370	25,768	36,410	3,916	1,301

विवरण-II

वर्ष 2019-20 से 2026-27 (30.06.2026 तक) की अवधि के दौरान जेएसएस स्कीम के अंतर्गत देश भर में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार, वर्ष-वार प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	-	-	900	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,797	-
आंध्र प्रदेश	10,901	8,580	11,699	16,200	10,800	10,769	10,795	-
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	570	-	-	-	-	-		
असम	9,243	8,883	9,139	12,600	9,000	10,799	10,798	40
बिहार	22,708	16,314	28,769	56,594	37,786	36,733	37,073	698
चंडीगढ़	1,836	1,120	1,600	2,700	1,800	1,770	1,462	-
छत्तीसगढ	**13,483**	**10,480**	**18,151**	**37,777**	**23,376**	**24,967**	**25,158**	**380**
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	1,558	897	2,379	3,255	3,179	2,417	3,197	20
दिल्ली	5,487	4,940	5,440	8,099	5,398	5,391	5,363	20
गोवा	1,741	1,664	1,740	2,700	1,800	1,700	1,799	20
गुजरात	18,640	16,840	19,228	23,917	14,160	14,311	14,889	240
हरियाणा	9,002	8,705	8,939	10,728	7,181	3,333	3,437	-
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,400	1,504	8,424	28,244	18,630	18,052	18,865	120
जम्मू और कश्मीर	3,429	3,554	2,396	500	1,020	680	2,297	-
झारखंड	5,383	4,424	9,964	25,220	22,439	20,976	23,063	60
कर्नाटक	16,201	15,525	18,735	31,492	21,532	21,509	21,377	100
केरल	16,247	13,900	16,148	24,300	16,198	15,929	16,199	100

लद्दाख	-	-	-	600	212	-	717	-
लक्षद्वीप	-	-	-	1,481	1,772	900	999	25
मध्य प्रदेश	50,449	45,501	52,222	70,259	49,089	51,477	52,082	540
महाराष्ट्र	38,023	35,102	38,479	52,934	37,273	36,861	37,612	720
मणिपुर	5,387	5,327	6,285	10,278	7,197	7,219	7,200	240
मेघालय	-	-	-	1,660	1,800	1,780	1,759	-
मिजोरम	-	-	900	2,472	1,800	963	922	
नागालैंड	1,800	1,800	1,812	1,999	2,631	540	2,560	-
ओडिशा	30,677	25,820	40,635	71,765	50,828	52,123	52,151	338
पंजाब	3,434	1,607	3,567	4,138	3,560	2,980	3,458	180
राजस्थान	9,069	9,493	12,443	20,651	14,831	15,534	16,180	120
तमिलनाडु	14,244	11,727	14,045	19,784	14,780	15,124	15,818	-
तेलंगाना	12,452	8,497	10,398	15,639	10,300	10,787	10,793	200
त्रिपुरा	1,631	1,101	2,610	5,397	3,600	3,480	3,567	-
उत्तर प्रदेश	85,436	77,335	88,648	1,22,510	84,573	82,475	82,532	560
उत्तराखंड	10,776	8,800	12,433	20,687	14,393	13,978	14,304	380
पश्चिम बंगाल	14,125	10,356	13,868	17,904	12,599	13,133	14,118	60

विवरण -III

वर्ष 2019-20 से 2026-27 (30.06.2026 तक) की अवधि के दौरान एनएपीएस स्कीम के अंतर्गत देश भर में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार, वर्ष-वार प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	3	9	41	48	199	177	92

आंध्र प्रदेश	3,863	4,394	15,501	16,424	21,701	22,075	26,446	6,448
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	3	18	42	65	66	204	48
असम	2,204	2,452	14,007	9,660	8,174	5,801	10,028	1,394
बिहार	1,166	1,236	6,476	5,543	5,317	5,502	9,013	2,549
चंडीगढ़	346	280	813	668	1,231	1,692	1,739	244
छत्तीसगढ	**5,073**	**1,650**	**2,631**	**4,875**	**5,249**	**5,362**	**6,820**	**994**
दिल्ली	5,118	7,785	17,799	15,817	15,957	22,471	30,330	8,381
गोवा	1,720	2,032	3,432	4,406	11,882	11,770	12,412	2,244
गुजरात	45,132	56,920	69,568	76,222	83,957	90,796	1,09,027	24,788
हरियाणा	18,916	31,859	42,338	62,867	66,714	66,504	85,979	23,171
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,911	1,769	5,670	6,825	10,212	9,257	10,891	2,277
जम्मू और कश्मीर	305	260	832	989	859	1,026	1,230	201
झारखंड	2,137	5,034	8,258	9,151	11,883	9,686	10,674	2,416
कर्नाटक	13,818	17,279	41,972	58,629	78,457	92,843	1,16,343	25,924
केरल	3,899	6,427	8,975	11,275	13,104	15,317	15,519	3,805
लद्दाख	0	6	18	28	66	50	19	17
लक्षद्वीप	0	18	4	9	6	8	14	0
मध्य प्रदेश	6,960	9,525	17,093	21,205	22,706	26,823	34,210	10,066
महाराष्ट्र	37,203	71,454	1,46,903	1,86,010	2,63,245	2,78,423	3,01,910	59,230
मणिपुर	16	11	90	32	18	187	219	36
मेघालय	51	105	117	181	212	328	175	34
मिजोरम	4	1	4	4	12	146	280	22
नागालैंड	14	1	27	22	15	24	40	33
ओडिशा	3,397	3,681	8,296	10,458	10,755	10,757	12,416	1,965
पुदुचेरी	481	299	1,090	1,343	2,469	4,268	5,953	969

पंजाब	2,856	4,463	11,659	15,361	14,761	15,510	25,649	5,773
राजस्थान	4,077	6,412	9,478	15,204	18,230	22,328	32,243	7,056
सिक्किम	128	162	308	202	298	439	508	204
तमिलनाडु	13,607	24,913	49,929	72,311	1,01,553	1,01,788	1,43,236	33,145
तेलंगाना	9,687	13,996	38,454	31,821	37,775	34,017	47,501	12,080
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	97	597	1,282	1,006	2,878	3,570	4,100	1,156
त्रिपुरा	437	255	244	368	383	449	533	95
उत्तर प्रदेश	12,588	19,967	38,042	56,946	71,505	78,966	1,06,269	24,514
उत्तराखंड	2,491	4,360	9,986	16,436	21,058	22,887	30,643	7,074
पश्चिम बंगाल	6,185	7,368	18,791	26,109	29,538	23,324	35,153	8,531

विवरण -IV

वर्ष 2019 से 2025 सत्र की अवधि के दौरान सीटीएस स्कीम के अंतर्गत देश भर में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार, वर्ष-वार नामांकित उम्मीदवारों की संख्या

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	441	619	531	450	481	838	829
आंध्र प्रदेश	56,264	49,142	45,612	48,110	50,568	52,447	54213
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	564	577	497	674	733	669	697
असम	2,965	3,210	3,500	3,548	5,325	4,256	5725
बिहार	112,408	105,030	110,399	90,830	125,625	116,293	116754
चंडीगढ़	968	831	910	907	1,083	898	1175
छत्तीसगढ	**21,831**	**19,571**	**22,320**	**20,816**	**24,226**	**22,237**	**23970**

दिल्ली	9,757	8,672	8,774	9,261	10,288	9,368	10970
गोवा	1,727	1,742	2,080	2,126	2,255	2,161	2404
गुजरात	69,531	85,391	81,236	84,648	98,454	78,811	90790
हरियाणा	53,251	54,275	49,032	45,161	54,944	51,465	53477
हिमाचल प्रदेश	22,203	17,923	20,332	22,691	23,371	18,801	16973
जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,396	7,545	8,062	8,130	8,504	8,226	10047
झारखंड	33,463	25,626	29,760	35,573	40,108	40,263	48331
कर्नाटक	73,714	54,244	66,238	73,068	78,724	64,447	71839
केरल	35,201	31,632	35,493	34,741	33,196	30,445	30132
लद्दाख	151	118	171	326	368	375	421
लक्षद्वीप	246	435	374	303	360	341	210
मध्य प्रदेश	73,278	71,096	63,306	69,194	73,224	69,309	79970
महाराष्ट्र	110,734	102,680	112,997	121,884	128,009	115,889	130810
मणिपुर	80	82	108	668	812	721	894
मेघालय	512	514	508	738	714	992	1000
मिजोरम	274	242	256	334	396	260	328
नागालैंड	228	222	186	267	240	379	324
ओडिशा	49,043	49,694	57,401	54,005	65,801	54,855	61348
पुदुचेरी	789	687	689	737	796	695	704
पंजाब	39,747	47,590	39,992	39,986	43,997	40,370	44247
राजस्थान	136,224	101,614	95,342	99,263	109,648	90,937	88418
सिक्किम	207	260	181	424	312	353	431
तमिलनाडु	35,024	27,315	28,496	35,078	41,127	35,466	39119
तेलंगाना	32,775	29,468	27,183	26,480	29,579	33,583	40452
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा	319	318	443	666	908	822	841

दमन और दीव							
त्रिपुरा	1,497	2,043	1,603	2,470	2,452	2,240	2714
उत्तर प्रदेश	336,119	279,998	273,714	269,106	333,024	317,044	385871
उत्तराखंड	11,052	8,344	8,918	10,807	11,499	8,661	11526
पश्चिम बंगाल	32,506	30,696	29,207	37,711	44,211	40,216	42323

हिंसक वन्यजीवों को पकड़ना

3505. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

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

(क) क्या तेंदुए, बाघ, भालू और ऐसे अन्य वन्यजीवों जैसे हिंसक और आदमखोर वन्य जीवों को पकड़ने और मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार और राज्य वन विभाग द्वारा कोई विशेष योजना या कार्य योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है;

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

(ग) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रयोजनार्थ आवंटित की गई निधि और किए गए व्यय का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) ऐसे मामलों में पकड़े गए वन्यजीवों की संख्या अथवा ऐसी स्थितियों में की गई अन्य आवश्यक कार्रवाई का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र और वन्यजीव-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उपरोक्त योजनाओं और उपायों से मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष और मानव जीवन के नुकसान की घटनाओं में कितनी कमी आई है और इसके प्रमुख परिणाम क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ) मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के शमन सहित वन्यजीवों के प्रबंधन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की है। राज्य सरकारें और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन किसी भी संघर्ष की स्थिति में सबसे पहले कार्रवाई करते हैं और वे संघर्ष से संबंधित ब्यौरों के साथ-साथ इसमें शामिल प्रजातियों का ब्यौरा भी रखते हैं।

मंत्रालय मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के प्रबंधन के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित समग्र योजना "वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का एकीकृत विकास" के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है, जिसमें "वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का विकास" और "बाघ एवं हाथी परियोजना" जैसी उपयोजनाएं शामिल हैं। इस सहायता के अंतर्गत, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, संकटग्रस्त वन्य जीवों को पकड़ना और उनका पुनर्वास करना, पुनर्वास किए गए वन्य जीवों के लिए अवसंरचना का सृजन, ऐसे जीवों की निगरानी करना और उन्हें दूर भगाना, मानव जीवन की हानि तथा फसलों और संपत्ति के नुकसान के लिए मुआवजा, बीमा कवरेज, जन जागरूकता और वन विभाग के कर्मचारियों का क्षमता निर्माण शामिल हैं। पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान योजना के अंतर्गत जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण- I और II** में दिया गया है।

वन्य जीवन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 11(1) (क) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य वन्यजीव वार्डनों को अनुसूची-1 में सूचीबद्ध मानव जीवन के लिए खतरनाक किसी भी वन्यजीव को पकड़ने या स्थानांतरित करने की अनुमति प्रदान करने का अधिकार प्रदान करती है। इस प्रकार का डेटा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के स्तर पर रखा जाता है।

इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने मानव-बाघ नकारात्मक अंतःक्रियाओं को कम करने के लिए 88.7 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से "बाघ अभयारण्यों के बाहर बाघ" नामक योजना शुरू की है। मानव-हाथी संघर्ष के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने दक्षिणी राज्यों के लिए हाथी संरक्षण हेतु क्षेत्रीय कार्य-योजना को मंजूरी दी है। मंत्रालय ने मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष प्रबंधन के लिए वैज्ञानिक और संस्थागत तंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए सलीम अली पक्षीविज्ञान एवं प्राकृतिक इतिहास केंद्र (एसएसीओएन), भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान-दक्षिण भारत केंद्र, कोयंबटूर में

मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष प्रबंधन के लिए उत्कृष्टता केंद्र स्थापित किया है। मंत्रालय द्वारा किए गए उपायों ने मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष की रोकथाम और प्रबंधन को मजबूत बनाया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बेहतर उप-शमन तथा साक्ष्य-आधारित और प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम दृष्टिकोण अपनाने में सहायता मिली है।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2024-25 से 2025-26 के दौरान सीएसएस - 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का विकास' के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकारों को जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के नाम**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0*	0*
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1044.819	1456.2773
3	असम	1234.4652	791.99959
4	बिहार	0*	66.69278
5	चंडीगढ़	0*	0*
6	छत्तीसगढ	135.58248	16.80041
7	गोवा	66.44425	0*
8	गुजरात	801.58248	371.54061
9	हरियाणा	232.9722	205.32605
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	172.31067	80.14962
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	73.97099	53.15445
12	झारखंड	71.93619	4.818
13	कर्नाटक	800.8205	380.74875

14	केरल	909.63915	597.24019
15	मध्य प्रदेश	740.89064	307.5062
16	महाराष्ट्र	622.0670	497.75553
17	मणिपुर	261.70605	0*
18	मेघालय	389.5938	35.50804
19	मिजोरम	344.3258	532.43616
20	नागालैंड	1490.04	998.905
21	ओडिशा	1108.46011	785.36118
22	राजस्थान	0*	417.55485
23	सिक्किम	221.17	250.9924
24	तमिलनाडु	661.78722	241.73035
25	तेलंगाना	0*	39.61404
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	393.86725	389.51196
27	उत्तराखंड	652.470665	285.38853
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	183.14895	436.42348
29	पुदुचेरी	0*	0*
30	लक्षद्वीप	217.185	260.7662
31	त्रिपुरा	339.4863	15.39162
32	लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	0*	0*
	उप योग-I	**13170.74**	**9519.59**

*कुछ मामलों में निधियां जारी नहीं की गईं, क्योंकि या तो व्यय का कोई ब्यौरा नहीं दिया गया था, राज्यों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुए थे, अथवा मिले हुए प्रस्ताव मौजूदा आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अपूर्ण थे।

विवरण-II

वर्ष 2024-25 से 2025-26 के दौरान बाघ और हाथी परियोजना नामक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) के तहत राज्य-वार जारी की गई धनराशि

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
		पीटी एण्ड ई	**पीटी एण्ड ई**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	365.13	210.4
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1767.99	1181.35
3	असम	3030.84438	2279.78
4	छत्तीसगढ	307.98951	249.78
5	झारखंड	727.556	0*
6	कर्नाटक	2801.267	1963.24
7	केरल	221.36725	640.86
8	महाराष्ट्र	4176.7048	2332.29
9	मेघालय	59.4	61.11
10	नागालैंड	305.442	319.46
11	ओडिशा	919.57923	681.46
12	तमिलनाडु	2184.88357	1355.46
13	त्रिपुरा	14.68868	0*
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	2075.10675	263.88
15	उत्तराखंड	1823.2319	681.26
16	पश्चिम बंगाल	425.94994	298.62
17	हरियाणा	31.2	1.76
18	बिहार	543.09678	275.69
19	राजस्थान	579.47723	591.78
20	मध्य प्रदेश	5910.501	1939.82

21	मणिपुर	29.25	7.81
22	मिजोरम	367.08969	250.63
23	तेलंगाना	291.682	262.73
24	हिमाचल प्रदेश	40.572	2.75
	कुल	**29000**	**15851.92**

*कुछ मामलों में निधियां जारी नहीं की गईं, क्योंकि या तो व्यय का कोई ब्यौरा नहीं दिया गया था, राज्यों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुए थे, अथवा मिले हुए प्रस्ताव मौजूदा आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अपूर्ण थे।

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF SAMBALPURI CULTURAL HERITAGE

3506. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any initiative to document, preserve and promote the intangible cultural heritage associated with Sambalpuri handloom weaving, folk music, folk dance and traditional festivals of western Odisha;

(b) whether any proposal has been received for inclusion of these traditions in national or international heritage recognition programmes; and

(c) the details of financial assistance provided for their preservation and promotion during the last five years?

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

(a) The Ministry of Culture, through the Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), the nodal agency for Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH), undertakes measures for

the documentation, preservation and promotion of India's intangible cultural heritage, including traditional handloom weaving, folk music, folk dance and festivals.

SNA maintains and periodically updates the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage and considers proposals received from communities, State Governments and other stakeholders for inclusion of eligible ICH elements.

With a view to promoting India's living cultural traditions internationally, the Government of India has joined the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

(b) At present, no such proposal is pending consideration with the Ministry.

(c) No dedicated fund has been earmarked specifically for the preservation and promotion of the intangible cultural heritage associated with Sambalpuri handloom weaving, folk music, folk dance and traditional festivals of western Odisha. However, the Ministry of Culture implements various schemes and programmes for the promotion and preservation of traditional art forms and intangible cultural heritage, including the Scheme for Financial Assistance for Allied Cultural Activities, the Cultural Function and Production Grant (CFPG) Scheme, and the Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India.

In addition, organizations such as the Sangeet Natak Akademi, ZCCs extend support for activities such as documentation, research, training, workshops, festivals and other measures for safeguarding eligible intangible cultural traditions across the country.

PM-VBRY

3507. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

(a) the details of the number of persons getting first-time employment under the Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PM-VBRY);

(b) the details of the special provisions made under the said scheme to encourage employment generation in the manufacturing sector in the country;

(c) the details of eligibility criteria prescribed for employers to avail incentives under Part B of the PM-VBRY Scheme; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism under PM-VBRY provides timely, transparent and efficient delivery of benefits to all eligible employees?

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

(a) to (d) 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 has a registration period of two years from 01.08.2025 to 31.07.2027 and a budgetary outlay of ₹99,446 Crore for the period FY 2025-26 to FY 2031-32.

The scheme comprises two parts, i.e. Part A and Part B, and focuses on providing support to both employees and employers by way of incentives.

Under Part A of the scheme, the first-time employees of both existing and new establishments shall be eligible for an incentive equivalent to one month's EPF wage, subject to a maximum of ₹15,000.

This incentive will be payable in two instalments during the first year of employment. The first instalment, up to ₹7,500, shall be disbursed after completion of six months of continuous employment.

Eligibility for the second instalment shall arise after completion of twelve months of employment and successful completion of the prescribed Financial Literacy Programme. This second instalment shall be credited to an appropriate savings instrument/savings account for a specified period.

Part B incentivizes employers by providing up to ₹3,000 per month for each additional employment sustained for at least 6 months for two years, with extended benefits for another two years for the manufacturing sector.

All establishments, including New as well as the exempted establishments covered under EPF & MP Act, 1952 (subsumed in the Code on Social Security, 2020), are eligible under the scheme, provided they file the ECR along with contributions regularly and fulfil other conditions of the scheme.

Comprehensive Scheme Guidelines, outlining the eligibility criteria for incentives to both employees and employers, have been issued. The scheme

and its provisions have been widely disseminated through extensive outreach efforts across the country.

A dedicated portal (pmvbry.epfindia.gov.in) has been developed to facilitate all scheme-related processes and for real-time monitoring of beneficiaries and sector-wise progress.

For effective implementation of the scheme, a robust monitoring framework has been instituted. A steering Committee with representation from various labour-intensive and related Ministries/Department and an internal Executive Committee have been constituted to ensure effective monitoring of the scheme.

The PMVBRY is a demand-driven scheme. Since the implementation of the scheme, an incentive amount of ₹744.58 crore has been disbursed to 13.18 lakh first-time employees under Part A, while ₹2,068.84 crore has been disbursed to 67,369 beneficiary establishments under Part B of the scheme, up to June 2026, across the country.

The incentives to employees are disbursed through the Aadhaar Bridge Payment System (ABPS) under the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) framework to their Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts, after due verification, including Aadhaar authentication and validation of Aadhaar-bank account linkage. The incentives to establishments are disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to their PAN-linked bank accounts after due verification of the establishment's credentials.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGY-BASED SYSTEMS FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

3508. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any measures to strengthen scientific and technology-based systems for wildlife conservation, biodiversity protection and effective management of human-wildlife conflicts, if so, the details thereof including the major wildlife conservation programmes in which such technologies are being utilised;

(b) the present status and progress achieved in utilisation of advanced genetic research facilities, digital biodiversity databases and wildlife information systems set up for prevention of wildlife crimes for wildlife conservation planning and biodiversity management including the location of such facilities, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any institutional mechanism has been established to strengthen research, forensic capabilities and evidence-based decision-making in wildlife conservation, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the manner in which these initiatives are expected to improve biodiversity conservation, wildlife monitoring and ecological management across the country particularly in Rajasthan specially in Kumbhalgarh area, Sehore district and Bhopal Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(e) whether the Government is running any special programme to promote wildlife conservation, biodiversity management, research, capacity building and technical cooperation in collaboration with Forest Departments of States, research institutes, universities and other scientific organisations, 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) 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/UT Administration are the first responders to any conflict situation.

The Ministry provides financial assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for managing human-wildlife conflict which *inter-alia* supports procurement of early warning systems,

construction and erection of physical barriers such as solar powered electric fencing, bio-fencing, trenches, boundary walls, capture and relocation of problematic wild animals, creation of infrastructure for translocated animals and monitoring and driving away such animals.

Further, the Government has taken several measures to strengthen scientific and technology based systems for wildlife and biodiversity conservation besides for human-wildlife conflicts which include camera traps, GPS/satellite based radio telemetry, smart applications like M-STrIPES, geographical information systems, remote sensing, drones/UAVs for monitoring and surveillance, artificial intelligence based species segregation tools for estimation, hydrophones for dolphin assessment besides others. In addition conservation genetics is being utilized to validate wildlife corridors, address wildlife crime as well as ascertain the genetic composition of India's wildlife which facilitates active management and translocation operations.

(c) and (d) Wildlife conservation is grounded in science and evidence-based information through species specific initiatives and action plans besides the All India Tiger Estimations is used in decision making.

(e) The Ministry administers the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" which includes the components of "Development of Wildlife Habitats" and "Project Tiger & Elephant" to promote wildlife conservation across the country apart from assisting research through the Wildlife Institute of India, State Forest Research Institutes and other scientific organizations

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR RETIRED SPORTSPERSONS IN TAMIL NADU

3509. SHRI A. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing any welfare schemes for retired sportspersons including financial assistance, pensions, medical support, insurance coverage and other welfare benefits in Tamil Nadu, particularly those from Dharmapuri district and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of number of retired athletes from Tamil Nadu, including Dharmapuri district who have benefited under such schemes during the last three years and the current year discipline-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken measures to provide post-retirement support through employment opportunities, coaching assignments, sports administration, skill development and livelihood assistance for retired athletes; and

(d) whether any additional initiatives are proposed to strengthen the social security, healthcare, financial stability and continued engagement of retired sportspersons in mentoring young athletes, particularly in Dharmapuri district and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Sports' being a state subject the responsibility for promoting sports, including to promote the welfare of sportspersons/retired sportspersons rests

primarily with the respective State Government. However, the Central Government supplements through schemes/programs/initiatives, as under:

Scheme of Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons provides additional financial security to sportspersons post-retirement from active sports career in the form of life-time pension ranging from 12,000/- to 20,000/- per month. The sportspersons, who are retired from an active sports career and won medals in Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, World Cup, World Championships, Asian Games, Para Asian Games and Commonwealth Games, are eligible for life-time pension under the scheme.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons inter alia intends to provide financial assistance to retired sportspersons living in indigent circumstances; to family members of deceased sportspersons living in indigent circumstances; medical treatment; to sportsperson or their dependent family members and to Coaches and supporting sports professionals living in indigent circumstances. The financial assistance ranges up to 10 lakhs.

The abovementioned schemes are implemented throughout the country including Dharampuri district in Tamil Nadu. The list of beneficiaries under the above Schemes is available on the Ministry’s website at https://yas.gov.in.

The Government has also taken initiative for post-retirement rehabilitation through RESET' (Retired Sportspersons Empowerment Training) Programme which aims at facilitating retired athletes' career development by providing them tailor-made education for their academic enhancement

supplemented with internship and empowering them with the necessary knowledge and skills for their transition into a suitable career option.

SUICIDES IN IITS

3510. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) the details of the numbers of suicides by students, research scholars and staff across various Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) that have been reported during the last six years, year-wise and institute-wise;

(b) the details of age, gender, caste, religion, State, date of suicide, place of occurrence, status of inquiry etc. of those who have committed suicide during the said period, institution-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to mitigate the factors contributing to student suicides; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there is an urgent need for institutions to strengthen preventive mechanisms, if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) Comprehensive analysis of the data related to the accidental deaths

and suicides in the country is published in the yearly Accidental Death and Suicide in India (ADSI) reports by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). Year wise and State wise details of student suicides are available in the ADSI reports which are accessible at: https://ncrb.gov.in/accidental-deaths-suicides-in-india-year-wise.html To address the issue of suicide, the Government is taking multi-pronged measures and provides psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being to avoid incidences of suicide. An initiative of Ministry of Education, Manodarpan, covers a wide range of activities to provide psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being.

UGC has issued Guidelines for Promotion of Physical Fitness, Sports, Student's Health, Welfare, Psychological and Emotional Well- being at HEIs on 13.04.2023. The Ministry on 10.07.2023 has also circulated a broad framework for emotional and mental well-being of students in Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) with request to take proactive measures to incorporate the same in the institutional functioning and instill a feeling of confidence in the student community. These guidelines lay emphasis inter alia on sports, yoga, meditation etc. to address the wellbeing and mental health concerns.

An Integrated approach for Promoting Positive Mental Health, Resilience, and Wellbeing has been conceptualized under the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme. Under this integrated approach, two fortnightly sessions are being held with faculty of higher education institutions to empower them to address student mental health concerns for early

intervention. Annual National Wellbeing Conclaves were organised at IIT Hyderabad in November, 2024 and at IIT Bombay in November, 2025. A Regional Workshop on Mental Health was organized on 12-13 July 2026 at IIT Madras, which brought together institutional leaders, faculty, students, and mental health professionals to share best practices and strengthen campus wellbeing ecosystems.

At the institutional level, several HEIs are operationalising the framework through proactive, multi-layered models. For instance, IIT Kharagpur has implemented a comprehensive SETU (Support, Empathy, Transformation & Upliftment) framework, moving from reactive care to preventive, round-the-clock support. Adhering to the Ministry's guidelines, IIT Madras, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Gandhinagar and IIT Roorkee have conducted workshops on Mental Wellness & Stress Management.

IITs have put in place mental health Counselling Centres /Wellness Centres within their campuses, staffed with full-time or visiting professional counsellors, clinical psychologists, and in some cases, psychiatrists. The institutes often host mental health training sessions to raise awareness, reduce stigma, and educate students about mental health issues.

एक पेड़ माँ के नाम अभियान

3511. श्री चिन्तामणि महाराजः

श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद टेन्नेटीः

श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरीः

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतोः

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़ेः

श्री दामोदर अग्रवालः

श्री भर्तृहरि महताबः

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरीः

श्री बलभद्र माझीः

श्री रमेश अवस्थीः

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवाः

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशनः

श्री अनुराग शर्माः

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशीः

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतमः

श्री दिलीप शइकीयाः

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ाः

श्री शिवमंगल सिंह तोमरः

श्री कंवर सिंह तंवरः

श्री मनीष जायसवालः

श्री राहुल सिंह लोधीः

डॉ. राजेश मिश्राः

श्री जनार्दन मिश्राः

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षड़ङ्गी:

श्री प्रवीण पटेलः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक पेड़ माँ के नाम अभियान के कार्यन्वयन, उपलब्धियों और इसके पर्यावरण पर पड़े प्रभाव की समीक्षा की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) लगाए गए पौधों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके बचे रहने की दर क्या है तथा विशेष रूप से राजस्थान, सरगुजा जिला, छत्तीसगढ़ नबरंगपुर और सीधी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और ब्लॉक-वार हासिल की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है और जनजातीय समुदायों, ग्राम पंचायतों, स्कूलों, स्व-सहायता समूहों तथा अन्य संस्थानों की भागीदारी की जानकारी का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) पंचायती राज संस्थाओं, शहरी स्थानीय निकायों, स्कूलों और कॉपोरेट संस्थाओं को शामिल करते हुए जनभागीदारी और संस्थागत सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं;

(घ) इस अभियान के तहत पौधरोपण की प्रभावशीलता और निरंतर पर्यावरणीय लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से जियो-टैगिंग, डिजिटल निगरानी, पौधों के बचे रहने के आकलन, दीर्घकालिक सुरक्षा और रखरखाव के लिए स्थापित विशेष व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) हरित आवरण बढ़ाने, भूमि कटाव को रोकने, जैव विविधता के संरक्षण और देश की जलवायु संबंधी प्रतिबद्धताओं को हासिल करने में इस अभियान के योगदान का ब्यौरा क्या है?

(च) क्या कच्छ जैसे शुष्क और मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्रों में देशी प्रजातियों के संवर्धन और जल संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देने केलिए कोई विशेष कार्य-योजना अथवा वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के अवसर पर दिनांक 5 जून 2024 को शुरू किया गया 'एक पेड़ माँ के नाम' अभियान, पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने और पूरे देश में हरियाली बढ़ाने के लिए

वृक्षारोपण को एक जन-आंदोलन के रूप में बढ़ावा देता है। यह अभियान केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों, शिक्षण संस्थानों, व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठानों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों, पर्यावरण समूहों और आम जनता की सक्रिय भागीदारी के साथ 'संपूर्ण सरकार' और 'संपूर्ण समाज' के दृष्टिकोण से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। वृक्षारोपण और अनुरक्षण का कार्य मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान (दिनांक 05.08.2026 तक) लगाए गए पौधों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश के राज्य वन विभाग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, इस अभियान के तहत सिद्धि लोकसभा क्षेत्र में 9,16,563 पौधे रोपित किए गए हैं। राज्य वन विभागों द्वारा 'मेरी लाइफ' पोर्टल पर अपलोड किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ के सरगुजा जिले में 29,773 पौधे और ओडिशा के नबरंगपुर जिले में 7,28,062 पौधे लगाए गए हैं। राजस्थान में लगाए गए पौधों का जिला-वार संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। पौधों की उत्तरजीविता दर, ब्लॉक-वार वृक्षारोपण का विवरण और आदिवासी समुदायों, स्कूलों तथा अन्य संस्थानों की भागीदारी से जुड़ी सूचना का अनुरक्षण संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है और केंद्रीय स्तर पर इसका अनुरक्षण नहीं किया जाता है।

'एक पेड़ माँ के नाम' अभियान के तहत किए गए वृक्षारोपण की सूचना 'मेरी लाइफ' पोर्टल पर अपलोड की जाती है। राज्य वन विभागों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा विभिन्न स्थलों पर किए गए वृक्षारोपण की जियो-टैगिंग निगरानी और मौजूदा नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार उत्तरजीवता का आकलन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किया जाता है।

यह अभियान पेड़ लगाने और उनके संरक्षण में समुदाय की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देता है, जिससे अवनत भूमि को ठीक करने, हरियाली बढ़ाने, स्थानीय पर्यावरणीय परिस्थिति में सुधार करने और पेड़ों की संख्या बढ़ाकर जैव विविधता को मज़बूत करने में मदद मिलती है। यह पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूकता और नागरिकों की भागीदारी में भी योगदान देता है, जिससे भारत की जलवायु संबंधी प्रतिबद्धताओं को पूरा करने में मदद मिलती है।

(च) गुजरात के राज्य वन विभाग से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, (गुजरात में पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बहाली (पीईआरजी परियोजना) के लिए) जेआईसीए की सहायता से संचालित परियोजना तहत कच्छ क्षेत्र से सटे वाव-थराद क्षेत्र में देशज प्रजाति के पेड़ लगाने और मिट्टी व नमी के संरक्षण के उपायों को करने के लिए परियोजना प्रबंधन कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है। इसके अलावा, राज्य वन विभाग कच्छ क्षेत्र में वृक्षारोपण कार्यकलापों के भाग के रूप में देशज प्रजातियों के वृक्षारोपण और मिट्टी, नमी व जल संरक्षण के उपाय लागू करता है।

विवरण -I

एक पेड़ माँ के नाम अभियान के तहत वर्ष 2026-27 में लगाए गए पौधों की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**दिनांक 05.08.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार वर्ष 2026-27 के लगाए गए पौधे (मेरी लाइफ पोर्टल)**
1	अंडमान और निकोबार (एएन)	339835
2	आंध्र प्रदेश (एपी)	1292951
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश (एआर)	256167
4	असम (एएस)	24540
5	बिहार (बीआर)	540718
6	चंडीगढ़ (सीएच)	79785
7	छत्तीसगढ़ (सीजी)	8012661
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली	78453
9	दिल्ली (डीएल)	6041710
10	गोवा (जीए)	86922
11	गुजरात (जीजे)	27693947
12	हरियाणा (एचआर)	59200
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश (एचपी)	19941

14	जम्मू और कश्मीर (जेके)	61134
15	झारखंड (जेएच)	4103625
16	कर्नाटक (केए)	70940
17	केरल (केएल)	7902
18	लद्दाख	157
19	लक्षद्वीप (एलडी)	1111
20	मध्य प्रदेश (एमपी)	28775647
21	महाराष्ट्र (एमएच)	26327
22	मणिपुर (एमएन)	1695620
23	मेघालय (एमएल)	306989
24	मिजोरम (एमजेड)	181929
25	नागालैंड (एनएल)	207851
26	ओडिशा (ओडी)	18096227
27	पुडुचेरी (पीबाई)	1735
28	पंजाब (पीबी)	473377
29	राजस्थान (आरजे)	32775868
30	सिक्किम (एसके)	146214
31	तमिलनाडु (टीएन)	13369
32	तेलंगाना	2360819
33	त्रिपुरा (टीआर)	1402176
34	उत्तर प्रदेश (यूपी)	248386023
35	उत्तराखंड (यूके)	2811122
36	पश्चिम बंगाल (डब्लयूबी)	21592
	कुल	**386454584**

विवरण-II

एक पेड़ माँ के नाम अभियान के तहत राजस्थान में वर्ष 2026-27 में लगाए गए पौधों की संख्या का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	**ज़िला**	**दिनांक 05.08.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार वर्ष 2026-27 के लगाए गए पौधे (मेरी लाइफ पोर्टल)**
1	अजमेर	1059562
2	अलवर	1717598
3	बालोतरा	135452
4	बांसवाड़ा	1027106
5	बारां	444138
6	बाड़मेर	1235365
7	ब्यावर	341282
8	भरतपुर	425564
9	भीलवाड़ा	1695661
10	बीकानेर	1102644
11	बूंदी	751293
12	चित्तौड़गढ़	742711
13	चुरू	1030885
14	दौसा	780116
15	डीग	466278
16	धौलपुर	396243
17	डीडवाना-कुचामन	761563
18	डुंगापुर	988125
19	गंगानगर	259514

20	हनुमानगढ़	337274
21	जयपुर	1740121
22	जैसलमेर	1048124
23	जालौर	159810
24	झालावाड़	815958
25	झुंझुनू	935206
26	जोधपुर	548695
27	करौली	281065
28	खैरथल-तिजारा	341423
29	कोटा	674087
30	कोटपुतली-बहरोड़	279345
31	नागौर	992519
32	पाली	577679
33	फलौदी	822182
34	प्रतापगढ़	907130
35	राजसमंद	1249000
36	सलूम्बर	461964
37	सवाई माधोपुर	1184965
38	सीकर	1202981
39	सिरोही	836750
40	टोंक	476390
41	उदयपुर	1542700
	कुल	**32776468**

INCREASING THE SALARY LIMIT FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT IN ESI HOSPITALS

3512. ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for the increase in the salary limit from Rs. 21,000 to Rs. 30,000 for workers in the unorganized sector to avail medical treatment at Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals/dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government likely to consider to set up ESI dispensaries at Nedunkandam and Kumily in Idukki due to the presence of large number of workers especially in the plantation sector; 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 revision of wage ceiling for coverage under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme is undertaken periodically from time to time. The last revision was done w.e.f. 01.01.2017, wherein the wage limit was raised from Rs. 15,000/- per month to Rs. 21,000/- per month (Rs. 25,000/- for Persons with disability).

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 have been subsumed under the Code on Social Security, 2020, which came into force with effect from 21st November 2025. As per the First Schedule to the Code,

Chapter IV relating to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) applies to every establishment employing ten or more persons, other than a seasonal factory.

At present, unorganised workers are not covered under the ESIC framework. However, Section 45 of the Code on Social Security, 2020 empowers the Central Government to frame a scheme for extending ESIC benefits to unorganised workers, gig workers and platform workers.

Nedumkandam and **Kumily** in **Idukki district** do not fulfil the prescribed ESIC norms regarding the minimum Insured Persons (IP) population required for establishing an ESI Dispensary. Accordingly, **there is no proposal at present** for setting up ESI dispensaries at these locations.

DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL TOURISM IN AMALAPURAM

3513. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the details of Initiatives undertaken to promote and develop coastal tourism in Amalapuram Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the details of coastal tourism projects sanctioned, completed and ongoing during the last three years in the said Constituency;

(c) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised for coastal tourism projects during the said period, year and project-wise;

(d) nature of infrastructure created or upgraded under such initiatives, including beach development, eco-tourism facilities, cruise and boat tourism, connectivity and visitor amenities in the said Constituency;

(e) the details of capacity-building and skill development programmes undertaken to support local communities, including youth, fishermen, women self-help groups and other stakeholders, for participation in coastal tourism activities in the said Constituency; and

(f) whether any new proposals for coastal tourism development are under consideration in the said Constituency and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f) Development and promotion of tourist destination and tourism products including coastal tourism is primarily done by the concerned State Government (SG)/UT Administration (UTA). However, Ministry of Tourism under its various schemes such as Swadesh Darshan (SD), Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), Challenge Based Destination Development- CBDD- a sub scheme of SD2.0 and Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) etc. provides financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructure and experiences to the SGs/UTAs; on receipt of the project proposals from them, in synergy with the scheme guidelines, Government directions, 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' scheme, has also provided financial assistance in the year 2024-25 to the States for development of tourism projects.

Various schemes, programs, and initiatives of the Ministry have been actively addressing issues related to the tourism promotion and development, including coastal tourism.

Sanctioning of new project under the above-mentioned schemes is a continuous process.

The details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry under SD, SD2.0, CBDD, PRASHAD and SASCI schemes in the county including coastal tourism projects are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

This project sanctioned under the abovementioned schemes covers various components as per project design and requirement.

The Ministry encourages State Governments/ UT Administrations to engage with local communities including youth and women and ensure robust operation & management (O&M) of completed projects so as to increase footfall, generate local employment and enhance overall tourist satisfaction along with skill development.

Further, the Ministry of Tourism conducts hospitality and tourism related short-term training certificate courses for skilling, up- skilling and re-skilling under its "Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP)" scheme through Government institutes and empanelled private institutes including Indian Institute of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institutes, Indian Culinary Institute,

etc. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, a total of 411 candidates have been trained/certified from FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 under CBSP.

STATEMENT

(i) Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the country:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S No.	State/UT	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Authorized	Amount Utilized
1.	Andaman& Nicobar Islands	Coastal 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-BaratangIsland-PortBlair	27.57	22.08	22.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal 2014-15	Development of Kakinada-Hopel sland-Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary-Passarlapudi-Aduru–SYanam – Kotipally	67.83	67.83	67.83
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubblamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu-Kothakoduru-Mypadu–Ramateertham–Iskapalli	49.55	49.55	49.55
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Bavikonda-BojjanakondaAmravati-Anupu	35.24	30.02	30.02
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and	49.77	47.28	47.28

			Tawang			
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East 2015-16	Development of Nafra-Seppa- Pappu, Pasa PakkeValleys- Sangdupota-New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72	91.88	91.88
7.	Assam	Wildlife 2015-16	Developmentof Manas–Probitora–Nameri–Kaziranga–Dibru–Saikhowa	94.68	94.68	94.68
8.	Assam	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98	90.97	90.97
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar 2016-17	Development of Vaishali-Arrah- Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96	29.36	29.36
10.	Bihar	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj–Dharmshala-Deoghar	44.76	42.17	42.17
11.	Bihar	Buddhist 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Convention Centrea Bodhgaya	95.18	95.18	95.18
12.	Bihar	Rural 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia	44.27	40.31	40.31
13.	Bihar	Spiritual 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hil &Ang Pradesh	44.55	42.32	42.32
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal 2015-16	Development of Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Kamleshpur - Maheshpur - Kurdar - Sarodhadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon–Nathiyanawagaon-Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh	96.10	94.23	94.23

15.	Goa	Coastal 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim Baga, Anjuna- Vagator Morjim-Keri, AguadaFor and Aguada Jail	97.65	97.50	97.50
16.	Goa	Coastal 2017-18	Development of Coasta Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula - Colva - Benaulim	99.35	97.74	97.74
17.	Gujarat	Heritage 2016-17	Development o Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar–Bardoli-Dandi	59.17	55.52	55.52
18.	Gujarat	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar-Modhera	91.12	85.63	85.63
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist 2017-18	Development of Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana	26.68	19.96	19.96
20.	Haryana	Krishna 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39	76.74	76.74
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra Dharamshala, Bir,Palampur Chamba	68.34	64.55	62.57
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar-Pahalgam-BhagwatiNagar-Anantnag-Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	77.33	67.37	59.30
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Touris Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60	67.35	59.41

24.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Touris Facilities - Construction o Assets inlieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43	74.70	67.07
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Touris facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99	91.93	91.93
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Touris facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-ahalgam-Zanskar Padum – Daksum -Ranjit SagarDam	86.39	69.95	63.25
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Touris Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara-Kargil - Leh	96.75	85.80	84.93
28.	Jharkhand	Eco 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma-Betla National park-Mirchaiya-Netarhat	30.44	30.44	28.04
29.	Kerala	Eco 2015-16	Development o Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08	64.08	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54	33.39	33.39
31.	Kerala	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08	73.77	68.98
32.	Kerala	Rural 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35	45.88	36.34

33.	Kerala	Spiritual 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram-Arruvipuram-Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania-Chembazhanthi SreeNarayana Gurukulam	66.42	35.41	34.21
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur- Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench	92.10	86.31	86.31
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02	72.75	72.75
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82	89.49	89.49
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco 2017-18	Development of GandhisagarDam-MandleshwarDam-OmkareshwarDam-IndiraSagarDam-Tawa Dam-BargiDam-BhedaGhat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76	93.59	93.59
38.	Maharashtra	Coastal 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg CoastalCircuit-Sagareshwar, Tarkarli Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek) Mitbhav	19.06	17.61	17.61
39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual 2018-19	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-	45.47	43.19	38.84

			Paradsingha-Telankhandi-Girad			
40.	Manipur	North-East 2015-16	Development of Touris Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Khongjom	72.23	61.25	61.25
41.	Manipur	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Shr Govindajee Temple, Shr BijoyGovindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34	45.33	43.04
42.	Meghalaya	North-East 2016-17	Development of Umium (LakeView), ULum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang– OrchidLakeResort	99.13	99.11	99.11
43.	Meghalaya	North-East 2018-19	Development of West Khas Hills (Nongkhlaw-KremTiro – Khudoi & Kohmang Falls – Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong) Jaintia Hills (Krang Sur Falls-Shyrmang-looksi),Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, KattaBeel SijuCaves)	84.97	84.96	84.96
44.	Mizoram	North-East 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl& South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26	92.26	92.26
45.	Mizoram	Eco 2016-17	Development of Eco Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip– Khawhphawp– Lengpui –	66.37	53.09	53.09

			Chatlang-Sakawrhmuituaitlang -Muthee–Beratlawng– TuirialAirfield– Hmuifang			
46.	Nagaland	Tribal 2015-16	Development of Triba Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha	97.36	97.36	92.49
47.	Nagaland	Tribal 2016-17	Development o Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon	98.14	98.14	98.14
48.	Odisha	Coastal 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82	59.47	59.47
49.	Puducherry	Coastal 2015-16	Development o Dubrayapet–Arikamedu– Veerampattinam– Chunnambar- Nallavadu Narambai ManapetKalapet-Puducherry-Yanam	58.44	58.44	58.44
50.	Puducherry	Heritage 2017-18	Development of Franco-Tamil Village, Karaikal Mahe and Yanam	49.44	45.70	45.50
51.	Puducherry	Spiritual 2017-18	Development of Spiritua Circuit in Puducherry	34.96	31.40	31.40
52.	Punjab	Heritage 2018-19	Development of Anandpu Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib – ChamkaurSahib-Ferozpur-KhatkarKalan–Kalanour-Patiala	85.32	81.05	81.05
53.	Rajasthan	Desert 2015-16	Development of Sambha Lake Townand Othe Destinations	50.01	50.01	50.01

54.	Rajasthan	Krishna 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80	73.85	73.85
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Spiritua Circuit–'Developmentof Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samod ke Balaji, GhatkeBalaji Bandheke Balaji) Viratnagar (Bijak,Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (KamanRegion)- Dholpur(Muchkund) – MehndipurBalaji- Chittorgarh(Sanwaliyaji)	87.05	75.03	75.03
56.	Rajasthan	Heritage 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development o Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) –Jaipur (Façade Illumination in Jaipur and NahargarhFort)- Jhalawar (GagronFort) Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (JaisalmerFort)- Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (PratapGauravKendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I- NiloforandPuraniChawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak Merta) - Tonk (SunehriKothi)	70.61	66.99	66.99

57.	Sikkim	North-East 2015-16	Development of Touris Circuit linking Rangpo(entry)–Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-LachungYumthang-Lachen-ThanguGurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam(exit)	98.05	97.41	97.41
58.	Sikkim	North-East 2016-17	Development of Touris Circuit Linking Singtam–Maka-Temi-BermoikTokel-Phongia-Namchi–Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit)	95.32	95.32	95.32
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal 2016-17	Developmentof (Chennai-Mamamallapuram–Rameshwaram–Manpadu–Kanyakumari)	73.13	71.03	71.03
60.	Telangana	Eco 2015-16	Development of Ecc Tourism Circuit ir Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	91.25	91.25
61.	Telangana	Tribal 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-BogathaWaterfalls	79.87	79.87	79.87
62.	Telangana	Heritage 2017-18	Development of QutubShah HeritagePark-PaigahTombs-HayatBakshiMosque-	96.90	70.61	70.61

			Raymond's Tomb			
63.	Tripura	North-East 2015-16	Development of Agartala–Sipahijala–MelagharUdaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat–Dumboor-NarikelKunja-Gandachara–Ambassa	82.85	77.76	77.76
64.	Tripura	North-East 2018-19	Development of SurmaCherra-Unakoti-Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari-Neermahal-Boxanagar-Chottakhola-Pilak-Avangchaarra	44.83	35.25	32.21
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist 2016-17	Development of Srawasti Kushinagar, &Kapilwastu	87.89	68.43	68.43
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana 2016-17	DevelopmentofChitrakootand Shringverpur	69.45	56.03	56.03
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Ahar-Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi(Unnao)-PratapgarhKausambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Domariyaganj-Basti-Barabanki-Azamgarh-Kairana-Baghpat-Shahjahanpur	71.91	69.63	69.63
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-AmbedkarNagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-	67.51	63.62	63.62

			Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi			
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MagharDham (SantKabir Nagar)-ChauriChaura, ShaheedSthal (Fatehpur)-MahuarshaheedSthal (Ghosi)-ShaheedSmarak(Meerut)	36.65	36.65	36.65
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21	113.22	113.22
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03	11.43	11.43
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual 2018-19	Development of GorakhnathTemple(Gorakhpur), DevipattanTemple(Balrampur) and VatvashniTemple(Domariyaganj)	18.30	18.12	18.12
73.	Uttarakhand	Eco 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-DistrictTehri	69.17	69.17	69.17
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon	76.32	68.91	68.91

			Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-BaijnathDevidhura			
75.	West Bengal	Coastal 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit:Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-HenryIsland	67.99	65.07	65.07
76.	-	Wayside 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinagarin collaboration with MoRTH	17.50	16.63	15.83
Total Amount				**5295.24**	**4927.36**	**4860.69**

(ii) Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan2.0 Scheme in the country:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for Utilization
1	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatala	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	29.03.2025	97.52	48.76
2	Andhra Pradesh	Araku-Lambasingi	BorraCave Experience at Araku	05.03.2024	29.88	14.94
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	05.03.2024	18.48	9.24
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	05.03.2024	12.75	6.38
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	05.03.2024	14.02	7.01
6	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland	05.03.2024	26.68	13.34

			Experience			
7	Assam	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	05.03.2024	23.88	11.94
8	Bihar	BodhGaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, BodhGaya	29.03.2025	165.44	16.54
9	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kawardha	29.03.2025	146.00	14.60
10	DNHDD	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	29.03.2025	147.13	-
11	Goa	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	20.08.2024	24.07	12.04
12	Goa	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	20.08.2024	19.89	9.95
13	Haryana	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hub at TikkarTaal and Adventure Park	29.03.2025	26.68	2.67
14	Haryana	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	29.03.2025	65.82	6.58
15	Himachal Pradesh	Chintpurni	Development of Maa Chintpurni Devi Temple,Una	04.07.2025	56.26	5.63
16	Karnataka	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	05.03.2024	18.48	1.85
17	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	29.02.2024	2.72	**1.36**
18	Karnataka	Hampi	Settingup of' Traveller nooks'	29.02.2024	25.64	**12.82**
19	Kerala	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	29.03.2025	93.18	46.59
20	Kerala	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist Experienceat Malampuzha Gardenand Leisure	29.03.2025	75.87	37.94

			Park			
21	Kerala	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	05.03.2024	13.81	**12.43**
22	Ladakh	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	05.03.2024	23.17	2.32
23	Ladakh	Kargil	Exploring LOC & Hundarman village Exp	05.03.2024	11.91	5.96
24	Lakshadweep	Bangaram	Development of Eco-Retreat, Adventure, Beach and Mice Experience at Bangaram	29.03.2025	81.18	8.12
25	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	05.03.2024	27.22	13.61
26	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	29.02.2024	16.74	8.37
27	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	Development of PitambaraPeeth Datia	14.07.2025	44.24	22.12
28	Maharashtra	Pune	Shivshrusthi Theme Park	21.09.2024	75.47	37.74
29	Meghalaya	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	05.03.2024	27.61	13.81
30	Meghalaya	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	04.03.2024	32.45	**29.21**
31	Mizoram	Champhai	Eco Resort Experienceat Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur& Mualbuhvum, Champhai	29.03.2025	38.85	19.43
32	Mizoram	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	29.03.2025	33.87	16.94
33	Mizoram	Aizawl	Construction of Conference Centre	10.11.2025	99.71	49.86
34	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	29.03.2025	32.54	16.27

35	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Expat Chumoukedima viewpoint	20.08.2024	7.87	3.94
36	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	05.03.2024	21.57	10.79
37	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	05.03.2024	20.3	-
38	Punjab	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	20.08.2024	25.91	2.59
39	Punjab	Kapurthala	EcoTourism experience at Kanjli wetland	05.03.2024	19.56	1.96
40	Rajasthan	Sikar	Development works at Shri KhatuShyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	29.03.2025	87.87	8.79
41	Rajasthan	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	29.02.2024	21.65	2.17
42	Rajasthan	Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	14.07.2025	22.58	11.29
43	Rajasthan	MalaseriDungari (District Bhilwara)	Development of MalaseriDungri, Bhilwara District	14.07.2025	48.73	24.37
44	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	05.03.2024	15.41	7.71
45	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	29.02.2024	22.60	11.30
46	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	29.02.2024	30.02	-
47	Telangana	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	05.03.2024	38.01	19.01
48	Telangana	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	29.02.2024	56.82	5.68
49	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala	29.03.2025	48.95	24.48

			(Phase-1 &2)			
50	Uttar Pradesh	Naimisaranya	Vedic wellness Experience	05.03.2024	17.8	-
51	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Experince	05.03.2024	14.52	1.45
52	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	05.03.2024	19.89	1.99
53	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	05.03.2024	17.86	1.79
Total					**2207.08**	**675.68**

(iii) Details of the projects sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) in the country:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	State	Destination /Category	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for utilization
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjuna Sagar (Culture & Heritage)	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	17.03.2025	25.00	12.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Ahobilam Temple (Spiritual Tourism)	Development of Abhobilamasa Spiritual Odyssey	17.03.2025	25.00	12.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kibitho (Vibrant Village Programme)	Kibhito Frontier Tourism-Gateway to Serenity	27.03.2025	4.96	2.48
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bichom Dam Site (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-Tourism Project	27.03.2025	9.90	4.95
5.	Assam	Sivasagar (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary	27.03.2025	9.99	5.00
6.	Bihar	Saran Dist. (Sonepur Fair)	Development of Sonepur Fair Site	27.03.2025	24.29	2.43

		(Culture & Heritage)				
7.	Chhattisgarh	Mayali Bagicha (Eco tourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Development of Mayali Bagicha as EcoTourism Destination	27.03.2025	9.97	1.00
8.	Goa	Mayem Village (Eco tourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall	17.03.2025	9.81	4.91
9.	Gujarat	Vadnagar (Culture& Heritage)	Transformation of Sharmishtha Lake: Light & Culture	27.03.2025	17.29	1.73
10.	Gujarat	Porbandar (Spiritual Tourism)	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore	27.03.2025	24.66	2.47
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Kaza (Culture& Heritage)	Tourism Infrastructure development at Kaza	27.03.2025	24.82	2.48
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Rakchham (Vibrant Village Programme)	Tourism Infrastructure Development At Rakcham- Vibrant Village	27.03.2025	4.96	0.50
13.	Jharkhand	Ramrekha Dham (Spiritual Tourism)	Tourism Infrastructure Development At Ramrekha Dham	27.03.2025	18.87	1.89
14.	Karnataka	Bidar (Culture & Heritage)	Development of Bidarasa Heritage Tourism Destination	21.01.2026	25.00	2.50
15.	Kerala	Varkala (Culture & Heritage)	Varkala-Dakshin Kashi	27.03.2025	25.00	2.50
16.	Kerala	Thalassery (Spiritual Tourism)	Thalassery:The Spritiual Nexus	27.03.2025	25.00	12.50
17.	Ladakh	Mushkoo Village (Eco tourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Advancing Mushkooasa Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating Wildlife Sightings and	27.03.2025	9.78	0.98

			Community Progress			
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Orchha (Spiritual Tourism)	Orchha-A Medieval Splendour2.0	17.03.2025	25.00	12.50
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandu (Culture& Heritage)	Mandu-A Medieval Wonder	21.01.2026	24.88	12.44
20.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar (Culture & Heritage)	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	17.03.2025	25.00	2.50
21.	Manipur	LangthabalKonug, Imphal (Culture & Heritage)	Development of Ancient Capital of Manipur, Langthabal Konug	17.03.2025	24.69	2.47
22.	Meghalaya	Nartiang Village (Spiritual Tourism)	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	17.03.2025	24.87	12.44
23.	Meghalaya	Mawphlang Village (Culture & Heritage)	Mawphlang Cultural&HeritageCentre	17.03.2025	24.87	12.44
24.	Nagaland	Impur Village (Spiritual Tourism)	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience	17.03.2025	24.94	12.47
25.	Nagaland	Doyang Reservoir (Eco tourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Wings Over Doyang:An Eco-Tourism Haven	17.03.2025	9.99	5.00
26.	Puducherry	WhiteTown (Culture & Heritage)	Development of WhiteTown	27.03.2025	22.19	2.22
27.	Punjab	Rupnagar (Anandpur Sahib) (Spiritual Tourism)	Heritage Street-A Symbol of Peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib	27.03.2025	24.90	2.49
28.	Punjab	Ferozpur (Hussainiwala Border)- (Culture & Heritage)	Cultural and HeritageS trechat Hussainiwala Border	27.03.2025	25.00	2.50
29.	Sikkim	Kabi (Spiritual Tourism)	KabiChronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage	17.03.2025	24.96	12.48
30.	Sikkim	Gnathang Village (Vibrant Village Programme)	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience	17.03.2025	5.00	2.50
31.	Tamil Nadu	Rameswaram Island (Spiritual	Iconic transformation of Rameswaram	27.03.2025	20.01	10.01

		Tourism)				
32.	Telangana	Nalgonda (Culture &Heritage)	Development of digital experience centre at Bhuddhavanam	17.03.2025	24.85	12.43
33.	Telangana	Kamareddy (KalkiCheruvu) (Eco tourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at NizamSagar	17.03.2025	9.98	4.99
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba (Culture & Heritage)	Development of Cultural Land scape at Mahoba	27.03.2025	24.98	2.50
35.	Uttarakhand	Jadung (Vibrant Village Programme)	Development of Jadung Festive Ground, Jadung	27.03.2025	4.99	0.50
36.	Uttarakhand	Kainchidham (Spiritual Tourism)	Development of KainchiDham Campus	27.03.2025	17.60	8.80
37.	Uttarakhand	ManaVillage (Vibrant Village Programme)	ManaHaat	29.03.2025	4.99	0.50
Total					**687.99**	**207.44**

(iv) Details of the projects sanctioned under SASCI Scheme in the country:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released for utilization
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching the Fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91	113.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Akhanda Godavari- (Havelok Bridge & Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravaram	94.44	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure & Eco-Retreat in Pasighat	46.48	30.67
4	Assam	2024-25	Assam State Zoo Cum	97.12	126.64

			Botanical Garden in Guwahati		
5	Assam	2024-25	Beautification of RangGharin Sivasagar	94.76	
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Matsyagandha Lake in Saharsa	97.61	97.09
7	Bihar	2024-25	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub in Karamchat	49.51	
8	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Chitrotpala Film City in Raipur	95.79	97.45
9	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Tribal & Cultural Convention Centre in Raipur	51.87	
10	Goa	2024-25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum in Ponda	97.46	124.21
11	Goa	2024-25	TownsquareinPorvorim	90.74	
12	Gujarat	2024-25	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar) in Porbandar	99.50	99.69
13	Gujarat	2024-25	Tented City and Convention Centre in Dhordo	51.56	
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya” in Koderma	34.87	23.01
15	Karnataka	2024-25	Ecotourism & Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	99.17	131.45
16	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Savadatti Yallammaguddain Belgavi	100.00	
17	Kerala	2024-25	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam	59.71	102.33
18	Kerala	2024-25	Global Gateway to	95.34	

			Malabar's Cultural Crucible in Sargaalayaa		
19	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	99.92	131.53
20	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	99.38	
21	Maharashtra	2024-25	INS-GuldarUnderwater Museum, Artificial Reef and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg	46.91	96.39
22	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik	99.14	
23	Manipur	2024-25	LoktakLake Experience in Loktak	89.48	59.05
24	Meghalaya	2024-25	MICE Infrastructure in Mawkhanu	99.27	131.03
25	Meghalaya	2024-25	Redevelopment of UmiamLake in Shillong	99.27	
26	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Hirakund	99.90	131.92
27	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Satkosia	99.99	
28	Punjab	2024-25	Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar BhaghatSinghat Khatkar Kalan in SBSNagar	53.45	35.27
29	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	49.31	96.30
30	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Jal Mahal in Jaipur	96.61	
31	Sikkim	2024-25	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in Namchi	97.37	109.26
32	Sikkim	2024-25	Border Experience in Nathula	68.19	
33	TamilNadu	2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mammallapuram	99.67	112.13

34	TamilNadu	2024-25	Eco Park at Race Course in Ooty	70.23	
35	Telangana	2024-25	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74	93.61
36	Telangana	2024-25	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10	
37	Tripura	2024-25	Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar in Gomati	97.70	64.48
38	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Bateshwarin District-Agra	74.05	101.83
39	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	80.24	
40	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Iconic City Rishikesh: Rafting Base Station in Rishikesh	100.00	66.00
Total				**3295.76**	**2,175.09**

(v) Details of the projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in the country:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	State	Sanction Year	Project Name	Sanction Amount	Amount Released	Amount Utilised
1	Andhra Pradesh	2015-16	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	27.77	27.77	27.77
2	Andhra Pradesh	2017-18	Development of Srisailam Temple	43.08	43.08	43.08
3	Andhra Pradesh	2022-23	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami VariDevasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple	54.04	27.37	27.37
4	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	25.33	13.79	6.74

5	Arunachal Pradesh	2020-21	Development of ParshuramKund, LohitDistt.	37.88	31.02	21.95
6	Assam	2015-16	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	29.80	29.80	29.80
7	Bihar	2015-16	Development at Patna Sahib	29.62	29.62	29.62
8	Bihar	2014-15	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	3.63	3.63	3.63
9	Bihar	2024-25	Development of AmbikaBhawani Temple, Saran	13.29	0.00	0.00
10	Chhattisgarh	2020-21	Development of MaaBamleshwari Devi Temple, Dongargarh, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh	48.44	40.19	31.94
11	Goa	2024-25	Development of Bom Jesus Basilica	16.46	5.28	0.00
12	Gujarat	2016-17	Development of Dwarka	10.46	10.46	10.46
13	Gujarat	2016-17	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	45.36	45.36	45.36
14	Gujarat	2018-19	Development of Promenade at Somnath	47.12	47.12	47.12
15	Gujarat	2022-23	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple, Banaskantha, Gujarat	50.00	30.00	27.58
16	Haryana	2019-20	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada SahebGurudwara in Panchkula District	48.53	34.68	34.68
17	Jammu & Kashmir	2016-17	Development at Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar	40.46	34.30	34.30
18	Jharkhand	2018-19	Development of Baba BaidyanathDham, Deoghar	36.79	34.95	34.95
19	Karnataka	2023-24	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	45.38	13.33	0.00
20	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of RenukaYallama Devi temple	18.37	0.00	0.00
21	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	22.25	6.30	0.00
22	Kerala	2016-17	Development at Guruvayur Temple	45.19	45.19	45.19
23	Madhya Pradesh	2020-21	Development of Amarkantak	49.99	42.55	34.63
24	Madhya Pradesh	2017-18	Development of Omkareshwar	43.93	43.93	43.93

25	Maharashtra	2017-18	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashk	45.41	38.44	38.44
26	Meghalaya	2020-21	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	29.29	27.78	27.78
27	Mizoram	2022-23	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism in the State of Mizoram	44.89	35.54	26.37
28	Mizoram	2024-25	Development of Basic Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai District	5.47	1.56	1.56
29	Nagaland	2018-19	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	25.20	23.56	23.56
30	Nagaland	2022-23	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	18.18	15.45	15.45
31	Odisha	2014-15	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham - Ramachandi - Prachi River front at Demuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00	0.0
32	Puducherry	2024-25	Development of Pilgrim Facilites& Tourist attractions for Sri Dharbaranyeswara Temple	25.94	0.00	0.00
33	Punjab	2015-16	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.40	6.40	6.40
34	Punjab	2021-22	Development of Chamkaur Sahib at Rupar, Punjab	30.52	23.80	23.80
35	Rajasthan	2015-16	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	32.64	26.11	26.11
36	Sikkim	2020-21	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	33.32	28.31	28.31
37	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	Development of Kanchipuram	13.99	13.99	13.99
38	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	Development of Velankanni	4.86	4.86	4.86
39	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	40.94	11.75	0.00
40	Telangana	2020-21	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	38.90	33.07	33.07
41	Telangana	2022-23	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	62.00	32.73	32.73

42	Telangana	2022-23	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, BhadradriKothagudem District	41.38	16.30	8.43
43	Telangana	2024-25	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess RenukaYellamaDevasthanam	4.22	1.09	0.00
44	Tripura	2020-21	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple, Udaipur	34.43	28.01	25.63
45	Uttar Pradesh	2015-16	Development of Varanasi – Phase –I	18.73	18.73	18.73
46	Uttar Pradesh	2014-15	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	10.98	10.98	10.98
47	Uttar Pradesh	2017-18	River Cruise Tourism in Ganga, Varanasi	9.02	9.02	9.02
48	Uttar Pradesh	2014-15	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	9.36	9.36	9.36
49	Uttar Pradesh	2017-18	Development of Varanasi – Phase –II	44.60 (project closed at 37.12)	35.26	31.77
50	Uttar Pradesh	2018-19	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	37.59	34.64	30.97
51	Uttarakhand	2015-16	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.77	34.77	34.77
52	Uttarakhand	2018-19	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	56.15	41.13	38.38
53	Uttarakhand	2021-22	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities and Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	54.36	10.22	10.22
54	West Bengal	2016-17	Development of Belur Math	30.03	28.30	23.39
			Total	**1726.74**	**1250.88**	**1134.18**

मध्य प्रदेश में प्रधानमंत्री शिक्षुता योजना

3514. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहानः

क्या **कारपोरेट कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश भर में उद्योगों और प्रतिष्ठित कंपनियों में युवाओं को व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री शिक्षुता योजना के तहत निर्धारित लक्ष्य और अब तक हासिल की गई उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान देश में और साथ ही मध्य प्रदेश में उक्त योजना के तहत चयनित युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है तथा शिक्षुता पूरी करने वाले और स्थायी या संविदा आधारित रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले युवाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम-झाबुआ-अलीराजपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, जो कि एक जनजातीय बहुल और आकांक्षी क्षेत्र है, में अधिक से अधिक युवाओं को योजना से जोड़ने और स्थानीय उद्योगों तथा प्रतिष्ठानों की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष अभियान चलाने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) वर्तमान में प्रधानमंत्री इंटर्नशिप योजना की पायलट परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इसके अंतर्गत युवाओं को 1.25 लाख इंटर्नशिप अवसर उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। देशभर तथा मध्य प्रदेश में पीएमआईएस पायलट परियोजना के राउंड-I, राउंड-II तथा राउंड-III में कंपनियों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए इंटर्नशिप अवसरों, इंटर्नशिप के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करने वाले युवाओं की संख्या तथा इंटर्नशिप में सम्मिलित होने एवं इंटर्नशिप पूरा करने वाले युवाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। राउंड-III में चयन तथा इंटर्नशिप में सम्मिलित होने की प्रक्रिया जारी है।

प्रधानमंत्री इंटर्नशिप योजना का उद्देश्य उद्योग-संगत कौशलों का विकास करना, रोजगार के लिए तत्परता में सुधार करना तथा भारत की अग्रणी कंपनियों तथा संस्थानों में संरचित इंटर्नशिप के माध्यम से तथा व्यावसायिक अनुभव प्रदान करना है, ताकि रोजगार के लिए तैयार एवं कुशल

कार्यबल का सृजन किया जा सके। यह योजना स्थायी अथवा संविदा-आधारित रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से तैयार नहीं की गई है।

(ग) और (घ) कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय योजना के प्रचार-प्रसार तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों, केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों एवं विभागों तथा उद्योग संघों जैसे विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ सक्रिय रूप से कार्य कर रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्यभर में, जिसमें रतलाम, झाबुआ तथा अलीराजपुर जिले भी सम्मिलित हैं, युवाओं की अधिकतम भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से एक लक्षित जन-जागरूकता अभियान चलाया है। इसके अंतर्गत सोशल मीडिया तथा संस्थागत माध्यमों से जागरूकता का प्रसार, जिला कलेक्टरों द्वारा जिला-स्तरीय निगरानी, शासकीय औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से युवाओं को प्रोत्साहित करना तथा विशेष पंजीकरण अभियान चलाना सम्मिलित है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रधानमंत्री इंटर्नशिप योजना (पीएमआईएस) – पायलट परियोजना के 12.03.2026 को जारी संशोधित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामित कंपनियाँ, साथ ही, क्षेत्रीय संघों के माध्यम से चयनित एमएसएमई भी पीएमआईएस पायलट परियोजना के अंतर्गत भाग लेने के लिए पात्र हैं।

<u>विवरण</u>

देशभर तथा मध्य प्रदेश में प्रधानमंत्री इंटर्नशिप परियोजना के अंतर्गत इंटर्नशिप के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करने, इंटर्नशिप में सम्मिलित होने तथा इंटर्नशिप पूरा करने वाले युवाओं की संख्या

विवरण	राउंड-I		राउंड-II* (06.08.2026 तक)		राउंड-III* (06.08.2026 तक)	
	देशभर में	मध्य प्रदेश में	देशभर में	मध्य प्रदेश में	देशभर में	मध्य प्रदेश में
कंपनियों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए इंटर्नशिप अवसर	1,27,508	5,627	1,18,948	5,220	1,54,366	3,484

इंटर्नशिप के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करने वाले युवाओं की संख्या	60,866	4,917	71,192	7,856	25,794	1,127
इंटर्नशिप में सम्मिलित	8,760	696	7,300	551	14,620	663
इंटर्नशिप पूरी की	3,731	292	2,880	179	–	–

* राउंड-II तथा राउंड-III में इंटर्नशिप अभी जारी हैं। राउंड-III में अभी तक कोई भी इंटर्नशिप पूरी नहीं हुई है।

HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST DESTINATIONS

3515. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

SHRI MAHESH KASHYAP:

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

(a) whether lesser-known spiritual, eco, rural and heritage destinations, including Nizamabad, Basar, Dharmapuri, Kondagattu and forest-based circuits of Telangana have been identified for promotion under any scheme for sustainable tourism projects;

(b) the details of steps taken to diversify tourism, reduce pressure on overcrowded destinations and generate local employment;

(c) whether the Government is implementing any specific scheme or project for the overall development of Chhattisgarh, especially Bastar Lok Sabha Constituency's Chitrakot Waterfall, Tirathgarh Waterfall, Kanger Valley National Park, Kutumsar Cave, Danteshwari Temple and other natural, cultural, and tribal tourist sites to promote tourism infrastructure, eco-tourism, homestay, local handicrafts and cultural tourism;

(d) whether the Government has identified or proposes to support high-potential but relatively lesser-explored tourism destinations in Andhra Pradesh, including Visakhapatnam, Araku– Lambasingi, Gandikota, Papikondalu, Ahobilam and the Buddhist heritage circuit for integrated tourism infrastructure and destination development; and

(e) if so, the details of projects sanctioned, under implementation or proposed for such destinations along with the financial assistance provided and expected timelines?

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

(a) to (e) Development and promotion of tourism including those of lesser-known destinations is primarily done by the concerned State Government (SG)/UT Administration (UTA). However, Ministry of Tourism under its various schemes such as Swadesh Darshan (SD), Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) – an initiative under Swadesh Darshan and Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) etc. provides financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructure and experiences in the country, to the SGs/UTAs, on receipt of the project proposals from them including proposal of development of lesser known destinations, in synergy with the scheme guidelines, Government directions, availability of funds, inter-se priority etc.

Further, under ‘Scheme for Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment (SASCI) - Development of Iconic Tourist

Centres to Global Scale', Government of India has sanctioned 40 Projects in the country for Rs.3295.76 Crore during financial year 2024-25. The parameters formulated for examining the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the States under this scheme covered connectivity to the site, existing tourism eco-system at site/destination, carrying capacity, availability of utility services, project impact and value envisaged which included expected increase in tourist footfall, increase tourist spend, new employment opportunities etc. Weightage was given to alternate destinations which address the issue of decongestion at major destination.

To address challenges such as overcrowding in high-footfall destinations and to improve tourist experience, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned various interventions under the above-mentioned schemes such as Queue management complex, waiting halls, Widening of approach roads, CCTVs for tourist safety, Parking, Tourist Information Centre, last-mile connectivity, solid waste management systems, illumination, sanitation, amenities centres, interpretation facilities etc.

Ministry of Tourism promotes tourism in a holistic manner including promotion of various tourism destinations and products of the country i.e. eco-tourism, homestay, local handicrafts and cultural tourism etc. through various medium including social media, websites and participation in fairs and exhibitions etc.

Details of the projects sanctioned under SD, SD2.0, CBDD, PRASHAD and SASCI schemes in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Telangana is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

(i) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, Swadesh Darshan 2.0, CBDD, SASCI, PRASHAD Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

S . No.	Name of the Project/Experience	Year of Sanction/ Category	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
Swadesh Darshan			
1.	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island -Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary -Passarlapudi - Aduru – S Yanam – Kotipally	2014-15	67.83
2.	Development of Nellore- Pulikat Lake - Ubblamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu – Ramateertham – Iskapalli	2015-16	49.55
3.	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda Amravati- Anupu	2017-18	35.24
Swadesh Darshan 2.0			
1.	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	2024-2025	97.52
2.	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	2023-2024	29.88
CBDD			
1.	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	2024-2025/ Culture & Heritage	25.00
2.	Development of Abhobilam as a Spiritual Odyssey at Ahobilam Temple	2024-2025/ Spiritual	25.00
SASCI			
1.	Enriching the Fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	2024-25	77.91

2.	Akhanda Godavari- (Havelok Bridge & Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravaram	2024-25	94.44
PRASHAD			
1.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	27.77
2.	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	43.08
3.	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple	2022-23	54.04
4.	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	2024-25	25.33

(ii) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, Swadesh Darshan 2.0, CBDD, SASCI, PRASHAD Scheme in the State of Chhattisgarh:

S. No.	Name of the Project/Experience	Year of Sanction/ Category	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
Swadesh Darshan			
1.	Development of Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon–Nathiyanawagaon-Jagdalpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh	2015-16	96.10
Swadesh Darshan 2.0			
1.	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kawardha	2024-2025	146.00
CBDD			
1.	Development of Mayali Bagicha as Eco Tourism Destination at Mayali Bagicha	2024-25/ Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.97
SASCI			
1.	Development of Chitrotpala Film City in Raipur	2024-25	95.79
2.	Development of Tribal & Cultural Convention Centre in Raipur	2024-25	51.87

PRASHAD			
1.	Development of Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple, Dongargarh, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh	2020-21	48.44

(iii) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, Swadesh Darshan 2.0, CBDD, SASCI, PRASHAD Scheme in the State of Telangana:

S. No.	Name of the Project/Experience	Year of Sanction/ Category	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
Swadesh Darshan			
1.	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	2015-16	91.62
2.	Development of Mulugu- Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur Bogatha Waterfalls	2016-17	79.87
3.	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb	2017-18	96.90
Swadesh Darshan 2.0			
1.	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	2023-24	38.01
2.	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	2023-24	56.82
CBDD			
1.	Development of digital experience centre at Bhuddhavanam	2024-2025/ Culture & Heritage	24.85
2.	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Nizam Sagar	2024-2025/ Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites	9.98
SASCI			
1.	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	2024-25	73.74
2.	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat in	2024-25	68.10

	Nallamala		
PRASHAD			
1.	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	2020-21	38.90
2.	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	2022-23	62.00
3.	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, Bhadradri Kothagudem District	2022-23	41.38
4.	Development of Basic Amenities at goddess Renuka Yellama Devasthanam	2024-25	4.22

LOANS TO FARMERS AND CORPORATES

3516. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) the details of loans given to farmers since 2014 till 2025–26 and the amount recovered during the same period, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of farm loan waivers during the said period, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of loans given to corporates since 2014 till 2025–26 and the amount recovered during the same period, year-wise, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of corporate loan waivers/write-offs during the said period, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government considers the proportion of loan waivers of farmers and corporates to be equitable, if so, the justification therefor and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure balanced and fair treatment in loan relief measures?

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

(a) and (b) The year-wise, State/UT-wise details of agriculture credit disbursed from 2013-2014 till 2025-26 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** However, the details of amount recovered thereon is not centrally maintained. Further, Union Government has not extended any farm loan waiver during the said period.

(c) The year-wise details of loans given to corporates since 2014 till 2025-26 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. However, State/UT-wise details of loan given and amount recovered thereon is not centrally maintained.

(d) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India, the State/Union Territory (UT) - wise details regarding total loans waived off or written off in respect of corporates is not maintained by it. However, year-wise and category-wise details of loans written-off by Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Foreign Banks and Small Finance Banks, for domestic operations, for categories Large (Industries & Services) from 31.03.2015 to 31.03.2026, are in the enclosed **Statement -III.**

(e) Debt write-off is an accounting procedure and does not provide any relief to the debtor (whether farmer or corporate). As per RBI - Resolution of Stressed

Assets Directions 2025, issued for commercial banks, write-off (a major portion of which is due to technical/prudential/advances under collection) is an accounting procedure undertaken by a bank to adjust its balance sheets. 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.

(f) To provide relief to borrowers in distress, Reserve Bank of India has issued Master Direction on Resolution of Stressed Assets, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 (updated as on 01 July 2026) which, inter-alia, provides lenders the discretion to undertake financial restructuring of borrowers under stress, based on their Board approved policies and regulatory guidelines.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Agriculture Credit Disbursement from FY 2013-14 to 2025-26 (Rs. crore)

S.N.	State/ UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	DELHI	10,351	15,264	5,550	19,942	19,528	24,331	21,633	14,241	18,148	19,350	24,157	29,317	25,236
2	HARYANA	35,752	40,438	49,790	49,481	55,381	63,349	64,295	60,655	67,071	81,805	89,396	99,222	97,836
3	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4,554	4,964	5,122	6,116	14,338	6,870	7,771	7,476	8,525	11,003	11,628	14,426	15,552
4	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2,333	766	2,761	7,297	11,304	13,118	13,402	14,753	14,283	13,152	12,624	17,841	12,044
5	PUNJAB	58,474	72,963	84,653	74,301	73,169	77,456	80,448	69,170	74,437	90,798	95,687	1,00,544	1,01,313
6	RAJASTHAN	54,777	65,743	67,627	74,304	80,914	83,081	95,051	1,01,496	1,19,157	1,41,612	1,53,593	1,68,545	1,68,585
7	CHANDIGARH UT	1,572	2,340	1,415	1,406	2,357	1,992	1,346	1,161	1,229	1,635	1,938	2,287	2,907
8	LADAKH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	947	341	334	352	420	421
9	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	54	50	43	133	82	56	111	86	138	637	950	319	363
10	ASSAM	2,694	2,751	3,905	6,102	6,755	7,246	7,713	11,457	9,313	9,062	11,564	14,514	13,304
11	MANIPUR	112	153	159	251	255	248	312	301	398	645	649	842	1,091
12	MEGHALAYA	247	196	156	368	351	199	205	251	273	404	478	554	590
13	MIZORAM	70	70	99	114	175	363	166	330	301	309	427	600	759
14	NAGALAND	109	135	118	129	205	209	278	239	281	340	412	553	547
15	SIKKIM	81	75	72	162	125	160	174	187	220	340	405	320	293
16	TRIPURA	979	1,023	1,281	1,513	2,326	2,691	2,850	3,651	3,159	1,670	2,175	2,971	2,942
17	A & N ISLAND	99	66	112	135	120	130	149	206	310	402	437	476	643
18	BIHAR	20,178	22,864	40,542	26,185	29,213	35,828	40,834	46,981	87,089	52,994	70,321	66,492	66,498

19	JHARKHAND	1,960	2,518	3,662	4,380	3,779	4,092	5,437	7,016	9,800	12,171	22,109	16,553	13,835
20	ODISHA	15,023	17,271	20,283	21,265	22,771	27,416	30,398	34,147	41,978	47,749	60,365	80,673	65,035
21	WEST BENGAL	18,957	37,294	39,075	34,896	40,868	46,326	54,849	62,657	62,549	60,369	74,343	89,070	85,968
22	CHHATTISGARH	6,556	7,872	7,674	12,237	15,134	10,391	15,125	18,728	19,324	29,266	33,838	37,154	30,693
23	MADHYA PRADESH	38,632	47,049	52,104	56,149	60,037	61,474	62,497	80,110	88,292	1,00,076	1,16,397	1,33,121	1,28,491
24	UTTARAKHAND	6,464	5,586	5,869	6,505	7,876	10,336	10,505	9,648	9,383	11,244	12,674	15,779	13,526
25	UTTAR PRADESH	59,277	72,611	87,642	81,584	84,048	89,060	1,08,888	1,14,623	1,22,169	1,51,452	1,71,390	1,96,225	1,97,627
26	GOA	607	777	567	1,011	1,238	1,320	993	1,374	1,474	1,905	2,429	14,492	1,743
27	GUJARAT	33,622	39,327	44,563	54,277	62,558	66,111	73,229	84,934	1,03,118	1,20,529	1,41,161	1,63,965	1,44,479
28	MAHARASHTRA	61,138	66,821	62,777	81,384	72,479	83,570	81,850	98,140	1,22,193	1,50,532	1,68,547	2,01,867	1,91,691
29	D & N HAVELI and DAMAN and DIU UT	54	56	27	115	99	115	135	703	233	342	393	383	547
30	ANDHRA PRADESH	83,586	53,936	74,136	92,869	1,12,355	1,22,782	1,36,778	1,74,974	2,06,160	2,39,188	3,00,497	3,29,731	3,89,240
31	TELANGANA	7,950	30,517	33,326	67,885	58,831	57,543	63,383	71,665	88,583	1,09,798	1,39,703	1,64,908	1,60,501
32	KARNATAKA	51,879	60,233	84,832	78,083	79,144	73,419	88,380	1,11,844	1,39,403	1,72,470	2,07,615	2,31,295	2,53,141
33	KERALA	50,799	57,209	43,392	67,739	84,176	92,457	97,420	1,02,109	1,14,158	1,40,236	1,60,468	1,77,510	1,99,264
34	PUDUCHERRY	1,278	15,930	1,082	5,290	2,606	2,866	3,373	4,835	4,385	5,574	7,066	8,183	11,117
35	TAMILNADU	99,906	1,00,226	91,094	1,32,145	1,58,014	1,90,222	2,22,748	2,64,169	3,25,472	3,75,747	4,52,384	4,83,678	6,04,819
36	LAKSHADWEEP UT	1	233	-	3	5	3	5	133	14	23	62	40	69

Source: NABARD

STATEMENT-II

Large - Industries & Services - Advances Outstanding (Amt. in Rs. Crore)

Bank Group	31-03-2015	31-03-2016	31-03-2017	31-03-2018	31-03-2019	31-03-2020	31-03-2021	31-03-2022	31-03-2023	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2026
FOREIGN BANKS	2,16,172	2,48,441	2,23,416	2,36,406	2,60,896	2,83,546	2,72,333	3,07,231	3,46,386	3,73,071	4,46,996	5,02,233
PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS	5,90,982	7,24,947	8,40,843	10,62,389	12,44,312	12,75,017	13,58,236	14,29,248	16,71,197	18,97,918	20,33,540	21,92,419
PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS	22,57,516	23,20,226	22,60,962	22,25,872	24,10,130	24,68,904	22,45,803	25,10,712	30,12,506	34,83,511	38,06,135	41,78,046
SMALL FINANCE BANKS			-	21	536	2,277	1,808	4,509	22,513	21,765	32,385	49,037
SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS	**30,64,670**	**32,93,614**	**33,25,222**	**35,24,688**	**39,15,874**	**40,29,744**	**38,78,180**	**42,51,701**	**50,52,602**	**57,76,264**	**63,19,057**	**69,21,734**

Source: RBI (Data for March 2026 is provisional)

STATEMENT-III

Large - Industries & Services - Write-offs (Amt. in Rs. Crore)

Bank Group	31-03-2015	31-03-2016	31-03-2017	31-03-2018	31-03-2019	31-03-2020	31-03-2021	31-03-2022	31-03-2023	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2026
FOREIGN BANKS	2,010	363	4,447	1,227	3,023	3,750	1,948	1,613	1,138	1,337	873	656
PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS	3,111	7,458	15,682	17,830	24,995	22,208	34,458	10,371	41,194	5,445	6,822	4,345
PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS	26,602	32,595	48,179	80,075	1,20,735	1,33,179	90,641	57,541	72,108	58,359	39,675	15,213
SMALL FINANCE BANKS			-	-	-	2	3	8	88	3,226	198	271
SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS	**31,723**	**40,416**	**68,308**	**99,132**	**1,48,753**	**1,59,139**	**1,27,050**	**69,532**	**1,14,528**	**68,366**	**47,568**	**20,485**

Source: RBI (Data for March 2026 is provisional)

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR TOURIST AMENITIES

3517. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned and utilized for upgrading tourist amenities, view- points, pedestrian tracks and other tourist amenities in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts during the last three years; and

(b) the details of total number of village clusters and rural pockets identified for development under the Vibrant Villages Programme in the border areas of the said districts?

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

(a) and (b) Development, promotion and upgradation of tourism destinations and products, including tourist amenities, view-points, pedestrian tracks and other tourist amenities, is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments (SG)/Union Territory Administrations (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 – and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations; subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), availability of funds, Government directions, 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’ scheme, has also provided financial assistance in the year 2024-25 to the States for development of tourism projects.

Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the Vibrant Villages Prgoramme-I (VVP-I) for comprehensive development of Villages. Under the programme, 662 villages have been identified for priority development and 1,248 projects have been sanctioned by MHA with an outlay of Rs.3,065.32 Crore, of which 316 projects have been completed.

Further, Vibrant Village Programme is one of the four categories — along with Culture & Heritage, Spiritual Tourism, and Ecotourism & Amrit Dharohar Sites — under 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) – a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme'. CBDD initiative has a primary objective to undertake holistic development of destinations to enhance tourist experience and to transform tourist destinations as sustainable and responsible destinations. Details of the projects sanctioned under Vibrant Village Programme category of CBDD is as under:

Sl. No.	**State/UT**	**Project Name**	**Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)**
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kibitho Frontier Tourism – Gateway to Serenity	4.96
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakcham – Vibrant Village	4.96
3.	Sikkim	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley	5.00

		Experience	
4.	Uttarakhand	Mana Haat	4.99
5.	Uttarakhand	Jadung Festive Ground	4.99

Sanctioning of project under the above scheme is a continuous process. No project has been sanctioned specifically in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts, West Bengal, under the Swadesh Darshan, Swadesh Darshan 2.0, CBDD, SASCI and PRASHAD schemes during the last three years. However, details of the projects sanctioned under the aforesaid schemes in the State of West Bengal in as under:

S. No.	**Scheme**	**Project Name**	**Sanction Year**	**Sanction Cost**	**Amount Authorized**	**Amount Utilized**	**Status**
1	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-HenryIsland	2015-16	67.99	65.07	65.07	Physically Complete
2.	PRASHAD	Development of Belur Math	2016-17	30.03	28.30	23.39	Physically Complete

RESPIRATORY TRACKING SYSTEM FOR WORKERS OF MINING SECTOR

3518. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

SHRI ATUL GARG:

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

(a) whether the Government has operationalised the National Occupational Health Registry to track respiratory and long-term health metrics among mining workers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the non-intrusive wearable sensor systems deployed in May 2026 to track toxic gas exposures in real-time;

(c) the details of structural checks established within the central health portal to instantly alert regional medical units during high-risk environmental shifts;

(d) the details of criteria used to disburse targeted performance-linked health infrastructure grants to mining cooperatives managing localized medical check-up hubs;

(e) the details of measures taken by the Government to integrate the said worker health records with the central ESI database for seamless specialized hospital transfers; and

(f) the details of projected reduction in peak occupational health incidents following the nationwide deployment of the said proactive digital monitoring network?

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 Central Government has enacted the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH&WC) Code, 2020, which has come into force with effect from 21.11.2025 to regulate occupational safety, health and working conditions of the persons employed in mining. The Central Government has also notified OSH & WC (Central) Rules 2026 on 08.05.2026.

The third schedule of the code specifies the list of twenty-nine (29) notifiable diseases including Coal miners' pneumoconiosis, silicosis etc.

Rule 8 of the OSH&WC (Central) Rules mandates that the employer shall send a notice to the Inspector-cum-Facilitator or the Chief Inspector-cum-Facilitator whenever a worker contracts any disease specified in the Third Schedule to the Code.

Rule 109 of the OSH&WC (Central) Rules, 2026 also mandates that the employer of every mine shall arrange for the initial medical examination of every person seeking employment, as well as annual periodical medical examinations. In cases where the medical examining authority confirms suspected dust-related diseases, the employer shall also arrange for medical examinations at frequent intervals, including x-rays or both, as required. In case

of worker affected, the employer shall be liable to pay compensation in accordance with the provisions of Code on Social Security, 2020.

The OSH&WC Code, 2020 mandates employers to provide training and supervision, safe and without risk workplace, maintain occupational safety and health standards, personal protective equipment (PPE), welfare facilities, emergency preparedness, first-aid, firefighting arrangements and other safety measures as prescribed.

The health record of workers registered with ESIC are maintained in Dhanwantri portal of ESIC.

SOP FOR SCIENTIFIC IDENTIFICATION OF THREATENED SPECIES

3519. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) the details of the 159 plant and 173 animal species currently officially designated and notified as threatened under Section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 across the identified 17 States and 3 Union Territories, State-wise;

(b) the targeted execution timeline, structural budgetary allocations and implementation guidelines provided in the new Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to assist State Biodiversity Boards and Union Territory Biodiversity Councils in launching mandatory species recovery and conservation action plans;

(c) the precise scientific validation criteria and field-assessment methodologies deployed by the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India to authenticate local field data and traditional ecological knowledge during the local identification process; and

(d) the specific statutory enforcement mechanisms under the 2025 Benefit-Sharing Regulations that mandate differential financial obligations and benefit-sharing collections for biological resources derived exclusively from these newly notified threatened species?

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

(a) to (d) As per Section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (as amended in 2023), the Central Government, in consultation with the concerned State Government, may from time to time notify any species which is on the verge of extinction or likely to become extinct in the near future as a threatened species and prohibit or regulate collection thereof for any purpose and take appropriate steps to rehabilitate and preserve those species.

So far, 159 plant and 174 animal species have been notified as threatened species under Section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (as amended in 2023), and the list of threatened species notified under Section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (as amended in 2023) across 17 States and three Union Territories is published on the National Biodiversity Authority website www.nbaindia.org.

As per the recently published Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of the National Biodiversity Authority on 16.06.2026, the State Biodiversity Board or Union Territory Biodiversity Council, in association with the Botanical Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India, Forest Departments, scientific institutions, or any other organization, shall undertake a scientific assessment that shall include population trends, geographic range, habitat quality, habitat fragmentation, exploitation pressures, reproductive biology, ecological requirements, and extinction risk. The objective of the SOP is to establish a transparent, science-based, participatory framework for the identification, assessment, notification, conservation, rehabilitation, monitoring, and periodic review of threatened species under Section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (as amended in 2023).

In the SOP, there is no mention of execution timelines, structural budgetary allocations, or implementation guidelines to assist State Biodiversity Boards and Union Territory Biodiversity Councils in launching mandatory species recovery and conservation action plans, as the Central Government, in consultation with the concerned State Government, may from time to time notify the threatened species under Section 38 of the Act.

The Access and Benefit Sharing Regulations, 2025 under regulation 4 and 5 states that in case of biological resource having conservation value or high economic value such as red sanders, sandalwood, agarwood or any other items as decided by the Authority from time to time, and including threatened species notified under section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (as

amended in 2023), the benefit sharing shall not be less than five percent of the proceeds of the auction or sale amount or the purchase price, as the case may be, as determined by the Authority on case to case basis, as upfront payment.

DATA RELATED OBLIGATIONS

3520. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken an assessment of the interaction between the data-related obligations proposed under the draft Digital Competition Bill, including those relating to consent, restrictions on intermixing of data and data portability and the obligations under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023;

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

(c) whether any coordination mechanism, guidance or framework has emerged from the consultations held between the Competition Commission of India and the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology on the interface between competition law and the data protection framework and if so, the details and dates thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue clarifications to ensure that enterprises are not subjected to duplicative or inconsistent compliance obligations under the two frameworks and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) No. At present, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has commissioned a Market Study on “Qualitative and Quantitative thresholds for Big Tech Companies and Core Digital Services” with respect to the Draft Digital Competition Bill (DCB) submitted by the Committee on Digital Competition Law (CDCL). The above market study is expected to provide an evidence-based foundation, which will enable consideration of all relevant aspects. A final view on the Draft DCB, would factor in comments received during stakeholders’ consultation and inter-ministerial consultation to ensure regulatory coherence.

(c) The deliberations between Competition Commission of India (CCI) and the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) on issues relating to the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and its interface with competition law, have led to mutual understanding of adopting a consultative regulatory approach to address emerging issues and support India’s vision of a secure, competitive and digitally empowered economy.

(d) At present, no Digital Competition Law is in force, hence such a situation does not arise.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षकों की नियुक्तियों में अनियमितताएं

3521. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क) वर्ष 2020 से दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और इसके सम्बद्ध महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति से संबंधित फर्जी शोध-पत्रों, फर्जी प्रकाशनों, जाली प्रमाणपत्रों या अन्य दस्तावेजों के संबंध में प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त शिकायतों में से ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें जांच समितियां गठित की गई थीं और उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें जांच के पश्चात् नियुक्ति रद्द कर दी गई या अन्य प्रशासनिक और अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की गई; और

(घ) पुलिस, केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (सीबीआई) या अन्य जांच एजेंसियों को सौंपे गए मामलों की संख्या कितनी है और भविष्य में शोध-पत्रों, प्रकाशनों और प्रमाणपत्रों के अनिवार्य डिजिटल सत्यापन सहित ऐसी अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं या उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 1922 के तहत स्थापित एक सांविधिक स्वायत्त संगठन है और यह उसके तहत बनाए गए अधिनियमों और संविधियों, अध्यादेशों, विनियमों के प्रावधानों द्वारा अभिशासित है। विश्वविद्यालय ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विभागों में शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति से संबंधित फर्जी शोध पत्रों, फर्जी प्रकाशनों, जाली प्रमाणपत्रों या अन्य दस्तावेजों से संबंधित कोई मामला सामने नहीं आया है। तथापि, ज़ाकिर हुसैन दिल्ली महाविद्यालय (संध्या) और भारती कॉलेज में क्रमशः दो मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं। ज़ाकिर हुसैन दिल्ली महाविद्यालय (संध्या) के मामले में, मामला माननीय दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष

न्यायाधीन है। भारती कॉलेज के मामले में, एसएचओ को एफआईआर दर्ज करने के लिए शिकायत प्रस्तुत की गई है और जांच समिति की सिफारिश पर महाविद्यालय के शासी निकाय द्वारा विधिवत प्रशासनिक प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के बाद संकाय को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया।

करही-चंड़ी चूना पत्थर की खदानों के संबंध में शिकायतें

3522. श्री विजय बघेलः

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

(ख) क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार को करही-चंडी चूना पत्थर खदानों (श्री सीमेंट), जिला बलोदाबाजार से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय अनियमितताओं, कड़ही जलाशय और जनजातीय भूमि के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने 12.09.2025 को खनिज संसाधन विभाग, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार और छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यावरण संरक्षण मंडल को उक्त शिकायतों की जांच करने, आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने और सरकार तथा शिकायतकर्ता को इसकी रिपोर्ट प्रदान करने के निर्देश जारी किए थे;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्देशों के अनुपालन में राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त अब तक की गई कार्रवाई की रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या अंतिम जांच या कार्रवाई पूरी नहीं हुई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) क्या केंद्र सरकार द्वारा इस मामले के समयबद्ध समाधान के लिए समय-सीमा निर्धारित करने या राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित करने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफ एंड सीसी) को दिनांक 02.09.2025 को एमओईएएफ/ई/2025/0003275 के माध्यम से मेसर्स श्री सीमेंट लिमिटेड की करही-चंडी चूना पत्थर खदान के संबंध में करही जलाशय और जनजातीय भूमि पर कथित अतिक्रमण के संबंध में सार्वजनिक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई, जिसमें आशय पत्र के दायरे से बाहर खसरा के आवंटन से संबंधित आरोप भी शामिल थे।

इस शिकायत को मंत्रालय द्वारा दिनांक 12.09.2025 को भूविज्ञान और खनन निदेशालय (डीजीएम), छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार और सदस्य सचिव, छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यावरण संरक्षण बोर्ड (सीईसीबी) को लागू कानूनों के उपबंधों के अनुसार जांच और उचित कार्रवाई के लिए भेजा गया था।

सीईसीबी और डीजीएम से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, प्रारम्भ में दिनांक 15.05.2020 को पर्यावरण मंजूरी (ईसी) 242.127 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र के खनन पट्टे के लिए दी गई थी और बाद में दिनांक 29.10.2021 को इसे संशोधित किया गया था जिसमें करही जलाशय से संबंधित 16.408 हेक्टेयर को छोड़कर पट्टा क्षेत्र को घटाकर 225.719 हेक्टेयर कर दिया गया और आशय पत्र (एलओएल) में भूमि अनुसूची से संबंधित अस्पष्टता का निराकरण कर लिया गया था।

इसके अलावा, करही जलाशय से संबंधित सरकारी भूमि को निजी भूमि के रूप में दावा करने का कोई मामला सामने नहीं आया है। यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि जलाशय क्षेत्र पर कोई अतिक्रमण नहीं हुआ है, न ही परियोजना प्रस्तावक ने उक्त क्षेत्र में कोई खनन कार्य शुरू किया है। यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि पर्यावरण वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के दिनांक 12.09.2025 के निर्देशों से पहले इसी तरह की शिकायतों पर डीजीएम और सीईसीबी के अधिकारियों द्वारा कई संयुक्त निरीक्षण किए गए हैं और शिकायतें वास्तविक नहीं पाई गईं। इसके अलावा, दिनांक 06.03.2026 को शिकायतकर्ता की उपस्थिति में संयुक्त निरीक्षण भी किया गया, जिसके दौरान आसपास के गांवों से परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता, ध्वनि स्तर और भूजल के नमूने एकत्र किए गए और उनका विश्लेषण किया गया, और सभी जांच किए गए पर्यावरणीय मापदंड निर्धारित मानकों के भीतर पाए गए।

INTEGRATED CLAIM SETTLEMENT SYSTEM UNDER IEPFA

3523. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken measures to strengthen the claim settlement mechanism under the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of claims received, approved and disposed of through the Integrated IEPFA Portal since its operationalisation;

(d) whether any assessment has been made regarding the reduction in claim processing and settlement timelines following the integration of MCA-21, National Securities Depository Limited/Central Depository Services (India) Limited (NSDL/CDSL) and Public Financial Management System (PFMS), if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of grievances received and resolved through the dedicated IEPFA Call Centre since its operationalisation, including the average grievance resolution time; and

(f) whether the Government proposes further reforms, including automation, digital verification, simplified documentation, enhanced investor awareness and technology-enabled monitoring, to improve transparency, efficiency, accessibility and timely settlement of claims under the IEPFA framework and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. The Government has undertaken several measures to strengthen the claim settlement mechanism under the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA). An Integrated Portal and Call Center was launched in August 2025 for claims settlement and improved investor grievance handling. To support this integration, re-notified versions of Form IEPF-5 and the Electronic Verification Report (EVR) have been introduced w.e.f. 6th October 2025 with enhanced features such as auto-fetching of bank details linked to the destination demat account and company-side validation of shareholding details at the EVR stage.

(c) The number of claims received, approved and disposed of through the Integrated IEPFA Portal since its operationalisation till 3rd August, 2026 are as under:

Number of applications received	Number of applications approved	Number of applications rejected
1,01,730	82,413	6,599

(d) The IEPFA periodically reviews the processing and settlement of claims. The time taken to process claims depends upon the completeness of details and documents given by the claimant and the verification report given by the companies. The time taken would vary depending on the category and completeness of the claim. However, at present, the overall processing time has been significantly reduced and claims, where e-Verification Report has been filed by the Company in June, 2026, have been processed.

(e) Between 1st September, 2025 and 31st July, 2026, the Call Centre received a total of **1,48,308 calls**, all of which were resolved.

(f) The IEPFA Integrated Portal 2.0 envisages further upgradation of investor claim settlements by establishing a unified digital platform with end-to-end digital workflows between all the concerned agencies leveraging Digilocker, Aadhaar based biometric authentication and Artificial Intelligence (AI) based processing. Simplification and rationalisation of the IEPF claim-filing process are undertaken through periodic amendments to the relevant Rules with the objective of improving transparency, efficiency, accessibility and timely settlement of claims under the IEPFA framework.

RURAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN TAMIL NADU

3524. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

(a) the major initiatives undertaken by the Government to expand the reach of skill development programmes in rural and aspirational areas of Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of training centres established, candidates enrolled, trained, certified and placed under various said programmes in the said districts of Tamil Nadu during the said period, district-wise;

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen skill development infrastructure, digital training facilities and industry partnerships in the said areas to improve employment opportunities for youth;

(d) whether any special initiatives have been launched to promote skill development among women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups in the said areas; and

(e) the further steps proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance placement support, entrepreneurship and apprenticeship opportunities for youth in the said areas of Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (e) Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres / institutes under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship

Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including the rural and aspirational areas of Tamil Nadu. The SIM aims at enabling the youth of India to get future-ready, equipped with industry-relevant skills.

Amongst the schemes of MSDE, under 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 FY2015-16 to FY 2021-22, wherein more than 56 lakh candidates were certified under Short Term Training (STT), out of which 24.38 lakhs were reported placed under the short-term training component of the scheme. Further, under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is to empower the trained candidates to choose their varied career paths, and they are suitably oriented for the same.

The details of number of training centres established, candidates enrolled, trained and certified under various schemes of MSDE in the Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year, district-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

PMKVY Scheme has a provision of Special Projects which are targeted towards ensuring coverage of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes / Women beneficiaries and geographic areas such as Aspirational Districts, LWE, Tribal districts, etc. Special attention has been given to women, tribal communities, and other marginalized groups in rural areas to promote their participation in the skill development programs. In order to increase inclusivity, Boarding and

Lodging (B&L) and transport facilities are provided to special groups (Women and PwD) and Special Areas, as defined in Common Norms, for training within and outside Special Areas. Conveyance facility is also permissible for special groups in case of non-residential training as per Common Norms.

The **JSS Scheme** aims to provide skill training in a non-formal mode at the doorstep of beneficiaries through 100% financial assistance from the Government of India, special emphasis is placed on women, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), minorities, and individuals from rural and urban low-income communities. In the state of Tamil Nadu, more than 90% of the total beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other disadvantaged groups, with women constituting 86% of the beneficiaries. Livelihood cells have been created at each JSS, headed by the Programme Officer of the JSS and supported by other staff members. This cell forms linkages of the trained JSS beneficiaries, especially women beneficiaries, with the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) / Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) to promote their entrepreneurship and livelihood.

Under **NAPS** Scheme, the introduction of trades in services sector (Optional Trade) has led to the significant improvement in women participation in apprenticeship. The percentage of women apprentices has observed an increase from 22.79% in 2024-25 to 25.80% in 2025-26.

NAPS supports apprenticeship engagement through partial stipend assistance, capacity building of the apprenticeship ecosystem and stakeholder

outreach. NAPS provides stipend support equivalent to 25% of the stipend paid by the establishment, subject to a maximum of ₹1,500 per month per apprentice, which is released directly into the bank account of the apprentice through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism. The scheme is open to all eligible youth, including tribal youth, and facilitates acquisition of industry-relevant skills and practical workplace experience through apprenticeship training.

There are 19 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTI) and more than 300 ITIs exclusively for women. Government of India approved 30% reservation of seats for women candidates in all ITIs (Govt. & Private) in all courses and these seats could be filled based on the general reservation policy of each respective State/UTs.

MSDE 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.

To strengthen skill development infrastructure, digital training facilities and industry partnerships and improve employment opportunities for youth, the following steps have been taken by the MSDE:

i. National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and

standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.

ii. The Awarding Bodies recognized by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.

iii. 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up which identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards.

iv. Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of MSDE is implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST) which are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment as per their requirements.

v. Under PMKVY, the new age/future skills job-roles have been specially aligned with Industry 4.0 requirements in areas like AI/ML, Robotics, Mechatronics, Drone Technology, etc. for upcoming market demand and industry requirements.

vi. DGT has introduced new age /future skills courses under CTS to provide training in emerging areas such as 5G Network Technician, Artificial Intelligence Programming assistant, Cyber Security Assistant, Drone Technician etc.

vii. DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Microsoft, AWS etc. to ensure industry linkages for the institutes at the

state and regional levels. These partnerships facilitate the provision of technical and professional skills training in modern technologies.

viii. Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) established at Ahmedabad and Mumbai, in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode, provide training to create a pool of industry-ready workforce for Industry, equipped with cutting-edge technology and hands-on training.

ix. The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 envisages greater integration of vocational education with mainstream education and promotes seamless mobility between academic and vocational pathways. In line with this vision, the Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP), developed in collaboration with UGC and AICTE, enables students enrolled in degree and diploma programmes to undertake apprenticeship training as an integral part of their curriculum. The programme enhances employability, promotes outcome-based learning, strengthens industry-academia linkages and facilitates acquisition of industry-relevant skills.

x. MSDE has launched Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) a unified platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems to provide a life-long array of services targeting a wide range of stakeholders. The details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH portal for connecting with potential employers. Through SIDH, candidates can have access to jobs and apprenticeship opportunities.

xi. Kaushal Mahotsavs and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) are organised to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates.

xii. The Government has launched PM-SETU (Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs), a centrally sponsored scheme with an investment of Rs.60,000 crore. The scheme envisages the upgradation of 1,000 Government ITIs across the country in a hub-and-spoke model comprising 200 hub ITIs and 800 spoke ITIs. PM-SETU focuses on improving employability outcomes through industry-led governance, and indirectly supports self-employment and entrepreneurship by enabling learners (including early-stage enterprises and first-time entrepreneurs) to acquire industry-relevant skills, gain exposure to real work environments, and access career guidance, placement support, and self-employment support through strengthened institutional systems and industry linkages.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of number of training centres, candidates enrolled, trained and certified in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year (up to 30.06.2026)

(i) **PMKVY :**

Name of District	No. of Training Centres (STT + SP)	Total candidates enrolled	Total candidates trained	Total candidates certified
Ariyalur	6	2,227	2,459	2,302

Chengalpattu	8	1,761	1,639	830
Chennai	36	7,131	7,251	3,998
Coimbatore	42	11,618	10,038	6,609
Cuddalore	21	6,022	5,463	3,704
Dharmapuri	17	3,496	3,396	2,503
Dindigul	26	4,449	4,372	2,625
Erode	20	6,212	5,545	3,765
Kallakurichi	4	553	526	399
Kancheepuram	16	5,666	5,540	4,201
Kanniyakumari	18	3,230	2,916	1,925
Karur	4	2,404	1,931	1,614
Krishnagiri	10	4,157	3,714	2,667
Madurai	23	4,892	4,420	3,313
Nagapattinam	15	5,904	5,326	4,188
Namakkal	20	6,046	5,328	3,932
Perambalur	10	3,017	3,147	2,869
Pudukkottai	10	2,322	1,914	1,407
Ramanathapuram	11	1,173	1,118	713
Ranipet	3	2,422	2,167	1,135
Salem	21	3,143	2,591	2,123
Sivaganga	14	1,865	1,761	1,048
Tenkasi	5	842	797	523
Thanjavur	14	5,308	4,937	4,151
The Nilgiris	6	5,001	4,086	3,654
Theni	10	1,334	1,181	865
Thiruvallur	21	7,684	7,683	5,926
Thiruvarur	9	2,600	2,517	2,105
Thoothukkudi	5	1,282	1,161	1,014
Tiruchirappalli	26	8,924	7,612	6,381
Tirunelveli	16	3,427	3,320	2,517
Tirupathur	5	1,698	1,613	1,168
Tiruppur	7	1,031	816	645

Tiruvannamalai	12	7,031	6,483	5,528
Vellore	17	6,230	5,586	4,296
Viluppuram	7	2,492	2,113	1,511
Virudhunagar	15	1,989	2,181	1,693

(ii) **JSS**:

Name of District	No. of Training Centres	Total candidates enrolled	Total candidates trained	Total candidates certified
Chennai	1	4,121	3,896	3,895
Kancheepuram	1	5,576	5,276	5,251
Madurai	1	5,760	5,374	5,302
Nagapattinam	1	4,520	4,520	4,500
Namakkal	1	5,960	5,393	5,384
Sivaganga	1	5,960	5,394	5,257
Thiruvarur	1	6,001	5,392	5,366
Tiruchirappalli	1	5,440	5,080	5,077
Virudhunagar	1	5,841	5,397	5,393

(iii) **NAPS**:

Name of District	No. of Establishments	Total candidates engaged	Total candidates certified
Ariyalur	15	262	226
Chengalpattu	168	22,903	450
Chennai	684	93,984	8,005
Coimbatore	486	35,430	2,763
Cuddalore	56	4,223	2,771
Dharmapuri	35	471	196
Dindigul	62	2,278	220
Erode	87	4,787	816

Kallakurichi	13	74	74
Kancheepuram	505	1,14,521	2,663
Kanniyakumari	50	892	431
Karur	36	794	497
Krishnagiri	224	29,325	4,890
Madurai	180	5,582	778
Mayiladuthurai	5	82	56
Nagapattinam	31	178	177
Namakkal	28	219	168
Perambalur	18	3,276	161
Pudukkottai	38	3,555	429
Ramanathapuram	24	241	96
Ranipet	42	5,009	854
Salem	94	1,964	1,072
Sivaganga	29	386	327
Tenkasi	17	252	7
Thanjavur	48	654	359
The Nilgiris	34	320	200
Theni	38	289	133
Thiruvallur	236	25,601	1,740
Thiruvarur	19	70	14
Thoothukkudi	53	573	448
Tiruchirappalli	98	8,739	3,209
Tirunelveli	67	3,425	594
Tirupathur	23	478	56
Tiruppur	105	2,047	196
Tiruvannamalai	34	1,996	295
Vellore	83	2,192	469
Viluppuram	41	1,293	495
Virudhunagar	41	1,357	212

(iv) CTS/ITIs:

Name of District	No. of Training Centres (ITIs)	Total candidates enrolled	Total candidates trained/assessed	Total candidates certified
Ariyalur	4	2265	815	779
Chengalpattu	10	2458	1017	931
Chennai	12	5320	1982	1635
Coimbatore	14	3969	1580	1417
Cuddalore	22	7364	3433	3013
Dharmapuri	2	1169	387	382
Dindigul	9	3173	1370	1070
Erode	13	2700	993	775
Kallakurichi	10	2930	1199	1073
Kancheepuram	8	1191	518	439
Kanniyakumari	13	2846	1215	1053
Karur	7	926	513	489
Krishnagiri	5	1775	659	635
Madurai	9	4882	2000	1872
Mayiladuthurai	7	1230	725	496
Nagapattinam	7	2902	1206	920
Namakkal	9	1503	446	346
Perambalur	6	1344	512	463
Pudukkottai	13	3289	1351	1016
Ramanathapuram	7	2809	854	775
Ranipet	11	2722	1099	1032
Salem	15	5098	1722	1575
Sivaganga	7	1570	498	441
Tenkasi	13	2967	1192	941
Thanjavur	15	5105	2238	1605
The Nilgiris	6	1586	451	403
Theni	8	3407	1261	1040

Thiruvallur	16	3821	1625	1341
Thiruvarur	10	2128	867	593
Thoothukkudi	16	3840	1351	1187
Tiruchirappalli	22	6495	3036	2531
Tirunelveli	12	3425	1339	1111
Tirupathur	5	1166	425	347
Tiruppur	8	2901	797	743
Tiruvannamalai	24	4885	2828	2510
Vellore	11	2470	1261	1121
Viluppuram	21	2525	1309	1161
Virudhunagar	8	3556	1283	1134

PROMOTION OF PUNJABI LANGUAGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

3525. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government to encourage higher education, management education and social science research in Punjabi language;

(b) whether any textbooks, digital learning material and research publications have been prepared in Punjabi under the National Education Policy, 2020, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated for this purpose during the last five years; and

(d) the future roadmap for strengthening Punjabi as a medium of higher education in Central educational institutions?

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

(a) to (d) The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 highlights the importance of multilingualism and places strong emphasis on the promotion of all Indian languages. In alignment with the objectives of NEP 2020, the Government has undertaken several initiatives for the preservation, promotion and development of Indian languages through dedicated institutions and academic programmes.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a statutory body under the Ministry of Education, has undertaken several initiatives to promote technical and management education in all 22 Scheduled Indian Languages, including Punjabi, by facilitating the creation of a digital knowledge base and enhancing the availability of quality technical learning resources in Indian languages. The major initiatives are as follows:

- AICTE has made provisions for AICTE-approved Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) to offer technical education in Indian languages, including Punjabi, by permitting the introduction of one additional division with 30 or 60 supernumerary seats.
- AICTE launched the Technical Book Writing and Translation Scheme during the year 2021-22 to facilitate the availability of Engineering (Degree and Diploma) textbooks in Indian languages, including Punjabi.
- AICTE has developed the e-KUMBH portal as a digital repository of technical textbooks in English and Indian languages, providing free

access to quality technical learning resources. The portal provides free access to technical learning resources for institutions, faculty members, students and other stakeholders.

- The AICTE–VAANI (Vibrant Advocacy for Advancement and Nurturing of Indian Languages) Scheme has been launched to promote the use of Indian languages, including Punjabi, in technical education. The Scheme provides financial assistance for organizing Conferences, Seminars and Workshops in 22 Scheduled Indian Languages, enabling academicians, researchers and industry professionals to disseminate knowledge, innovations and research in emerging areas of technical education and contribute to the creation of a knowledge base in Indian languages.

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), a premier body of the Government of India for research in the social and human sciences, promotes social science research through Research Projects, Fellowships, Collaborative Studies and Special Research Programmes. Under these programmes, ICSSR has supported research on Punjabi language and literature & also provides Senior Fellowships, Post-Doctoral Fellowships and Doctoral Fellowships for scholars working on Punjabi language, literature and allied themes.

To strengthen the use of Punjabi and other Indian languages in higher education ecosystem, the Ministry of Education has taken several measures through its institutions and autonomous bodies. Central Institute of Indian

Languages (CIIL), Mysuru, a subordinate office under the Ministry of Education, undertakes research, documentation, propagation, teaching, protection and preservation of all Indian languages. To provide quality academic resources in Indian languages, the National Translation Mission (NTM), implemented by CIIL, Mysuru undertakes the translation and publication of knowledge texts across disciplines taught in colleges and universities, while also promoting translator training and the development of translation resources. Under the Mission, knowledge texts in print and e-books, Translation Equivalents resource in History and Popular Science books have been published. In addition, 141 Punjabi translators have been trained through Intensive Training and Skill Development Programmes.

To further augment the availability of language resources in Indian languages, the Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages (LDC-IL), implemented by CIIL, Mysuru undertakes the development and dissemination of language datasets for Indian language including Punjabi. As on date, more than 70 datasets have been released which includes text, speech and sentence-aligned speech corpus and is also available on portal for public access at https://data.ldcil.org.

Under the scheme, the Punjabi language corpus comprises a raw text corpus of over 1.01 crore words, a raw speech corpus covering 467 speakers with over 100 hours of recorded speech, a sentence-aligned speech corpus comprising 31,338 audio segments from 449 speakers with over 52 hours of recorded speech, and the Mother Tongue Parallel Text Corpus of India vol. I

comprising 5,332 sentences across 152 grammatical categories covering 147 mother tongues, including Punjabi.

The Ministry of Education, through CIIL, Mysuru, promotes the digitisation and dissemination of knowledge resources in Indian languages, including Punjabi, through the multilingual Bharatavani web portal (www.bharatavani.in) and mobile app. The Punjabi domain presently hosts 36 language-learning resources, 299 encyclopaedic contents, 21 PDF dictionaries, 5 text-searchable dictionaries and 1 Indian Knowledge System (IKS) resource, supporting learning, teaching and research in and about Punjabi.

Central University of Punjab has established a full-fledged Department of Punjabi Language in 2019. To promote Punjabi as a medium of higher education, University has approved the policy to allow students to write their final examinations in the Punjabi language in the Department of Mass Communication and Media Studies.

POLITICALLY EXPOSED PERSONS IN THE BANKING SECTOR

3526. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the term "Politically Exposed Persons" (PEPs) is used in the banking and financial sector, if so, the definition and categories of persons, including family members and close associates, covered thereunder;

(b) the details of public positions, professions/occupations or categories of persons classified or treated as PEPs under the extant rules/guidelines;

(c) whether the Government is aware of concerns that such classification may result in enhanced scrutiny, restrictions or hardship in availing banking and financial services for elected representatives, other persons holding public positions, their family members and close associates, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the existing PEP guidelines to ensure that such classification does not result in unwarranted discrimination or hardship to persons covered thereunder and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) As per the Master Direction of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Know Your Customer (KYC), 2025, the term “Politically Exposed Person” (PEP) is defined to cover individuals who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions by a foreign country, including the Heads of States/Governments, senior politicians, senior government or judicial or military officers, senior executives of state-owned corporations and important political party officials.

The RBI’s Master Direction on KYC mandates banks to have the option of establishing a relationship with PEPs (whether as customer or beneficial owner) provided that, apart from performing normal customer due diligence, the following procedures are to be followed:

i. banks to have in place appropriate risk management systems to determine whether the customer or the beneficial owner is a PEP;

ii. reasonable measures are taken by the banks for establishing the source of funds / wealth;

iii. the approval to open an account for a PEP to be obtained from the senior management;

iv. all such accounts are subjected to enhanced monitoring on an on-going basis;

v. in the event of an existing customer or the beneficial owner of an existing account subsequently becoming a PEP, senior management's approval is obtained to continue the business relationship;

These instructions also apply to family members or close associates of PEPs.

RBI has directed banks to use the PEP classification solely as a risk assessment tool. Further, it emphasizes that while enhanced due diligence is necessary for PEPs; this should not lead to discriminatory practices.

SUPPORT FOR ARTISTS

3527. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

(a) the details of total number of artists supported by the Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) during the last five years, State/UT-wise and category-wise, including folk, tribal, classical and contemporary artists;

(b) the details of the financial support, including honorarium, scholarships, grants and other assistance provided to tribal artists, other artists, cultural

institutions and art organizations during the last five years, along with the number of beneficiaries benefited under each scheme, year, scheme and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government maintains separate data on beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) under its various schemes for artists and, if so, the details thereof, including the number of SC and ST beneficiaries, scheme and State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to strengthen further financial support for tribal artists, enhance their livelihood opportunities, and preserve, promote and revive endangered folk, tribal and traditional art forms across the country?

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

(a) and (b) To protect, promote and preserve various forms of folk/ tribal art and culture throughout the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis for which they engage folk/ tribal artists including classical artists from their member States. These artists are paid honorarium, TA/DA, local transportation, boarding & lodging etc. to enable them to earn their livelihood. The State-wise number of artists supported by ZCCs alongwith financial support (including honorarium) provided to them during the last five (05) years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Besides, Ministry of Culture administers various Central Sector Schemes in which financial support, scholarships, grants and other assistance is provided to tribal artists, other artists, cultural institutions and art organizations, the details of which are as under:

i. **Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru-Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant):** The objective of this scheme component is to provide financial support for all genres of performing arts activities like dramatic groups, theatre groups, music ensembles, children theatre etc. and imparting training of artists by their respective Guru on regular basis in line with Guru–Shishya Parampara. As per the scheme, support is provided to 1 Guru and maximum 18 Shishyas across all art forms.

ii. **Financial Assistance to Cultural organizations with National Presence:** The objective of the scheme component is to promote and support cultural organizations with national presence involved in promotion of art and culture throughout the country. This grant is given to such organisations that have a properly constituted managing body, registered in India, having a pan-India character with national presence in its operation, adequate working strength and have spent Rs. 1.00 crore or more during 3 of the last 5 years on cultural activities.

iii. **Cultural Function & Production Grant (CFPG):** The objective of this scheme component is to provide financial support to NGOs/ Societies/ Trusts/ Universities etc. for Seminars, Conference, Research, Workshops,

Festivals, Exhibitions, Symposia, Production of Dance, Drama-Theatre, Music etc.

iv. Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists: The objective of this Scheme is to provide financial assistance maximum upto Rs. 6.000/- p.m. to the old artistes and scholars aged 60 years above having annual income not exceeding Rs. 72,000/- who have contributed significantly in their specialized fields of arts, letters etc. In the event of death of the beneficiary, the financial assistance is transferred to his/her spouse.

v. Award of Scholarship to Young Artists in Different Cultural Fields: The objective of the scheme is to give assistance to young artistes of outstanding promise for advanced training within India in the field of Indian Classical Music, Indian Classical Dance, Theatre, Mime, Visual art, Folk, Traditional and Indigenous Arts and Light Classical Music. Maximum upto 400 scholars are selected in each batch year. The scholarship is granted for 2 years and the scholarship is disbursed on six monthly basis through DBT mode.

vi. Award of Senior/ Junior Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Fields of Culture: The objective of the scheme is to provide the basic financial support either for very advanced training or individual creative effort for revival of some of our traditional forms of arts. The scheme is meant for awarding fellowships to outstanding persons in various creative fields of culture. The scheme would also cover artistes in rural/ tribal areas. The fellowships are awarded for undertaking research oriented projects. The

applicant should provide evidence of his/her capabilities in undertaking the project. The fellowship is granted for 2 years and the grant is disbursed on six monthly basis through DBT Mode.

vii. Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research Component (TNFCR): The objective of the scheme component is to invigorate and revitalize the various institutions under the Ministry of Culture and other identified cultural institutions in the country, by encouraging scholars/ academicians to affiliate themselves with these institutions to work on projects of mutual interest. Upto 15 Fellowships (Rs.80,000/- p.m. + Contingency Allowance) and 25 Scholarships (Rs.50,000/- p.m. + Contingency Allowance) for a maximum period of 2 Years. The Fellowship is released in four equal six monthly instalments.

The State-wise details of number of beneficiaries and grant released/ funds disbursed under the above schemes during the last five (05) years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) No such separate data on beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) under various schemes for artists is maintained.

(d) All the ZCCs engage tribal artists and artisans with sustained livelihood opportunities by facilitating their participation in Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs, Shilpgrams/ Kalagrams, Rashtriya Shilp Mela, Octave, Bharat Parv, Hornbill festival, Tribal Art & Craft Festival, Adi Bimb, Adi Sapta Pallav, Adi Lok Rang, Adiwasi Mahotsav etc. During these events, tribal artisans are provided

platforms and exhibition stalls to display and sell their handicrafts, handlooms and other traditional products directly to visitors, enabling them to generate additional income through market access. Simultaneously, tribal performing artists are provided opportunities to showcase their traditional art forms before diverse audiences at regional and national levels, thereby enhancing their visibility, recognition and prospects for future engagements. These initiatives not only strengthen the financial support available to tribal artists and artisans but also promote the preservation of indigenous cultural traditions while creating sustainable livelihood opportunities through wider public appreciation and cultural tourism.

All the Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs), under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture, have aptly discharged their responsibilities of preserving and propagating our folk and tribal art forms - dance, music, art and performing arts, etc. The ZCCs have played a pivotal role to preserve, document and disseminate the dynamics of our folk and tribal art forms amongst the new generation of enthusiasts and practitioners.

Further, Research & Documentation Scheme supports the preservation and promotion of fading visual and performing arts across disciplines like music, dance, theatre, literature and fine arts. This initiative documents these traditions in both print and audio-visual formats, with the selection of art forms done in consultation with State Cultural Departments. These ZCCs are also involved in recording and documenting endangered folk/ tribal art forms as well as printing books, reports and stories related to folklore and oral history.

STATEMENT-I

No. of folk/ tribal/ classicaletc. artists supported by ZCCs and financial support including honorarium given to them during the last five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of States/ UTs	Years									
	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	No. of artists	Amount	No. of artists	Amount	No. of artists	Amount	No. of artists	Amount	No. of artists	Amount
Andhra Pradesh	2537	49.36	1190	38.35	516	35.19	495	91.75	336.63	43.85
Arunachal Pradesh	1681	70	1627	85.13	1812	76.25	1607	98.27	1707	116.58
Assam	4045	149.86	3717	173.08	3122	142.98	3888	192.36	3835	185.36
Bihar	1019	36.91	1511	91.13	1331	55.52	1207	127.27	1636	63.94
Chhattisgarh	740	70.13	847	79.43	1485	37.11	259	89.27	1750	51.67
Goa	113	8.69	309	30.45	423	28.16	210	24	408	47.27
Gujarat	760	43.31	558	50.92	746	53.19	727	84.35	1561	169.27
Haryana	1072	38.73	1902	139.89	3128	154.65	1844	123.03	2553	164.88
Himachal Pradesh	904	32.96	1762	128.41	2787	129.49	1658	94.31	1664	91.17
Jharkhand	1605	45.05	1254	59.09	941	30.49	995	40.43	1542	66.13
Karnataka	2620	104.94	2409	151.12	1201	67.45	728	118.27	1876	140.35
Kerala	606	28.56	771	54.13	1341	79.54	1247	89.8	1118	86.74
Madhya Pradesh	913	48.69	2015	182.77	2029	260.71	886	92.98	924	74.8
Maharashtra	2563	215.12	6662	444.29	3714	187.54	510	198.36	2585	194.55
Manipur	2274	80.91	2293	119.29	1982	99.29	1751	116.52	1923	185.69
Meghalaya	1830	74.6	1587	80.9	1728	78.1	1660	95.3	1753	102.05
Mizoram	2721	110.77	2634	88.58	2898	86.11	3126	90.16	3506	102.83

Nagaland	2760	112.37	2382	99.94	2564	110.12	3096	114.42	3323	132.54
Odisha	2188	98.16	1607	83.38	2069	95.3	2570	126.62	1752	165.74
Punjab	1187	43.34	2224	170.85	3075	139.43	1884	100.72	1962	131.1
Rajasthan	2031	130.53	3823	335.5	4132	275.15	3592	361.53	4166	378.7
Sikkim	2498	90.87	2308	100.85	2470	92.58	2226	92.42	2299	140.3
Tamil Nadu	1535	127.52	4591	262.48	6500	274.72	5750	339.55	5164	238.09
Telangana	3346	31.72	1818	87.44	1340	85.69	1211	182.37	1425	131.09
Tripura	2387	83.1	2260	106.07	2436	95.62	2291	125.75	2202	124.86
Uttar Pradesh	3770	371.09	5468	187.72	9871	292.75	8697	3471.19	8024	203.34
Uttarakhand	850	29.47	1958	194.13	2850	114.71	1679	98.54	2160	155.07
West Bengal	3298	178.4	3773	235.04	2782	171.7	2881	226.5	1990	334.45
UT of Jammu & Kashmir	1019	37.64	2012	154.88	4794	230.28	1800	117.37	1821	132.48
UT of Ladakh	813	31.4	1406	87.49	1869	86.93	1172	61.51	1147	79.37
UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands	250	11.47	350	11.00	380	10.67	460	20.72	235	24
UT of Chandigarh	469	17.12	1774	258.1	1395	161.73	3119	957.58	1645	181.91
NCT of Delhi	122	17.64	105	9.5	212	25.67	185	32.08	172	23.36
UT of Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39	2.7	10	0.95	50	3.2	24	2.47	174	18.71
UT of Lakshadweep	0	0	15	2.13	0	0	15	1.7	36	3.88
UT of Puducherry	189	1.99	2362	36.49	2992	72.32	2271	59.32	171	13.59
Total	**56754**	**2625.12**	**73294**	**4420.90**	**82965**	**3940.34**	**67721**	**8258.79**	**70545.63**	**4499.71**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of number of beneficiaries and grant released/ funds disbursed under various scheme during the last five (05) years

i. Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru-Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant):

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of States/ UTs	Years									
	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt
UT of Andaman &Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.22
Andhra Pradesh	2	5.52	6	16.42	16	40.38	12	35.07	14	76.88
Assam	24	227.1	37	214.54	54	277.54	23	263.25	80	531.46
Bihar	30	190.8	64	363.82	158	697.37	50	347.56	157	1080.99
UT of Chandigarh	1	14.16	5	49.2	10	69.96	7	91.65	10	49.3
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	9	33.52	2	13.12	9	74.52
NCT of Delhi	63	535.16	98	793.36	161	1065.18	87	823.77	169	1409.66
Gujarat	5	29.16	4	27.84	13	71.42	11	48.28	13	64.22
Haryana	4	30.84	24	93.06	23	124.2	15	138.16	21	105.7
Himachal Pradesh	4	48.06	4	51.12	5	55.28	6	90.95	11	96.8
UT of Jammu & Kashmir	7	51.48	15	120.84	37	118.2	27	215.66	54	399.46
Jharkhand	2	21.54	13	69.18	18	100.64	13	47.65	24	181.4
Karnataka	60	470.04	113	807.4	201	1009.94	96	738.67	288	2002.51
Kerala	9	81.12	37	264.44	38	318.06	19	169.71	43	350.26

Madhya Pradesh	34	236.58	73	525.48	106	687.19	69	654.78	175	1315.85
Maharashtra	33	237.36	41	307.66	97	639.72	59	333.05	88	713.4
Manipur	96	669.78	147	900.72	173	973.68	119	816.68	318	2206.77
Mizoram	0	0	4	26.64	2	10.9	2	10.88	6	28.8
Nagaland	1	5.52	2	8.88	1	6.96	4	12.93	4	13.9
Odisha	27	152.16	55	289.2	115	515.29	67	343.87	215	1164.14
UT of Puducherry	0	0	5	50.04	3	32.52	5	65.76	3	47.14
Punjab	5	37.44	6	43.56	10	66.68	8	56.06	17	133.3
Rajasthan	9	57.12	17	95.2	32	123.52	16	140.66	47	314.06
Sikkim			1	2.64	3	7.02			2	9.6
Tamil Nadu	4	17.28	19	108.6	22	143.02	14	90.15	24	191.72
Telangana	9	82.56	17	153.02	19	109.52	17	131.72	33	312.96
Tripura	1	7.68	1	6.24	14	57.12	3	14.46	17	101.46
Uttarakhand	5	23.04	16	80.86	17	65.96	12	76.03	25	202.34
Uttar Pradesh	26	195.32	57	293.97	107	438.32	70	502.02	130	867.91
West Bengal	112	821.76	333	2060.8	418	2288.48	208	1432.21	519	3592.78
Total	**573**	**4248.58**	**1214**	**7824.73**	**1882**	**10147.59**	**1041**	**7704.76**	**2517**	**17639.51**

For the year 2024-25 & 2025-26, some arrears of earlier years were disbursed through DBT mode.

ii. Financial Assistance to Cultural organizations with National Presence:

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of States/ UTs	Years									
	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt
Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	1	22.50	1	7.50	0	0.00	0	0.000
Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	22.50	2	22.50	2	20.00
Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.500

UT of Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	15.00	1	22.50	3	35.00
Delhi	1	5.99	7	241.25	11	276.25	8	103.75	13	167.29
Haryana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	26.25	3	38.750
Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	15.00	0	0.00
Karnataka	0	0.00	1	22.50	0	0.00	1	4.73	3	41.25
Kerala	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	18.75	2	32.50	4	68.75
Maharashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	15.00	1	18.75	4	61.25
Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	1	0.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	11.25	3	33.75
Odisha	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.75	2	37.50	3	45.00
UT of Puducherry	0	0.00	1	3.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rajasthan	1	5.00	1	37.50	1	26.25	2	27.50	1	8.750
Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	15.00	0	0.00
Telangana	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	41.25	0	0.00	4	40.00
Uttar Pradesh	1	12.50	2	93.75	1	22.50	1	7.50	1	18.75
West Bengal	2	6.75	0	0.00	2	37.50	3	31.25	3	45.00
Total	**5**	**30.24**	**14**	**421.84**	**23**	**491.25**	**27**	**375.98**	**48**	**631.04**

iii. Cultural Function & Production Grant (CFPG):

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of States/ UTs	**Years**									
	2021-22		**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**	
	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt	No. of organ-ization	Amo-unt
Andra Pradesh	54	66.67	65	62.85	83	80.70	49	75.79	15	31.07
Arunachal Pradesh	1	2.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.25

Assam	25	34.66	48	96.21	68	114.11	27	36.59	47	98.13
Bihar	67	95.26	123	203.2	126	161.00	73	122.21	158	312.11
UT of Chandigarh	4	8.25	1	0.50	3	21.69	1	10.00	1	1.01
Chhattisgarh	6	13.03	3	5.50	4	7.50	3	6.42	10	20.31
NCT of Delhi	119	263.42	167	408.06	204	370.03	106	262.97	128	320.89
Goa	2	3.75	1	0.625	1	1.50	2	2.12	3	6.75
Gujarat	11	19.12	17	23.40	16	12.34	3	3.59	10	19.00
Haryana	24	42.43	28	62.59	36	74.72	29	89.98	21	69.11
Himachal Pradesh	14	21.91	8	11.00	15	25.75	11	12.92	21	38.97
UT of Jammu & Kashmir	41	43.63	52	50.33	49	33.76	30	36.37	71	103.74
Jharkhand	6	11.37	11	14.26	7	8.00	10	12.75	15	21.92
Karnataka	203	284.6	218	349.42	221	208.22	235	494.09	196	400.77
Kerala	28	57.52	30	48.38	30	40.27	21	65.13	34	120.99
Madhya Pradesh	94	200.42	141	264.90	161	155.17	100	202.89	196	414.86
Maharashtra	27	63.63	56	104.12	34	29.64	44	97.31	49	106.76
Manipur	93	115.04	162	196.17	237	249.25	140	164.80	161	249.78
Mizoram	2	1.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nagaland	2	2.25	5	4.62	4	1.35	2	1.00	0	0.00
Odisha	149	182.99	180	296.88	168	269.71	179	482.92	129	259.99
UT of Puducherry	1	3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	11.00
Punjab	13	22.21	12	23.27	11	22.65	9	22.00	10	32.87
Rajasthan	33	63.81	48	81.16	57	46.28	40	61.59	65	139.32
Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.75	3	7.00	2	6.75
Tamil Nadu	21	34.84	15	18.87	11	10.73	16	35.35	15	52.27
Telangana	9	13.87	16	16.87	16	9.61	25	51.18	13	30.46
Tripura	5	5.75	16	16.15	23	24.94	10	7.87	15	28.08
Uttarakhand	16	14.78	24	28.11	31	21.91	22	30.00	37	54.26
Uttar Pradesh	235	274.55	278	343.33	268	244.07	218	395.66	307	566.95

West Bengal	310	364.14	410	544.44	357	206.86	302	435.65	339	614.44
Total	**1615**	**2330.65**	**2135**	**3275.21**	**2242**	**2455.51**	**1710**	**3226.15**	**2073**	**4134.81**

iv. Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists:

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of States/ UTs	Years									
	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
Andhra Pradesh	89	72.29	148	84.66	191	153.3	177	115.9	194	139.89
Assam	1	0.48	1	1.57	3	2.41	2	0.9	5	10.09
Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	15.47	7	4.62	9	7.8
NCT of Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	5.87	10	4.92	11	9.95
Haryana	1	0.93	2	0.56	4	3.69	4	1.94	3	1.94
Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	41	7.1175	111	59.46
Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.3	2	2.52
UT of Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06
Jharkhand	5	3	7	3.59	4	3.88	3	2.76	2	1.8
Karnataka	146	59.55	130	64.32	344	341.98	397	354.67	440	448.06
Kerala	57	24.49	51	25.3	67	64.21	80	85.82	93	118.53
Madhya Pradesh	12	5.04	6	3.86	7	6.95	13	14.94	15	25.68
Maharashtra	448	190.49	740	273.49	1239	795.97	1392	541.19	1471	651.77
Manipur	16	7.84	5	0.6	13	14.7	14	14.94	19	21.26
Nagaland	2	0.92	1	0.12	2	3.28	2	1.08	1	0.72
Odisha	828	276.95	966	306.77	1460	1063.4	1995	1106.51	2164	1627.37
Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.3	1	0.6

Rajasthan	2	1.23	2	0.71	2	1.36	2	2.52	3	1.57
Tamil Nadu	22	15.49	21	14.6	41	46.96	34	36.605	49	54.17
Telangana	342	217.29	489	268.16	293	274.94	309	207.068	372	335.48
Tripura	2	0.92	1	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	46	13.08	58	15.46	82	67.24	109	80.46	132	115.91
Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.43	4	4.83	2	1.38
West Bengal	32	12.31	27	11.71	35	28.53	39	20.37	45	37.88
Total	**2051**	**902.3**	**2655**	**1075.6**	**3811**	**2896.57**	**4636**	**2609.77**	**5145**	**3673.89**
Disbursed by LIC	978	639.87	996	783.58	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Grand Total	**3029**	**1542.17**	**3651**	**1859.18**	**3811**	**2896.57**	**4636**	**2609.77**	**5145**	**3673.89**

v. Award of Scholarship to Young Artists in Different Cultural Fields:

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of States/ UTs	**Years**									
	2021-22		**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**	
	No. of scholars	Amo-unt	No. of scholars	Amo-unt	No. of scholars	Amo-unt	No. of scholars	Amo-unt	No. of scholars	Amo-unt
Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00	0	0.00	03	0.90	0	0.00	01	0.30
Andhra Pradesh	20	6.00	03	0.90	09	2.70	06	1.80	12	3.60
Arunachal Pradesh	08	2.40	01	0.30	05	1.50	03	0.90	05	1.50
Assam	56	16.80	28	8.40	89	26.70	58	17.40	79	23.70
Bihar	43	12.90	16	4.80	63	18.90	43	12.90	67	20.40
UT of Chandigarh	03	0.90	03	0.90	09	2.70	07	2.10	09	2.70
Chhattisgarh	35	10.50	10	3.00	50	15.00	38	11.70	58	17.70
NCT of Delhi	72	24.00	21	6.30	73	21.90	53	16.20	91	27.60

Goa	04	1.20	02	0.60	06	1.80	04	1.20	02	0.60
Gujarat	26	7.80	05	1.50	23	6.90	19	5.70	30	9.30
Haryana	22	6.60	05	1.50	25	7.50	18	5.40	32	9.60
Himachal Pradesh	04	1.20	0	0.00	04	1.20	03	0.90	07	2.10
UT of Jammu & Kashmir	16	4.80	01	0.30	09	2.70	08	2.40	18	5.40
Jharkhand	17	5.10	08	2.40	24	7.20	17	5.10	27	8.70
Karnataka	80	24.00	30	9.00	97	29.10	63	18.90	91	27.60
Kerala	74	22.20	20	6.00	71	21.30	48	14.40	83	25.20
Madhya Pradesh	128	38.40	27	8.10	131	39.30	104	31.80	178	53.70
Maharashtra	132	39.60	40	12.00	127	38.10	81	24.30	138	42.00
Manipur	30	9.00	08	2.40	39	11.70	29	8.70	52	15.60
Mizoram	01	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Odisha	75	22.50	25	7.50	97	29.10	71	21.60	141	42.90
UT of Puducherry	02	0.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	01	0.30
Punjab	14	4.20	04	1.20	11	3.30	05	1.50	07	2.10
Rajasthan	21	6.30	10	3.00	37	11.10	25	7.50	34	10.50
Sikkim	02	0.60	01	0.30	03	0.90	02	0.60	02	0.60
Tamil Nadu	37	11.10	18	5.40	51	15.30	32	9.90	42	12.60
Telangana	12	3.60	03	0.90	13	3.90	08	2.40	16	4.80
Tripura	03	0.90	02	0.60	10	3.00	06	1.80	08	2.40
Uttarakhand	08	2.40	03	0.90	16	4.80	10	3.00	17	5.10
Uttar Pradesh	153	45.90	35	10.50	134	40.20	97	29.70	163	49.80
West Bengal	195	58.50	67	20.10	278	83.70	219	65.70	362	109.80
Total	**1293**	**390.30**	**396**	**118.80**	**1507**	**452.40**	**1077**	**325.50**	**1773**	**538.20**

vi. Award of Senior/ Junior Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Fields of Culture:

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of States/ UTs	Years									
	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	No. of Fellows	Amo-unt	No. of Fellows	Amo-unt	No. of Fellows	Amo-unt	No. of Fellows	Amo-unt	No. of Fellows	Amo-unt
Andhra Pradesh	10	13.20	12	17.40	12	11.40	08	14.40	16	16.80
Arunachal Pradesh	01	2.40	0	0.00	02	1.20	02	1.20	04	4.80
Assam	51	75.60	50	58.80	70	69.60	70	84.00	110	150.60
Bihar	23	32.40	31	48.00	47	44.40	35	43.80	80	100.80
UT of Chandigarh	0	0.00	03	3.60	0	0.00	01	2.40	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	22	30.00	08	11.40	12	12.00	12	12.60	19	24.00
NCT of Delhi	113	200.80	116	178.20	101	100.80	77	100.20	192	240.00
Goa	06	12.00	01	2.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	02	2.40
Gujarat	22	37.20	18	27.00	23	21.60	14	19.20	36	45.60
Haryana	18	33.60	27	40.20	27	30.00	23	33.00	43	63.00
Himachal Pradesh	02	2.40	07	7.20	04	3.00	04	5.40	06	6.00
UT of Jammu & Kashmir	07	13.20	14	19.80	13	10.20	13	11.40	27	30.00
Jharkhand	23	44.40	15	17.40	24	30.60	15	24.00	24	31.20
Karnataka	62	100.80	43	61.20	57	64.80	33	48.60	68	89.40
Kerala	43	68.40	62	85.20	60	54.00	54	73.80	84	96.60
Madhya Pradesh	67	104.40	62	93.00	82	76.20	59	70.20	136	183.60
Maharashtra	75	121.80	84	118.80	85	84.00	52	78.60	131	160.20
Manipur	58	102.20	33	37.20	62	60.00	64	70.20	88	112.80

Meghalaya	01	2.40	2	1.20	0	0.00	01	1.20	02	2.40
Nagaland	03	4.80	02	1.80	03	3.00	03	3.60	04	6.00
Odisha	108	171.40	89	129.60	90	93.60	83	105.60	167	225.60
UT of Puducherry	04	7.20	04	7.20	02	1.80	02	3.00	02	1.20
Punjab	08	12.00	06	7.20	11	10.20	06	9.00	20	24.00
Rajasthan	35	63.20	27	39.60	34	33.00	28	33.00	52	75.00
Tamil Nadu	22	45.60	19	24.60	15	15.00	15	23.40	29	38.40
Telangana	17	27.60	22	27.00	28	28.80	21	24.60	31	49.20
Tripura	06	8.40	03	3.60	06	7.80	05	6.60	14	16.80
Uttarakhand	10	14.40	13	21.00	13	12.60	10	13.20	12	12.60
Uttar Pradesh	103	167.20	120	154.80	158	146.40	116	157.20	204	267.60
West Bengal	81	115.00	87	118.20	100	93.00	102	116.40	130	162.60
Total	**1001**	**1634.00**	**980**	**1362.60**	**1141**	**1119.00**	**928**	**1189.80**	**1733**	**2239.20**

vi. Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research Component (TNFCR):

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of States/ UTs	**Years**									
	2021-22		**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**	
	No. of benefi-ciaries	Amo-unt	No. of benefi-ciaries	Amo-unt	No. of benefi-ciaries	Amo-unt	No. of benefi-ciaries	Amo-unt	No. of benefi-ciaries	Amo-unt
Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	13.50	1	3.00	3	8.40
UT of Chandigarh	1	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.00	0	0.00
NCT of Delhi	1	2.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	03	12.60	2	1.30
Maharashtra	4	30.10	0	0.00	1	3.60	10	67.11	3	18.00
Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.00	4	11.40
Telangana	1	13.50	0	0.00	3	18.00	3	16.80	0	0.00
Total	**7**	**52.25**	**0**	**0.00**	**6**	**35.10**	**19**	**105.51**	**12**	**39.10**

INITIATIVE FOR PROMOTION OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN SCHOOLS

3528. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the initiatives undertaken by the Government across the States to promote digital transformation, Artificial Intelligence (AI), coding and other emerging technologies in school education along with the status of their implementation, State and district-wise;

(b) the number of schools equipped with digital infrastructure including smart classrooms, computer laboratories and internet connectivity, State and district-wise;

(c) the number of students and teachers who have been provided training in AI, coding and digital skills under various Government programmes, State and district-wise;

(d) the details of the financial allocation and expenditure incurred for promoting digital and technology-enabled learning in schools during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the progress made in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Satna Lok Sabha Constituency in regard to the above initiative and the measures being taken by the Government to bridge the digital divide and ensure equitable access to future-ready education across rural and urban areas?

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

(a) Education is 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. The Ministry of Education implements ICT and Digital initiatives such as PM eVidya and DIKSHA under Samagra Shiksha to enhance and transform digital learning and strengthen technology enabled teaching in Government schools across the country including the State of Madhya Pradesh and particularly Satna Lok Sabha constituency. The initiatives aim to enhance the quality of education by integrating technology into teaching and learning processes. Under the scheme, funds are provided for setting up ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms according to the requirement of the State submitted in the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B).

A comprehensive initiative called PM eVidya has been launched, which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education across the country. The key components of PM eVidya are also aligned towards enhancing digital literacy and include 200 DTH TV channels and 400 Radio channels to enable all States/UTs to provide supplementary education 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 3.67 lakh content in mother local/regional languages enabling multilingualism. The platform supports both online and offline access, enabling learners to download

content and continue learning without internet connectivity. The stakeholders have access to more than 836 Virtual Labs and 100 Virtual skill labs (50 each in Hindi and English) on DIKSHA that help students with simulation of real-world laboratory environments.

Further, the Government has introduced AI enabled features on DIKSHA like Personalised Adaptive Learning (PAL) for students of Class 9 and 10 for Science and Mathematics, Ask DIKSHA (Chat with Books), Video Keyword Search, Read Aloud, AI-based Translation are available nationwide for all users. The Summary feature provides the user a brief overview of the entire chapter by summarising key concepts and important points for quick revision. As part of the Podcast feature, AI generated conversational discussion helps explain a topic or chapter, enabling students to learn through listening. Through the Join the Conversation feature, users can join the podcast conversation anytime to ask questions and get their doubts addressed in real time.

The existing NCERT textbooks of Computer Science class XI (Chapter 3) (https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?kecs1=ps-11) and Informatics Practices class XI (Chapter 2) (https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?keip1=ps-8) talk about AI, Internet of Things (IoT) and other emerging technologies. NCERT has also included a project on Animation and Games in the vocational education textbook for Grade 6. Further, CBSE offers a skill module on Artificial Intelligence for classes VI-VIII and an optional skill-based subject on Artificial Intelligence for classes IX- XII. States/UTs are free to adopt / adapt NCERT curriculum. Currently, DIKSHA holds 59 courses on AI and Digital Learning with 9.4+ lakh enrolments.

Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), through the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET), launched the Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR) programme under the "AI for All" pillar of the National Programme on Artificial Intelligence (NPAI) Skilling Framework to promote Artificial Intelligence (AI) literacy and prepare learners for an AI-enabled future. Initially the programme was launched with three foundational AI learning courses - AI to be Aware, AI to Acquire and AI to Aspire, aimed at embedding AI awareness and foundational competencies among school students (Classes 6–12).

(b) Number of schools with availability of Smart classroom, Computer facility and Internet connectivity is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(c) On DIKSHA portal, 579.41 crore learning sessions for 2.29 crore users have been completed by students, teachers and other stakeholders. As of now, 1,28,070 beneficiaries have undertaken various Courses on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Computational Thinking (CT) on the portal.

As per Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), 5,13,385 learners have been enrolled and 1,00,349 learners have been certified under the courses offered under SOAR programme as on 05.08.2026 and 49,859 learners have enrolled and 6,296 learners have been certified as on 05.08.2026 under AI for Educators course. SOAR Dashboard link on SIDH - https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiMmI1MzhiOGUtYjc3YS00ZGFiLWEzNjAtYjZlZDdjN2RkMzdiIiwidCI6IjcyNGI4ZWQxLTgxODMtNGNiOS1iNWIwLTFlZDY3YWZlYWNmMSIsImMiOjEwfQ%3D%3D.

(d) The financial allocation and expenditure incurred for promoting digital and technology-enabled learning in schools during the last three years under Samagra Shiksha for ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms is given in the enclosed **Statement -II**.

(e) The State of Madhya Pradesh has 10.47 lakh registered users, 338 energised textbooks (ETBs) and 7,100+ e-content on DIKSHA. Under the PM eVidya 200 DTH TV Channels initiative, the State of Madhya Pradesh has been allotted five dedicated channels (MP PM eVidya 108-112). 233 teachers in the district of Satna have been trained on AI. As informed by State Government of Madhya Pradesh, 7,405 Government schools have Smart Classrooms, 3,706 have Computer Facilities, and 5,966 have Internet Connectivity. In Satna district, 234 Government schools have Smart Classrooms, 125 have Computer Facilities, and 109 Government schools have Internet Connectivity.

STATEMENT- I

Statewise Number of schools with availability of Smart classroom, Computer facility and Internet connectivity

State/UT	Smart classroom	Computer Facility	Internet connectivity
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	141	297	209
Andhra Pradesh	21878	30542	43736
Arunachal Pradesh	511	932	644
Assam	11788	42067	43775
Bihar	8892	28753	69807

Chandigarh	116	116	116
Chhattisgarh	12267	28855	37748
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	290	353	353
Delhi	1940	2687	2688
Goa	113	206	771
Gujarat	25025	33842	33823
Haryana	6638	14158	10857
Himachal Pradesh	8378	12398	8973
Jammu & Kashmir	2783	6203	8550
Jharkhand	5593	29846	20980
Karnataka	10728	21100	18007
Kerala	3440	4795	4346
Ladakh	356	478	395
Lakshadweep	33	34	34
Maharashtra	47550	48518	44220
Manipur	385	784	813
Meghalaya	166	654	2041
Mizoram	319	2222	1690
Nagaland	627	1775	1011
Odisha	16738	41243	39693
Puducherry	320	419	419
Punjab	17352	19182	17339
Rajasthan	17247	29291	45544
Sikkim	565	767	373
Tamil Nadu	31321	37518	37242
Telangana	9857	25429	19452
Tripura	1009	3042	1690
Uttar Pradesh	37450	113784	58512
Uttarakhand	5791	15115	10732
West Bengal	2848	17713	13809

Source: UDISE+2025-26

STATEMENT- II

The last three years details of budget approved and expenditure under Samagra Shiksha for ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms for promoting digital and technology-enabled learning in schools

State/UT	2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 (Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Approval	Expenditure*
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	225.3	710.4
Andhra Pradesh	18259.3	38544.8
Arunachal Pradesh	1744.793	510.8
Assam	15404.8	22765.2
Bihar	30941.9	73257.4
Chandigarh	316.5	134.1
Chhattisgarh	33884.3	1161.1
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	341.9	453.9
Delhi	8805.6	1094.2
Goa	164.6	6.6
Gujarat	5679.3	10813.7
Haryana	7819.31	5382.9
Himachal Pradesh	4343.8	8061.6
Jammu & Kashmir	10852.9	9588.7
Jharkhand	12866.6	8703.1
Karnataka	11984	11230.5
Kerala	1392.4	0.0
Ladakh	464.8	229.2
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0

Madhya Pradesh	52582.1	18057.1
Maharashtra	14664.6	15118.2
Manipur	1145.2	2126.6
Meghalaya	566.5	649.8
Mizoram	1760.6	1782.1
Nagaland	338.5	1272.2
Odisha	19535	7813.5
Puducherry	432.4	22.1
Punjab	20462.3	28402.5
Rajasthan	36188.5	7466.1
Sikkim	159.1	372.8
Tamil Nadu	48558.3	0.0
Telangana	18483.5	13431.2
Tripura	3294	6370.5
Uttar Pradesh	105332.6	75009.6
Uttarakhand	2115.8	3128.2
West Bengal	2577.6	142.9

Source: PRABANDH portal

*Expenditure includes spillover amount

CONSERVATION OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI AND PUDUKKOTTAI

3529. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the condition of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)-protected monuments in Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts, Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of conservation, restoration, maintenance and infrastructure development works undertaken by the ASI in the said districts during the last three years, along with the funds allocated and utilised;

(c) whether any proposals for conservation, structural restoration, visitor amenities, interpretation centres or heritage tourism development in the said districts are pending with the Ministry or the ASI;

(d) if so, the details alongwith present status thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken/ being taken by the Government to strengthen the preservation, promotion and sustainable tourism potential of ASI-protected monuments in the said districts?

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

(a) There are 412 Centrally Protected Monuments and Sites in the State of Tamil Nadu including 114 Centrally Protected Monuments in the Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). All these Protected Monuments are inspected by the officers of ASI periodically to assess their condition.

(b) The details of conservation, maintenance and development works undertaken by the ASI in Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts of Tamil Nadu State, during the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred on the conservation works of protected monuments in the State of Tamil Nadu, including these districts, during the last three years are given as under:

(Amount Rs. Crore)

S. No.	**Year**	**Allocation**	**Expenditure**
1.	2023-24	22.50	22.50
2.	2024-25	18.95	18.94
3.	2025-26	16.60	16.60

(c) and (d) No such proposal is pending with the ASI.

(e) ASI undertakes conservation of these Monuments and sites as per the National Policy of Conservation, 2014. The periodical condition assessments and day to day maintenance of these monuments and sites are carried out on regular basis as per the requirement and availability of resources.

ASI promotes heritage awareness on the occasion of World heritage Day, World Heritage Week, Museum Day, International Yoga Day and other such type of occasions/events.

Further, Ministry of Tourism promotes tourism in a holistic manner, including cultural and heritage tourism. The promotions are undertaken through several initiatives such as organizing tourism promotional events held in association with tourism stakeholders, digital promotion through social media handles in collaboration with social media influencers and showcasing the tourism destinations and products through the Incredible India Digital portal.

STATEMENT

Details of conservation, preservation, maintenance and development works undertaken by the ASI in Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts, Tamil Nadu

S. No	Name of the temple/Monument	District	Type of intervention	Work description
1.	Ruined Jain temple, Chettipatty. (2023-2024)	Pudukkottai	Conservation	Documenting lifting and stacking of fallen stones, architectural members fragments of stones and accumulated deposits
2.	The rock-cut Siva shrine, Devarmalai. (2023-24), (2024-25) and (2025-26)	Pudukkottai	Development works	Vegetation clearance, earthwork excavation, sand filling, laying PCC, construction of RR stone footing/dwarf wall and pointing the stone joints
3.	SoundararajaPerumalTemple, Irumbanadu. (2023-24)	Pudukkottai	Conservation	Water tightening and providing apron around the structure.
4.	Uttamadaniswara temple, Kilattaniyam, (2023-24)	Pudukkottai	Development works	Vegetation clearance, earthwork excavation, sand filling, laying PCC, construction of RR stone footing/dwarf
5.	The Rock-cut Siva temple and car mantapam with wheels in the front part of the plinth, Kunnandarkoil, (2023-24) and (2025-26)	Pudukkottai	Conservation	Water tightening the terrace.
6.	Rajendracolisvaram Temple, Ponamaravati (2023-24),	Pudukkottai	Conservation	Repairing the damaged madras terrace roof, plastering the terrace and wall and
7.	Siva Temple, Tennangudi,	Pudukkottai	Conservation	Reconstruction of damaged/ dislocated
8.	The Rock-cut Siva Temple, Satyagiriswara shrine, Tirumayam, (2023-24) and (2024-25)	Pudukkottai	Conservation	Water tightening the terrace.

9.	The Rock-cut Vishnu Temple, Satyamurti shrine, Tirumayam, (2023-24) and (2024-25)	Pudukkottai	Conservation	Water tightening the terrace.
10	The Stone and brick fort., Tirumayam, (2023-24)	Pudukkottai	Conservation	Disposal of accumulated earth, reconstruction of fortification wall, surface dressing and documentation.
11	The whole of the Siva Temple and the inscribed stone in the front mantapam, Ammankurichi (2024-25)	Pudukkottai	Conservation	Water tightening, mending and strengthening the broken stucco, lime pining/toning up the vimana surface.
12	Remains of Aivar kovil, Kodumbalur (2024-25) and (2025-26)	Pudukkottai	Development works	Dwarf wall and fencing works
13	Erumbeswarar Temple, Thiruverumbur (2024-25) and (2025-26)	Trichy	Conservation	Water tightening, Lime pinning/toning, de-plastering, stucco work, flooring works etc.,
14	Uttamanathaswami Siva temple, Kiranur (2025-26)	Kiranur, Pudukkottai	Conservation and Development works	Stone flooring work and fixing MS grill
15	Siva Temple., Nirpalani, (2025-26)	Pudukkottai	Conservation	Providing apron all around the temple structure.
16	Fort gateway, Trichy (2025-26)	Trichy	Development works	Railing,grill fencing, relaying undulated flooring, retaining wall, etc,
17	UPHA to various monuments under Trichy sub-circle (2025-26)	Both Trichy and Pudukkottai	Development works	RO drinking water facilities, stone benches,CNB, PNB, DNB, Dustbins, etc.
18	Jain Temple site., Mangathevanpatti, (2023-24)	Pudukkottai	Conservation	Exposing the original plinth level by removing the accumulated earth, providing apron around the structure and plastering works.

केएसवीवाई के तहत सांस्कृतिक विरासत और पारंपरिक कलाकारों का संरक्षण

3530. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी :

श्री थरानिवेंथन एम. एस. :

श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में पारंपरिक कला रूपों, लोक संस्कृति, प्रदर्शन कलाओं और सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों को बढ़ावा देने में कला संस्कृति विकास योजना के प्रभाव और प्रगति का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है और यदि हां, तो विशेषकर तमिलनाडु के अरानी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अनुमोदन, अनुदान जारी करने या प्रक्रियात्मक कठिनाइयों में विलंब के संबंध में सांस्कृतिक संगठनों और कलाकारों से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा विशेषकर ग्रामीण, जनजातीय और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के युवा और उभरते कलाकारों के लिए व्यापक पहुंच, पारदर्शिता, समय पर वित्तीय सहायता, कलाकारों और सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों की अधिक भागीदारी, सांस्कृतिक अवसंरचना के विकास और सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन के साथ जुड़ाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) वर्ष 2026-27 और आगामी वर्षों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों, प्रस्तावित नई पहलों और राज्यों को प्रदान की जाने वाली वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का मध्य प्रदेश, विशेषकर ग्वालियर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक और संगीत परंपराओं का संरक्षण और संवर्धन करने, स्थानीय कलाकारों और सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों को उक्त योजना से जोड़ने और सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों का विस्तार करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना/स्कीम लागू करने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) जी, हाँ। संस्कृति मंत्रालय तमिलनाडु राज्य सहित देश भर में कला संस्कृति विकास योजना (केएसवीवाई) के प्रभाव, प्रगति और सांस्कृतिक पहुंच का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए प्रत्येक वित्त आयोग चक्र से पहले इस योजना का तृतीय पक्ष मूल्यांकन कराता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान केएसवीवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त संगठनों और लोक एवं पारंपरिक कलाकारों सहित व्यक्तिगत कलाकारों की संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। तथापि, मंत्रालय द्वारा डेटा का निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार रखरखाव नहीं किया जाता है।

(ख) स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में सांस्कृतिक संगठनों और कलाकारों से प्राप्त अनुरोधों की शीघ्रता से जांच की जाती है और योजनाओं का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सक्रिय और समयबद्ध रूप से उचित सुधारात्मक और प्रोत्साहक उपाय किए जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) संस्कृति मंत्रालय ग्रामीण, जनजातीय और आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों सहित कलाकारों और सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को अपनी स्कीमों के अंतर्गत सहायता प्रदान करने, व्यापक पहुंच, पारदर्शिता और समय पर वित्तीय सहायता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए लगातार कदम उठा रहा है और पारंपरिक कला रूपों के संवर्धन और सांस्कृतिक अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है इसके लिए, स्कीम के दिशानिर्देश और आवेदन पत्र मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड किए जाते हैं और समाचार पत्रों, मंत्रालय की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट, सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्मों तथा संबंधित नोडल एजेंसियों के साथ-साथ क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्रों (जेडसीसी) और अकादमियों के माध्यम से इसका व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, पात्र कलाकारों और सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों की अधिक से अधिक भागीदारी को सुगम बनाने के लिए योजना के दिशानिर्देशों और पात्रता मानदंडों को भी सरल बनाया गया है।

(ड.) और (च) वर्तमान में, विशिष्ट रूप से मध्य प्रदेश या ग्वालियर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए अलग से कोई विशेष स्कीम या कार्यक्रम विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, ग्वालियर सहित मध्य प्रदेश के पात्र कलाकार, सांस्कृतिक संगठन और संस्थाएं संस्कृति मंत्रालय की विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित होने के पात्र हैं, बशर्ते कि वे संबंधित स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों के प्रावधानों और निर्धारित पात्रता मानदंडों को पूरा करते हों।

विवरण

गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (रेपर्टरी अनुदान)

(राशि: लाख रुपए में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026	
		संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	राशि	अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या	राशि
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.22
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	2	5.52	6	16.42	16	40.38	12	35.07	14	76.88
3	असम	24	227.1	37	214.54	54	277.54	23	263.25	80	531.46
4	बिहार	30	190.8	64	363.82	158	697.37	50	347.56	157	1080.99
5	चंडीगढ़	1	14.16	5	49.2	10	69.96	7	91.65	10	49.3
6	छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	0	0	9	33.52	2	13.12	9	74.52
7	दिल्ली	63	535.16	98	793.36	161	1065.18	87	823.77	169	1409.66
8	गुजरात	5	29.16	4	27.84	13	71.42	11	48.28	13	64.22
9	हरियाणा	4	30.84	24	93.06	23	124.2	15	138.16	21	105.7
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4	48.06	4	51.12	5	55.28	6	90.95	11	96.8
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	7	51.48	15	120.84	37	118.2	27	215.66	54	399.46
12	झारखंड	2	21.54	13	69.18	18	100.64	13	47.65	24	181.4
13	कर्नाटक	60	470.04	113	807.4	201	1009.94	96	738.67	288	2002.51
14	केरल	9	81.12	37	264.44	38	318.06	19	169.71	43	350.26

15	**मध्य प्रदेश**	34	236.58	73	525.48	106	687.19	69	654.78	175	1315.85
16	**महाराष्ट्र**	33	237.36	41	307.66	97	639.72	59	333.05	88	713.4
17	**मणिपुर**	96	669.78	147	900.72	173	973.68	119	816.68	318	2206.77
18	**मिजोरम**	0	0	4	26.64	2	10.9	2	10.88	6	28.8
19	**नागालैंड**	1	5.52	2	8.88	1	6.96	4	12.93	4	13.9
20	**ओडिशा**	27	152.16	55	289.2	115	515.29	67	343.87	215	1137.14
21	**पुदुचेरी**	0	0	5	50.04	3	32.52	5	65.76	3	47.14
22	**पंजाब**	5	37.44	6	43.56	10	66.68	8	56.06	17	133.3
23	**राजस्थान**	9	57.12	17	95.2	32	123.52	16	140.66	47	314.06
24	**सिक्किम**	0	0	1	2.64	3	7.02	0	0	2	9.6
25	**तमिलनाडु**	4	17.28	19	108.6	22	143.02	14	90.15	24	191.72
26	**तेलंगाना**	9	82.56	17	153.02	19	109.52	17	131.72	33	312.96
27	**त्रिपुरा**	1	7.68	1	6.24	14	57.12	3	14.46	17	101.46
28	**उत्तराखंड**	5	23.04	16	80.86	17	65.96	12	76.03	25	202.34
29	**उत्तर प्रदेश**	26	195.32	57	293.97	107	438.32	70	502.02	130	867.91
30	**पश्चिम बंगाल**	112	821.76	333	2060.8	418	2288.48	208	1432.21	519	3592.78
कुल		**573**	**4248.58**	**1214**	**7824.73**	**1882**	**10147.6**	**1041**	**7704.76**	**2517**	**17612.5**

* व्यय विभाग द्वारा केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के तहत निधियों के प्रवाह की संशोधित प्रक्रिया और केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में जारी निर्देशों के अनुसरण में, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता चयनित अनुदानग्राही संगठनों को भुगतान के केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से जारी की गई थी।

आर.के. मिशन सहित राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता

(राशि: लाख रुपए में)

क्र. सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**2021-2022**		**2022-2023**		**2023-2024**		**2024-2025**		**2025-2026**	
		संगठनों की संख्या	**राशि**	**संगठनों की संख्या**	**राशि**	**अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या**	**राशि**	**अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या**	**राशि**	**अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या**	**राशि**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0.00	1	22.50	1	7.50	0	0.00	0	0.000
2	असम	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	22.50	2	22.50	2	20.000
3	बिहार	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.500
4	चंडीगढ़	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	15.00	1	22.50	3	35.000
5	दिल्ली	1	5.99	7	241.25	11	276.25	8	103.75	13	167.290
6	हरियाणा	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	26.25	3	38.750
7	झारखंड	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15.00	-	-

8	कर्नाटक	0	0.00	1	22.50	0	0.00	1	4.73	3	41.250
9	केरल	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	18.75	2	32.50	4	68.750
10	महाराष्ट्र	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	15.00	1	18.75	4	61.250
11	मध्य प्रदेश	0	0.00	1	0.59	0	0.00	0	0.00		
12	मणिपुर	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	11.25	3	33.750
13	ओडिशा	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.75	2	37.50	3	45.000
14	पुदुचेरी	0	0.00	1	3.75	0	0.00	0	0.00		
15	राजस्थान	1	5.00	1	37.50	1	26.25	2	27.50	1	8.750
16	तमिलनाडु							1	15.00		
17	तेलंगाना	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	41.25	0	0.00	4	40.000
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	1	12.50	2	93.75	1	22.50	1	7.50	1	18.750
19	पश्चिम बंगाल (एनपी)	2	6.75	0	0.00	2	37.50	3	31.25	3	45.000
20	आरके मिशन	1	728.00	1	738.56	1	766.50	1	807.00	0	0.000
कुल		**6**	**758.24**	**15**	**1160.4**	**24**	**1257.75**	**28**	**1182.98**	**48**	**631.040**

सांस्कृतिक समारोह और निर्माण अनुदान

(राशि: लाख रुपए में)

क्र. सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**2021-2022**		**2022-2023**		**2023-2024**		**2024-2025**		**2025-2026**	
		संगठनों की संख्या	**राशि**	**संगठनों की संख्या**	**राशि**	**अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या**	**राशि**	**अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या**	**राशि**	**अधिकृत संगठनों की संख्या**	**राशि**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	54	66.67	65	62.85	83	80.7	49	75.79	15	31.07
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	2.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.25
3	असम	25	34.66	48	96.21	68	114.11	27	36.59	47	98.13
4	बिहार	67	95.26	123	203.2	126	161	73	122.21	158	312.11
5	चंडीगढ़	4	8.25	1	0.5	3	21.69	1	10	1	1.01
6	छत्तीसगढ़	6	13.03	3	5.5	4	7.5	3	6.42	10	20.31
7	दिल्ली	119	263.42	167	408.06	204	370.03	106	262.97	128	320.89
8	गोवा	2	3.75	1	0.625	1	1.5	2	2.12	3	6.75
9	गुजरात	11	19.12	17	23.4	16	12.34	3	3.59	10	19
10	हरियाणा	24	42.43	28	62.59	36	74.72	29	89.98	21	69.11
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	14	21.91	8	11	15	25.75	11	12.92	21	38.97
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	41	43.63	52	50.33	49	33.76	30	36.37	71	103.74
13	झारखंड	6	11.37	11	14.26	7	8	10	12.75	15	21.92

14	कर्नाटक	203	284.6	218	349.42	221	208.22	235	494.09	196	400.77
15	केरल	28	57.52	30	48.38	30	40.27	21	65.13	34	120.99
16	मध्य प्रदेश	94	200.42	141	264.9	161	155.17	100	202.89	196	414.86
17	महाराष्ट्र	27	63.63	56	104.12	34	29.64	44	97.31	49	106.76
18	मणिपुर	93	115.04	162	196.17	237	249.25	140	164.8	161	249.78
19	मेघालय	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	मिजोरम	2	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	नागालैंड	2	2.25	5	4.62	4	1.35	2	1	0	0
22	ओडिशा	149	182.99	180	296.88	168	269.71	179	482.92	129	259.99
23	पुदुचेरी	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11
24	पंजाब	13	22.21	12	23.27	11	22.65	9	22	10	32.87
25	राजस्थान	33	63.81	**48**	**81.16**	**57**	**46.28**	40	61.59	65	139.32
26	सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	1	3.75	3	7	2	6.75
27	तमिलनाडु	21	34.84	15	18.87	11	10.73	16	35.35	15	52.27
28	तेलंगाना	9	13.87	16	16.87	16	9.61	25	51.18	13	30.46
29	त्रिपुरा	5	5.75	16	16.15	23	24.94	10	7.87	15	28.08
30	उत्तराखंड	16	14.78	24	28.11	31	21.91	22	30	37	54.26
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	235	274.55	278	343.33	268	244.07	218	395.66	307	566.95
32	पश्चिम बंगाल	310	364.14	410	544.44	357	206.86	302	435.65	339	614.44
कुल		**1615**	**2330.35**	**2135**	**3275.21**	**2242**	**2455.51**	**1710**	**3226.11**	**2073**	**4134.81**

* व्यय विभाग द्वारा केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के तहत निधियों के प्रवाह की संशोधित प्रक्रिया और केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसी (सीएनए) मॉड्यूल के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में जारी निर्देशों के अनुसरण में, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता जारी की गई थी।

विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करना (एसवाईए)

क्र. सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**2021-22**		**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**	
		विद्वानों की संख्या	**राशि**	**विद्वानों की संख्या**	**राशि**	**विद्वानों की संख्या**	**राशि**	**विद्वानों की संख्या**	**राशि**	**विद्वानों की संख्या**	**राशि**
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार	-	-	-	-	03	0.90	-	-	01	0.30
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	20	6.00	03	0.90	09	2.70	06	1.80	12	3.60
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	08	2.40	01	0.30	05	1.50	03	0.90	05	1.50
4.	असम	56	16.80	28	8.40	89	26.70	58	17.40	79	23.70
5.	बिहार	43	12.90	16	4.80	63	18.90	43	12.90	67	20.40
6.	चंडीगढ़	03	0.90	03	0.90	09	2.70	07	2.10	09	2.70

7.	छत्तीसगढ़	35	10.50	10	3.00	50	15.00	38	11.70	58	17.70
8.	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	72	24.00	21	6.30	73	21.90	53	16.20	91	27.60
9.	गोवा	04	1.20	02	0.60	06	1.80	04	1.20	02	0.60
10.	गुजरात	26	7.80	05	1.50	23	6.90	19	5.70	30	9.30
11.	हरियाणा	22	6.60	05	1.50	25	7.50	18	5.40	32	9.60
12.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	04	1.20	-	-	04	1.20	03	0.90	07	2.10
13.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर	16	4.80	01	0.30	09	2.70	08	2.40	18	5.40
14.	झारखंड	17	5.10	08	2.40	24	7.20	17	5.10	27	8.70
15.	कर्नाटक	80	24.00	30	9.00	97	29.10	63	18.90	91	27.60
16.	केरल	74	22.20	20	6.00	71	21.30	48	14.40	83	25.20
17.	मध्य प्रदेश	128	38.40	27	8.10	131	39.30	104	31.80	178	53.70
18.	महाराष्ट्र	132	39.60	40	12.00	127	38.10	81	24.30	138	42.00
19.	मणिपुर	30	9.00	08	2.40	39	11.70	29	8.70	52	15.60
20.	मिजोरम	01	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
21.	ओडिशा	75	22.50	25	7.50	97	29.10	71	21.60	141	42.90
22.	पुदुचेरी	02	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	0.30
23.	पंजाब	14	4.20	04	1.20	11	3.30	05	1.50	07	2.10
24.	राजस्थान	21	6.30	10	3.00	37	11.10	25	7.50	34	10.50
25.	सिक्किम	02	0.60	01	0.30	03	0.90	02	0.60	02	0.60
26.	तमिलनाडु	37	11.10	18	5.40	51	15.30	32	9.90	42	12.60
27.	तेलंगाना	12	3.60	03	0.90	13	3.90	08	2.40	16	4.80
28.	त्रिपुरा	03	0.90	02	0.60	10	3.00	06	1.80	08	2.40
29.	उत्तराखंड	08	2.40	03	0.90	16	4.80	10	3.00	17	5.10
30.	उत्तर प्रदेश	153	45.90	35	10.50	134	40.20	97	29.70	163	49.80
31.	पश्चिम बंगाल	195	58.50	67	20.10	278	83.70	219	65.70	362	109.0
	कुल	**1293**	**390.30**	**396**	**118.80**	**1507**	**452.40**	**1077**	**325.5**	**1773**	**538.2**

संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट व्यक्तियों को वरिष्ठ/कनिष्ठ अध्येतावृत्ति प्रदान करना

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि	अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि	अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि	अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि	अध्येताओं की संख्या	राशि
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	10	13.20	12	17.40	12	11.40	08	14.40	16	16.80
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	01	2.40	-	-	02	1.20	02	1.20	04	4.80
3.	असम	51	75.60	50	58.80	70	69.60	70	84.00	110	150.60
4.	बिहार	23	32.40	31	48.00	47	44.40	35	43.80	80	100.80
5.	चंडीगढ़	-	-	03	3.60	-	-	01	2.40	-	-
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	22	30.00	08	11.40	12	12.00	12	12.60	19	24.00
7.	दिल्ली	113	200.80	116	178.20	101	100.80	77	100.20	192	240.00
8.	गोवा	06	12.00	01	2.40	-	-	-	-	02	2.40
9.	गुजरात	22	37.20	18	27.00	23	21.60	14	19.20	36	45.60
10.	हरियाणा	18	33.60	27	40.20	27	30.00	23	33.00	43	63.00
11.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	02	2.40	07	7.20	04	3.00	04	5.40	06	6.00
12.	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और कश्मीर	07	13.20	14	19.80	13	10.20	13	11.40	27	30.00
13.	झारखंड	23	44.40	15	17.40	24	30.60	15	24.00	24	31.20
14.	कर्नाटक	62	100.80	43	61.20	57	64.80	33	48.60	68	89.40
15.	केरल	43	68.40	62	85.20	60	54.00	54	73.80	84	96.60
16.	मध्य प्रदेश	67	104.40	62	93.00	82	76.20	59	70.20	136	183.60
17.	महाराष्ट्र	75	121.80	84	118.80	85	84.00	52	78.60	131	160.20
18.	मणिपुर	58	102.20	33	37.20	62	60.00	64	70.20	88	112.80
19.	मेघालय	01	2.40	2	1.20	-	-	01	1.20	02	2.40
20.	नागालैंड	03	4.80	02	1.80	03	3.00	03	3.60	04	6.00
21.	ओडिशा	108	171.40	89	129.60	90	93.60	83	105.60	167	225.60
22.	पुदुचेरी	04	7.20	04	7.20	02	1.80	02	3.00	02	1.20
23.	पंजाब	08	12.00	06	7.20	11	10.20	06	9.00	20	24.00
24.	राजस्थान	35	63.20	27	39.60	34	33.00	28	33.00	52	75.00
25.	तमिलनाडु	22	45.60	19	24.60	15	15.00	15	23.40	29	38.40
26.	तेलंगाना	17	27.60	22	27.00	28	28.80	21	24.60	31	49.20
27.	त्रिपुरा	06	8.40	03	3.60	06	7.80	05	6.60	14	16.80
28.	उत्तराखंड	10	14.40	13	21.00	13	12.60	10	13.20	12	12.60

29.	उत्तर प्रदेश	103	167.20	120	154.80	158	146.40	116	157.20	204	267.60
30.	पश्चिम बंगाल	81	115.00	87	118.20	100	93.00	102	116.40	130	162.60
	कुल	**1001**	**1634.00**	**980**	**1362.6**	**1141**	**1119.00**	**928**	**1189.8**	**1733**	**2239.2**

सांस्कृतिक शोध के लिए टैगोर राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति घटक (टीएनएफसीआर)

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र. सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**2021-22**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**	
		लाभार्थियों की संख्या	**राशि**	**लाभार्थियों की संख्या**	**राशि**	**लाभार्थियों की संख्या**	**राशि**	**लाभार्थियों की संख्या**	**राशि**
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	-	-	02	13.50	01	3.00	03	8.40
2.	चंडीगढ़	01	6.00	-	-	01	3.00	-	-
3.	दिल्ली	01	2.65	-	-	03	12.60	02	1.30
4.	महाराष्ट्र	04	30.10	01	3.60	10	67.11	03	18.00
5.	तमिलनाडु	-	-	-	-	01	3.00	04	11.40
6.	तेलंगाना	01	13.50	03	18.00	03	16.80	-	-
	कुल	**07**	**52.25**	**06**	**35.10**	**19**	**105.51**	**12**	**39.10**

DOPING VIOLATIONS IN INDIA

3531. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

(a) the details of number of athletes who tested positive for doping in India, sport-wise and age-category-wise, since 2015;

(b) the details of disciplinary action taken against athletes, coaches, trainers and support staff involved in doping violations, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of rising doping cases on India's credibility and performance in international sporting events and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen anti-doping enforcement, improve athlete awareness and prevent repeated doping violations in the country?

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

(a) The details of number of athletes sports-wise and age-category-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II** respectively.

(b) The number of athletes/coaches/athlete support staff sanctioned by the Anti-Doping Disciplinary/Appeal Panel from 2015 -2026 are given below:

YEAR	Total Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) cases involving Athletes	Total Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) cases involving Coach/trainer/support staff
2015	117	-
2016	69	-
2017	57	-
2018	107	-
2019	152	-
2020	59	-
2021	51	-
2022	130	01
2023	222	-
2024	278	-
2025	148	-
2026	102	01

Disciplinary action in the form of consequences like sporting sanctions, suspension, disqualifications of results etc have been imposed on the above athletes and coaches /supporting staff as per the National Anti-Doping Rules.

(c)and (d) The Government maintains a strict zero-tolerance stance on doping in sports. It continuously monitors doping trends and their implications for the integrity, fairness and credibility of sports through the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA).

Recognizing that doping poses a challenge to clean sport and athlete welfare, the Government has adopted a comprehensive and proactive anti-doping framework in line with the World Anti-Doping Code, focusing on prevention, detection, education, intelligence-led investigations and effective enforcement to safeguard India's sporting ecosystem and uphold its international commitments.

The Government has taken several measures to strengthen anti-doping enforcement, enhance athlete awareness and prevent repeat Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) in the country. These include:

i. Implementation of the National Anti-Doping Act, 2022 and the National Anti-Doping Rules in conformity with the World Anti-Doping Code, providing a statutory framework for anti-doping activities in India.
ii. Conduct of an intelligence-led and risk-based doping control programme by the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA), including both in-

competition and out-of-competition testing, with focused testing based on risk assessment and intelligence inputs.

iii. Conduct of regular anti-doping education and awareness programmes for athletes, coaches, Athlete Support Personnel and other stakeholders through workshops, seminars, outreach programmes and online learning platforms.

iv. Promotion of the World Anti-Doping Agency's Anti-Doping Education and Learning (ADEL) platform and dissemination of educational resources, including the Fair Play Guide and other awareness material in multiple Indian languages, to improve knowledge of anti-doping rules, athletes' rights and responsibilities, Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs), supplement risks and the consequences of doping.

v. Provision of digital tools, including the Know Your Medicine (KYM) mobile application, to enable athletes to verify the prohibited status of medicines before use and make informed decisions.

vi. Strengthening digital awareness and public outreach through targeted social media campaigns, interactive educational content, athlete-focused awareness initiatives and dissemination of anti-doping information across digital platforms.

STATEMENT-I

Details of number of athletes sports-wise

Sports/Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026*
Aquatics	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	4	-	1
Archery	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Arm Wrestling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Athletics	24	23	22	14	35	9	16	47	61	76	35	35
Automobile Sports	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Badminton	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Basketball	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	2	2	
Billiards Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bodybuilding	-	1	9	-	60	-	6	2	5	8	3	7
Bowling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Boxing	8	-	4	4	6	3	-	2	9	17	8	3
Bridge	-	-	-		-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Canoeing	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	5	6	7	1
Cricket	-	-	-		-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cycling	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	5	3	2	-
Equestrian	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

Fencing	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Field Hockey	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Football	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	1
Golf	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gymnastics	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Handball	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Ice Hockey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Judo	2	-	2	3	11	-	-	7	8	6	5	3
Ju-Jitsu	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Kabaddi	5	10	1	7	2	7	1	4	6	10	4	2
Karate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kickboxing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
Kurash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Modern Pentathlon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Motorcycle Racing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Netball	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Para-Athletics	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	4	1	1
Para-Powerlifting	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	2	2	1	1
Pencak Silat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Polo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Powerlifting	4	14	14	14	19	7	6	6	28	17	5	1

Roller Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Rowing	1	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	3	2	-	4
Rugby League	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rugby Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Shooting	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	1	3	-	-	1
Shooting Para Sport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Skating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
Squash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Swimming	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Table Tennis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Taekwondo	-	1	1	2		1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tennis	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triathlon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Volleyball	-	1	2	7	3	1	-	1	2	2	1	1
Weightlifting	56	14	10	21	32	15	1	17	38	43	11	9
Wrestling	7	5	5	5	12	6	3	18	11	34	21	14
Wushu	2	-	-	4	4	1	2	1	6	5	5	3
Grand Total	120	72	73	104	225	55	42	125	213	260	132	92

*till August 5, 2026

STATEMENT-II

Details of number of athletes age-category-wise

Year	Senior (>18 Y)	Junior (<18 Y)	Total
2015	**-**	**-**	120
2016	-	-	72
2017	60	13	73
2018	81	23	104
2019	195	30	225
2020	51	4	55
2021	40	2	42
2022	113	12	125
2023	186	27	213
2024	242	18	260
2025	114	18	132
2026	87	5	92

CHRONIC VACANCIES FOR SOFT INFRASTRUCTURE IN NCOES

3532. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the total number of sanctioned and filled positions for "soft infrastructure" (sports science personnel) across all 23 National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) and the current unspent NCSSR funds for 2025-26;

(b) the reasons for chronic vacancies—reportedly 45 percent in SAI—particularly for High-Performance Directors and Biomechanists under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) development group;

(c) whether rigid remuneration caps hinder recruitment and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the actual availability of sports psychologists and nutritionists across Khelo India Centres (KIC) and Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centres in Chhattisgarh; and

(e) the timeline proposed for replacing short-term contractual hiring by institutionalizing a permanent Sports Science Cadre with globally competitive pay, alongwith decentralized medical Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) to rectify these operational bottlenecks?

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

(a) to (e) The details of sanctioned posts and current strength of Sports Science personnel across the 23 National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) are 384 and 211, respectively. Further, the unspent balance of NCSSR funds for the financial year 2025-26 is Rs. 21,471/-.

Recruitment to fill the remaining vacancies is as per the applicable Recruitment Rules to strengthen the high-performance sports ecosystem and provide scientific and technical support to athletes under various schemes, including TOPS.

SAI has implemented the recommendation of 7th Central pay commission (CPC). Accordingly, remuneration is at par with Central Government norms, and there is no hindrance in recruitment on account of remuneration.

The Recruitment Rules for various posts in the Sports Authority of India (SAI) have recently been revised. Recruitment to various posts is governed by the revised Recruitment Rules and applicable procedures. SAI is also strengthening its sports science framework through engagement of qualified Sports Science Associates, recruitment of Performance Analysts, and collaborations with leading medical, academic and research institutions through MoUs. At present, psychologists and nutritionists are not available at SAI Training Centres/ Khelo India Centres in Chhattisgarh.

GST COLLECTED FROM THE SALE OF ARECANUT

3533. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

the details of the total Goods and Services Tax (GST) collected from the sale of Areca nut and Areca nut-based products in the country during each of the last five years and the current year, State-wise?

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

The State-wise Goods and Services Tax (GST) collection from the sale of Areca nut and Areca nut-based products during the FY 2021-22 to 2026-27 (Q1) is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Financial Year-wise and State-wise HSN-wise Aggregated GST Collection

(IGST+CGST+SGST)

State Code	State Name	GST Cash Collection (In Rs. Thousands)					
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27 (Q1)
1	Jammu and Kashmir	3.01	3.99	9.61	47.25	189.01	6.02
2	Himachal Pradesh	6.68	4.61	8.21	22.78	56.25	1.70
3	Punjab	71.72	28.45	82.08	84.97	103.86	20.65
4	Chandigarh	2.87	5.81	11.30	8.16	4.32	16.87
5	Uttarakhand	84.27	42.86	111.21	163.15	353.43	4.35
6	Haryana	3,269.97	5,797.61	14,340.38	63,418.38	16,401.86	242.42
7	Delhi	25,713.69	58,148.22	55,184.82	51,101.08	58,816.05	10,081.58
8	Rajasthan	4,839.05	18,607.45	17,494.70	29,554.37	29,134.20	9,360.68
9	Uttar Pradesh	1,07,511.56	1,71,885.64	1,66,864.37	56,550.57	1,20,767.92	54,989.56
10	Bihar	656.34	7,033.16	13,805.10	26,540.00	35,501.52	3,481.62
11	Sikkim	-	0.06	1.97	0.74	23.15	-
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1.67	0.02	0.36	1,420.02	2,986.51	0.05
13	Nagaland	-	0.01	853.68	27.32	9.43	0.05
14	Manipur	74.68	16.36	19.73	13.00	0.02	0.09
15	Mizoram	225.04	-	-	-	11.71	-
16	Tripura	0.15	133.65	9.60	9.00	781.92	-
17	Meghalaya	2,445.72	4,410.53	1,448.20	2,304.69	1,214.88	0.09
18	Assam	1,88,335.45	2,16,687.34	2,18,928.84	2,32,182.00	2,10,275.48	47,310.28
19	West Bengal	11,901.68	26,005.25	52,393.83	1,06,635.49	92,260.56	19,917.32
20	Jharkhand	0.16	305.38	815.24	2,027.16	1,230.85	188.22
21	Odisha	1,917.23	1,681.20	3,258.01	1,992.46	1,197.95	471.71
22	Chhattisgarh	311.98	330.75	755.92	528.68	211.97	90.14
23	Madhya Pradesh	4,458.87	4,469.22	4,864.22	4,509.15	8,621.46	1,339.78
24	Gujarat	14,212.39	20,857.86	23,979.06	28,681.27	1,87,433.81	13,020.43
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	-	0.16	1.09	19.84	0.08

	and Daman & Diu						
27	Maharashtra	13,521.27	26,685.82	34,779.95	22,738.15	28,587.24	7,446.08
29	Karnataka	17,26,244.81	26,68,225.24	32,65,740.04	31,31,638.66	37,93,428.03	9,00,205.57
30	Goa	6,767.79	13,068.53	26,086.23	13,704.61	18,513.87	1,872.57
32	Kerala	92,014.06	2,26,324.44	2,94,164.09	1,78,733.04	1,91,528.53	46,586.47
33	Tamil Nadu	39,236.56	56,457.28	69,902.28	33,201.76	86,208.43	20,091.95
34	Puducherry	0.29	0.14	0.04	184.52	336.38	40.23
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21,843.56	57,590.23	64,030.34	79,125.18	76,028.02	42,836.69
36	Telangana	921.75	1,589.58	1,378.98	2,193.90	384.12	198.87
37	Andhra Pradesh	406.95	2,147.93	506.15	452.29	803.01	40.63
38	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**22,67,001.18**	**35,88,544.61**	**43,31,828.71**	**40,69,794.84**	**49,63,425.60**	**11,79,862.74**

Methodology:

1. *Since there is no direct mechanism to identify HSN-wise GST Collection, GSTINs dealing in the specific HSNs (for the HSN codes, 08028010(Whole), 08028020(Spilt), 08028030(Ground) and 08028090 (Other)) were identified based on the tax components reported in Table 12 of GSTR-1.*
2. *Taxpayers who did not report HSN-wise outward supplies in Table 12 were excluded from the analysis. Hence, the data reported may not be exhaustive.*
3. *The HSN-wise supply proportions derived from Table 12 were applied to the corresponding GSTR-3B values to estimate GST collection, including IGST, CGST and SGST.*

4. *Based on the above methodology, the figures have been computed exclusively for the specific HSNs.*

विद्यार्थियों द्वारा की जाने वाली आत्महत्याओं पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर का अध्ययन

3534. श्री इमरान मसूदः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने जनवरी से जून, 2026 की अवधि के दौरान स्कूलों, कॉलेजों और उच्च शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में विद्यार्थियों द्वारा की जाने वाली आत्महत्या की घटनाओं पर कोई राष्ट्रीय स्तर का अध्ययन आयोजित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य-वार और संस्था-वार ऐसे मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है, इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं तथा प्रभावित छात्रों को प्रदान की गई मनोवैज्ञानिक-सामाजिक सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अकादमिक तनाव, रैगिंग, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं का समाधान करने और परामर्श सेवाओं को मजबूत करने के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय कार्ययोजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का सभी उच्च शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में प्रशिक्षित मनोवैज्ञानिक परामर्शदाता और 24x7 सहायता प्रणाली प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और 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 (ङ) राष्ट्रीय अपराध अभिलेख ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) पुलिस द्वारा दर्ज आत्महत्या के मामलों से आत्महत्या संबंधी डेटा एकत्र करता है। देश में आकस्मिक मौतों और आत्महत्याओं से संबंधित डेटा का व्यापक विश्लेषण राष्ट्रीय अपराध अभिलेख ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) द्वारा भारत में वार्षिक

आकस्मिक मृत्यु और आत्महत्या (एडीएसआई) संबंधी रिपोर्ट में प्रकाशित किया जाता है। छात्र द्वारा आत्महत्याओं का वर्ष-वार, राज्य-वार, लिंग और आयु समूह-वार ब्यौरा एडीएसआई रिपोर्ट में उपलब्ध है जो **https://ncrb.gov.in/accidental-deaths-suicides-in-india-year-wise.html** पर देखा जा सकता है।

इन रिपोर्टों के अनुसार आत्महत्या के विभिन्न कारण जैसे पेशेवर/करियर संबंधी समस्याएं, अलगाव की भावना, दुर्व्यवहार, हिंसा, पारिवारिक समस्याएं, मानसिक विकार, शराब की लत, वित्तीय हानि, दीर्घकालिक पीड़ा आदि हैं।

आत्महत्या के मामले का समाधान करने के लिए, सरकार अनेक उपाय कर रही है और आत्महत्या की घटनाओं से बचने के लिए मानसिक और भावनात्मक कल्याण के लिए छात्रों, शिक्षकों और परिवारों को मनोवैज्ञानिक सहायता प्रदान करती है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय की एक पहल, मनोदर्पण के तहत, मानसिक और भावनात्मक कल्याण के लिए छात्रों, शिक्षकों और परिवारों को मनोवैज्ञानिक सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु गतिविधियों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला को शामिल किया गया है जैसे कि प्रशिक्षित परामर्शदाता के माध्यम से कॉल करने वालों को मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन; सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों आदि के छात्रों सहित सभी हितधारकों के बीच मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के महत्व के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए नियमित रूप से लाइव इंटरैक्टिव सत्र 'सहयोग' और वेबिनार 'परिचर्चा' आयोजित किए जाते हैं। इन सत्रों को पीएम ई-विद्या चैनलों पर प्रसारित किया जाता है और ये 'एनसीईआरटी आधिकारिक' यूट्यूब चैनल पर भी उपलब्ध हैं।

केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) ने अपने संबद्धता संबंधी उपनियमों में अपने संबद्ध प्रत्येक माध्यमिक और वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय में परामर्शदाता और स्वास्थ्य/ कल्याण शिक्षक की नियुक्ति को अनिवार्य कर दिया है। नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (एनवीएस) में, प्रत्येक जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय (जेएनवी) में अनुबंध के आधार पर दो परामर्शदाताओं (एक पुरुष और एक महिला) की नियुक्ति का प्रावधान है और फरवरी, 2026 तक देश भर के जवाहर नवोदय

विद्यालयों में कुल 830 परामर्शदाताओं को अनुबंध के आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया है। इसके अलावा, सभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों को निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं कि वे फिलहाल अनुबंध के आधार पर सभी स्कूलों में परामर्शदाताओं की नियुक्ति करें।

यूजीसी ने स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार की गई राष्ट्रीय आत्महत्या रोकथाम कार्यनीति को परिचालित करते हुए जनवरी, 2023 में उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओ को परामर्श जारी किया है। यूजीसी ने दिनांक 13.04.2023 को छात्रों के लिए शारीरिक फिटनेस और खेल गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने का प्रावधान किया है; छात्रों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर अकादमिक दबाव, सहकर्मी दबाव, व्यवहार संबंधी मामलों, तनाव, कैरियर संबंधी चिंताओं, अवसाद और अन्य मामलों के लिए सुरक्षा उपाय करना; छात्र समुदाय में सकारात्मक सोच और भावनाओं को सिखाने के लिए; और छात्रों हेतु एक सकारात्मक और सहायक नेटवर्क को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिशानिर्देश भी जारी किए हैं।

यूजीसी ने अपने सभी आधिकारिक सोशल मीडिया चैनलों जैसे- एक्स (ट्विटर), इंस्टाग्राम, फेसबुक, लिंक्डइन, व्हाट्सएप और यूट्यूब सहित एक व्यापक एंटी-रैगिंग जागरुकता अभियान शुरू किया है। इन अभियानों में छोटी वीडियो, बैनर और अन्य क्रिएटिव शामिल हैं, जिन्हें ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा लोगों तक पहुँचाने और उनसे जुड़ने के लिए 21 भाषाओं में जारी किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं में रैगिंग की समस्या को रोकने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के विनियम, 2009 के अनुसार कार्रवाई की है। रैगिंग-रोधी उपाय जैसे 24x7 राष्ट्रीय रैगिंग-रोधी हेल्पलाइन की स्थापना, रैगिंग-रोधी कार्यशालाएं और सेमिनार, संस्थाओं की विवरणिकाओं में रैगिंग के गंभीर परिणामों को अनिवार्य रूप से शामिल करना, प्रत्येक शैक्षिक वर्ष में छात्रों और अभिभावकों द्वारा अनिवार्य ऑनलाइन उपक्रम करना, संस्थाओं में प्रमुख स्थानों पर रैगिंग रोधी पोस्टर लगाना आदि शामिल किए गए हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने जुलाई, 2023 में उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआई) में छात्रों के भावनात्मक और मानसिक कल्याण संबंधी एक रूपरेखा दिशानिर्देश जारी किया है, जिसमें

संस्थागत कामकाज में इसे शामिल करने और छात्र समुदाय में आत्मविश्वास की भावना पैदा करने हेतु सक्रिय उपाय करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। दिशानिर्देशों में परामर्शी सेवाओं, संकट की प्रारंभिक पहचान, आत्महत्या की रोकथाम एसओपी, छात्र सहायता नेटवर्क, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को मजबूत करने और निरंतर प्रभावशीलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समय-समय पर संस्थागत समीक्षा पर जोर दिया गया है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा कोचिंग सेंटरों के विनियमन के लिए दिशानिर्देश (जनवरी 2024) जारी किए गए हैं, जो छात्रों की सहायता और सुरक्षा उपायों जैसे परामर्शी सुविधाओं, पारदर्शी शुल्क संरचनाओं, बैच अलगाव पर रोक और शैक्षणिक दबाव को तेज करने वाली पध्दतियों के विरूद्ध सुरक्षा उपायों को अनिवार्य करता है - परिसरों के बाहर भी छात्रों की मानसिक कल्याण सुरक्षा का विस्तार करता है।

मालवीय मिशन शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के तहत सकारात्मक मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, लोचशीलता और कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत, उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थाओं के संकाय के साथ दो पाक्षिक सत्र आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं ताकि उन्हें शीघ्र निदान के लिए छात्रों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चिंताओं को दूर करने हेतु सशक्त बनाया जा सके। नवंबर, 2024 में आईआईटी हैदराबाद में और नवंबर, 2025 में आईआईटी बॉम्बे में वार्षिक राष्ट्रीय कल्याण सम्मेलन आयोजित किए गए थे। आईआईटी मद्रास में दिनांक 12-13 जुलाई 2026 को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें सर्वोत्तम पध्दतियों को साझा करने और परिसर में कल्याण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु संस्थागत नेताओं, शिक्षकों, छात्रों और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पेशेवरों को एक साथ लाया गया।

संस्थागत स्तर पर, कई उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थान सक्रिय, बहुस्तरीय मॉडल के माध्यम से रूपरेखा को कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं। हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, आईआईटी खड़गपुर ने अनुक्रियात्मक देखभाल से निवारक, अनवरत सहयोग की ओर बढ़ते हुए एक व्यापक सेतु (सहयोग, सहानुभूति,

परिवर्तन और उत्थान) रूपरेखा को कार्यान्वित किया है। आईआईटी मद्रास, आईआईटी दिल्ली, आईआईटी गुवाहाटी, आईआईटी गांधीनगर और आईआईटी रुड़की ने मंत्रालय के दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करते हुए, मानसिक कल्याण और तनाव प्रबंधन पर कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की हैं।

सभी आईआईटी, आईआईएम, एनआईटी और आईआईआईटी ने अपने परिसरों के भीतर पूर्णकालिक या अतिथि पेशेवर परामर्शदाताओं, नैदानिक मनोवैज्ञानिकों और कुछ मामलों में मनोचिकित्सकों के साथ विशिष्ट मानसिक स्वास्थ्य या परामर्श केंद्र स्थापित किए हैं। कई संस्थान अक्सर जागरूकता बढ़ाने, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य से जुड़ी गलत धारणाओं को कम करने और छात्रों को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण सत्र आयोजित करते हैं। इन सत्रों में तनाव प्रबंधन, मुश्किल हालात से निपटने के तरीके और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं के लक्षणों को पहचानने जैसे विषय शामिल होते हैं। कुछ संस्थान परिसर के अंदर या बाहर परामर्श सेवाओं की सुविधा भी देते हैं, जहाँ छात्र मानसिक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों से मिल सकते हैं।

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मामले का समाधान करने के लिए, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय देश में राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है जिसमें सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र (सीएचसी) और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र (पीएचसी) स्तर पर गंभीर मानसिक विकारों, नशीले पदार्थों, पहुंच सेवाओं, एम्बुलेंस सेवाओं आदि से ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के लिए बाह्य रोगी सेवाएं, मूल्यांकन, परामर्श / मनो-सामाजिक मध्यवर्तनों, निरंतर देखभाल और सहायता शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सेवा स्तरोन्नत पर मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को बेहतर बनाने के लिए भी कदम उठा रही है। सरकार ने 1.81 लाख से अधिक उप स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों (एसएचसी) और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों (पीएचसी) को आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिरों में स्तरो किया है। इन आयुष्मान आरोग्य मंदिरों में प्रदान की जाने वाली व्यापक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के तहत सेवाओं के पैकेज में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं जोड़ी गई हैं।

देश में गुणवत्तापूर्ण मानसिक स्वास्थ्य परामर्श और देखभाल सेवाओं तक पहुंच में सुधार के लिए वर्ष 2022 में एक राष्ट्रीय टेली मानसिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। दिनांक 06.08.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने 53 टेली मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सहायता और नेटवर्किंग एक्रॉस स्टेट्स (एमएएनएएस) प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित किए हैं। हेल्पलाइन नंबर पर 4325000 से अधिक कॉल का उत्तर दिया गया हैं। सरकार ने टेली मानस मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन भी शूरू किया है, जो एक व्यापक मोबाइल मंच है जिसे कल्याण से लेकर मानसिक विकारों तक मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी मामलों के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है। इसके अलावा, मौजूदा ऑडियो कॉलिंग सेवा के स्तरोन्नयन के रूप में टेली-मानस के तहत एक वीडियो परामर्श सुविधा शुरू की गई है।

बिहार में अधिकतम तापमान वाले जिलों से संबंधित आंकड़े

3535. श्री सुधाकर सिंहः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार राज्य में अधिकतम तापमान दर्ज करने वाले जिलों की पहचान की है और यदि हां, तो विगत 10 वर्षों के तापमान से संबंधित आंकड़ों के साथ उक्त जिलों की सूची क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बढ़ते तापमान और लू के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए बक्सर, रोहतास और कैमूर सहित अत्यधिक प्रभावित जिलों के लिए किसी विशेष कार्ययोजना या कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन किया है;

(ग) विगत 10 वर्षों के दौरान बिहार में तापमान में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं, और क्या इस संबंध में कोई जांच या अध्ययन कराया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो बक्सर, रोहतास और कैमूर सहित राज्य के सभी जिलों में तापमान नियंत्रण, वन आच्छादित क्षेत्र के विस्तार, जल संरक्षण और जलवायु अनुकूलन से संबंधित कार्यों पर गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार खर्च की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है और इससे क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए है?

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

(क) भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) द्वारा प्रकाशित जलवायु संवेदनशीलता और ऋतु अनुसार मौसम की निगरानी रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, दक्षिण-पश्चिमी बिहार के रोहतास (विशेष रूप से देहरी), बक्सर, औरंगाबाद और कैमूर जिलों में लगातार सबसे अधिकतम तापमान और भीषण लू की स्थिति को रिपोर्ट दर्ज की जाती है। बिहार मौसम सेवा केंद्र (बीएमएसके), बिहार सरकार ने बिहार के सभी ब्लॉकों में स्वचालित मौसम स्टेशन (एडब्ल्यूसी) स्थापित किए हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य लक्षित सूचना अभियानों और स्थानीय प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणालियों के माध्यम से बिहार की मौसम और जलवायु सेवाओं को मजबूत करना, समुदाय-नेतृत्व वाली अनुकूलन योजना और कार्यान्वयन को प्रोत्साहित करना, नागरिकों और संस्थानों को सक्रिय, जीवन रक्षक और आर्थिक रूप से टिकाऊ निर्णय लेने में मार्गदर्शन करना है। पिछले 10 वर्षों के तापमान संबंधी आंकड़े मौसम केंद्र पटना, आईएमडी पर https://mausam.imd.gov.in/patna/ पर उपलब्ध है।

(ख) से (घ) बिहार सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, बिहार राज्य आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण ने राज्य के लिए लू का मानचित्रण किया है और बिहार राज्य लू कार्य योजना तैयार की है। भारत की जलवायु संबंधी कार्रवाइयों के लिए एक व्यापक ढांचा प्रदान करने वाली राष्ट्रीय जलवायु परिवर्तन कार्य योजना (एनएपीसीसी) के अनुरूप, बिहार सरकार ने राज्य जलवायु परिवर्तन कार्य योजना (एसएपीसीसी) तैयार की है। राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे संबंधित क्षेत्रों के लिए तैयार की गई एसएपीसीसी कार्ययोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन हेतु। संबंधित राज्यों और भारत सरकार की योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के साथ अभिकरण सुनिश्चित करते हुए, संबंधित क्षेत्रों के लिए अपनी योजना के व्यय में संसाधन उपलब्ध करवांएगी। इसके अलावा, भारत

सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने बिहार राज्य के लिए एसएपीसीसी तैयार करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध करवायी है। साथ ही, भारत सरकार के विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ने 'जलवायु परिवर्तन पर रणनीतिक ज्ञान पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन' (एनएमएसकेसीसी) के तहत बिहार में 'राज्य जलवायु परिवर्तन सेल' (एससीसीसी) की स्थापना की है। एससीसीसी, बिहार राज्य को जोखिम और संवेदनशीलता का आकलन करने, मानव क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम, जन जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, संस्थागत क्षमता निर्माण और राज्य द्वारा अपनी 'राज्य कार्य योजनाओं' के हिस्से के रूप में सतत विकास के लिए चुने गए कार्यों को लागू करने में मदद करता है। इस प्रोजेक्ट के तहत, ज़िला स्तर पर अध्ययन किए जाते हैं, जो एक सामान्य ढांचे का उपयोग करके जलवायु अनुकूलन योजना बनाने में उपयोगी होते हैं।

बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्षों में बक्सर, रोहतास और कैमूर ज़िलों में कुल 1,63,04,932 पौधे लगाए गए, जिन पर 2,43,96,98,854 रुपये का खर्च आया।

इसके अलावा, केंद्र सरकार संबंधित मंत्रालयों के बजट के माध्यम से भारत सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं, पहलों और कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से ग्रीन कवर (हरियाली) के विस्तार, जल संरक्षण और जलवायु अनुकूलन से जुड़े कार्यों के लिए वित्त पोषण प्रदान करती है। भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने 'जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुकूलन कोष' से "बिहार में जलवायु-स्मार्ट गांवों को मुख्यधारा में लाकर जलवायु-स्मार्ट कृषि को बढ़ावा देने" के परियोजना के लिए 23.06 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मंज़ूर की। राज्य में कई अन्य योजनाएं भी लागू की जा रही हैं, जैसे कि सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई के लिए 'प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल', सतत कृषि के लिए 'परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना' और राष्ट्रीय 'प्राकृतिक कृषि मिशन', जल सुरक्षा के लिए 'जल जीवन मिशन', पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की बहाली और जैव विविधता संरक्षण में मदद के लिए 'प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण' (काम्पा) कार्यक्रम, और समुदाय-आधारित आपदा तैयारी और प्रतिक्रिया को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 'आपदा मित्र योजनाएं भी राज्य में लागू की जा रही हैं।

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OF JANGAL MAHAL

3536. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any survey to identify and document the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the Jangal Mahal region of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the details of steps taken/being taken for preservation and promotion of such heritage; and

(d) the details of funds allocated and utilized for this purpose during the last five years?

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

(a) to (c) The Archaeological Survey of India has conducted village- to-village survey in Gopiballavpur-I & II, Jhargram District, West Bengal in 2023-24 and a total number of 209 villages have been surveyed out which 18 have been reported the antiquarians remains none of them to be identified as Monument of National Importance.

(d) Question does not arise.

TARGET OF REDUCING THE FISCAL DEFICIT

3537. SHRI SOUMENDU ADHIKARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has achieved the target of reducing the fiscal deficit over the years;

(b) if so, the details of the Government's fiscal deficit in terms of amount and as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during each of the last five years and proposed for the next three financial years; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to decrease the fiscal consolidation path to bring the deficit below 4.5 per cent of GDP and reach a Debt-to-GDP ratio from the current 56.1 per cent to 50±1 per cent by 2031?

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

(a) and (b) Government's fiscal deficit has reduced from 6.7% of GDP in FY 2021-22 to 4.4 % of GDP in 2025-26 (Provisional). The details of the fiscal deficit (FD), in terms of amount and as a percentage of GDP during the last five years is given in the table below:

Financial Year (FY)	Fiscal Deficit (in ₹ crore)	FD as % of GDP
2021-22	15,84,521	6.7
2022-23	17,37,755	6.7
2023-24	16,54,643	5.7
2024-25	15,74,431	4.9
2025-26 (Provisional)	15,19,169	4.4

Note: GDP for the FYs 2022-23 onwards is based on new series (base year 2022-23). For FY 2021-22, old series of GDP (base year 2011-12) is taken to arrive at percentages.

Fiscal deficit in BE 2026-27 has been estimated at ₹16,95,768 crore (4.3 per cent of GDP).

(c) The steps taken by Government to adhere to the fiscal deficit and debt consolidation paths that were announced in the previous budgets, while keeping in mind the potential growth trends and emergent development needs, include a focus on Effective Capital Expenditure to spur economic growth. For example, in BE 2026-27 the borrowings of the Government (₹16.96 lakh crore) will be utilised for meeting the Effective Capital Expenditure of ₹17.15 lakh crore.

उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान का कार्यान्वयन

3538. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान के मापदंडों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में आवश्यक नए माध्यमिक स्कूलों और इंटर कॉलेजों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या केंद्र सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान के मापदंडों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में, विशेषकर शाहजहाँपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में माध्यमिक स्कूलों और इंटर कॉलेजों की स्थापना के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं; और

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

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

(क) से (ग) स्कूल और साक्षरता विभाग ने तीन पूर्ववर्ती केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए), राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान (आरएमएसए) और शिक्षक शिक्षा को मिलाकर वर्ष 2018-19 से स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना – 'समग्र शिक्षा' शुरू की है।

नए स्कूलों की स्थापना, मौजूदा स्कूलों के सुदृढ़ीकरण और मौजूदा स्कूलों के उन्नयन की अवसंरचनात्मक आवश्यकता का आकलन संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष अपनी आवश्यकता और प्राथमिकता के अनुसार किया जाता है और यह उनकी वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) में परिलक्षित होता है। इसके बाद, इन योजनाओं का राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों, पूर्व में स्वीकृत कार्यों की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति और बजटीय संसाधन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन किया जाता है।

समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत, गुणवत्तापरक माध्यमिक शिक्षा तक सार्वभौमिक पहुंच प्रदान करने हेतु, नए माध्यमिक और वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्कूल खोलने के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा अधिसूचित आस-पड़ोस संबंधी मानदंड लागू होंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, उन आवासीय बस्तियों में नया राजकीय हाई स्कूल खोलने पर विचार किया जाता है जहां 7-10 किमी की निर्धारित पड़ोस दूरी के भीतर सरकारी माध्यमिक स्कूल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसी प्रकार, किसी सरकारी हाई स्कूल को इंटरमीडिएट स्तर में स्तरोन्नत करने पर नामांकन, अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता, फीडर की आवश्यकता और स्कूल मैपिंग के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

वर्तमान में, समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कुल 240 राजकीय हाई स्कूल और 82 राजकीय इंटरमीडिएट कॉलेज स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, शाहजहांपुर जिले में 5 राजकीय माध्यमिक स्कूल खोले गए हैं।

SKILLING OF GLASS INDUSTRY WORKER

3539. SHRI AKSHAY YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of glass and bangle industry workers in Firozabad rendered jobless or underemployed due to the gas supply crisis since March, 2026;

(b) if so, whether any reskilling or bridge-employment programme has been launched or is proposed for such workers under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) or Skill India Digital;

(c) the details of number of candidates from Firozabad certified under central skilling schemes during 2025-26, and the placement outcomes achieved;

(d) whether any district-level Skill Hub or Rural Skill Centre has been sanctioned in Firozabad to diversify livelihood options beyond single-industry dependence; and

(e) whether any targeted intervention is proposed by the Government to prevent skilled artisans from Firozabad and to permanently migrating out of Firozabad's traditional glass-craft trade and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Government is cognizant of the global gas supply crisis since March 2026 and is taking measured interventions to minimise its impact on the livelihoods, including local livelihoods across India. Under the Government of India’s Skill India Mission (SIM), 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 Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including Firozabad district of Uttar Pradesh. The SIM aims at enabling the youth of India to get future-ready, equipped with industry-relevant skills including the glass and bangle industry.

The details of number of candidates trained/enrolled/engaged under schemes of MSDE in Firozabad district of Uttar Pradesh during 2025-26 are as under:

PMKVY	JSS	NAPS	CTS / ITI
131	1800	256	5,973

Amongst the schemes of MSDE, placements were tracked under the Short-Term Training component of PMKVY only in the first three versions (PMKVY1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0) implemented from 2015-16 to 2021-22. Under PMKVY (1.0 to 3.0), 7,608 candidates have been reported placed in Firozabad district of Uttar Pradesh. Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus is to empower the trained candidates to choose their varied career path with orientation through industry relevant skill courses that include the On-the-Job Training (OJT).

The Handicrafts and Carpet Sector Skill Council (HCSSC) is empowering traditional craft clusters across the country by successfully training and certifying the glassware artisans under NSQF-aligned job roles. To further catalyze regional growth and preserve localized heritage, targeted interventions have been deployed in Firozabad—India's primary hub for glass art and craft. Within this cluster, around 1,000 artisans have received formal certifications across specialized glassware job roles. Also, 200 artisans have received the formal qualification and certification during 2025-26.

(d) and (e) The schemes of MSDE are demand driven and training centres under these schemes are set up or engaged on need basis. Details of the training centres set-up or engaged under the schemes of MSDE in Firozabad district of Uttar Pradeshas on 30.06.2026 is as under:

PMKVY 4.0 Centres (STT+SP) *	**JSS centers**	**NAPS Establishments^**	**ITIs**	
			Govt.	**Pvt.**
43	01	59	02	46

* Short-term Training (STT) and Special Projects (SP) up to 30.06.2026
^establishments participated in 2025-26

Centre for Development of Glass Industry (CDGI) in Firozabad established as a national-level MSME Technology Development Centre under the aegis of Ministry of Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), ensures sustained technical innovation, standard quality control, and long-term industry alignment, HCSSC has empaneled CDGI as the designated Centre of Excellence (CoE). Through this strategic empanelment, HCSSC combines

national skilling frameworks with CDGI's world-class technological infrastructure, laying down a robust foundation for modernizing production methods, standardizing craftsmanship, and enhancing the global market competitiveness of Indian glassware artisans, to discourage migration of skilled glass-craft artisans out of Firozabad.

AUCTIONS OF MEMENTOS AND GIFTS PRESENTED TO PRIME MINISTER

3540. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:

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

(a) whether the mementos, gifts etc. which were presented to Prime Minister from home and abroad have been auctioned;

(b) if so, the details of amount which Government received from these auctions;

(c) the dates on which auctions took place during the last five years; and

(d) the details of number of times when auctions have been organized before the year 2014 along with dates thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The details of the amount received by the Government through the auction of mementos and gifts presented to the Hon’ble Prime Minister are as under:

1st Edition (2021) :Rs. 3.1 Cr

2nd Edition (2022) :Rs. 3.6 Cr

3rd Edition (2023) : Rs. 15.8 Cr

4th Edition (2023) : Rs. 14.4 Cr

5th Edition (2024) : Rs. 11.16 Cr

6th Edition (2024) : Rs. 2.24 Cr

7th Edition (2025) : Rs. 1.89 Cr

(c) The dates/period on which e-auctions of mementos and gifts were organized during the last five years are as follows:

2021 :17th September to 7th October

2022 :17th September to 12th October

2023 :17th September to 31st October

2024 :17th September to 31st October

2025 :17th September to 31st October

(d) Before 2019, no auction of mementos and gifts was organized by the National Gallery of Modern Arts (NGMA).

ESTABLISHMENT OF A KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA AT NUZVID, ANDHRA PRADESH

3541. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) the present status of the proposal for establishment of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Nuzvid in Andhra Pradesh including the stage of approval and implementation;

(b) the details of land identified or allotted, funds sanctioned and released and infrastructure created for the said Kendriya Vidyalaya;

(c) the action taken by the Central Government and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for early operationalisation of the school along with the reasons for delay; and

(d) the expected timeline for completion of the project, commencement of academic activities and admission of 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 (d) The Government of India sanctioned 85 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in December 2024, including one at Nuzvid in Eluru district, Andhra Pradesh.

As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), KV, Nuzvid has already been made functional from the academic session 2026-27 and commenced its academic activities in temporary accommodation provided by the State Govt. / District Administration w.e.f. 01.04.2026. Presently, 220 students are studying in this Vidyalaya.

Land measuring 7 acres was transferred by the State Government in favour of KVS on a permanent basis in February, 2026 for construction of KV,

Nuzvid building. The work for construction of permanent school building of KV Nuzvid has been entrusted by KVS to National Projects Construction Corporation Limited.

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

The budgetary support is provided to KVS every year as Grants-in-Aid under three distinct Heads of Account viz. Salaries, General and Creation of Capital Assets for opening and functioning of KVs. Funds are not allocated to KVS State/UT/District/KV-wise.

PROPOSAL FOR DIVERSION OF FOREST LAND

3542. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Telangana has submitted the proposal for diversion of 21.2642 hectare of forest land falling in Tiger corridor area of Kanwal Tiger Reserve in Kagaznagar division for laying of new third BG railway line along the existing tracks within railway boundary between Makhudi and Rechni road in KB Asifabad district, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said State has also sumbitted proposal for diversion of 15.2291 hectare of forest land in Medak and Kamareddy districts for widening to 2/4 lane with paved shoulders of Medak-Yellareddy section of NH-765 D in the State of Telangana, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government to the above said proposals, proposal-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Proposal for diversion of 24.7539 hectare of forest land which includes 21.2642 hectare of forest land falling in Tiger Corridor in Kagaznagar Forest Division has been granted prior approval of the Central Government under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhinyam, 1980 on 15.11.2021. Similarly, recommendation of Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (SC-NBWL) under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 were conveyed to the State Government on 20.04.2020.

Further, recommendation of SC-NBWL under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in respect of proposal involving diversion of 15.2291 hectare of forest land for widening of Medak-Yellareddy section of NH-765 D in Medak and Kamareddy districts of Telangana were conveyed to the State Government on 26.06.2025.

The proposals submitted by the State Governments for obtaining the prior approval of the Central Government under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam

Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 for diversion of forest land are processed in accordance with the provisions of the Adhiniyam, the Rules made thereunder. The approval granted under the Adhiniyam, inter alia, includes conditions relating to compensatory afforestation, which are required to be complied with by the user agency.

PLACEMENTS FOR ENGINEERING GRADUATES

3543. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) the total number of students graduating as engineering professionals during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any data on the number of engineering graduates getting placement after graduation each year, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government to create placements for engineering graduates in Government sectors/PSUs in the country during the last five years, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), the latest available State/UT-wise total students enrolled in engineering courses from the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

From the Annual Report of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2025, the estimates of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for ‘graduates’ are 58.8 and for ‘post graduates and above’ is 63.6 in India.

As per Periodic Labour Force Surveys (PLFS), the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for ‘graduates’ has increased from 50.6 during 2019-20 to 57.5 during 2023-24 and for ‘post graduates and above’ has increased from 59.5 during 2019-20 to 62.2 during 2023-24.

(c) Education being in the Concurrent List is the responsibility of both Central and States Governments. To enhance employability of the students and achieve the objectives of NEP 2020, the National Credit Framework (NCrF) has been issued enabling integration of Skill Education into academia. It also enables credit accumulation through diversified domains such as Skill Enhancement Courses, Value Addition Courses, Ability Enhancement Courses along with Internships and Projects. The NCrF also has a provision for the accumulation of a maximum of 50% of the total credit required through skill-based courses. These provisions have enabled Higher Educational Institutions to provide relevant knowledge to the students, making them industry ready.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken several steps to ensure the availability of industry-relevant knowledge to students of technical institutions, inter alia:

i. Development and periodic revision of Outcome-Based Model Curricula aligned with industry requirements and emerging technologies.

ii. Promotion of mandatory internships under the AICTE Internship Policy through the National Internship Portal.

iii. AICTE Placement Portal to facilitate interaction between employers and students, particularly those from institutions located in rural, tribal and aspirational districts.

iv. Promotion of industry-academia collaboration through internships, apprenticeships, innovation, entrepreneurship and skill development programmes; and

v. Capacity building in emerging technologies through Faculty Development Programmes, AICTE internship portal, NEAT, SWAYAM, IDEA Labs and other employability enhancement initiatives.

UGC has issued 'Guidelines for Internship/Research Internship for Under Graduate Students', with an aim to improve their employability and understanding of the world of work. Further, UGC has formulated 'Guidelines for Higher Educational Institutions to Offer Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP)' to enhance the employability of students.

Further, The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with IIT Madras, has launched the SWAYAM Plus platform. The platform offers skill related courses in collaboration with industry partners, helping learners reskill, upskill, and become employment ready. This platform offers more than 500 employability-focused courses. These courses have been curated from more than 80 industry partners across 15 sectors, including Information Technology, Artificial

Intelligence, Semiconductor Manufacturing, BFSI, Healthcare, and Advanced Manufacturing etc. More than 06 lakh learners have enrolled on SWAYAM Plus platform for their Skill augmentation.

The Ministry of Education implements the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) to impart on-the-job training and enhance the employability of students of AEDP, graduates and diploma holders. Currently, apprentices are undergoing apprenticeship training in various sectors such as IT/ITeS, Automobile and Auto components and BFSI, among others. At present, 17,625 establishments are registered under NATS across the States/UTs in various sector. In the year 2025-26 more than 5 lakh apprentices enrolled and completed under the NATS.A recent third-party evaluation of the NATS stated that 74% of trainees engaged in employment after the apprenticeship.

Union Budget 2026-27 has announced setting up of 5 University Townships in the vicinity of major industrial and logistic corridors and 1 girls' hostel in every district through Viability Gap Funding /capital support to encourage enrolment of girls in STEM institutes/ courses.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, operates 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].

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise Enrolment of Engineering Students as per AISHE

States/UTs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	237	852	658	658	375
Andhra Pradesh	5,66,420	5,81,830	6,20,613	6,22,155	6,56,550
Arunachal Pradesh	3,213	3,475	4,035	3,972	3,862
Assam	31,074	34,959	34,974	41,479	42,458
Bihar	61,502	70,904	79,610	85,478	95,393
Chandigarh	9,652	10,331	9,440	8,840	8,890
Chhattisgarh	47,734	47,637	47,159	45,883	45,227
Delhi	52,096	71,108	73,497	77,900	78,748
Goa	8,517	10,843	15,828	14,656	13,251
Gujarat	2,60,916	2,77,009	2,82,509	2,77,224	2,85,331
Haryana	1,05,294	1,13,725	1,12,950	1,20,481	1,27,938
Himachal Pradesh	25,490	24,783	26,684	27,379	30,035
Jammu and Kashmir	21,762	26,656	22,727	21,980	22,310
Jharkhand	53,492	51,977	58,600	61,913	69,175
Karnataka	4,51,426	4,74,682	4,83,907	5,07,915	5,52,852
Kerala	1,75,298	1,94,367	1,98,113	1,99,454	2,07,432
Ladakh	133	204	224	313	337
Lakshadweep				63	69
Madhya Pradesh	1,88,865	2,46,591	2,71,164	2,84,957	3,01,610
Maharashtra	6,48,967	7,38,296	7,97,233	8,06,537	8,11,233
Manipur	3,246	3,399	3,367	3,689	3,896
Meghalaya	2,719	3,356	2,931	3,264	3,533
Mizoram	1,220	1,569	1,731	1,601	1,597
Nagaland	1,268	1,941	1,946	2,060	2,106
Odisha	2,13,795	2,22,391	2,37,748	2,56,514	2,77,315
Puducherry	14,530	16,462	17,232	17,199	18,288
Punjab	1,46,959	1,38,075	1,33,590	1,37,067	1,36,407
Rajasthan	1,32,281	1,38,681	1,35,951	1,27,768	1,37,144

Sikkim	3,648	3,972	4,392	4,282	4,605
Tamil Nadu	9,77,079	9,18,173	9,24,613	9,51,746	10,45,015
Telangana	3,57,219	3,98,441	4,35,388	4,33,073	4,69,063
The D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	2,130	2,277	3,044	2,920	3,117
Tripura	8,096	8,881	9,175	9,740	10,098
Uttar Pradesh	3,64,071	3,86,195	3,99,635	4,15,689	4,40,097
Uttarakhand	59,331	63,449	63,409	65,878	71,891
West Bengal	2,21,811	2,16,979	2,23,354	2,31,712	2,40,103
All India	**52,21,491**	**55,04,470**	**57,37,431**	**58,73,439**	**62,17,351**

Source: AISHE Report

प्रसाद योजना के अंतर्गत चंबा की मणिमहेश यात्रा का समावेशन

3544. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक संवर्धन अभियान (प्रसाद) योजना के अंतर्गत चंबा जिले की प्रसिद्ध मणिमहेश यात्रा और उससे जुड़े पवित्र स्थानों को शामिल करने का विचार है;

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

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने उक्त यात्रा को प्रसाद योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है?

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

(क) से (ग) पर्यटन स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय, अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे, स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी), स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0), चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) और तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान

(प्रशाद) के अंतर्गत, हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सहित पूरे देश में पर्यटकों को बेहतर अनुभव प्रदान करने के लिए पर्यटन से संबंधित अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा तैयार किए जाते हैं। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार जांच की जाती है और निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

वर्तमान में, पर्यटन मंत्रालय में चंबा जिले की मणिमहेश यात्रा और उससे जुड़े स्थलों को प्रशाद योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। हालांकि, मंत्रालय ने अपनी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2016-2017 में 68.34 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की 'हिमालयन परिपथ: कियारीघाट, शिमला, हाटकोटी, मनाली, कांगड़ा, धर्मशाला, बीर, पालमपुर, चंबा का विकास' नामक एक परियोजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है।

उत्तर प्रदेश की रामगंगा नदी में औद्योगिक प्रदूषण

3545. श्रीमती रुचि वीराः

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद में रामगंगा नदी को प्रभावित करने वाले औद्योगिक प्रदूषण का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कोई आकलन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या धातु प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों द्वारा होने वाले भारी धातु संदूषण की कोई जांच की गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान जिम्मेदार पाई गई औद्योगिक इकाइयों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(घ) क्या रामगंगा नदी में मुरादाबाद खंड के लिए कोई नदी पुनरुद्धार कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है?

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

(क) से (घ) राष्ट्रीय जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यक्रम (एनडब्ल्यूएमपी) के तहत केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी), राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों (पीसीसी) के सहयोग से नदियों पर 2265 स्थानों सहित 4922 स्थानों पर देश में जलीय संसाधनों की जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करता है, ताकि जल निकायों में प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए जल संसाधनों की जल गुणवत्ता की स्थिति का नियमित आकलन किया जा सके।

वर्तमान में रामगंगा नदी की निगरानी एनडब्ल्यूपी के तहत तीन स्थानों पर की जा रही है, जिसमें बिजनौर, पौड़ी गढ़वाल और फर्रुखाबाद में एक-एक निगरानी स्थान शामिल है। एनडब्ल्यूएमपी के तहत जल गुणवत्ता डेटा प्रदूषित नदी खण्डों (पीआरएस) की पहचान करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है, जो नदी स्थल/खण्ड में जैव रासायनिक ऑक्सीजन मांग (बीओडी) पैरामीटर (जैविक प्रदूषण का संकेतक) के आधार पर बाह्य स्नान के लिए प्राथमिक जल गुणवत्ता मानदंड को पूरा नहीं करते हैं, उन्हें प्रदूषित स्थल/खण्ड के रूप में अभिज्ञात किया जाता है। पीआरएस को प्राथमिकता वर्ग I से V के तहत वर्गीकृत किया गया है जिसमें प्राथमिकता I सबसे प्रदूषित है और प्राथमिकता V सबसे कम प्रदूषित है।

एनडब्ल्यूपी के तहत, वर्ष 2018 में, सीपीसीबी ने प्राथमिकता वर्ग-IV (बीओडी 6 mg/L-10 mg/L) के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में मुरादाबाद से कन्नौज तक रामगंगा नदी के एक पीआरएस सहित कुल 351 पीआरएस की पहचान की। प्रदूषित नदी खण्डों के जल की गुणवत्ता को स्नान योग्य बनाने (यानी बीओडी 3 mg/L) के लिए व्यापक कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की गईं, जिनमें औद्योगिक प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने की योजना भी शामिल थी। कार्य योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की समीक्षा राज्य स्तर पर नदी पुनरुद्धार समितियों (आरआरसी) और केंद्रीय स्तर पर सचिव, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की अध्यक्षता में गठित केंद्रीय निगरानी समिति (सीएमसी) द्वारा की

जाती है। ठोस प्रयासों से, वर्ष 2025 में पीआरएस की कुल संख्या घटकर 296 हो गई है, जिसमें प्राथमिकता वर्ग IV के तहत कालागढ़ से बिजनौर तक रामगंगा नदी का एक पीआरएस शामिल है। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2017 से तृतीय पक्षकार तकनीकी संस्थानों तथा राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों/ प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों के अधिकारियों के संयुक्त दलों द्वारा सीपीसीबी गंगा और यमुना नदी के मुख्य प्रवाह वाले राज्यों में संचालित सकल प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों (जीपीआई) का वार्षिक निरीक्षण करता है, जिसका गंगा नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों में अपशिष्ट गिराने की क्षमता है। यह निरीक्षण में रामगंगा नदी में गिरने वाले जीपीआई भी शामिल हैं। सीपीसीबी द्वारा जारी निर्देशों के अनुसार देश में सकल प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों (जीपीआई) द्वारा ऑनलाइन निरंतर अपशिष्ट निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) स्थापित की गई है। ओसीईएमएस से उत्पन्न अलर्ट के आधार पर, सीपीसीबी चयनित उद्योगों का औचक निरीक्षण भी करता है।

सीपीसीबी द्वारा की गई सूचना के अनुसार, मुरादाबाद में स्थित धातु प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में सकल प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों (जीपीआई) का तृतीय पक्ष तकनीकी संस्थानों और संबंधित एसपीसीबी की संयुक्त टीम द्वारा निरीक्षण किया गया था। वर्ष 2021 और वर्ष 2022 के दौरान, मुरादाबाद जिले में किसी भी धातु प्रसंस्करण इकाई को जीपीआई श्रेणी के तहत सूचीबद्ध नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, वर्ष 2023, वर्ष 2024 और वर्ष 2025 में किए गए निरीक्षण के दौरान क्रमशः 55, 51 और 23 धातु प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों को गैर अनुपालन श्रेणी में पाया गया। कुल 129 गैर अनुपालन इकाइयों में से, 124 इकाइयों को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया है और 05 इकाइयों को बंद कर दिया गया है।

PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION MEASURES FOR RUSHIKULYA RIVER ESTUARY

3546. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR PANIGRAHY:

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

(a) the details of specific conservation and monitoring measures undertaken by the Government to protect the sensitive coastal eco-system of the Rushikulya River estuary, particularly for the mass nesting of Olive Ridley sea turtles;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilized under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) project in Odisha during the last three years; and

(c) whether any technical studies have been conducted on the impact of coastal climate change along the Ganjam coast and if so, the details thereof along with the mitigation strategies adopted?

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) Management and protection of wildlife including Olive Ridley turtles is carried out by the concerned States and Union Territories. During the Olive Ridley turtle nesting season, the Forest Departments, in coordination with relevant stakeholders, undertake various measures for the protection of turtles, which include seasonal restrictions on mechanised fishing in nearshore waters, patrolling, surveillance in coordination with the Indian Coast Guard and Fisheries Department, besides curtailing public access to nesting beaches to minimize disturbance. In addition, regular monitoring of nesting activity, hatchling emergence and turtle strandings are also undertaken, along with awareness generation and community participation programmes.

The Zoological Survey of India and Wildlife Institute of India have undertaken scientific studies, including flipper tagging and satellite telemetry, to

assess turtle movement ecology and habitat use, thereby supporting scientific conservation and management of Olive Ridley turtles.

(b) The Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Project implemented in the State of Odisha ended in 2020.

(c) The Ministry has not undertaken any specific study on the impact of coastal climate change along the Ganjam coast.

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत निम्न रोजगार दर

3547. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

श्री देवेश शाक्य:

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

श्री लालजी वर्मा:

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

(क) वर्ष 2015 से 2022 के बीच प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण के दौरान 22 लाख युवाओं द्वारा बीच में ही प्रशिक्षण छोड़ने के क्या मुख्य कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या 1.10 करोड़ प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त युवाओं में से केवल 23 लाख ही सत्यापित रोजगार प्राप्त कर सके हैं और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद भी 87 लाख युवाओं को रोजगार न मिलने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) लगभग 21 प्रतिशत की अत्यधिक कम रोजगार पाने की दर के क्या कारण हैं और इन 87 लाख युवाओं पर खर्च की गई भारी-भरकम बजटीय राशि के निष्फल होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) सरकार का भविष्य में युवाओं को केवल प्रमाणित कागज वितरित करने के बजाय उद्योग की माँग के अनुसार शत-प्रतिशत रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपनी नीति में कौन से बुनियादी बदलाव लाने का विचार है और इसका जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा;

(ड.)क्या सरकार एटा-कासगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश में उद्योग की माँग के अनुसार कौशल प्रशिक्षण को रोजगार से जोड़कर युवाओं के लिए अधिक प्रभावी नियोजन प्रणाली विकसित करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(च) क्या सरकार का उद्योगों की माँग के अनुसार कौशल प्रशिक्षण को सुदृढ़ करने, अनिवार्य नियोजन, प्रशिक्षुता और प्रशिक्षण के बाद रोजगार की निगरानी के लिए नीतिगत सुधार करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कम रोजगार दर के संबंध में क्या आकलन किया गया है और प्रशिक्षण पर खर्च किए जाने वाले सार्वजनिक निधि की प्रभावशीलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या जवाबदेही तय की गई है?

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

(क) कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) वर्ष 2015 से अपनी प्रमुख योजना, प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) को सफलतापूर्वक लागू कर रहा है। इस योजना के तहत देश भर के युवाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) के माध्यम से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है और पूर्व अधिगम मान्यता (आरपीएल) के माध्यम से कौशल उन्नयन एवं पुनः कौशलीकरण किया जाता है। इसका उद्देश्य युवाओं को उद्योग से संबंधित कौशलों से सुसज्जित करके उनकी रोजगार क्षमता को बढ़ाना है।

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) पर एक रियल-टाइम डैशबोर्ड विकसित किया गया है, जिसके माध्यम से नामांकन, उपस्थिति, प्रशिक्षण की प्रगति तथा प्रशिक्षण बीच में छोड़ने वाले अभ्यर्थियों सहित प्रमुख प्रशिक्षण संकेतकों की निगरानी की जाती है। सिद्ध के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वित्तीय-वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत कुल 5,22,538 अभ्यर्थियों के प्रशिक्षण बीच में छोड़ने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है। अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा प्रशिक्षण बीच में छोड़ने के विभिन्न कारण जैसे

शैक्षणिक परीक्षाएँ, मौसमी रोजगार के अवसर, प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण होने से पूर्व रोजगार के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होना, प्रवासन तथा व्यक्तिगत परिस्थितियाँ, हो सकते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत योजना के प्रथम तीन चरणों अर्थात् पीएमकेवीवाई 1.0, पीएमकेवीवाई 2.0 और पीएमकेवीवाई 3.0, जिन्हें वित्तीय वर्ष 2015-16 से वित्तीय-वर्ष 2021-22 तक कार्यान्वित किया गया, में अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) घटक के अंतर्गत नियोजन का विवरण दर्ज किया जाता था। पीएमकेवीवाई के इन चरणों के अंतर्गत एसटीटी में प्रमाणित 56.89 लाख अभ्यर्थियों में से 24.3 लाख अभ्यर्थियों के नियोजित होने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है, जिससे समग्र नियोजन दर 42.8 प्रतिशत रही है।

इसके अलावा, एमएसडीई की प्रमुख योजना पीएमकेवीवाई का मूल्यांकन अक्तूबर 2020 में नीति आयोग द्वारा कई राज्यों में किया गया था। अध्ययन के अनुसार, सर्वेक्षण में शामिल लगभग 94% नियोक्ताओं ने बताया कि वे पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षित उम्मीदवारों को अधिक संख्या में नियुक्त करेंगे। साथ ही, आरपीएल घटक के तहत पूर्णकालिक/अंशकालिक रोजगार प्राप्त करने वाले और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले 52% उम्मीदवारों को अप्रमाणित समकक्षों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन मिला या उन्हें लगा कि उन्हें अधिक वेतन मिलेगा।

पीएमकेवीवाई का तृतीय-पक्ष प्रभाव मूल्यांकन भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान (आईआईपीए) द्वारा भी किया गया था। मूल्यांकन के अनुसार, सर्वेक्षण किए गए लगभग 70.5% उम्मीदवारों को उनके वांछित कौशल क्षेत्र में रोजगार प्राप्त हुआ।

(घ) से (च) प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास और रोजगार के अवसरों के बीच संबंध को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं। पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत उद्योग जगत से संबंधित निकायों के परामर्श से विकसित तथा उभरते क्षेत्रों, जैसे आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई), रोबोटिक्स, मेकाट्रॉनिक्स, ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी तथा अन्य उद्योग 4.0 क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप उद्योग-संगत एवं भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप रोजगार भूमिकाओं में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा रहा है।

प्रशिक्षण को श्रम बाजार की आवश्यकताओं के साथ बेहतर रूप से संरेखित करने के लिए जिला कौशल समितियों (डीएससी) द्वारा जिला कौशल विकास योजनाएँ (डीएसडीपी) तैयार की जाती हैं, जिनमें स्थानीय कौशल अंतराल तथा रोजगार के अवसरों की पहचान की जाती है। पीएमकेवीवाई के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाते समय उद्योग की मांग तथा स्थानीय आर्थिक क्षमता को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) अभ्यर्थी पंजीकरण, प्रशिक्षण प्रबंधन, रोजगार के अवसरों तथा नियोक्ताओं से संपर्क के लिए एकीकृत डिजिटल मंच प्रदान करता है, जिससे प्रशिक्षित अभ्यर्थियों के नियोजन में सुविधा होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कौशल मेलों तथा अन्य नियोजन-संबद्ध पहलों का समय-समय पर आयोजन किया जाता है, ताकि कुशल अभ्यर्थियों को संभावित नियोक्ताओं से जोड़ा जा सके।

इसके अलावा, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) के माध्यम से देशभर के प्रतिष्ठानों में प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है, जिससे अभ्यर्थियों को कार्यस्थल पर व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्राप्त करने तथा उनकी रोजगार-योग्यता में सुधार करने में सहायता मिलती है। सरकार प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम प्रणालियों तथा समय-समय पर की जाने वाली समीक्षाओं के माध्यम से प्रमाणन एवं नियोजन संबंधी संकेतकों सहित प्रशिक्षण के प्रमुख परिणामों की भी निगरानी करती है।

पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत 30.06.2026 तक जौनपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कुल 8,012 अभ्यर्थियों तथा एटा-कासगंज लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कुल 10,606 अभ्यर्थियों को प्रशिक्षित/अभिमुखीकृत किया गया है।

(छ) गुणवत्ता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एमएसडीई समय-समय पर पीएमकेवीवाई का स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकन करता है। हाल ही में, भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय के एक स्वायत्त संस्थान, अरुण जेटली राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (एजेएनआईएफएम) द्वारा पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 का एक स्वतंत्र तृतीय-पक्ष प्रभाव मूल्यांकन पूरे देश में किया गया है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, पीएमकेवीवाई प्रशिक्षण ने एसटीटी उम्मीदवारों के रोजगार परिणामों में उल्लेखनीय सुधार लाने में योगदान दिया

है। रोजगार प्राप्त और स्व-रोजगार प्राप्त एसटीटी उत्तरदाताओं का संयुक्त हिस्सा प्रशिक्षण से पहले 26.6% से बढ़कर पीएमकेवीवाई प्रशिक्षण के बाद 45.4% हो गया, जो 18.8 प्रतिशत अंकों की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। आय संबंधी परिणाम भी सकारात्मक बदलाव दिखाते हैं, जिसमें 41.4% एसटीटी उम्मीदवारों और 48.9% आरपीएल उम्मीदवारों ने प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाणन के बाद आय में वृद्धि दर्ज की है।

सरकार ने पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत व्यापक सुधारात्मक उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें आधार-आधारित ई-केवाईसी, चेहरे की पहचान और जियो-टैग उपस्थिति, क्यूआर-कोड वाले डिजिटल प्रमाणपत्र, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब पर रीयल-टाइम डैशबोर्ड, एनसीवीईटी के माध्यम से मूल्यांकनकर्ता और प्रशिक्षण केंद्र प्रत्यायन को मजबूत करना, कौशल समीक्षा केंद्र के माध्यम से स्वतंत्र निगरानी, स्पष्ट केपीआई के साथ संशोधित निगरानी दिशानिर्देश और एक मजबूत दंड और वसूली ढांचा शामिल हैं। जहां भी नियमों का उल्लंघन पाया गया, वहां निलंबन, ब्लैकलिस्टिंग, धन की वसूली और अन्य कठोर कार्रवाई की गई है, जिससे योजना के तहत मजबूत जवाबदेही, सत्यापन और निगरानी तंत्र को संस्थागत रूप दिया गया है।

REDESIGNING OF PMKVY COURSES

3548. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to redesign and update Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) courses to meet the skill requirements of emerging sectors such as Artificial Intelligence, semiconductors, electronics, green energy, electric vehicles, drones, cybersecurity, robotics and advanced manufacturing and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of post-certification employment, job retention and placement outcomes of candidates trained under PMKVY and if so, the details and findings thereof;

(c) the number of candidates trained, certified and secured employment under the PMKVY during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, year and sector-wise;

(d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under PMKVY during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to strengthen industry partnerships, apprenticeships, on-the-job training and placement linkages to improve employment opportunities and long-term employability of PMKVY-certified candidates?

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

(a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been implementing its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), since 2015, for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), to all sections of the society. Under PMKVY 4.0 which is under implementation since FY 2022-23, the focus is on imparting training in emerging and new-age courses such as Artificial Intelligence, semiconductors, electronics, green energy, electric vehicles, drones, cybersecurity, robotics, etc., as per the industry requirement. To meet emerging technology demands,

600+ new-age and futuristic courses have been introduced. As on 30.06.2026, around 5.44 lakh candidates have been trained in new-age and futuristic job roles under PMKVY 4.0 across the country.

(b) and (c) Under PMKVY scheme, 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. In these versions of PMKVY, out of 56.89 lakh candidates that have been certified in STT, 24.37 lakh candidates were reported placed which makes the overall placement rate at 42.8%. Under PMKVY 4.0 which is under implementation since FY 2022-23, 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.

PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020 across several states. As per the study, about 94% of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52% of the candidates who were placed in full time/part-time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers. Also, a third-party impact evaluation of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) was also conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA). As per the evaluation, about 70.5% surveyed candidates received placement in their desired skill sector.

Further, a third-party evaluation of PMKVY 4.0 conducted by the Arun Jaitley National Institute of Financial Management (AJNIFM) in 2025 observed

that PMKVY training has led to a measurable improvement in employment outcomes for Short-Term Training (STT) candidates, with the combined share of employed and self-employed respondents increasing from 26.6% prior to training to 45.4% post-training, reflecting a significant rise of 18.8 % points. Moreover, 41.4% of STT candidates and 48.9% of RPL candidates reported an increase in income following PMKVY training and certification.

Year and State/UT-wise number of candidates trained and certified under the PMKVY during the last three years and the current year (up to 30.06.2026) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and Sector-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) PMKVY 4.0 is a demand driven Scheme and there is no provision of State-wise fund allocation. The Year-wise details of funds allocated and released for implementation of PMKVY 4.0 during the last three years and the current year (up to 30.06.2026) are given below:

(₹ in crore)

FY	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Funds Released
2023-24	1,558.00	920.00	510.52
2024-25	1,938.30	1,538.00	1,538.00
2025-26	1,915.00	1,100.00	265.57
2026-27	1,400.00	-	78.28
Total	**6,811.30**	**3,558.00**	**2,392.37**

The State/UT-wise and FY-wise utilization of funds for implementation of PMKVY 4.0 during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed **Statement- III**.

(e) Under PMKVY, industries play a vital role in imparting quality skilling in the country. The training has been standardized through the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), aligning courses with industry needs and national priorities. Industry-led Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) engage with industries to identify skill gaps, develop curriculum, define competency standards, and oversee training, assessment, and certification in alignment with NSQF. A major reform is the integration of On-the-Job Training (OJT) through industries, ensuring real-world industry exposure. Moreover, more than fifteen industries have been designated as Awarding Bodies (ABs) to develop job roles aligned with industry needs such as HCL Technologies, IBM, Bajaj Finserv, Microsoft, etc. In collaboration with industries, Kaushal Mahotsavs are organized to provide employment opportunities to the skilled candidates. Additionally, various industries have been onboarded under the Scheme to deliver skill training across sectors.

Additionally, the Ministry has launched the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), a unified digital platform that integrates the skilling, education, employment and entrepreneurship ecosystems to provide lifelong access to a wide range of services. Details of trained candidates are available on the platform, enabling potential employers to identify and connect with suitably skilled candidates. SIDH also facilitates access to employment and apprenticeship opportunities by connecting candidates with prospective employers and establishments.

STATEMENT- I

The State/UT-wise and FY-wise number of candidates trained and certified under the PMKVY during the last three years and the current year (up to 30.06.2026), are given below:

State	FY-23-24		FY-24-25		FY-25-26		FY-26-27	
	Trained	Certified	Trained	Certified	Trained	Certified	Trained	Certified
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	648	131	909	939	30	0	337	0
Andhra Pradesh	32,449	19,163	35,471	23,085	3,094	3,759	6,930	1,705
Arunachal Pradesh	4,152	705	10,054	5,934	125	510	74	0
Assam	38,190	17,278	75,182	46,316	5,902	7,609	8,106	1,522
Bihar	23,613	12,506	99,982	54,471	4,451	13,039	2,812	1,080
Chandigarh	319	253	628	512	148	112	195	113
Chhattisgarh	8,385	4,956	16,452	10,377	490	834	325	80
Delhi	10,686	6,149	12,277	8,441	2,769	2,701	493	150
Goa	183	26	236	305	12	0	0	8
Gujarat	19,975	8,941	39,762	27,300	949	1,820	1,189	470
Haryana	27,411	12,966	75,942	50,803	8,308	15,887	1,509	583
Himachal Pradesh	5,348	3,644	19,341	12,843	3,582	3,479	537	322
Jammu And Kashmir	28,895	15,280	85,557	68,307	4,689	8,523	3,306	930
Jharkhand	8,796	5,321	30,034	17,835	1,785	3,434	460	270
Karnataka	13,025	6,631	69,486	32,251	7,339	22,515	2,279	870
Kerala	8,832	4,416	10,449	5,427	1,118	1,268	192	174

Ladakh	445	247	312	345	0	17	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	34,884	19,849	2,59,871	1,47,966	16,686	45,163	14,322	2,562
Maharashtra	35,284	16,746	75,368	45,334	8,180	13,360	1,780	961
Manipur	2,879	572	20,798	13,124	1,067	1,711	412	170
Meghalaya	2,502	1,024	7,938	3,952	1,168	1,150	1,244	123
Mizoram	3,533	1,055	6,871	3,586	1,384	1,342	395	115
Nagaland	3,830	1,269	7,299	4,311	662	905	1,578	575
Odisha	21,457	12,296	26,231	16,399	2,189	2,522	815	688
Puducherry	1,556	1,087	3,096	1,756	646	745	708	26
Punjab	11,836	6,377	1,06,699	79,907	10,259	16,966	13,208	8,095
Rajasthan	23,564	11,379	2,80,156	2,03,959	10,856	36,673	736	206
Sikkim	2,802	714	2,874	1,041	0	228	50	47
Tamil Nadu	34,533	19,093	85,689	62,587	10,786	16,178	3,640	2,455
Telangana	15,390	10,885	22,188	16,038	6,344	5,829	2,660	652
Dadra &Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	301	107	1,407	883	75	337	54	58
Tripura	5,081	2,719	14,363	8,995	1,906	1,724	2,711	785
Uttar Pradesh	71,771	35,731	4,63,503	3,10,748	28,823	63,747	10,834	3,250
Uttarakhand	11,669	6,442	35,364	22,470	3,650	5,316	562	460
West Bengal	25,768	12,157	36,410	22,231	3,916	5,277	1,301	742
Total	**5,39,992**	**2,78,115**	**20,38,319**	**13,30,778**	**1,53,388**	**3,04,680**	**85,754**	**30,247**

STATEMENT-II

The Sector-wise and FY-wise number of candidates trained and certified under the PMKVY during the last three years and the current year (up to 30.06.2026), are given below:

Sector	FY-23-24		FY-24-25		FY-25-26		FY-26-27	
	Trained	Certified	Trained	Certified	Trained	Certified	Trained	Certified
Aerospace and Aviation	135	30	3,912	2,176	200	269	0	0
Agriculture	13,186	6,122	1,05,478	62,384	3,147	5,416	15,964	10,411
Apparel	58,810	30,676	1,37,240	1,08,298	3,984	7,568	1,528	655
Automotive	14,162	5,842	71,197	48,458	1,803	8,799	4,410	217
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	1,882	531	3,785	1,935	483	429	83	0
Beauty and Wellness	34,287	18,613	1,23,668	90,934	7,813	12,631	1,175	360
Capital Goods	8,522	4,467	20,994	11,872	3,748	4,906	1,959	197
Construction	15,095	5,587	53,391	29,697	2,331	5,394	8,891	3,226
Domestic Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0
Electronics and Hardware	61,333	26,321	4,85,201	3,05,070	24,642	66,738	7,669	1,475
Food Processing	11,172	4,858	44,538	29,510	1,746	1,762	6,021	1,890
Furniture and Fittings	5,405	2,644	3,805	2,013	675	612	71	19
Gems and Jewellery	4,237	3,634	5,886	4,780	0	86	0	0
Green Jobs	21,009	12,193	40,699	30,521	4,847	6,980	3,505	1,196
Handicrafts and Carpet	13,174	5,981	2,22,628	1,73,801	7,925	22,734	910	1

Healthcare	17,279	12,865	92,260	48,789	8,168	27,558	2,881	262
Hydrocarbon	10,557	7,276	7,062	5,822	627	1,107	0	0
Infrastructure Equipment	1,486	887	2,569	1,927	157	514	29	0
Instrumentation Automation Surveillance and Communication	4,126	2,343	11,459	7,888	142	593	85	21
Iron and Steel	6,221	1,922	16,569	13,774	103	461	3,904	103
IT / IT-ITeS	80,863	41,320	1,80,082	93,672	23,224	34,371	10,779	2,149
Leather	7,368	5,160	13,129	8,739	1,368	3,756	2,602	1,927
Life Sciences	4,903	2,919	19,788	10,633	1,514	4,110	0	0
Logistics	18,657	9,525	28,323	17,607	3,701	4,832	700	573
Management	27,741	18,978	41,475	27,952	18,144	23,689	3,432	2,754
Media and Entertainment	22,892	12,549	93,331	59,418	12,056	23,165	449	179
Mining	489	292	2,756	2,404	31	63	90	59
Persons with Disability	0	0	1,216	914	0	57	0	0
Plumbing	5,519	2,667	6,640	5,112	420	638	624	139
Power	4,637	1,986	25,743	13,873	522	4,788	425	40
Retail	743	242	9,609	7,085	640	662	35	33
Rubber	5,562	3,363	7,743	4,408	838	1,263	1,933	1,272
Sports	2,298	1,640	3,591	2,470	302	375	20	0
Telecom	27,073	13,789	90,258	55,062	10,723	16,129	2,409	793
Textiles and Handlooms	5,628	2,834	16,557	13,078	253	832	736	0
Tourism and Hospitality	23,541	8,059	45,737	28,702	7,111	11,393	2,141	296
Total	**5,39,992**	**2,78,115**	**20,38,319**	**13,30,778**	**1,53,388**	**3,04,680**	**85,754**	**30,247**

STATEMENT-III

The State/UT-wise and FY-wise utilization of funds for implementation of PMKVY 4.0 during the last three years and the current year (up to 30.06.2026) is given below:

State	FY-23-24	FY-24-25	FY-25-26	FY-26-27
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.05	0.84	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	31.76	15.95	17.02	2.17
Arunachal Pradesh	5.02	5.41	1.05	-
Assam	39.59	42.21	17.84	0.42
Bihar	25.05	62.33	7.21	0.49
Chandigarh	0.47	0.57	0.00	-
Chhattisgarh	10.77	8.37	5.88	0.06
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.27	0.90	-	0.01
Delhi	11.72	19.50	1.58	9.73
Goa	0.24	0.07	-	-
Gujarat	13.06	18.79	0.97	0.04
Haryana	24.05	58.23	6.82	0.62
Himachal Pradesh	6.54	14.46	5.57	0.28
Jammu And Kashmir	32.53	69.30	3.49	0.89
Jharkhand	12.22	19.71	1.02	0.76
Karnataka	13.59	33.19	3.73	0.08
Kerala	7.17	4.36	2.67	0.16
Ladakh	0.80	0.59	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	43.17	205.84	26.98	3.67
Maharashtra	32.09	44.44	6.05	1.01

Manipur	5.16	10.08	19.81	0.19
Meghalaya	2.92	4.36	(1.24)	0.08
Mizoram	2.61	2.75	3.97	0.19
Nagaland	3.14	4.27	1.43	0.06
Odisha	17.16	14.31	3.04	0.25
Puducherry	2.11	1.24	0.00	-
Punjab	22.42	104.17	8.88	0.51
Rajasthan	58.45	292.42	34.92	2.53
Sikkim	3.01	1.26	0.09	-
Tamil Nadu	36.13	63.08	4.96	0.41
Telangana	19.69	11.07	4.27	0.87
Tripura	5.32	8.94	1.83	0.28
Uttar Pradesh	79.06	352.64	64.90	5.52
Uttarakhand	12.82	26.37	2.26	0.15
West Bengal	17.98	16.28	9.80	0.11

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND UTILISATION OF THE ONOS SCHEME

3549. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of E**DUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions eligible, onboarded and actively using the One Nation One Subscription (ONOS) platform, State-wise and institution-category-wise;

(b) the details of the number of registered users, active users, logins, full-text downloads and failed access attempts recorded under ONOS, institution-wise and publisher-wise;

(c) the details of the amount paid or committed to publishers under the ONOS initiative, publisher-wise and year-wise;

(d) the number of eligible institutions that have not been onboarded under ONOS, as well as the number of onboarded institutions that have recorded no usage along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any audit to assess duplication with pre-existing institutional subscriptions, under-utilisation, access denial or disparities in usage between Central institutions and State universities under ONOS and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The One Nation One Subscription (ONOS) scheme was launched in January 2025 for a period of three years. The scheme envisages country-wide access to scholarly research articles and journal publications to all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) of Central government, HEIs of State Government and Research & Development (R&D) Institutions of Central government. Details of institutions onboarded, registered users, full-text downloads state-wise and institution-category-wise and publisher-wise full-text downloads is available at https://www.onos.gov.in/

(c) The details of the amount paid to publishers under ONOS, publisher-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) All Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) of Central government, HEIs of State Government and Research & Development (R&D) Institutions of Central government are eligible to access ONOS. The onboarding of these institutions is an ongoing process. As of now, 6,215 eligible institutions have successfully been onboarded under ONOS. To address issues such as dela in onboarding and lower usage, the Government of India, through the Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET), has launched several initiatives to promote awareness and enhance utilisation of the scheme nationwide. These include conducting special lectures and organising webinars with nodal officers at the institutional level. In addition, offline awareness sessions have been delivered in collaboration with universities to reach institutions with limited digital access. To provide continuous support, INFLIBNET also regularly uploads Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) to resolve queries and facilitate smoother adoption of ONOS.

(e) The ONOS Scheme has integrated earlier initiatives of various Ministries and Departments, which previously subscribed to library consortia individually to provide access to research publications. This consolidation was undertaken to eliminate duplication of expenses and streamline access under a single comprehensive scheme. Access to ONOS is granted to eligible institutions possessing a unique AISHE code. The scheme ensures equitable access, with no issues of under utilisation, denial, or disparities in usage.

STATEMENT

Details of the amount paid or committed to publishers under the ONOS initiative, publisher-wise and year-wise

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Publisher	2025	2026
1.	American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS – Science)	6.75	8.01
2.	ACM Digital Library	8.96	10.40
3.	American Chemical Society Journals	66.60	78.18
4.	American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) Journals	6.72	7.81
5.	American Institute of Physics Journals	30.82	35.78
6.	American Mathematical Society Journals	3.24	3.77
7.	American Physical Society – ALL	22.36	26.02
8.	American Society for Microbiology Journals	2.64	3.07
9.	Annual Reviews Journals	7.84	8.97
10.	ASCE Journals Online	7.73	8.98
11.	ASME Journals Online	7.78	9.03
12.	Bentham Science Journals	2.43	2.88
13.	BMJ Journals	12.88	15.39
14.	Cambridge University Press Journals	21.08	25.62
15.	Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press Journals	2.05	2.43
16.	Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals	541.50	640.42
17.	Emerald Publishing Journals	38.48	45.26
18.	ICE Publishing Journals	2.52	2.96
19.	IEEE Journals	111.81	132.24
20.	IndianJournals.com	6.27	6.77
21.	Institute of Physics Journals	31.97	38.26
22.	Lippincott Williams & Wilkins (Wolters Kluwer) Journals	42.71	50.63
23.	Oxford University Press Journals	31.08	36.05
24.	Project Muse	8.38	9.75
25.	Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC) Journals*	-	44.62

26.	Sage Publishing Journals	57.64	67.18
27.	SPIE Digital Library	2.47	2.87
28.	Springer Nature Journals	182.60	241.73
29.	Taylor and Francis Journals	124.86	145.00
30.	Thieme Journals	4.51	4.87
31.	Wiley Journals	187.62	217.90
32.	World Scientific Publishing Journals*	-	9.69
	TOTAL	3609.30	3968.54

* Included under the scheme in 2026.

STRENGTHENING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

3550. SHRI M. MALLESH BABU:

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

(a) whether the Government has considered the findings of the Youth Well-being Index 2025 highlighting that nearly 23 per cent of the youth population below 35 years in Karnataka is outside employment, education and skill training and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of measures taken by the Government to strengthen employment opportunities, career guidance, labour market information and workforce participation for the youth of Kolar district;

(c) the details of employment services, job fairs, National Career Service (NCS) centres, Model Career Centres and employment-linked initiatives supported by the Government in Kolar;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the employment profile, youth unemployment, migration for employment, women's workforce participation and demand for skilled manpower in the said district and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to promote local employment generation, industry linkages, placement support and sustainable livelihood opportunities for the youth of the said 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 (e) Official estimates of employment and unemployment in India are derived from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation since 2017–18.

As per latest PLFS report 2025, the estimated percentage of persons not in employment, education or training (NEET) on usual status was 17.1% for persons of age 15-24 years, 20.8% for persons of age 15-29 years and 23.2% for persons of age 30-59 during the year 2025 in the State of Karnataka.

Further, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 53.7% in 2022 to 58.0% in 2025 and the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 2.7% in 2022 to 2.3% in 2025 in the State of Karnataka.

Also, the estimated UR for youth of age 15-29 years has decreased from 9.3% in 2022 to 8.6% in 2025 and the estimated Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on usual status for females of age 15 years and above has increased from 33.9% in 2022 to 39.8% in 2025 in the State of Karnataka.

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]. Government has approved 407 Model Career Centres across the country including 14 in the State of Karnataka and more than 67474 job fairs (of which 2643 in the State of Karnataka) have been organised in the country till 15.07.2026.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country (including the Kolar district in the State of Karnataka). The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes

Additionally, Government is also 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 to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

The Ministry of MSME launched Udyam Registration Portal on 01.07.2020 for formalizing enterprises, expanding access to government support and strengthening the MSME ecosystem. A total of 8.9 crore Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been registered on Udyam Registration Portal, including Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), providing employment to over 39 crore people across the country.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated 'FutureSkills PRIME' a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence.

Also, 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.

छात्रों के बीच भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों को प्रोत्साहन

3551. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश में, विद्यालयी पाठ्यक्रम में भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य के विभिन्न रूपों को शामिल करने के लिए कोई निर्देश जारी किए हैं;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य में विद्यालयों के प्रतिभावान छात्रों के लिए कोई छात्रवृत्ति शुरू की है;

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

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान विद्यालयी छात्रों के बीच भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उपयोग की गई निधि का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) सरकार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप स्कूली शिक्षा में भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों के समावेश को बढ़ावा देती है जिसमें कला-एकीकृत, अनुभवात्मक और बहु-विषयक शिक्षा पर बल दिया जाता है। संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक स्वायत्त संगठन, सांस्कृतिक स्रोत एवं प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (सीसीआरटी) सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के शिक्षकों और छात्रों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है जिसमें भारतीय शास्त्रीय और लोक-नृत्य परंपराओं को शामिल किया जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश में, इन कार्यक्रमों में कथक, राई, मटकी, कर्मा और ग्रिडा जैसे नृत्य रूप शामिल हैं। स्थानीय और क्षेत्रीय कला रूपों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सीसीआरटी का दमोह (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक क्षेत्रीय केंद्र भी है।

इसके अलावा, संगीत नाटक अकादमी स्कूली बच्चों के बीच भारतीय मंच कलाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कला धरोहर श्रृंखला का आयोजन करती है, जिसमें व्याख्यान, कार्यशालाएं और प्रदर्शन शामिल हैं।

(ग) और (घ) सांस्कृतिक स्रोत एवं प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (सीसीआरटी) मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले 10-14 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के मेधावी छात्रों और पारंपरिक मंच कलाओं की प्रस्तुति देने वाले परिवारों के बच्चों के लिए सांस्कृतिक प्रतिभा खोज छात्रवृत्ति स्कीम (सीटीएसएस) संचालित करता है। इस स्कीम में भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य और अन्य सांस्कृतिक विषयों में विशेष प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों के अध्यधीन प्रत्येक छात्रवृत्ति धारक को गुरु/शिक्षक को 9,000 रुपए प्रति वर्ष तक ट्यूशन फीस की प्रतिपूर्ति के साथ 3,600 रुपए प्रति वर्ष मिलते हैं। यह छात्रवृत्ति आरंभ में दो वर्षों के लिए दी जाती है और संतोषजनक प्रगति के आधार पर इसका नवीनीकरण किया जाता है।

सांस्कृतिक स्रोत एवं प्रशिक्षण केंद्र की सांस्कृतिक प्रतिभा खोज छात्रवृत्ति (सीटीएसएस) स्कीम के तहत, विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य के क्षेत्र में दी गई छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	**सीटीएसएस स्कीम के तहत देश भर में दी गई छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या**
2021-22	225
2022-23	178
2023-24	289
2024-25	269
2025-26	313

इसके अलावा, संस्कृति मंत्रालय विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों को छात्रवृत्ति (एसवाईए) स्कीम भी कार्यान्वित करता है जिसके तहत 18-25 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के युवा कलाकारों, जिनमें भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य में विशेषज्ञता रखने वाले कलाकार भी शामिल हैं, को दो वर्षों की

अवधि के लिए उन्नत प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने हेतु 5,000 रुपए प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है।

(ङ) संस्कृति मंत्रालय सीसीआरटी, संगीत नाटक अकादमी और कलाक्षेत्र फाउंडेशन सहित अपने स्वायत्त संगठनों के माध्यम से स्कूली छात्रों के बीच भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों को बढ़ावा देता है। विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान इन संगठनों को जारी किया गया वर्ष-वार अनुदान इस प्रकार है:

(करोड़ रु. में)

2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
106.94	114.81	123.62	169.55	150.61

इसके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में युवा कलाकारों को छात्रवृत्ति (एसवाईए) स्कीम के तहत विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई निधियों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

क्र. सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष	जारी की गई राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
1.	2021-22	3.90
2.	2022-23	1.19
3.	2023-24	4.52
4.	2024-25	3.26
5.	2025-26	5.38

PLANTATION UNDER CAMPA IN UTTARAKHAND

3552. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the total areas under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) plantation being planned by the Forest Department in Uttarakhand;

(b) the details of land category on which CAMPA plantations are being planned including the plant species planned for plantation;

(c) whether the Annual Plan of Operations (APO) for implementation of CAMPA projects requires compliance with Forest Rights Act (FRA) as one of the stipulated conditions; and

(d) if so, the details of process of consent undertaken, compliance of Forest Rights Act (FRA) and engagement of communities like Van Gujjars during the implementation of CAMPA projects?

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

(a) and (b) As per information received from the State Government of Uttarakhand, during the year 2026-27, an area of 800 ha of land is being taken up for plantation.

The land for raising compensatory afforestation (CA) is identified in accordance with the provisions of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Rules, 2023, which provides that compensatory afforestation shall be undertaken over non-forest land or degraded forest land. Accordingly, compensatory afforestation is carried out on land identified and approved as part of the approval granted by the Central Government under the Van

(Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, and in accordance with the provisions of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016, and the Rules and guidelines made thereunder. The Government of Uttarakhand has informed that both non-forest land and degraded forest land are being identified for raising compensatory afforestation using indigenous tree species. These plantations comprise a mix of timber, fuelwood, fodder, fruit-bearing, medicinal and other locally suitable species.

(c) and (d) The Annual Plan of Operations (APO) for implementation of activities under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund is prepared and implemented in accordance with the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018. As per rule 5 of the said Rules, activities undertaken on forest land are carried out in consultation with the concerned Gram Sabha or Village Forest Management Committee, as the case may be, and in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable, by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE FACILITATION FRAMEWORK UNDER ELI SCHEME

3553. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the implementation and effectiveness of the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of progress achieved in onboarding eligible establishments and beneficiaries along with number of employers and employees registered under the said scheme in the country, gender and State/UT-wise, including Maharashtra;

(c) whether any measures has taken by the Government to strengthen digital verification, claim processing and coordination with employers for effective implementation of the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the number of jobs generated under the said scheme so far, sector and State/UT-wise;

(e) the manner in which the scheme is expected to promote formal employment generation and improve workforce participation across the country; and

(f) the details of measures being taken by the Government to ensure greater participation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to improve formal employment generation and enhance awareness of the Scheme among eligible employers and job seekers?

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 including MSMEs, with a particular focus on the manufacturing sector. 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 for the period FY 2025-26 to FY 2031-32.

The scheme comprises two parts, i.e. Part A and Part B, and focuses on providing support to both employees and employers by way of incentives.

Under Part A of the scheme, the first-time employees of both existing and new establishments shall be eligible for an incentive equivalent to one month’s EPF wage, subject to a maximum of ₹15,000. This incentive will be payable in two instalments during the first year of employment. The first instalment, up to ₹7,500, shall be disbursed after completion of six months of continuous employment. Eligibility for the second instalment shall arise after completion of twelve months of employment and successful completion of the

prescribed Financial Literacy Programme. This second instalment shall be credited to an appropriate savings instrument/savings account for a specified period.

Part B incentivizes employers by providing up to ₹3,000 per month for each additional employment sustained for at least 6 months for two years, with extended benefits for another two years for the manufacturing sector.

The scheme aims to incentivise creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs all across the country, over a period of 2 years. The scheme provides for incentives for 1.92 crore eligible first-time employees under Part A. Incentive for the creation of approximately 2.59 crore additional jobs to employers is provided for under Part B of the scheme.

Comprehensive Scheme Guidelines, outlining the eligibility criteria for incentives to both employees and employers, have been issued. The scheme and its provisions have been widely disseminated through extensive outreach efforts across the country.

A dedicated portal (pmvbry.epfindia.gov.in) has been developed to facilitate all scheme-related processes and for real-time monitoring of beneficiaries and sector-wise progress.

For effective implementation of the scheme, a robust monitoring framework has been instituted. A steering Committee with representation from various labour-intensive and related Ministries/Department and an internal Executive Committee have been constituted to ensure effective monitoring of the scheme.

The PMVBRY is a demand-driven scheme. Since the implementation of the scheme, an incentive amount of ₹744.58 crore has been disbursed to 13.18 lakh first-time employees under Part A, while ₹2,068.84 crore has been disbursed to 67,369 beneficiary establishments under Part B of the scheme, up to June 2026, across the country. The incentive is payable after 6 months of sustained employment. However, since the implementation of the Scheme, a total of 99,92,924 first-time employees have been enrolled under Part A, while 5,50,972 establishments have been registered under Part B across the country. The state-wise details of registrations, including the State of Maharashtra, are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

The incentives to employees are disbursed through the Aadhaar Bridge Payment System (ABPS) under the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) framework to their Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts, after due verification, including Aadhaar authentication and validation of Aadhaar-bank account linkage. The incentives to establishments are disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to their PAN-linked bank accounts after due verification of the establishment's credentials.

STATEMENT

Details of enrollment and registrations under PMVBRY

State	Part A					Part B		
	No. of Employees Registered					No. of Estts. Registered	No. of New Joinees	No. of Re-Joinees
	Male	Female	Transgender	Others	Total			
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1,282	708	-	1	1,991	396	1,894	3,718
ANDHRA PRADESH	143,136	84,716	6	18	227,876	15,275	216,869	366,718
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,154	576	-	2	1,732	360	1,481	1,090
ASSAM	41,984	16,275	-	31	58,290	6,112	54,835	58,675
BIHAR	86,915	31,129	13	12	118,069	6,497	108,351	176,176
CHANDIGARH	23,186	8,418	-	1	31,605	1,572	30,977	86,063
CHHATTISGARH	83,114	20,151	1	52	103,318	9,610	98,548	186,588
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	23,069	5,759	-	1	28,829	1,185	27,937	65,050
DAMAN AND DIU	8,308	3,724	-	-	12,032	708	11,128	25,413
DELHI	555,033	160,413	9	187	715,642	24,370	682,120	1,487,611

GOA	31,645	11,699	-	9	43,353	3,048	41,794	85,318
GUJARAT	613,458	144,559	1	53	758,071	43,256	720,700	1,528,795
HARYANA	537,483	178,380	2	24	715,889	25,178	696,698	1,626,695
HIMACHAL PRADESH	52,131	20,728	-	3	72,862	6,891	72,220	128,742
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	21,316	8,209	1	-	29,526	3,432	26,397	33,084
JHARKHAND	63,259	17,377	3	124	80,763	7,243	70,701	176,603
KARNATAKA	758,364	389,465	11	98	1,147,938	50,696	1,130,006	2,381,827
KERALA	89,164	75,096	1	1	164,262	16,091	160,749	218,098
LADAKH	151	97	-	-	248	88	237	424
LAKSHADWEEP	59	14	-	-	73	6	64	54
MADHYA PRADESH	175,986	58,755	2	14	234,757	19,010	225,702	394,520
MAHARASHTRA	**1,436,620**	**544,840**	**26**	**170**	**1,981,656**	**84,157**	**1,864,016**	**4,084,268**
MANIPUR	1,371	1,006	-	1	2,378	433	2,337	1,812
MEGHALAYA	4,249	2,109	-	-	6,358	365	5,892	5,826
MIZORAM	489	454	-	-	943	89	888	185
NAGALAND	912	946	-	-	1,858	211	1,415	513
ODISHA	113,872	32,267	7	14	146,160	15,102	139,651	314,403
PUDUCHERRY	10,606	8,829	1	2	19,438	1,455	18,324	30,965

PUNJAB	111,730	53,740	-	3	165,473	15,810	156,886	286,352
RAJASTHAN	272,299	72,148	4	147	344,598	25,048	329,503	641,922
SIKKIM	2,178	1,019	-	-	3,197	352	2,800	4,037
TAMIL NADU	629,637	426,407	21	83	1,056,148	58,082	1,027,552	2,011,289
TELANGANA	418,834	185,548	15	1,240	605,637	26,049	586,754	1,142,242
TRIPURA	2,846	1,333	-	-	4,179	595	4,004	3,553
UTTAR PRADESH	437,397	140,838	1	104	578,340	39,714	560,266	1,186,379
UTTARAKHAND	102,024	40,052	-	2	142,078	7,333	140,309	290,060
WEST BENGAL	281,863	105,467	3	24	387,357	35,153	368,066	617,958
Total	7,137,124	2,853,251	128	2,421	9,992,924	550,972	9,588,071	19,653,026

पादप संरक्षण और निगरानी

3554. श्री अजेन्द्र सिंह लोधी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में व्यापक स्तर पर वृक्षारोपण अभियान के बावजूद, पेड़ काटने और पादपों का भलीभांति संरक्षण न होने के कारण वनक्षेत्र में अपेक्षा के अनुरूप वृद्धि नहीं हो पा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में पूरे देश में रोपे गए पादपों की उत्तरजीविता दर का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का वृक्षारोपण अभियानों की प्रभावशीलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पादप संरक्षण और निगरानी के साथ-साथ पेड़ों की अवैध कटाई को रोकने के लिए कोई नई कार्य-योजना कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क) से (घ) सरकार देश में लागू विधिक एवं नीतिगत ढांचे के अनुरूप वनों एवं वृक्ष आच्छादन के संरक्षण, सुरक्षा, पुनर्स्थापन तथा संवर्धन को उच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान करती है। वन और वृक्षों का बढ़ना एक क्रमिक पारिस्थितिक प्रक्रिया है जो स्थानीय जलवायु और मृदा स्थितियों, प्रजातियों की विशेषताओं, आनुवंशिक क्षमता, वन संवर्धन पद्धतियों, जैविक और अजैविक व्यवधानों से संरक्षण और पौधरोपण की आयु और वृद्धि अवस्था सहित अनेक कारकों से प्रभावित होती है। इन वनीकरण एवं पारिस्थितिकीय पुनर्स्थापन संबंधी हस्तक्षेपों के परिणाम समय के साथ क्रमिक रूप से परिलक्षित होते हैं। भारत वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट, 2023 के अनुसार, वर्ष 2021 के पिछले आकलन की तुलना में देश के कुल वन और वृक्ष आच्छादन में 1445.81 वर्ग किमी की वृद्धि हुई है।

इसके अलावा, प्राकृतिक वनों का संरक्षण और अवक्रमित वन भूदृश्यों का पुनर्स्थापन सहायता प्राप्त प्राकृतिक पुनर्जनन, कृत्रिम पुनर्जनन, वन (संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन) अधिनियम, 1980 और प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि अधिनियम, 2016 के अंतर्गत प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण, हरित भारत मिशन, नगर वन योजना, मिष्टी और अन्य वनीकरण एवं पुनर्स्थापन कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। इन कार्यक्रमों के अनुमोदित परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों में स्थल-विशिष्ट प्रजातियों के चयन, पौधारोपण के रखरखाव, निर्धारित अनुरक्षण अवधि के दौरान संरक्षण उपायों तथा कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों द्वारा समय-समय पर निगरानी का प्रावधान किया गया है।

वनों की अवैध कटाई और अन्य वन अपराधों से सुरक्षा मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की जिम्मेदारी है। इस संबंध में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा लागू वन तथा अन्य प्रासंगिक विधियों के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत कार्रवाई की जाती है। इसी प्रकार, वृक्षारोपण की उत्तरजीविता की निगरानी संबंधित कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा योजना कार्यान्वयन और परियोजना निगरानी के हिस्से के रूप में की जाती है। सभी वनीकरण कार्यक्रमों में पौधों की उत्तरजीविता दर का राज्यवार डेटाबेस मंत्रालय द्वारा केंद्रीय स्तर पर संधारित नहीं किया जाता है।

MY BHARAT PLATFORM

3555. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched new initiatives under the MY Bharat (Mera Yuva Bharat) platform, including the 'Viksit Bharat Yuva Connect Programme', to promote youth participation, nation-building and awareness against drug abuse among students and young citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of youth registered and participating, State/UT-wise, particularly from rural, tribal and aspirational districts;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to strengthen youth engagement through educational institutions, Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs), National Service Scheme (NSS) units and sports organisations by integrating skill development, volunteerism and community service; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure equitable participation of youth from remote and Left Wing Extremism-affected districts in such programmes along with the funds allocated and utilised 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) The Government has launched several initiatives under the MY Bharat (Mera Yuva Bharat) platform to promote youth participation in nation-building, volunteerism, leadership development, civic engagement and social awareness.

The Viksit Bharat Yuva Connect Programme is an initiative that engages youth in universities, colleges, and institutions through interactive sessions, discussions, and activities aligned with the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047. A total of 175 such programs have been conducted till July-2026 in 175 universities/institutions nationwide engaging 34,500 students.

The Ministry, through MY Bharat, is implementing Nasha Mukt Yuva for Viksit Bharat as a nationwide youth movement towards a Drug-Free India. The campaign commenced with the Youth Spiritual Summit held at Varanasi during 18–20 July 2025, where over 550 youth representing more than 125 spiritual organisations participated, culminating in the adoption of the *Kashi Sankalp*. The campaign subsequently expanded through Nationwide Youth Spiritual Events at over 2,000 locations (September 2025), the North-East Regional Chintan Shivir at IIM Shillong (May 2026). A nationwide 'Nasha Mukt Yuva for Viksit Bharat Sankalp Abhiyan' is launched on 2nd August in which events were organized at more than 28,000 location with participation of more than 1 crore youth by various spiritual organization, community-based organization, MY Bharat and MY Bharat – NSS.

(b) As on date, more than 2.50 crore youth have registered on the MY Bharat platform. State/UT-wise details of registered youth are given in the enclosed **Statement.** The platform provides opportunities for volunteering, experiential learning, community service, and participation in national initiatives. As on date, 10.93 Lakh+ youth have applied across 1.93 Lakh Volunteer for Bharat programs while 1.24 lakh applications have been recorded in 25,131 Experiential Learning Programmes (ELPs). Additionally, 63 Lakh+ youth have participated in various quizzes, and 1.43 lakh+ essay submissions have been received through the MY Bharat portal from across the country.

(c) The Government promotes youth engagement through MY Bharat, MY Bharat - National Service Scheme (NSS), sports organisations and educational

institutions by encouraging volunteerism, experiential learning, leadership development and community participation.

MY Bharat functions as a phygital platform that enables Ministries, educational institutions and organisations to onboard and host youth-centric programmes, while also conducting quizzes on diverse themes to promote awareness and participation. The platform facilitates volunteering, experiential learning and community service opportunities for youth across the country.

In addition, MY Bharat and MY Bharat - NSS organise activities relating to environmental conservation, health and sanitation, disaster preparedness, digital literacy, Fit India, Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat, substance abuse awareness, Viksit Bharat Padyatras, Youth Club Development Campaign, Nasha Mukt Yuva for Viksit Bharat, Vande Mataram Camps, Observance of Days of National and International Importance, Cluster-Level Block Sports Meets and District-Level Sports Meets, Distribution of Sports Material to Active Youth Clubs, Inter-State Youth Exchange Programmes, Experiential Learning Programme (ELP) in Youth Leadership & Community Development, Future Youth Leaders' Bootcamp, Seva Pakhwada, MY Bharat Block-Level Youth Club Conclave, Local Theme-Based Programmes, Viksit Vibrant Village Programme, Viksit Bharat Youth Parliament, Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue- National Youth Festival thereby fostering leadership, civic responsibility and social participation among youth.

The Khelo Bharat Niti, 2025, aligned with the National Education Policy, 2020, integrates sports with education, promotes sports as a career pathway

and encourages inclusive participation through sports festivals, competitions and talent identification programmes.

(d) The Government, through MY Bharat, has incorporated several targeted interventions in the Annual Action Plan 2026–27 to ensure inclusive youth participation through nationwide coverage. The funds under the Department of Youth Affairs are allocated scheme-wise and not State/UT-wise. The expenditure on each program is met from the budgetary allocations under the respective schemes in accordance with the approved Annual Action Plan.

Various programs as mentioned above in point ‘c’ are conducted with special emphasis on youth from rural, tribal, border, remote, aspirational and LWE-affected districts through initiatives such as Tribal and Border Area Youth Exchange Programmes, promoting leadership, national integration, exposure, equitable access and socio-economic inclusion.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of registered youth on the MY Bharat platform

State/UT	Total Registrations
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29009
Andhra Pradesh	822681
Arunachal Pradesh	46542
Assam	656181
Bihar	696822
Chandigarh	79447
Chhattisgarh	578559
Delhi	695520

Goa	53099
Gujarat	962208
Haryana	767366
Himachal Pradesh	309519
Jammu & Kashmir	922663
Jharkhand	349945
Karnataka	832199
Kerala	594486
Ladakh	40083
Lakshadweep	6468
Madhya Pradesh	1445494
Maharashtra	1529734
Manipur	43606
Meghalaya	52586
Mizoram	71318
Nagaland	45201
Odisha	594921
Puducherry	86242
Punjab	633925
Rajasthan	2066102
Sikkim	48170
Tamil Nadu	1564188
Telangana	409608
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	23295
Tripura	124568
Uttar Pradesh	2540933
Uttarakhand	319805
West Bengal	860708
State not mentioned	4127177
Total	**25030378**

INSURANCE CLAIM REPUDIATION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

3556. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) Whether the Government is aware of instances of insurance claims being rejected or delayed on grounds arising from ambiguous or unclear policy terms, if so, the details thereof;

(b) The number and value of insurance claims repudiated in the country during each of the last five years, along with the number subsequently overturned by the Insurance Ombudsman, consumer forum or courts, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh, including Visakhapatnam;

(c) Whether the Government has assessed the financial impact of unjustified claim repudiation on policyholders and families, if so, the details thereof, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Visakhapatnam; and

(d) The steps being taken by the government to ensure clear and standardised policy language, prevent arbitrary claim repudiation, strengthen accountability of insurers, and provide timely grievance redressal to affected policyholders?

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

(a) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) monitors policyholder grievances relating to repudiation of insurance claims and delay in settlement through analysis of regulatory returns submitted by insurers, supervisory reviews and complaints registered on the Bima Bharosa Portal.

Based on such analysis, IRDAI undertakes appropriate regulatory, supervisory and follow-up measures, wherever necessary.

Rejection or delay generally arise due to several factors, including non-disclosure or misrepresentation of material facts, incomplete, inaccurate or inconsistent documentation, exhaustion of the sum insured, non-fulfilment of policy conditions, applicability of waiting period, fraud investigations, delays in completion of loss assessment surveys, judicial proceedings in the case of Motor Third Party claims, and delay in submission of records or other information by hospitals, garages and other entities.

(b) The data on insurance claims repudiated is maintained by IRDAI at the aggregate level and is not maintained State-wise or city-wise. A detail containing data of claims repudiated during last 5 years is given in the enclosed **Statement -I.** The state-wise data on Reason for Grievance referred to Insurance Ombudsman, including any partial or total repudiation of claims by an insurer, as received from Council of Insurance Ombudsman Office is given in the enclosed **Statement -II.**

(c) and (d) IRDAI (Insurance Products) Regulations, 2024 and the IRDAI (Protection of Policyholders' Interests, Operations and Allied Matters of Insurers) Regulations, 2024 require Insurers to use clear, simple and policyholder-friendly language in policy documents, disclose all key features, benefits, exclusions and terms through prospectuses, provide proposal forms and policy documents in simple language (including scheduled languages, wherever feasible), offer a 30-days free-look period, publish a Citizens' Charter

specifying service standards, timelines and grievance redressal mechanisms, ensure fair and timely settlement of claims. Health insurance claims can not be repudiated without approval of the Product Management Committee (PMC) or Claims Review Committee (CRC) and where delay occurs in settlement of claim, the insurer is required to pay penal interest. If the customer is not satisfied with the service of the insurer they may approach Insurance Ombudsman for redressal. Any delay in honouring the award of the Insurance Ombudsman attracts a penalty of ₹5,000 per day.

In addition, the complaints can also be registered on Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal of the Government of India, which is monitored regularly from the appropriate level in Department of Financial Services (DFS) for redressal of grievances registered. These measures are applicable uniformly across the country, including Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT-I

Death Claims of Life Insurers

(i) Individual Death Claims (Number of Policies)

Financial Year	Claims Repudiated / Rejected	Claims Paid
2020-21	12,559	10,83,623
2021-22	16,509	15,87,110
2022-23	15,173	10,60,419
2023-24	16,408	9,82,615
2024-25	17,333	10,11,880

(ii) Group Death Claims (Number of Lives)

Financial Year	Claims Repudiated / Rejected (Group)	Claims Paid
2020-21	3,980	10,91,756
2021-22	11,149	14,18,442
2022-23	4,032	12,40,247
2023-24	4,459	14,80,087
2024-25	4,155	16,28,641

Source: IRDAI Handbook on Insurance Statistics

(iii) Claims of General Insurers (including Health Insurance Claims)

Financial Year	Number of Claims Repudiated	Number of Claims
2020-21	8,72,085	4,03,67,244
2021-22	9,40,416	5,58,98,793
2022-23	11,50,969	6,17,17,431
2023-24	14,60,527	7,12,00,854
2024-25	16,71,436	5,92,35,233

(iv) Claims of Stand Alone Health Insurers

Financial Year	**Number of Claims Repudiated**	**Number of Claims**
2020-21	2,44,461	15,95,870
2021-22	4,77,087	29,54,721
2022-23	5,50,721	37,61,032
2023-24	5,36,339	50,27,957
2024-25	5,67,722	71,43,761

Source: IRDAI Handbook on Insurance Statistics

The insurance ombudsmen deal with all types of eligible complaints registered with them, which include complaints on repudiation of claims also.

The Insurance Ombudsman maintains complaints data centre-wise. The Hyderabad Centre has jurisdiction over both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Financial Year	Total Life Insurance Complaints	Award in favour of Complainant
2020-21	1,479	221
2021-22	1,428	241
2022-23	641	109
2023-24	766	127
2024-25	583	149

(v) The number of insurance complaints and awards passed in favour of complainants by the Hyderabad Centre during the last five financial years is as under:

Financial Year	Total General Insurance Complaints	Awards in favour of Complainant
2020-21	140	27
2021-22	154	6
2022-23	114	18
2023-24	175	45
2024-25	296	46

Financial Year	Total Health Insurance Complaints	Awards in favour of Complainant
2020-21	496	133
2021-22	903	145
2022-23	930	189
2023-24	1,291	323
2024-25	1,432	200

Source: IRDAI Handbook on Insurance Statistics

IRDAI does not maintain state-wise data regarding the rejected claims overturned by consumer forum, or courts, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, including Visakhapatnam.

Total number of insurance complaints and awards passed by all courts including Hon'ble Supreme court, Hon'ble High Courts, other Courts and Consumer forum in favour of complainants is provided below:

Year	No of Cases decided in the Courts / forums	Decided in favor of Policyholder/ Customer
2021-22	19,025	10,871
2022-23	25,790	13,442
2023-24	39,538	22,015
2024-25	44,064	23,765
2025-26	46,122	25,418

Note: Inclusive of Claims related complaints

STATEMENT-II

Reason for Grievance referred to Insurance Ombudsman: Rule 13(1)(b) - Any partial or total repudiation of claims by an insurer

State	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	Received during the Year	Disposed during the Year in favour of Complainants	Received during the Year	Disposed during the Year in favour of Complainants	Received during the Year	Disposed during the Year in favour of Complainants	Received during the Year	Disposed during the Year in favour of Complainants	Received during the Year	Disposed during the Year in favour of Complainants
Andaman & Nicobar	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Andhra Pradesh	98	53	201	122	450	292	487	178	775	274
Arunachal pradesh	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	2	2
Assam	151	72	271	154	343	197	388	206	483	351
Bihar	90	41	154	98	388	244	542	372	507	312
Chandigarh	63	36	73	57	100	76	104	48	59	9
Chattisgarh	47	12	88	54	138	79	132	70	165	81
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	14	6	6	4	5	5	13	7

Daman & Diu	0	0	2	2	3	3	8	3	8	4
Delhi	442	145	631	355	992	725	1,194	893	1,516	851
Goa	27	6	22	14	43	17	37	21	36	14
Gujarat	1,182	1,184	1,810	1,410	2,732	1,866	3,499	2,313	4,181	2,167
Haryana	400	226	923	684	1,736	1,391	1,938	1,087	1,166	410
Himachal pradesh	28	10	45	37	60	41	70	38	36	6
Jammu and Kashmir	24	17	29	20	71	53	69	28	39	13
Jharkhand	52	12	88	49	162	114	244	179	286	178
Karnataka	475	278	811	632	1,205	977	1,658	1,116	1,592	1,284
kerala	1,025	253	990	644	1,851	1,276	2,208	1,521	2,561	1,768
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	369	128	913	641	2,405	1,414	2,420	1,490	2,700	1,745
Maharashtra	3,596	1,397	3,540	1,794	5,181	2,302	5,869	1,842	7,333	3,758
Manipur	2	0	5	1	5	5	14	7	8	7
Meghalaya	8	3	7	4	8	5	7	5	8	6
Mizoram	0	0	2	0	2	1	4	1	2	2
Nagaland	0	0	7	1	1	0	12	5	3	8
Odisha	238	122	367	233	617	437	627	420	645	472
Pondicherry	19	2	6	4	35	25	28	15	40	19

Punjab	278	166	491	374	1,123	926	1,311	660	607	125
Rajasthan	643	365	797	439	1,233	852	1,416	828	1,790	1,021
Sikkim	0	1	1	1	3	2	6	5	5	3
Tamil Nadu	767	266	1,014	614	1,986	1,255	1,552	806	2,371	1,298
TELANGANA	270	207	384	243	968	714	1,139	530	1,638	640
Tripura	4	3	19	13	21	13	26	16	15	10
Uttar Pradesh	819	285	1,161	589	2,030	1,268	2,439	1,422	2,587	1,073
Uttarakhand	65	21	92	41	149	100	122	63	145	33
West Bengal	757	301	1,122	460	1,804	957	1,802	931	1,862	856
Total	11,942	5,613	16,083	9,790	27,851	17,631	31,383	17,125	35,186	18,809

UPI-FAVARA INTEGRATION SCHEME

3557. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the details of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI)-Favara Integration Scheme signed between India and the Maldives, including its salient features;

(b) the present status of the project and the time by which it is expected to become fully operational; and

(c) whether the scheme is likely to enable Indian nationals working in the Maldives to transfer their salaries to India through it and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that an agreement was signed in July 2025 between NPCI International Payments Limited (NIPL) and the Maldives Monetary Authority (MMA) to integrate India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI) with the Maldives' fast payment system, Favara. Such integration facilitates real-time cross-border person-to-person (P2P) remittances between the two countries. Further, it provides instant credit to beneficiaries' accounts, 24x7 availability, and real-time payee validation. The facility became operational on July 30, 2026 for remittances from the Maldives to India and enables Indian nationals working in the Maldives to transfer money to India subject to applicable transaction limits and regulations.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DOPT RESERVATION RULES FOR SC/ST/OBC

3558. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) Office Memorandum (OM) No. 41034/4/2022-Estt.(Res-I) dated 21st November 2022 provides for compliance with reservation rules for SCs, STs, and OBCs in temporary positions lasting 45 days or longer;

(b) if so, whether the said provisions are applicable to the selection of National Youth Volunteers (NYVs) serving for extended periods of one to two years under Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan (NYKS) and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State, district and category-wise;

(c) the details of SC, ST and OBC volunteers selected as NYVs during the last three selection cycles;

(d) whether any Member of Parliament have any roles in the said programmes runs under Mera Yuva Bharat erstwhile Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the administrative mechanisms or monitoring frameworks in place to ensure District Selection Committees headed by District Magistrates comply with the said statutory reservation directives?

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

(a) Yes , as per the DoPT instructions dated 24.09.1968, reiterated vide OM dated 15.05.2018 and 21.11.2022, in respect of appointments to Central Government posts and services, there shall be reservation for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes candidates in temporary appointments which are to last for 45 days or more.

(b) The provisions of the instructions of the DoPT as referred to in part (a) above, are applicable to appointments to temporary posts under the Government. The MY Bharat Volunteers are not appointed against any post in Government and therefore not paid any salary. Hence, the reservation policy is not applicable to the MY Bharat Youth Volunteers under the National Youth Corps Scheme (NYC) as the NYC Scheme envisages engagement of youths on a voluntary basis for one year (extendable for one more year) and are paid honorarium for their volunteering services. However, endeavour is made to include youth from all sections of the society.

(c) The details of SC, ST and OBC volunteers selected as MY Bharat Youth Volunteers during the last 3 years are as follows:

Year	Total No. of MY Bharat Youth Volunteers	SC	ST	OBC	Percentage (%) of Volunteers belonging to the reserved categories i.e. SC, ST and OBC
2023-24	11557	1942	1490	3968	64.03
2024-25	2066	500	91	760	65.39
2025-26	3582	632	335	1196	60.39

(d) The implementation of the National Youth Corps Scheme, including the selection and engagement of MY Bharat Youth Volunteers, is carried out through MY Bharat and its field-level institutional mechanism. The Members of Parliament do not have any role in the day-to-day implementation and administration of the Scheme. However, the Members of Parliament may participate in and support youth-related programmes and activities organised under MY Bharat.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply at Part (b) above.

कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व निवेश नियम

3559. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा कंपनियों द्वारा अपनी सीएसआर निधि को सीधे सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज (एसएसई) पर सूचीबद्ध गैर-लाभकारी संगठन (एनपीओ) में निवेश किए जा सकने के लिए कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) निवेश नियमों में बड़े परिवर्तन किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस कदम के पीछे का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है;

(ग) क्या इन परिवर्तित नियमों के अंतर्गत कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए निवेश को कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची VII के अंतर्गत मान्य सीएसआर व्यय माना जाएगा और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप से सामाजिक क्षेत्र में संस्थागत पूंजी के प्रवाह में होने वाली बढ़ोतरी संबंधी कोई आकलन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) हां। मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 27.05.2026 की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 ('अधिनियम') की अनुसूची VII के दायरे को बढ़ाते हुए नई मद संख्या (xiii) "सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज पर शून्य कूपन शून्य प्रमुख लिखत का अभिदान" के नाम से शामिल किया है। उक्त संशोधन के अनुसार, सीएसआर अधिदेशित कंपनी उस वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए कुल सीएसआर व्यय के दस प्रतिशत से अधिक के लिए जेडसीजेडपी लिखत का अभिदान नहीं लेगी। इस संशोधन का उद्देश्य कंपनियों को अनुपालन में काफी सुगमता प्रदान करना है और गैर-लाभकारी संगठनों को पारदर्शी और विनियमित तरीके से जन कल्याण परियोजनाओं के लिए धन जुटाने में भी मदद करेगा।

(घ) मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसा कोई आकलन नहीं किया गया है।

ILLEGAL TREE FELLING AND FOREST CONSERVATION

3560. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing incidents of illegal tree felling in various parts of the country;

(b) the details of number of cases of illegal tree felling reported during the last five years, State/UT-wise, along with the action taken against the offenders;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of such illegal felling on forest cover, biodiversity and climate resilience and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of measures taken by the Government to strengthen monitoring, surveillance, and enforcement to prevent illegal tree felling, including the use of technology; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new schemes or policy measures to enhance afforestation, community participation and protection of forests 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) Instances of illegal tree felling are reported from time to time from different parts of the country. The protection and management of forest and tree resources are primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which take appropriate action under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, and the respective State Forest Acts, Tree Preservation Acts and Rules. The instances regarding the illegal felling of trees as and when detected are booked by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations under the relevant Acts and proceeded against the offenders before the competent authorities. The details in this regard are maintained by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.

The Ministry through Forest Survey of India carries out biennial assessment of forest and tree cover of the country through the India State of

Forest Report (ISFR) using satellite-based remote sensing and field-based ground truthing. As per the India State of Forest Report-2023 published by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, the forest cover and tree cover in the country have increased by 156.41 square kilometers and 1289.40 square kilometers respectively, as compared to the assessment published in ISFR-2021. Illegal tree felling may adversely affect forest ecosystems, biodiversity and the ecological functions of forests. The impact of specific incidents is dealt with by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

The Ministry provides technical and financial support to the States and Union Territories through various schemes and programmes of the Central Government for increasing forest and tree cover, including protection, conservation and sustainable management of forests in the country. These include, inter alia, the National Mission for a Green India (GIM), Nagar Van Yojana (NVY), Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, and forest fire prevention and management schemes.

Further, the plantation campaign "एक पेड़ माँ के नाम (#Plant4Mother)", launched on the occasion of World Environment Day 2024 and continued during the current year, promotes plantation activities across the country, through a "Whole of Government" and "Whole of Society" approach with participation of all stakeholders for increasing the green cover.

The Ministry issues advisories to States/UTs to protect forests and trees as per the provisions of the law including prevention of illegal logging. Measures taken include survey and demarcation of forest land, boundary pillars, regular patrolling, legal action under extant laws and community participation through Joint Forest Management Committees.

RISING WILD ANIMAL ATTACKS

3561. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of rising human casualties in escalating wild animal attack in many States including Kerala;

(b) whether the Union Government has received request from States including Kerala to make necessary amendments in the relevant sections of the Wildlife Protection Act to address the escalating man-animal conflict;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether the Union Government is aware that the State of Kerala has passed a Bill to amend the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 to address the rising human-animal conflict in the State, if so, the response of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether the Union Government is likely to convene a meeting of the State Forest Ministers to review the situation and prepare a national plan considering the severeness of the issue, 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) Incidents of human-wildlife conflict have been reported from various parts of the country, including Kerala. Management of wildlife and mitigation of human-wildlife conflict are primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, which maintain details of such incidents and the species involved.

(b) to (e) The Ministry received the “Wild Life Protection (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2025”, for amendment of certain provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which was not agreed to, as the existing provisions of the Act already provide a regulatory framework for addressing human-wildlife conflict.

The Ministry engages with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations including with the State Forest Ministers/public representative on the issue and has recently set up Centre of Excellence for Human–Wildlife Conflict Management at the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), WII–South India Centre, Coimbatore, to strengthen the scientific and institutional framework for managing human–wildlife conflict and also launched the Human wildlife conflict portal as the national repository for human-wildlife conflict incident data and as a decision-support tool.

STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT IN BHUBANESWAR LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY

3562. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

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

(a) the details of total number of registered unemployed youth in the Bhubaneswar Lok Sabha Constituency as on June 2026;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Government to boost local job creation in the said Constituency;

(c) the details of central welfare schemes currently implemented for the safety, health and social security of unorganised and migrant construction workers in Khordha district; and

(d) whether the Government plans to establish a new National Career Service (NCS) Centre or mega-skill hub in Bhubaneswar to bridge the industry-academic employability gap 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) Official estimates of employment and unemployment in India are derived from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation since 2017–18.

As per latest PLFS report 2025, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) for youth of age 15-29 years has decreased from 17.2% in 2022 to 10.6% in 2025 in the State of Odisha (including Bhubaneswar Lok Sabha Constituency).

Further, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has

increased from 55.1% in 2022 to 61.3% in 2025 in the State of Odisha (including Khordha district of Bhubaneswar Lok Sabha Constituency).

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country (including Khordha district of Bhubaneswar Lok Sabha Constituency). The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Additionally, Government is also 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 to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

The Ministry of MSME launched Udyam Registration Portal on 01.07.2020 for formalizing enterprises, expanding access to government support and strengthening the MSME ecosystem. A total of 8.9 crore Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been registered on Udyam Registration Portal, including Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), providing employment to over 39 crore people across the country.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated ‘FutureSkills PRIME’ a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence.

Also, 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.

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]. Government has approved 407 Model Career Centres across the country including 32 in the State of Odisha.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the eShram–“One-Stop-Solution” on 21st October 2024 which entails integration of different social security/ welfare schemes at single portal and enables unorganised workers registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through eShram.

Till date, fifteen (15) schemes of different Central Ministries/Departments have already been integrated/ mapped with the eShram to extend benefits and access to social security schemes to eShram cardholders including Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Viksit Bharat- Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G), 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 Vandna 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, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) for Pension and convergence portal of MoHUA, enabling eShram cardholders to avail additional services.

E-SHRAM REGISTRATION IN BAHRAICH AND GONDA DISTRICT

3563. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the number of unorganised sector workers registered on the e-Shram portal, based on district-wise data from July 2023, in the Bahraich and

Gonda districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of number among the said workers whose registration has been verified and updated during the year 2024 and 2025;

(c) whether an assembly constituency-wise breakup of the said registrations is maintained and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to improve registration and profile-updation among migrant and agricultural workers in the said districts?

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 26thAugust, 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) including platform workers, migrant workers etc. The eShram portal registers the unorganised workers including gig and platform workers and provides them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis.

Over 31.84 crore unorganised workers have already been registered on eShram portal including 8.46 crore unorganised workers in Uttar Pradesh.

Since July 2023, a total of 48,532 unorganised workers have been registered in Bahraich district and 22,595 unorganised workers have been registered in Gonda district.

In the eShram portal, registrations are undertaken only after successful Aadhaar-based eKYC authentication. This process ensures that duplicate or fraudulent registrations are effectively eliminated. Further, key fields such as Name, Gender, Date of Birth, Permanent Address, and Photograph are directly fetched from UIDAI to maintain data authenticity and accuracy. These measures collectively safeguard the integrity of the portal and prevent any misuse.

The eShram portal contains State/UT-wise and district-wise details of registrations of unorganised workers across the country. Further, the details are also available occupation-wise, gender-wise, and age-wise on eShram portal.

To enhance registrations under the eShram initiative and ensure wider coverage of unorganised workers, including migrant and agricultural workers, across all States/UTs, including the Bahraich and Gonda districts of Uttar Pradesh, 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. eShram also allows provisions where registered workers can update their profiles through eShram portal or Common Service Centres (CSCs). 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.

To further enhance the availability and accessibility of eShram and its associated services to unorganised workers, the Ministry of Labour and Employment officially launched the eShram mobile application on 24th February 2025. This application facilitates real-time access to welfare schemes integrated with the eShram platform, thereby significantly strengthening both accessibility and user convenience.

IMPACT OF RISING INFLATION ON HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

3564. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent Monthly Economic Review, which observed that inflation developments warrant continued vigilance and that household consumption may face headwinds, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that retail inflation has recently exceeded the Reserve Bank of India's medium-term inflation target, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of rising food, fuel and wholesale prices on household purchasing power and private consumption, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the fiscal measures proposed or undertaken by the Government to protect low and middle-income households from inflationary pressures; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to review indirect tax rates on essential commodities in view of the prevailing inflationary outlook and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The May 2026 edition of the Monthly Economic Review stated that "…*overall consumption demand may face headwinds in the coming months"* as the forecasts at that time were pointing "…*to a below-normal monsoon and a likely moderation in economic activity"*. The statement, *"The inflation outlook warrants vigilance*", was made against the backdrop of a hike in pump prices of petrol and diesel in mid-May, as well as the possibility of some pass-through of upstream cost pressures, as signalled by the build-up in wholesale prices consequent to the war in West Asia.

(b) The average retail inflation had declined steadily from 5.4 per cent in 2023-24 to 2.1 per cent in 2025-26. However, owing to the commodity price shock and elevated global energy prices stemming from the West Asia Crisis and the expected unfavourable El Niño conditions, retail inflation rose to 4.38 per cent in June 2026, still within the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) inflation target of 4±2 per cent. The quarterly average for Q1 of 2026-27 stands at 3.9 per cent,

which is below the inflation target of 4 per cent and RBI's earlier forecast of 4.2 per cent for the said quarter.

(c) and (d) The wholesale inflation rate declined from 1.7 per cent in 2024-25 to 0.4 per cent in 2025-26, but rose to 9.3 per cent in Q1 of 2026-27 owing to the global supply shock. Though the retail inflation also followed a similar path, the price pressures at retail level were much moderate and stable. The recent uptick in retail inflation was largely driven by the unfavourable weather conditions that were exerting upward pressure on food inflation, especially on prices of protein-rich foods and select vegetables. The fuel inflation was relatively modest, reflecting only a partial transmission of elevated global fuel prices to the energy commodities at the retail level. In Q1of 2026-27, the food and fuel inflation were 4.8% and 1% respectively. The Government continuously monitors the price situation in the country and undertakes fiscal, administrative and supply-side measures, as warranted by evolving economic conditions, to protect the purchasing power of households, particularly low- and middle-income households. Some of the recent fiscal measures include, reduction of Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on crude palm oil, crude soybean oil and crude sunflower oil from 20 per cent to 10 per cent in June 2025; on whole Tur to Nil with effect from 4 March 2023; extension of duty rationalization for the import of Tur and Urad under the 'Free Category' till 31.03.2027; reduction of Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess (AIDC) on Masur to Nil from 13 February 2022 to 7 March 2025; distribution of food grains free of cost to around 81 crore beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act; reduction

in the Central excise duty on petrol and diesel by ₹10 per litre in March 2026; rationalisation of the Goods & Services Tax (GST) rates in September 2025, especially on items consumed by the common man, such as food products, household articles, medicines, medical equipment, agricultural goods and specified automobiles etc.; and increasing the disposable income of individuals by exempting annual incomes up to ₹12 lakh (and ₹12.75 lakh for salaried individuals with standard deduction) from income tax. These measures have supported household consumption, as evidenced by the share of private final consumption expenditure in GDP remaining broadly stable at 56.5–56.7 per cent (base year 2022-23). Moreover, as per the latest GDP estimates released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, per capita Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) recorded a robust growth of 6.8 per cent in 2025-26, up from 4.8 per cent in 2023-24.

(e) The Government keeps the indirect tax structure under continuous review in consultation with stakeholders and, in the case of GST, on the recommendations of the GST Council. Decisions regarding tax rates on essential commodities are made from time to time, as indicated above, after considering various factors, including inflationary trends, revenue implications, and overall macroeconomic conditions. Any proposal to rationalise GST rates or to grant exemptions for essential goods or services requires the recommendation of the GST Council, a constitutional body comprising representatives of the Union and the States/UTs. The last rationalisation,

including for many mass-consumption goods, was undertaken in September 2025.

EXPECTED YEARS OF SCHOOLING

3565. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether it is true that Expected Years of Schooling in the Russia is 15 years whereas the expected years of schooling in India is 13.37 years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that labour productivity in the Russia is US $44.31 per hour whereas labour productivity in India is just US$10.68;

(c) if so, the details of the efforts made by the Government to increase the expected years of schooling and labour productivity and by when India is going to touch Russia figures in years of schooling and labour productivity; and

(d) expected increase in investment in education, especially school education combined with job-oriented skilling, to push productivity into human capital for faster economic growth?

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) Enhancement of expected years of schooling, labour productivity and skills of workers is continuous and dynamic process. The Government recognizes that improving learning outcomes, reducing school dropouts and

addressing curriculum gaps are important for enhancing employability and workforce readiness. The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 envisages a holistic transformation of the education system through foundational literacy and numeracy, competency-based learning, experiential education, multidisciplinary learning and greater integration of Skill Education to equip learners with the knowledge, skills and competencies required for higher education, employment and lifelong learning.

At the school level, Skill Education has been integrated as a regular component of education under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha. NSQF-aligned skill courses are offered to students of Classes IX-XII to enhance employability skills including communication, self-management, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), entrepreneurship and green skills. In line with NEP 2020, students of Classes VI-VIII are provided pre-vocational exposure through Bagless Days, internships with local vocational experts and experiential learning. The Government has also promoted digital learning through platforms such as DIKSHA, SWAYAM, SWAYAM PRABHA and Virtual Skill Laboratories, while PM SHRI Schools emphasize experiential learning, digital infrastructure and skill development.

Also, 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.

The budget allocation for Ministry of Education in Union Budget of the country from the year 2022-23 to 2026-27 is as under:

M/o Education Budget (Rs.in Crore)			
Financial Year	**Department of School Education & Literacy Budget Estimates Outlay**	**Department of Higher Education Budget Estimates Outlay**	**M/o Education Budget Estimates outlay**
2022-23	63449	40828	104278
2023-24	68805	44095	112899
2024-25	73498	47620	121118
2025-26	78572	50077	128649
2026-27	83562	55727	139289

Source: Union Budget documents

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF DIVERSION OF MHADEI RIVER

3566. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken or commissioned any independent environmental, ecological or cumulative impact assessment of proposed diversion of Mhadei River and if so, the details and findings thereof;

(b) whether the Government has examined concerns raised by environmental experts, scientific institutions and civil society regarding likely impact of the proposed diversion on forests, biodiversity, river ecology, groundwater, estuarine salinity, drinking water availability in Goa, and risk of deforestation, desertification and ecological degradation in the Khanapur and Belagavi regions of Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed likely impact of the proposed diversion on the Mandovi river basin, including saline ingress, freshwater aquifers and drinking water security in Goa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the mitigation measures, safeguards and monitoring mechanisms proposed or directed by the Government before permitting any diversion of Mhadei River?

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) River diversion projects involving hydroelectric power generation and/or major or medium irrigation components require prior Environmental Clearance (EC) under Item 1(c) of the Schedule to the Environment (Impact Assessment) Notification, 2006, as amended. The Notification provides a detailed procedure for appraisal and assessment of anticipated environmental impacts viz. loss of biodiversity, impact on river ecosystem, impacts on forests, environmental flows, groundwater and water quality, associated with the river valley projects. Study of the aforesaid and other related factors in the context of specific/individual project forms the basis for preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)/Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

The Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) comprising domain area experts, after detailed examination and deliberations on various environmental and social aspects of the project including possible environmental impacts of river valley and hydro-electric projects on the biodiversity, river ecology, groundwater, estuarine salinity, risk of deforestation, desertification, downstream water availability etc. in the river basin, recommend the project for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) by suggesting suitable mitigation measures to minimize the environmental and social impacts associated with the project. It is only after such detailed study and analysis that environmental clearances are issued subject to compliance of necessary environmental safeguards and general and specific conditions by the Project Proponent before undertaking construction of the project.

As per the procedure prescribed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), the concerned State Government is required to identify and furnish the details of river basins where a Cumulative Impact Assessment and Carrying Capacity Study (CIA&CCS) is required to be undertaken. The findings of such studies are taken into consideration by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC), wherever applicable, during the environmental appraisal of River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects for the grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) within the concerned river basin. In case such projects involve Inter-State rivers, clearance from Central Water Commission/ Inter-State River Water Dispute Tribunal is also required. No proposal or details in this regard have been submitted by the concerned State Government for the Mhadei/Mandovi river basin. Further, no proposal seeking Environmental Clearance for any river diversion project involving the Mhadei/Mandovi river is presently under consideration in the Ministry.

EPFO WITHDRAWAL AMENDMENTS

3567. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) the details of the recent amendments notified by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) regarding conditions for partial and full withdrawal of provident fund balances and pension accumulations;

(b) whether the Government has received representations or objections from employees, trade unions or employers regarding the impact of the said new rules on access to workers' savings, particularly relating to the 25 per cent minimum balance and 36 months waiting period for pension withdrawal and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any review or consultation to assess the implications of the said changes on workers' financial security and liquidity and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of corrective or mitigating measures proposed by the Government to address hardship or implementation challenges arising from the said withdrawal restrictions?

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) EPFO has introduced a 12-month waiting period for premature final EPF settlement and a 36-month waiting period for withdrawal benefits under EPS.

EPFO has simultaneously liberalized and simplified partial withdrawals and advances. Members can withdraw up to a 75% of their balance under three broad heads—essential needs, housing needs and special circumstances. This enables access to funds for unemployment-related expenses, medical emergencies, education, housing and other critical requirements.

Also members are free to avail 75% of their balance 2 times every year under special circumstances without assigning any reasons.

(c) The Central Board of Trustees (CBT), EPF has representatives from both recognized Trade Unions, Employer Associations as well Government representatives from both Central and State Governments. All the above amendments were placed in the 238th meeting of the CBT wherein the same were discussed and deliberated in detail before recommending the same to the Government of India for notifying the amendments.

(d) EPFO is strengthening grievance redressal, outreach and digital claim settlement to ensure timely disbursal of admissible advances.

VACANCIES OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS OF UTTAR PRADESH

3568. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) the number of teachers serving in Government primary, middle and high schools in Uttar Pradesh as on 1 April 2014;

(b) the number of teachers who have retired since 2014, year and category-wise;

(c) the number of teachers recruited during the same period, year and category-wise;

(d) the number of sanctioned, filled and vacant teaching posts as on date; and

(e) whether the Government considers the present level of vacancies adequate to maintain the prescribed pupil-teacher ratio 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) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, the majority of schools in the country are under the administrative control of the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Accordingly, the recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers fall within the administrative domain of the concerned States/UTs. Teacher vacancies arise from time to time due to factors such as retirement, resignation, creation of new posts, rationalisation of teacher deployment and changes in enrolment. The data relating to sanctioned strength, teachers in position, vacant teaching posts and recruitment/retirement of teachers, including State/UT-wise, and level-wise details, is maintained by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

As per the UDISE+, the details of teachers in position in Government schools in the state of Uttar Pradesh is as below:

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
2014-15	383269	145754	3288	10102	542413
2025-26	340103	259477	7025	20519	627124

The Central Government periodically advises States/UTs to fill vacant posts through transparent and merit-based recruitment processes, including through autonomous teacher recruitment boards or similar mechanisms. The

progress of recruitment is regularly reviewed through meetings and advisories, with emphasis on competitive selection, consistency and technology-based teacher requirement planning and forecasting.

Further, the Central Government provides financial assistance to States/UTs under Samagra Shiksha to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at various levels of schooling in accordance with the norms prescribed under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

As per UDISE+ 2025-26 report, the PTR at National level stands at 19 at Primary level, 17 at Upper Primary level, 15 at Secondary level, and 23 at the Higher Secondary level, while PTR at State level for the State of Uttar Pradesh stands at 19 at Primary level, 21 at Upper Primary level, 23 at Secondary level, and 33 at the Higher Secondary level, which is within the norms envisaged under NEP 2020.

SPECIAL FINANCIAL PACKAGE FOR MANIPUR

3569. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any special financial package for the State of Manipur in view of the prolonged humanitarian and economic crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the amount sanctioned, components of the package and the timeline for implementation;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the financial requirements for the rehabilitation of internally displaced persons, restoration of livelihoods, reconstruction of damaged public infrastructure and revival of the State's economy; and

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

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Finance has, under Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure/Investment (SASCI) scheme, approved an additional allocation of Rs. 700 crore for 105 projects to the State of Manipur during the year 2025-26, of which an amount of Rs. 310.66 crore was released to the State as 1st installment. However, no proposal was received from State of Manipur for release of the 2nd instalment of additional allocation.

The Scheme has been continued in the current financial year as well with an enhanced overall allocation of Rs. 2 lakh crore. A special window, namely Part-X: “Pride of Hills”, has been introduced under the scheme for the year 2026–27 under which an amount of ₹25,000 crore has been allocated for the current financial year to address the special needs of Hill States. In addition to capital expenditure, funds under this component may also be utilized for essential revenue expenditure. Accordingly, an amount of ₹2400 crore has been earmarked for Manipur under this component. This is over and above the

funds available to the State under the Untied Part (Part-I) and other Parts of SASCI 2026–27.

The details of amount released to the State of Manipur under SASCI from FY 2020-21 to FY 2026-27 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Amount Released
2020-21	317.16
2021-22	212.85
2022-23	467.22
2023-24	542.70
2024-25	1436.82
2025-26	871.55*
2026-27 (as on 05.08.2026)	21.44
Total	**3869.74**

**The amount includes Rs. 310.66 crore released to the State as 1st installment of additional allocation under the SASCI 2025-26*

Moreover, the Government of India is also providing substantial financial resources to State Governments including the Government of Manipur in the form of Finance Commission Recommended Grants, Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects (EAPs).

Assessment of financial condition of States including financial requirements to strengthen the State's economy is done by the Finance Commission every five years. The Commission also recommends the quantum of devolution of central taxes & duties and grants to be made to States and the inter-se share of States in the devolution. Based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the Union Government has increased the tax devolution to States from 32% in the 13th Finance Commission period to 42% in the 14th Finance Commission period. The 15th Finance Commission also maintained same level of devolution after adjusting 1% for Jammu and Kashmir. Further, the 16th Finance Commission has also continued the 41% devolution, effectively maintaining the same level as the 15th Finance Commission.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटन विकास परियोजनाएं

3570. श्री छत्रपाल सिंह गंगवार:

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और विशेषकर बरेली जिले में, स्वदेश दर्शन, प्रसाद और अन्य केंद्रीय योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पर्यटन विकास परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं से पर्यटन और स्थानीय रोजगार सृजित करने में कितनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा बरेली में ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के संरक्षण और पर्यटन के विकास के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त परियोजना तैयार की गई है?

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

(क) पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे कि स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी), स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0), चुनौती-आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी), केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता (एसीए) और तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) के तहत पर्यटन से जुड़े अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित पूरे देश में पर्यटन से संबंधित अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

भारत सरकार 'पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता – प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का वैश्विक स्तर पर विकास' नामक अपनी पहल के अंतर्गत देश के प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों के समग्र विकास के प्रमुख उद्देश्य के साथ वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के माध्यम से देशभर में समग्र पर्यटक अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने और उन्नत करने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यों को मंजूरी दी है, जिनमें पर्यटक सूचना केंद्र, कतार प्रबंधन परिसर, प्रतीक्षा कक्ष, क्लॉक रूम, पहुंच मार्गों का चौड़ीकरण, तीर्थयात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए सीसीटीवी, फुट-ओवर ब्रिज, पार्किंग, और बुनियादी सुविधाएं जैसे शौचालय, डस्टबिन, पेयजल सुविधाएं तथा स्थल संबंधी अन्य विकास कार्य शामिल हैं। उपर्युक्त योजना के तहत निष्पादित परियोजनाएं पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने और स्थानीय रोजगार सृजन के उद्देश्य के साथ पर्यटन अवसंरचना का समग्र और सतत तरीके से विकास सुनिश्चित करती हैं।

(ग) वर्तमान में, बरेली में ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण और पर्यटन के विकास से संबंधित कोई भी प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है। हालांकि, पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होना एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की जांच निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के संदर्भ में की जाती है और निर्धारित

शर्तों को पूरा करने तथा धन की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	**परिपथ/स्वीकृति वर्ष**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि**	**स्थिति**
1.	बौद्ध 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89	68.43	पूर्ण
2.	रामायण 2016-17	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45	56.03	पूर्ण
3.	आध्यात्मिक 2016-17	आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव)–प्रतापगढ़–कौशांबी–मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी – आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास	71.91	69.63	पूर्ण
4.	आध्यात्मिक 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	63.62	पूर्ण
5.	विरासत 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	पूर्ण

6.	रामायण 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21	113.22	पूर्ण
7.	आध्यात्मिक 2018-19	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	12.03	11.43	पूर्ण
8	आध्यात्मिक 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30	18.12	पूर्ण

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	गंतव्य	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति तिथि	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि	स्थिति
1.	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	05.03.2024	17.8	-	भौतिक प्रगति 0.00% है।
2.	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	05.03.2024	14.52	1.45	भौतिक प्रगति 12.45% है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि	स्थिति
1.	2015-16	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-I	18.73	18.73	पूर्ण
2.	2014-15	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ (चरण-II) के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास	10.98	10.98	पूर्ण
3.	2017-18	गंगा, वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन	9.02	9.02	पूर्ण

4.	2014-15	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र का निर्माण	9.36	9.36	पूर्ण
5.	2017-18	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-II	44.60	31.77	भौतिक रूप से पूर्ण
6.	2018-19	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	37.59	30.97	भौतिक रूप से पूर्ण

उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	**गंतव्य/श्रेणी**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृति तिथि**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि**	**स्थिति**
1.	महोबा (संस्कृति एवं विरासत)	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य का विकास	27.03.2023	24.98	2.50	भौतिक प्रगति 11.14% है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	**स्वीकृति वर्ष**	**परियोजना का नाम**	**स्वीकृत राशि**	**उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि**	**स्थिति**
1.	2024-25	आगरा जिले में बटेश्वर का विकास	74.05	101.83	भौतिक प्रगति 53.66% है।
2.	2024-25	श्रावस्ती में एकीकृत बौद्ध पर्यटन विकास	80.24		भौतिक प्रगति 65.29% है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता (एसीए) योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	ऐजेंसी	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग की गई राशि	स्थिति
1.	रेल मंत्रालय और पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा पर्यटक सुविधाओं का संयुक्त विकास	रायबरेली रेलवे स्टेशन	2013-14	4.44	2.25	पहले ही बंद कर दी गई है।

आठवें केंद्रीय वेतन आयोग के गठन हेतु स्वीकृति

3571. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावतः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने आठवें केंद्रीय वेतन आयोग के गठन के लिए स्वीकृति प्रदान की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयोग के गठन की तिथि तथा इसके अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) आयोग द्वारा अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है;

(घ) आयोग की सिफारिशों को किस तिथि से लागू किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ङ) इससे लाभान्वित होने वाले केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों और पेंशनभोगियों की राज्य-वार अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है;

(च) वेतन संशोधन, महंगाई भत्ते, अन्य भत्तों, पेंशन, परिवार पेंशन और सेवा शर्तों से संबंधित आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों में शामिल विषयों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) क्या सरकार कर्मचारियों और पेंशनभोगियों के हित में अतिरिक्त कल्याणकारी प्रावधानों पर भी विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ज) क्या सरकार का आयोग की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के बाद इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था अपनाने के लिए राज्यों को कोई परामर्श/दिशानिर्देश जारी करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख) सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 03.11.2025 के संकल्प के माध्यम से 8वें केंद्रीय वेतन आयोग का गठन कर दिया गया है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :

1. अध्यक्ष : श्रीमती न्यायमूर्ति रंजना प्रकाश देसाई
2. सदस्य(अंश-कालिक) : प्रो. पुलक घोष
3. सदस्य-सचिव : श्री पंकज जैन

(ग) आयोग अपने गठन की तिथि से 18 माह के भीतर अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करेगा।

(घ) , (छ) और (ज) 8वें केंद्रीय वेतन आयोग ने अभी तक सरकार को अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत नहीं की हैं।

(ङ) केंद्रीय सरकार के सिविल कर्मचारियों की अनुमानित संख्या लगभग 35.77 लाख (01.03.2026 तक) है तथा रक्षा पेंशनभोगियों को छोड़कर पेंशनभोगियों/परिवार पेंशनभोगियों की संख्या लगभग 33.76 लाख (31.12.2025 तक) है।

(च) दिनांक 03.11.2025 के संकल्प के माध्यम से अधिसूचित 8वें केंद्रीय वेतन आयोग के विचारार्थ विषय संलग्न **विवरण** में दिए गए हैं।

<u>विवरण</u>

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भाग I—खण्ड 1
PART I—Section 1

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वित्त मंत्रालय
(व्यय विभाग)
संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2025

फा. सं. 01/01/2025- ई. III (ए).—भारत सरकार ने आठवें केंद्रीय वेतन आयोग का गठन करने का निर्णय लिया है, जो निम्नानुसार है:-

1.	अध्यक्ष	- श्रीमती न्यायमूर्ति रंजना प्रकाश देसाई
2.	सदस्य (अंशकालिक)	- प्रो. पुलक घोष
3.	सदस्य-सचिव	- श्री पंकज जैन

2. आयोग के विचारार्थ विषय निम्नलिखित होंगे:

(क) कर्मचारियों की निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के संबंध में विभिन्न विभागों, एजेंसियों एवं सेवाओं की युक्तिसंगतता, समकालीन कार्यात्मक आवश्यकताओं और विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए वेतन, भत्ते एवं अन्य

सुविधाओं/लाभों नकद अथवा वस्तु के रूप में सहित परिलब्धियों की जांच करना तथा वांछनीय और व्यवहार्य परिवर्तनों की सिफारिश करना:

(i) केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारी - औद्योगिक एवं गैर-औद्योगिक;

(ii) अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं से संबंधित कार्मिक;

(iii) रक्षा बलों से संबंधित कार्मिक;

(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कार्मिक;

(v) भारतीय लेखापरीक्षा एवं लेखा विभाग के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी;

(vi) संसद के अधिनियमों के तहत गठित नियामक निकायों(आरबीआई को छोड़कर) के सदस्य;

(vii) उच्चतम न्यायालय के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी;

(viii) उच्च न्यायालयों के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी जिनपर होने वाला व्यय संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है; और

(ix) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों के न्यायिक अधिकारी।

[टिप्पणी: न्यायिक अधिकारियों के संबंध में, आयोग अखिल भारतीय न्यायाधीश संघ और अन्य बनाम केन्द्र सरकार और अन्य मामले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिनांक 24 अगस्त, 1993 के अपने दिए गए निर्णय में प्रतिपादित सिद्धांत का अनुपालन करेगा, अर्थात् न्यायाधीशों एवं प्रशासनिक कार्यपालिका की सेवा शर्तों के बीच कोई संबंध नहीं होगा और कि न्यायाधीश की सेवा शर्तों को न्यायपालिका की विशेष आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना होगा]।

(ख) सरकारी सेवा में प्रतिभाओं को आकर्षित करने, कार्य प्रणाली में दक्षता, जवाबदेही और उतरदायित्व को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनुकूल परिलब्धि संरचना तैयार करना ।

(ग) निष्पादन और उत्पादकता में सुधार करने के दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखते हुए बोनस की वर्तमान योजनाओं की जांच करना तथा उत्पादकता और निष्पादन में उत्कृष्टता को पुरस्कृत करने के लिए सामान्य सिद्धांतों, वित्तीय मापदंडों, उत्पादकता और निष्पादन संबंधी मापदंडों पर सिफारिशें करना।

(घ) मौजूदा भत्तों और उनकी स्वीकार्यता की शर्तों की समीक्षा करना तथा भत्तों की बहुलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके युक्तिकरण की सिफारिश करना ।

(ड.)

(i) राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली (एकीकृत पेंशन योजना सहित) के अंतर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु – सह – सेवानिवृत्ति ग्रेच्यूटी की समीक्षा और उस पर सिफारिशें करना।

(ii) राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली (एकीकृत पेंशन योजना सहित) के अंतर्गत न आने वाले कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु – सह – सेवानिवृत्ति ग्रेच्यूटी और पेंशन की समीक्षा करना तथा नीचे दिए गए पैरा च(iii) को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन पर सिफारिशें करना।

(च) निम्नलिखित को ध्यान में रखते हुए उपर्युक्त के संबंध में सिफारिशें करना:

i. देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और राजकोषीय विवेक की आवश्यकता;

ii. यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता कि विकासात्मक व्यय एवं कल्याणकारी उपायों के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन उपलब्ध रहें;

iii. गैर-अंशदायी पेंशन योजनाओं की गैर-वित्तपोषित लागत;

iv. उन राज्य सरकारों जो साधारणत: कुछ संशोधनों के साथ इन सिफारिशों को अंगीकार करते हैं, की वित्त व्यवस्था पर इन सिफारिशों के संभावित प्रभाव; और

v. केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और निजी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों के लिए उपलब्ध प्रचलित परिलब्धि संरचना, लाभ और कार्य परिस्थितियां;

3. आयोग अपनी कार्यप्रणाली स्वयं विकसित करेगा और ऐसे सलाहकारों, संस्थागत परामर्शदाताओं और विशेषज्ञों को नियुक्त कर सकता है जिन्हें यह आयोग किसी प्रयोजन विशेष के लिए आवश्यक समझे। यह आयोग ऐसी सूचना और ऐसे साक्ष्य ले सकता है जिन्हें यह आवश्यक समझे। भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय और विभाग आयोग द्वारा मांगी जाने वाली कोई सूचना और दस्तावेज तथा अन्य सहायता उपलब्ध कराएंगे। भारत सरकार का यह विश्वास है कि राज्य सरकारें, सेवा संघ तथा अन्य संबंधित पक्ष, आयोग को अपना संपूर्ण सहयोग और सहायता प्रदान करेंगे।

4. आयोग का मुख्यालय दिल्ली में होगा।

5. आयोग, अपने गठन की तारीख से **18 माह की** समयावधि के अंदर अपनी सिफारिशें देगा। आयोग, सिफारिशों को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने के पश्चात्, किसी भी मामले पर, आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अंतरिम रिपोर्ट भेजने पर विचार कर सकता है।

वी. वुअलनाम, सचिव

आदेश

आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाए।

यह भी आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प की एक प्रति भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों और अन्य सभी संबंधितों को प्रेषित की जाए।

वी. वुअलनाम, सचिव

राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र

3572. श्रीमती संघ्या राय:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के प्रत्येक संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीई) की स्थापना के लिए कोई नीति तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और भिंड और दतिया सहित मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित ऐसे केंद्रों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) 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 (ग) सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 तैयार की है, जिसका उद्देश्य उच्चतर शिक्षा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में अनुसंधान और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देना है। यह कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) सहित विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों में अनुसंधान करने के लिए उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों हेतु एक सक्रिय भूमिका की परिकल्पना करता है।

इस दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप, सरकार ने कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) में चार उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (सीओई) आईआईटी मद्रास, आईआईएससी बेंगलुरु, आईआईटी कानपुर और आईआईटी रोपड़ प्रत्येक में एक क्रमशः शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, दीर्घकालिक शहर और कृषि के क्षेत्र में स्थापित किए हैं। इन एआई-सीओई को शिक्षा, उद्योग, स्टार्टअप और राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर काम करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए नवाचार, स्वदेशी क्षमताओं और समावेशी एआई-संचालित समाधानों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए "मेक एआई इन इंडिया" और "मेक एआई वर्क फॉर इंडिया" के मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों के तहत इंडियाएआई मिशन को अनुमोदित

किया है। इंडियाएआई स्टार्टअप वित्तीय आधार के तहत, उद्योग भागीदारों और मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के सहयोग से 58 एआई उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (एआई-सीओई) की स्थापना के लिए एक योजना अनुमोदित की गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने 60,000 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश के साथ पीएम-सेतु (उन्नत आईटीआई के माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री कौशल और रोजगार परिवर्तन) नामक एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना शुरू की है। पीएम-सेतु योजना का उद्देश्य देश में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की समग्र गुणवत्ता और प्रासंगिकता को बढ़ाना है। इस योजना के दो घटक हैं: घटक-1 के अंतर्गत, 1,000 सरकारी आईटीआई के उन्नयन की परिकल्पना की गई है और घटक-2 के अंतर्गत, भुवनेश्वर, चेन्नई, हैदराबाद, कानपुर और लुधियाना में कौशल के लिए पांच राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। पीएम-सेतु योजना को मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने स्किल इंडिया के तहत उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (सीओई) की मान्यता के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। इस पहल के अंतर्गत, स्थायी और बेहतरीन अवसंरचना वाले संस्थानों को मध्य प्रदेश सहित देशभर में सीओई-कौशल के रूप में सूचीबद्ध किया जा सकता है। इन सीओई-कौशल का उद्देश्य एनईपी 2020 के तहत परिकल्पित कौशल विकास और शिक्षा के बीच बेहतर प्रशिक्षण परिणाम और मजबूत एकीकरण को सक्षम करना है।

PENDING CLAIMS ON THE HIGHER PENSION OPTION UNDER EPFO

3573. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) the details of number of pending claims under the higher pension option of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in the country, State/UT-wise, particularly in Kerala;

(b) the details of number of applications received, processed, approved and pending along with the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether any directions have been issued by the Government to Regional EPFO offices and employers to expedite verification and processing of pending applications and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a time-bound mechanism for disposal of pending cases and release of pension arrears; and

(e) the details of measures taken by the Government to simplify the higher pension process, resolve employer-related issues and ensure timely disbursal of enhanced pension benefits to eligible pensioners in the country, particularly in Kerala?

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 zone-wise disposal details of the higher pension application of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) to (e) EPFO has taken action to implement the directions contained in the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment dated 04.11.2022 in a time-bound

manner. An online facility was provided and applications for validation of Joint Options processed in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Instructions were issued time to time to Regional Offices for timely disposal of Pension on Higher Wages. Regular VCs were also held with all Zonal and Regional Offices.

The Government remains committed to ensuring maximum benefits for workers under the EPS-2026 Scheme while taking into consideration the health of the Fund and the future liabilities thereon.

STATEMENT

Zone wise disposal details of the higher pension applications as on 05.08.2026

Zonal Office	Total No. of Applications Received in FO	Applications pending for disposal
ANDHRA PRADESH (VIJAYWADA)	56,799	115
BENGALURU (BENGALURU)	1,09,307	9
GUJARAT (AHMEDABAD)	96,889	45
HARYANA	31,738	4
RAJASTHAN	38,788	25
TAMIL NADU(EXCLUDING CHENNAI)	77,147	4
TELANGANA (HYDERABAD)	1,65,331	501
DELHI, UTTARAKHAND & JAMMU	95,419	1389
CHENNAI & PUDUCHERRY (CHENNAI)	72,044	631
MAHARASHTRA(EXCLUDIN	1,26,311	1380

G MUMBAI)(PUNE)		
MUMBAI-1 (BANDRA)	1,26,444	406
KARNATAKA (OTHER THAN BENGALURU) & GOA (HUBLI)	91,699	237
ORISSA (BHUBANESWAR)	49,234	1341
WB, A&N ISLANDS & SIKKIM (KOLKATA)	57,906	327
UTTAR PRADESH	65208	236
BIHAR & JHARKHAND(PATNA)	29,944	134
MUMBAI-2 (THANE)	28,987	148
MADHYA PRADESH & CHATTISGARH (BHOPAL)	67,605	392
NORTH-EASTERN REGION (GUWAHATI)	10,954	16
KERALA & LAKSHADWEEP (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM)	81,665	1,251
PUNJAB & HIMACHAL PRADESH	44,946	3,004
Grand Total	**15,24,365**	**11,595**

PENDENCY OF CASES BEFORE NCLT

3574. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) the total number of cases instituted, disposed of and pending before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) since 2017, year-wise;

(b) the total number of cases pending currently beyond the timelines prescribed under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC);

(c) the value of stressed assets involved in cases pending under IBC, including the value of assets locked in insolvency proceedings pending beyond the prescribed timelines, year-wise since 2017;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the extent of value erosion of assets due to delays in insolvency resolution proceedings before NCLT, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce pendency, prevent value erosion of stressed assets and ensure timely resolution of cases before NCLT?

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 total number of cases instituted, disposed of and pending before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) since 2017, year-wise, is as follows:

Financial Year (FY)	Pendency at the beginning of FY	Received on transfer from High Court during the FY	Fresh Filing during the FY	Disposal during the FY	Pendency as on 31st March of the FY
2017 - 2018	6,311	340	14,786	11,010	10,427
2018 - 2019	10,427	137	19,256	13,177	16,643
2019 - 2020	16,643	128	19,691	14,930	21,532
2020 - 2021	21,532	13	8,787	9,678	20,654
2021 - 2022	20,654	65	9,212	8,619	21,312
2022 - 2023	21,312	194	8,906	8,988	21,424

2023 - 2024	21,424	240	7,947	9,818	19,793
2024 - 2025	19,793	253	9,065	14,150	14,961
2025 - 2026	14,961	84	8,419	8,651	14,813

(b) As on 31 March 2026, 1885 Corporate Insolvency Resolution Processes (CIRPs) were ongoing under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC). Out of these, 1367 CIRPs have exceeded the statutory timeline of 330 days.

(c) The data for the value of stressed assets involved in ongoing cases under IBC is not maintained. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) maintains such data of closed CIRP cases only.

(d) The IBBI had undertaken a study to examine the impact of the time taken for resolution and creditor recoveries. The study indicate that recoveries decline as the resolution timeline increases.

(e) Necessary steps are taken to reduce pendency and facilitate timely resolution of cases on an ongoing basis including *inter alia* filling up of vacancies, implementation of e-court and hybrid court project, regular colloquiums for capacity building of members, provision of infrastructure facilities etc. The Government has undertaken seven legislative amendments to the IBC and IBBI has introduced over 100 changes to the regulations since its inception, to strengthen the insolvency resolution framework and enhance procedural efficiency.

धनबाद में पर्यटन और विरासत सर्किट का विकास

3575. श्री दुलू महतो:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का 'कोयला राजधानी' के रूप में धनबाद की पहचान के अलावा, धनबाद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को एक प्रमुख पारिस्थितिकी-पर्यटन और विरासत सर्किट (जैसे कि मैथन और पंचेत बांध, तोपचांची झील, भटिंडा जलप्रपात और जिनशी पहाड़ी स्थित प्राचीन मंदिर) के रूप में विकसित करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0' या 'तीर्थयात्रा कायाकल्प और आध्यात्मिक संवर्धन अभियान' (प्रसाद) योजना के तहत धनबाद के इन प्रमुख प्राकृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पर्यटक स्थलों के अवसंरचनात्मक विकास, सौंदर्यीकरण और सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(ग) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केंद्र सरकार द्वारा धनबाद में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई निधि स्वीकृत और आवंटित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) धनबाद को राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन मानचित्र पर लाने तथा स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर सृजित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे तात्कालिक कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) पर्यटन स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय, अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे, तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद), स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी), स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0), चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) के अंतर्गत, पर्यटकों को बेहतर अनुभव प्रदान करने के लिए संपूर्ण देश में पर्यटन से संबंधित अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके झारखंड राज्य सहित अन्य राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

धनबाद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को एक प्रमुख पारिस्थितिकी-पर्यटन और विरासत परिपथ (जैसे मैथन और पंचेत बांध, तोपचांची झील, भटिंडा जलप्रपात और जिनशी पहाड़ी पर स्थित प्राचीन मंदिर) के रूप में विकसित करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव वर्तमान में विचाराधीन नहीं है।

हालाँकि, पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों के संदर्भ में जाँच की जाती है और निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

उपरोक्त उल्लिखित योजनाओं के माध्यम से पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास समग्र तरीके से सुनिश्चित किया जाता है, जिसका उद्देश्य क्षेत्रीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना और स्थानीय रोजगार सृजित करना है।

भागलपुर में कंपनियां

3576. श्री अजय कुमार मंडलः

क्या **कारपोरेट कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बिहार के भागलपुर में पंजीकृत नई निजी और सार्वजनिक कंपनियों/स्टार्ट-अप्स की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान भागलपुर में कार्यरत सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों (जैसे एनटीपीसी कहलगांव आदि) द्वारा कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) निधि से आवंटित और व्यय की गई कुल धनराशि कितनी है;

(ग) क्या भागलपुर में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, पेयजल आपूर्ति, कौशल विकास को सुगम बनाने और ' भागलपुरी सिल्क' बुनकरों के कल्याण के लिए सीएसआर निधि का उपयोग किया गया है;

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

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा भागलपुर में कॉर्पोरेट अनुपालन और कारोबार सुगमता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(च) क्या सरकार का भागलपुर में उद्यमियों और स्थानीय स्टार्ट-अप्स की सहायता के लिए 'निदेशक पहचान संख्या' प्रदान करने या कंपनी पंजीकरण सुविधा केंद्र खोलने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान भागलपुर में कुल 534 कंपनियों का पंजीकरण हुआ है। इसका ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार से है:

क्र.सं.	**वर्ष**	**कंपनियों की संख्या**
1.	2023-24	164
2.	2024-25	138
3.	2025-26	232
	कुल योग	534

मंत्रालय के एमसीए-21 डेटाबेस में स्टार्ट-अप कंपनियों के आंकड़े नहीं हैं।

(ख) से (घ) सीएसआर कानूनी ढांचे में सीएसआर निधियों के आबंटन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में सीएसआर अनिवार्य कंपनियों द्वारा फाइल सीएसआर से संबंधित सभी डेटा जिसमें राज्य-वार, जिला-वार, वर्ष-वार, कंपनी-वार डेटा शामिल है, सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है और इसे www.csr.gov.in पर देखा जा सकता है। एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा की गई वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के लिए भागलपुर में विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। मंत्रालय लाभार्थी-वार सीएसआर आंकड़े केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखता है।

(ङ) कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय (एमसीए) ने देश भर में कारपोरेट अनुपालन और व्यवसाय करने की सुगमता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई पहलें की हैं, जो भागलपुर की कंपनियों पर भी लागू हैं। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण पहलें इस प्रकार हैं:

i. कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 (सीए-13) में 2015 और 2017 में संशोधन किए गए हैं ताकि व्यवसाय करने की सुगमता को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और उद्योग मंडलों और अन्य हितधारकों द्वारा व्यक्त की गई चिंताओं को दूर किया जा सके।

ii. तकनीकी और प्रक्रियात्मक उल्लंघनों को गैर-अपराधीकरण करने और इस प्रकार आपराधिक अदालतों और राष्ट्रीय कंपनी विधि अधिकरण (एनसीएलटी) पर बोझ को कम करने के लिए 2019 और 2020 में सीए-13 में संशोधन किए गए हैं। इनका उद्देश्य लघु कंपनियों, एकल व्यक्ति कंपनियों, स्टार्ट-अप्स और उत्पादक कंपनियों के लिए अनुपालन आवश्यकताओं को सुव्यवस्थित करना भी था।

iii.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 को औपचारिक रूप देने 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।

iv.15.00 लाख रुपये तक की अधिकृत पूंजी वाली कंपनी के निगमन के लिए कोई शुल्क नहीं है।

v. भारतीय सार्वजनिक कंपनियों द्वारा अनुमेय विदेशी क्षेत्राधिकार में प्रतिभूतियों को सीधी सूचीबद्ध करने 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।

vi.फरवरी 2021 में अन्य स्टार्ट-अप और लघु कंपनियों के साथ स्टार्ट-अप्स के विलय की अनुमति देने के लिए फास्ट-ट्रैक विलय के दायरे का विस्तार किया गया था। 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 "मानित अनुमोदन" आवश्यकता को अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया जा सके।

vii.केंद्रीय पंजीकरण केंद्र (सीआरसी) को 2016 में निगमन से संबंधित सेवाओं को तेजी से प्रदान करने के लिए चालू किया गया था। कंपनी के निगमन के समय तुरंत व्यवसाय शुरू करने के लिए नाम आरक्षण, निगमन, पैन, टैन, डीआईएन, ईपीएफओ पंजीकरण, ईएसआईसी पंजीकरण, जीएसटी नंबर, बैंक खाता खोलना आदि जैसी विभिन्न सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए एक लिंक किए गए 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 फॉर्म) पेश किया गया था।

viii.फिलिप नामक एलएलपी निगमन प्ररूप को एलएलपी के निगमन के समय पैन/टैन प्रदान करने के लिए केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड (सीबीडीटी) के साथ भी एकीकृत किया गया है।

ix.सेंटर फॉर प्रोसेसिंग एक्सेलेरेटेड कारपोरेट एग्जिट (सी-पेस) की स्थापना मई 2023 में की गई थी, जो हितधारकों को अपनी कंपनियों और एलएलपी के नाम रजिस्टर से हटाने के लिए परेशानी मुक्त फाइलिंग, समय पर और प्रक्रियाबद्ध तरीके से सुविधा प्रदान करता है।

x.केंद्रीय प्रसंस्करण केंद्र (सीपीसी) की स्थापना फरवरी 2024 में 12 गैर-एसटीपी प्ररूपों के केंद्रीकृत प्रसंस्करण के लिए की गई थी।

xi. कंपनी (दंड का न्यायनिर्णयन) नियम, 2014 को अगस्त 2024 में संशोधित किया गया है, जिसके अनुसार 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 मंच आद्योपान्त 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 होता है।

xii. लघु कंपनियों की परिभाषा में संशोधन किया गया है, जिसमें एक लघु कंपनी की सीमा बढ़ाई गई है, जिसकी चुकता पूंजी 10 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं है और जिसका कारोबार 100 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं है। इसी तरह, छोटे एलएलपी की अवधारणा पेश की गई है जो अनुपालन की लागत को कम करने के लिए कम अनुपालन, कम शुल्क के अधीन है

xiii. कंपनी (निदेशकों की नियुक्ति और योग्यता) नियम, 2014 के नियम 12क के तहत कंपनियों में निदेशकों के लिए वार्षिक केवाईसी आवश्यकता को 31 मार्च, 2026 से संशोधित किया गया है। वार्षिक केवाईसी आवश्यकता को हर तीन वर्ष में एक बार सरल केवाईसी सूचना के साथ बदल दिया गया है।

(xiv) शेयरधारकों की भागीदारी बढ़ाने और कंपनियों के लिए आम बैठकों के आयोजन से जुड़ी लागतों को कम करने के लिए वीडियो कांफ्रेंस (वीसी) के माध्यम से किसी कंपनी की वार्षिक आम बैठक (एजीएम) और असाधारण आम बैठक (ईजीएम) आयोजित करने की अनुमति देना।

(च) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

<u>विवरण</u>

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से 2024-25 के लिए भागलपुर (बिहार) में सभी कंपनियों द्वारा विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्रम संख्या।	**विकास क्षेत्र**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25**
1.	कला और संस्कृति	0.12	0.31	0.42
2.	शिक्षा	1.47	1.35	1.58
3.	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	0.79	0.33	0.57
4.	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	-	9.43	1.53
5.	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	-	-	3.89
6.	गरीबी, भुखमरी का उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	0.08	-	0.40

7.	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	2.29	0.91	0.77
8.	सुरक्षित पेयजल	-	-	0.43
9.	स्वच्छता	4.11	-	1.34
10.	महिलाओं के लिए आवास और छात्रावास स्थापित करना	-	-	0.15
11.	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएं	0.04	-	-
12.	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	0.04	0.19	0.15
13.	व्यावसायिक कौशल	0.10	0.35	-
14.	महिला सशक्तिकरण	0.01	-	0.00
	कुल	**9.05**	**12.87**	**11.23**

DISINVESTMENT AND ASSET MONETISATION

3577. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the details of the disinvestment target set for 2025-26 and the amount actually realised;

(b) the details of the Public Sector Units (PSUs) where disinvestment is proposed in 2026-27; and

(c) the progress made under the National Monetisation Pipeline?

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

(a) As per Revised Estimates during FY 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 33,837 crore was kept under Miscellaneous Capital Receipts, which includes estimated receipts on account of management of equity investments and monetization of public assets through various mechanisms. Government of India realized an

amount of Rs. 45,306.05 core in FY 2025-26, which included Rs 16,885.56 crore from disinvestment and Rs. 28,420.49 crore from Asset Monetization.

(b) For Budget Estimates 2026-27, Rs. 80,000 crore has been kept under Miscellaneous Capital Receipts. Government of India has realized an amount of Rs. 27,568.06 crore as on 05.08.2026, which included Rs 21,201.13 crore from disinvestment through Offer for Sale of Central Bank of India, Coal India Ltd, NHPC Limited, NLC India Limited, General Insurance Corporation of India, Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd. & Cochin Shipyard Ltd as well as strategic disinvestment of Indian Medicines Pharaceuticals Corporation Ltd and Rs. 6,366.93 crore from Asset Monetization. Further that, disinvestment is an ongoing process and execution/completion of specific transactions hinges upon market conditions, domestic and global economic outlook, geopolitical factors, investor interest and administrative feasibility and given the market-sensitive nature of the disinvestment transactions, drawing up timeline for disinvestment is not feasible.

(c) The National Monetisation Pipeline 1.0 included assets with monetisation potential of Rs. 6 lakh crore during the period (2021-22 to 2024-25), against which around Rs. 5.3 lakh crore was achieved. Pursuant to the announcement made in the Union Budget 2025-26, the National Monetisation Pipeline 2.0 (NMP 2.0) was launched on February 23, 2026. NMP 2.0 estimated an aggregate monetization potential of Rs. 16.72 lakh crore, including private sector investment of Rs 5.8 lakh crore during the five-year period from FY 2026

to FY 2030. NMP enables recycling of productive public assets, thereby unlocking resources for reinvestment in new projects and capital expenditure.

WOMEN IN CORPORATE LEADERSHIP

3578. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) the number of women serving as Chairpersons, Chief Executive Officers (CEOs), Managing Directors, Executive Directors, Independent Directors, Chief Financial Officers (CFOs), Chief Technology Officers (CTOs) and Board Members in the top 500 listed companies, category-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the representation of women in senior corporate leadership and the major barriers affecting their progression, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed compliance with statutory requirements relating to women directors, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to promote women's participation in corporate leadership and board-level decision-making; and

(e) whether any targets, incentives or policy interventions are under consideration of the Government to improve gender diversity in corporate governance 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) Section 2(51) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) defines the Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of a company, which include the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Managing Director (MD) or Manager, Company Secretary (CS), Whole-time Director (WTD), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), such other officer not more than one level below the Directors who is in whole-time employment designated as key managerial personnel by the Board.

The provisions of the Act recognize and use the term "Chairperson" but do not define the position of Chairperson. Further, the Act also does not define the position of Chief Technology Officer (CTO). Therefore, the Ministry does not maintain data on Chairperson, Chief Technology Officers (CTOs) in the MCA21 database.

Based on the information available in the MCA21 database in respect of the top 500 listed companies on the basis of turn over, the category-wise details of women serving as Chief Executive Officers (CEOs), Managing Directors (MDs), Independent Directors (IDs), Chief Financial Officers (CFOs) and Whole-time Directors (WTDs) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) The term "corporate leadership" has not been defined under the Act. The measures taken by the Government to enhance women’s participation in the corporate board level decision making are provided in the second proviso to section 149(1) of the Act read with rule 3 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, which states that every listed company and every unlisted public company having paid-up share capital of Rs. 100

crore or more or having turnover of Rs 300 crores or more must appoint at least one woman director on its Board.

Further as per Rule 3 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualifications of Directors) Rules, 2014, any intermittent vacancy of a woman director shall be filled-up by the Board at the earliest but not later than immediate next Board meeting or three months from the date of such vacancy whichever is later.

Furthermore, Rule 4 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 provides that a company may pay sitting fees to directors for attending meetings of the Board or Committees. The said Rule further provides that, in the case of Independent Directors and Women Directors, the sitting fee shall not be less than the sitting fee payable to other directors.

As per the filings with the MCA, the total number of women directors associated with active companies is 11,60,933 and the total number of directors associated with active companies is 39,99,656.

No such assessment regarding barriers to progression of Women Directors has been done by this Ministry.

(c) Yes. The details of action regarding noncompliance related to statutory requirements of appointments of women directors is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d) The measures taken by this Ministry to enhance women's participation in the corporate board level decision making are provided in the reply to part (b) above.

(e) In view of reply to part (b) above, no such specific policy intervention is under consideration of this Ministry.

STATEMENT-I

As per the filings with the MCA, category- wise details of women representation in Senior management of top 500 listed companies (based on turnover)

Sl. No.	Position	Total No of Women category- wise
1.	Chief Executive Officers (CEOs)	9
2.	Managing Directors	25
3.	Executive Directors (Whole Time Directors)	67
4.	Independent Directors	638
5.	Chief Financial Officers (CFOs)	22
6.	Directors/Board Members*	860

* Directors include Additional directors (18), Directors (738), Managing Directors(25), Nominee Directors (12) and Whole Time Directors (67).

STATEMENT-II

1. No of adjudication orders passed by the Registrar of Companies

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of cases in which adjudication order passed	Amount of penalty received (In Rupees)
1	2021-2022	2	6,10,500

2	2022-2023	10	14,58,500
3	2023-2024	19	22,61,000
4	2024-2025	11	15,28,000
5	2025-2026	8	12,43,500
	Total	50	71,01,500

OPERATIONALISATION OF THE INCOME TAX ACT, 2025

3579. SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the preparedness for smooth operationalisation of the Income Tax Act 2025 with effect from 1 April 2026, including notification of simplified rules and forms and re-engineering of digital taxpayer systems;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the taxpayer awareness and transition support measures undertaken by the Government;

(c) the details of the rule based automated processes introduced for small taxpayers, including lower or nil deduction certificates and the data on faceless assessments and appeals disposed of during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take special outreach and facilitation measures for small traders and professionals in commercial hubs such as Chandni Chowk to help them transition to the simplified law and digital compliance; and

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

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

(a) (i) Income-tax Act, 2025 (“Act”) has replaced the Income-tax Act, 1961 and has come into force from 01.04.2026. Further, in order to ensure smooth transition and operationalisation of the Act, Income-tax Rules, 2026 (“Rules”) which replaced Income-tax Rules, 1962 were also notified on 20.03.2026 and has come into force from 01.04.2026.

(ii) In order to ease the compliance, number of Income Tax Rules are reduced from 511 to 333 and number of Income Tax Forms were reduced from 399 to 190.

(iii) Further, to facilitate the seamless transition of taxpayers from the Income-tax Act, 1961 to the Income Tax Act, 2025, the Department launched a nationwide awareness and outreach campaign titled "PRARAMBH 2026" (Policy Reform and Responsible Action for Mission Viksit Bharat).

(iv) Digital Taxpayer Infrastructure has been upgraded with the ongoing efforts which are as under:

a. New user-friendly Income Tax website was launched on March 2026 under PRARAMBH Initiative 2026.
b. E-Forms utility development is under progress for the newly rolled out Income-tax Forms 2026.

(b) The taxpayer awareness and transition support measures undertaken under "PRARAMBH 2026" are as follows:

(i) Physical Outreach: A total of 304 physical outreach programmes were conducted across the country in English, Hindi, and various regional languages. Approximately 50,000 taxpayers and stakeholders participated in these outreach programmes.

(ii) Educational and Awareness Material: The Directorate developed and disseminated extensive multilingual educational material, including 12 brochures in English and 11 regional languages (including Hindi) on newly introduced forms and procedures. More than 1.75 lakh copies of brochures and other publications were distributed through field formations and Aaykar Seva Kendras (ASKs).

(iii) Digital Outreach: Technology-enabled communication was leveraged through QR code-enabled brochures, providing access to digital explanatory content and Samvaad video sessions.

(iv) The Department also deployed the AI-enabled chatbot "Kar Saathi" to assist taxpayers in understanding the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 2025

(c) Section 395(1) of the Income-tax Act, 2025 provides for issuance of certificate for deduction of tax at source at Nil or lower rates. Vide Finance Act, 2026, to ease the compliance burden of small taxpayers, an option has been enabled for the payee, to file the application for issuance of certificate for lower or nil deduction of income-tax electronically and the certificate may be issued or rejected electronically subject to fulfilment of conditions as may be prescribed.

In this regard, the enabling rule is currently under preparation and shall be notified in due course.

Data on Disposal of Appeals: (Figures in Lakhs)

	FY2023-24	FY2024-25	FY2025-26
Number of appeals disposed during the Year	1.11	1.72	2.24

Data on Faceless Assessment: (Figures in Lakhs)

	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Number of faceless assessments completed during the Year	2.73	1.65	2.13

(d) Yes. The Government has undertaken various outreach and facilitation measures to assist taxpayers, including small traders and professionals, in transitioning to the Income-tax Act, 2025 and digital compliance. These include the nationwide ‘PRARAMBH 2026’ awareness campaign, multilingual educational material including the Kar Setu booklet for interplay between old and new Act, taxpayer assistance through Aaykar Seva Kendras (ASKs), QR-enabled educational material, SAMVAAD videos and the AI-enabled chatbot ‘Kar SAATHI’. These initiatives have focussed on small traders and professionals as well.

(e) The Income Tax Department has undertaken extensive outreach and taxpayer facilitation measures under the nationwide awareness and outreach campaign "PRARAMBH 2026" (Policy Reform and Responsible Action for Mission Viksit Bharat). These outreach and facilitation measures are being implemented across the country, including commercial and business centres, to ensure that all categories of taxpayers, including small traders and professionals, receive adequate support in transitioning to the simplified law and the digital compliance framework.

NATIONAL PLASTIC WASTE REPORTING PORTAL

3580. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) the targets set under the initiative One Nation One Mission to end plastic pollution and the expected timeline for their achievement;

(b) whether the Government plans to make the National Plastic Waste Reporting Portal mandatory for all local bodies and Panchayats, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measurable impact of the plastic ban and recycling efforts since the introduction of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Guidelines; and

(d) whether there is any penalty mechanism for non-compliance and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) celebrated World Environment Day 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, on 5th June 2025, with the theme ‘One Nation, One Mission: End Plastic Pollution’. As part of one month long pre-campaign activities undertaken before World Environment Day 2025, around 69,000 events were organized in which around 21 lakh people participated across the country. The World Environment Day 2025 saw the participation of members of industry, civil society, students and Government officers from States and concerned central Ministries, following the ‘Whole of Government’ and 'Whole of Society’ approach.

The National Plastic Pollution Reduction Campaign (NPPRC), which had a series of planned activities was organized from 5th June 2025 to 31st October 2025. The Campaign included activities to reduce plastic pollution in urban and rural areas under “Swachhta Hi Sewa” programme. The activities also focussed on reducing use of avoidable single use plastics in government offices especially during Special Campaign 5.0. A Hackathon on eco-alternatives to single-use plastics was also organized by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

(b) As per Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2024, notified on 14th March, 2024, every urban local body and Panchayat at District Level shall prepare and submit annual report in the prescribed form online by the 30th June every year to the Urban Development Department and to Rural Development Department, respectively, and also to the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC) concerned. The National Plastic Waste Reporting Portal was launched on 5th June 2025. The mandatory online submission of annual reports is a transformational step in moving away from multi step physical reporting.

(c) MoEFCC notified Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021, on 12th August 2021, prohibiting identified Single Use Plastic (SUP) items, which have low utility and high littering potential, with effect from 1 July 2022. The ban on identified single use plastic items has triggered development of innovative eco-alternatives. The “Compendium of Manufacturers / Sellers of Eco-alternatives to Banned Single Use Plastic Items”, prepared by MoEFCC was released on World Environment Day, 2025. It documents 1064 Manufacturers/Sellers of Eco-alternatives to Banned Single Use Plastic Items.

65241 Producers, Importers and Brandowners and 3117 Plastic Waste Processors are registered on the Centralized EPR portal on plastic packaging. Since the notification of EPR Guidelines on plastic packaging on 16th February 2022, nearly 233 lakh tonne of plastic packaging waste has been recycled.

(d) The Plastic Waste Management Rules has a specific provision for imposition of Environmental Compensation based upon ‘polluter pays’

principle. The CPCB has issued the revised Guidelines for Assessment of Environmental Compensation in August 2024. Regular enforcement drives have been undertaken to enforce ban on identified SUP items by CPCB/ SPCBs/PCCs along with local authorities across the country. As per details provided by SPCBs/PCCs and details available at SUP compliance monitoring portal, a total of 8,61,740 inspections have been conducted and 1985 tonne of banned SUP items have been seized and a total of Rs. 19.82 crore of fine has been levied.

सरकारी विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के रिक्त पद

3581. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

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

(क) समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत दाहोद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सरकारी विद्यालयों में शिक्षकों के स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें से कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उक्त जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्र में शिक्षकों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के अनुसार कितने शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है?

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

(क) से (ग) शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है, इसलिए देश के अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। पिछड़े और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों सहित शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और उनकी तैनाती संबंधित राज्य

सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है। सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, नए पदों का सृजन, शिक्षकों की तर्कसंगत तैनाती और नामांकन में परिवर्तन जैसे कारणों से समय-समय पर शिक्षकों के पद रिक्त होते रहते हैं। संस्वीकृत पदों की संख्या और रिक्त शिक्षण पदों से संबंधित डेटा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा अनुरक्षित किया जाता है।

केंद्र सरकार समय-समय पर राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पारदर्शी और योग्यता-आधारित भर्ती प्रक्रियाओं के माध्यम से रिक्त पदों को भरने की सलाह देती है।

ग्रामीण और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों सहित प्रारंभिक और माध्यमिक स्तर पर नए भर्ती हुए शिक्षकों के प्रवेशकालिक प्रशिक्षण सहित शिक्षकों, स्कूल प्रमुखों, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षकों, मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों, संसाधन व्यक्तियों और शैक्षिक प्रशासकों के सेवा-कालीन प्रशिक्षण हेतु राज्य विशिष्ट प्रस्तावों के आधार पर समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। ये प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम नोडल एजेंसियों के रूप में एससीईआरटी और डाइट के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं।

गुजरात राज्य से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, दाहोद लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कुल 46,244 शिक्षकों को वर्ष 2023-24 से वर्ष 2025-26 तक तीन वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान निर्धारित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

TECHNOLOGY ENABLED EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

3582. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote the use of assistive technologies and digital tools for the education of Children with Special Needs (CWSN) in the country;

(b) the details of schemes and initiatives supporting the development and deployment of assistive technologies, accessible digital content, adaptive learning platforms and inclusive educational infrastructure for CWSN;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for technology-enabled inclusive education since 2019, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the details of the number of Children with Special Needs benefitted through technology enabled educational interventions alongwith the number of schools equipped with assistive technologies in the country, State-wise, including district-wise details to Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to improve teacher capacity, accessibility standards and availability of digital learning resources for Children with Special Needs, including collaboration with State Governments and specialised institutions to ensure equitable access to quality education?

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

(a) to (e) The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is in consonance with the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016, that envisages providing an equitable and inclusive quality education for all children, including Children with Special Needs (CwSN).

Education is a subject under the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the majority of schools are under the administrative control of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. To achieve universal access

to education from pre-primary to Class XII, the Department of School Education & Literacy is implementing the centrally sponsored Samagra Shiksha scheme. Under the scheme funding support is provided to States/ UTs, based on the Annual Work Plan & Budget Proposals prepared by the States/UTs, which is appraised by the Project Appraisal Board in consultation with State/UT, funds are approved by the Department and released in lumpsum instalments to the States & UTs. The distribution of funds among districts, sanction of works and interventions, and implementation thereof are carried out by the respective State/UT Education Departments in accordance with their district level requirements, priorities and approved AWP&B.

Among the components of Samagra Shiksha there is a dedicated component on Inclusive Education for CwSN wherein financial assistance @ ₹3,500 per CwSN per annum is provided under the student-oriented component to cover aids and appliances, assistive devices, transportation, escort and scribe allowance, learning support such as Braille and large-print books, ISL based videos, learning materials, therapeutic services, and other support services. Distribution of aids, appliances and assistive devices under Samagra Shiksha is undertaken through the *Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) which is implemented in convergence with the State/UT Education Departments and* the *Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) under Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD).*

Individualized Education Plan (IEP), catering to the needs of each CwSN is prepared by the Special Educator at the Block/Cluster Resource Centres under Samagra Shiksha.

NCERT, the Autonomous Body under the Department provides accessible learning content in audio, visual and multi-media format for children with visual and hearing impairment through the portals of DIKSHA, ePathshala and PM eVidya channels. Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) is the national digital platform for school education, providing curriculum-aligned e-content, including QR-coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs), teacher resources and other learning materials. The platform supports both online and offline access, enabling learners to download content and continue learning without internet connectivity, thereby ensuring wider and equitable access to quality educational resources.

PM eVidya, launched on 17th May, 2020 as part of the *Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan*, integrates digital, online and on-air education initiatives to enable multimode access to education across the country. States/UTs collaborate with NCERT to contextualize, monitor and evaluate these initiatives, while NCERT provides continuous academic support and guidance. A dedicated channel for the hearing impaired was launched under the PM e-Vidya initiative on 6th December, 2024. The PM e-Vidya 24*7 DTH Channel No.31 telecasts learning content in Indian Sign Language (ISL) for the benefit of the hearing impaired.

Further, ePathshala, developed by NCERT, provides free access to NCERT textbooks (Classes I to XII), audio-visual resources and teacher training modules through its website and mobile application, enabling learners and teachers to access educational content anytime and anywhere.

NCERT conducts a ***live interaction series, titled, "Teaching Learning Interventions for Inclusive Classrooms".*** Each episode is of half hour duration, focusing on promoting inclusive pedagogy practices, by considering one class, one subject and one-chapter from textbooks, with mandatory ISL interpreter on PM e VIDYA DTH Channels. NCERT textbooks have been converted into ISL related to curricular content for classes I to VII, glossary words in psychology, history, geography, urdu, economics have been produced and are being continually disseminated through DIKSHA portal and PM eVidya DTH TV Channels, on regular basis to ensure coherent access of these e-Contents.

Continuous professional development programs are conducted for teachers and educators as a part of in-service training and awareness and sensitization programs for head teachers, parents on inclusive education. NCERT has developed online teacher training modules under NISHTHA for Elementary, Secondary and Foundational Literacy & Numeracy (FLN) levels equipping general teachers to address the diverse learning needs of CwSN. NCERT and CBSE has brought out handbooks for teachers on Inclusive Education to provide exemplary guidelines for meeting the special needs of children in an inclusive classroom.

To promote accessibility in schools, financial assistance is provided under Samagra Shiksha for barrier-free infrastructure such as ramps, ramps with handrails, accessible toilets for CwSN, and provision of transport or escort facilities to support mobility and school access. The Department had prepared and notified the Accessibility Code for Educational Institutions in January 2024 which was subsequently notified in the RPwD Rules,2017 in June 2024. The Code addresses the physical, information and communication barriers in school facilities. It offers cost-effective solutions for retrofitting existing buildings and ensuring new structures to meet national accessibility standards. States/UTs have been oriented to adhere to the Accessibility Code for Educational Institutions in implementation of their interventions.

NATIONAL DUST POLLUTION MITIGATION MISSION

3583. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the feasibility of launching a National Dust Pollution Mitigation Mission to address dust emissions from construction activities, rural roads, mining areas and open land across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether standard operating procedures have been prepared for local authorities regarding scientific dust suppression, roadside plantation and real-time monitoring of particulate matter, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken to provide financial assistance and technical support to States for implementation of dust control measures in non-attainment and rapidly urbanising districts; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to undertake a comprehensive assessment of dust pollution in the Bhiwani–Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency and implement appropriate mitigation measures?

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

(a) to (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued 'Guidelines on dust mitigation measures in handling construction material and C&D wastes' in November, 2017 and these guidelines prescribe the dust mitigation measures during construction activities.

CPCB issued directions on 20.12.2017 to all State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee (SPCBs/PCCs) to make the abovementioned guidelines to be part of the Consent management and direct Urban Local Bodies (ULB) to ensure compliance of these guidelines at construction sites in their jurisdiction.

Building and Construction projects having ≥20,000 sq. m and <1,50,000 sq. m of built-up area, Townships and Area Development projects covering an area≥50 ha and/or built-up area≥1,50,000 sq. m, Mining Projects and Highway projects, as listed in the schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006, are required to obtain prior Environmental Clearance under the Environmental

Impact Assessment Notification issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) vide S.O. 1533(E) dated 14.09.2006.

Further, SPCB/PCC grant Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) for Building construction projects, mining activities and highways and ensure compliance of implementation of pollution control measures under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Towards effective management and control of dust from the C&D activities through providing environmentally sound management of construction and demolition waste in the country, including its segregation, collection, recycling, treatment and disposal, and to discourage unscientific disposal, promote scientific waste management, prevent loss of recyclable value, and address pollution related issues emanating from dumping of such waste, Government of India notified Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 which was revised in 2025 and notified as Environment (Construction and Demolition) Waste Management Rules, 2025.

National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) emphasizes on source-specific mitigation measures through the implementation of city, state, and national-level Clean Air Action Plans. These plans focus on sectoral interventions such as road dust control, solid waste management, vehicular emissions, construction and demolition activities and industrial pollution. Action plans are prioritised by urban local bodies based on the identification of sources through scientific studies. Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change

(MoEFCC) has issued the Guidance document for designing, construction and maintenance of urban roads and greening of traffic corridors for dust control under NCAP to be implemented by local bodies and road owning agencies.

Air Quality Index (AQI) is disseminated on real-time basis in 292 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.

Performance based incentive grants of ₹16,423.56 Crore have been released to 130 cities across 24 states/union territories for implementing City Clean Air Action Plans which includes action plan for implementation of dust control measures in NCAP Cities.

Bhiwani and Narnaul (Mahendragarh District) in Haryana have prepared city action plans containing air quality improvement measures to address various sources of air pollution including road dust and construction & demolition activities. CPCB has sanctioned critical gap funding of ₹ 4.98 crore and ₹ 4.45 crore to Bhiwani and Narnaul, respectively for implementing road dust control measures. City level Implementation Committees have been constituted in respective cities for preparation and implementation of annual action plans.

शेखावटी क्षेत्र का पर्यटन विकास

3584. श्री अमरा राम:

श्री राहुल कस्वां:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के शेखावटी क्षेत्र में मंडावा, फतेहपुर, रामगढ़, सीकर, झुंझुनू, चूरू और अन्य ऐतिहासिक शहरों की विरासत, सांस्कृतिक और पर्यटन क्षमता का कोई व्यापक आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्षों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोई विशेष योजना/प्रस्ताव तैयार किया है या उक्त क्षेत्र को एक एकीकृत विरासत पर्यटन परिपथ तथा एक राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक केंद्र के रूप में विकसित करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो वित्तीय प्रावधानों और वर्तमान प्रगति सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त क्षेत्र में पर्यटन विकास, विरासत संरक्षण, सड़कों, प्रकाश व्यवस्था, पर्यटक सुविधाओं और प्रचार-प्रसार पर सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का वर्ष-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार क्षेत्र की ऐतिहासिक हवेली, भित्ति चित्रों, ऐतिहासिक इमारतों, किलों, बावड़ियों, छतरियों और अन्य सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण, जीर्णोद्धार तथा विरासत पर्यटन के माध्यम से स्थानीय रोजगार और अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसी विशेष योजना को लागू कर रही है या तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी कार्य योजना तैयार करने के लिए राज्य सरकार और अन्य संबंधित संगठनों के साथ समन्वय करने पर विचार कर रही है?

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

(क) से (ङ) पर्यटन का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी), स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0), चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) - स्वदेश दर्शन के तहत एक पहल और तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) नामक अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं आदि के तहत देश में पर्यटकों के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने हेतु पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन को योजना दिशानिर्देशों, सरकारी निर्देशों के

अनुरूप, उनसे परियोजना प्रस्ताव की प्राप्ति, निधियों की उपलब्धता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता आदि के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

भारत सरकार ने 'पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) - वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों का विकास' के तहत देश में प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों का व्यापक रूप से विकास करने, वैश्विक स्तर पर उनकी ब्रांडिंग और विपणन करने के मुख्य उद्देश्य के साथ वर्ष 2024-25 में भी कई परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के दिशानिर्देश में बेंचमार्किंग और विस्तृत अंतर मूल्यांकन के आधार पर गंतव्य मास्टर प्लान के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है।

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को शुरू में विषयगत पर्यटन परिपथों के एकीकृत विकास के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया था। इसे एक गंतव्य-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 के नाम से नया रूप दिया गया, जो आगंतुकों के अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने और प्रभावी गंतव्य प्रबंधन के लिए स्थायी और जिम्मेदार पर्यटन स्थलों को विकसित करने पर फोकस करता है।

राजस्थान राज्य में शेखावटी क्षेत्र के सीकर में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं सहित एसडी.2.0 और एसएएससीआई योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

सीकर सहित राजस्थान में स्वीकृत पर्यटन परियोजनाओं में पार्किंग और पहुंच मार्ग, पर्यटक सुविधा और व्याख्या सुविधा, शौचालय और अन्य जनसुविधाएं, पाथवे, भूदृश्यांकन, प्रकाश-व्यवस्था, संकेतक और आगंतुक-अनुभव संबंधी सुविधाएं जैसे आवश्यकता-आधारित घटक शामिल हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित परियोजना संबंधी डीपीआर को पर्यटकों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार मंजूरी दी जाती है।

वर्तमान में, चूरू, मंडावा, फतेहपुर, रामगढ़ और झुंझुनू में कोई भी पर्यटन संबंधी परियोजना इस मंत्रालय के सक्रिय विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

(i) राजस्थान राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना/अनुभव का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	2024-2025	श्री खाटू श्याम जी मंदिर (सीकर) में विकास कार्य	87.87
2.	2023-2024	आध्यात्मिक अनुभव, केशवरायपाटन	21.65
3.	2025-2026	श्री करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर में विकास कार्य	22.58
4.	2025-2026	मालासेरी डुंगरी, भीलवाड़ा जिले का विकास	48.73

(ii) राजस्थान राज्य में पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना/अनुभव का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	2024-25	अंबर-नाहरगढ़ और आसपास के क्षेत्र में विकास, जयपुर	49.31
2.	2024-25	जयपुर में जल महल का विकास	96.61

दादरा और नगर हवेली के सरकारी स्कूलों में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात

3585. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

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

(क) संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली के जनजाति-बहुल खंडों में उन बसावटों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के अनिवार्य प्रावधानों के अनुसार क्रमशः एक किलोमीटर और तीन किलोमीटर के दायरे में किसी भी सरकारी प्राथमिक अथवा उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालय तक पहुँच प्राप्त नहीं है;

(ख) संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में स्थित सरकारी विद्यालयों में शिक्षक-छात्र अनुपात का ब्यौरा क्या है और स्वीकृत क्षमता में से कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा रिक्त पदों को शीघ्रता से भरने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं या उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) से (ग) शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है और देश के अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के नियंत्रण में आते हैं।

दमन और दीव एवं दादरा और नगर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, दादरा और नगर हवेली ज़िले के जनजातीय-बहुल ब्लॉक में ऐसा कोई अधिवास नहीं है जहाँ बच्चे निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 के अंतर्गत निर्दिष्ट नजदीकी सांविधिक सीमा के अंदर प्राथमिक या उच्च प्राथमिक स्कूल शिक्षा से वंचित हों। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, ज़िले ने आरटीई अधिनियम, 2009 के प्रावधानों के अनुपालन में 100% सार्वभौमिक नजदीकी स्कूल कवरेज की उपलब्धि अर्जित की है।

दादरा और नगर हवेली ज़िले के सरकारी स्कूल, आरटीई अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत निर्दिष्ट मानकों के अनुसार 1:30 का छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात बनाए रखते हैं। शिक्षकों की भर्ती एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और सेवानिवृत्ति, पदोन्नति, त्यागपत्र, नए स्कूल खोलने और विद्यार्थियों की नामांकन संख्या में वृद्धि के कारण शिक्षकों की आवश्यकता में बढ़ोतरी जैसे कारकों के परिणामस्वरूप रिक्तियाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं।

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा दिनांक 06.01.2024 के भर्ती विज्ञापन के अनुसरण में स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षकों (पीजीटी), प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षकों (टीजीटी) और प्राथमिक व उच्च प्राथमिक स्कूल शिक्षकों के पदों के लिए भर्ती प्रक्रिया पूर्ण

कर ली गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्राथमिक और उच्च प्राथमिक स्कूल शिक्षकों के 281 पदों के लिए भर्ती प्रक्रिया को दिनांक 22.11.2025 को विज्ञापित किया गया था।

RATIONALISATION OF MANDATORY PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL RESULTS IN NEWSPAPER

3586. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that under Regulation 47(1) and 47(4) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, framed under Sections 11, 11A and 30 of the SEBI Act, 1992, listed companies are required to publish financial results in at least one English national daily and one regional language newspaper within forty-eight hours of approval by the Board of Directors, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has examined the continued relevance of such mandatory newspaper publication requirements in the present digital era, when full financial statements are already made available on the company websites and stock exchange portals immediately after filing under Regulation 33, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government, in consultation with SEBI, intends to review or rationalise these delegated regulatory provisions to reduce compliance costs and operational burden on companies, particularly in light of the QR-code-based and online disclosure mechanisms already prescribed and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that prior to SEBI's amendment to the Regulation 47(1) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("LODR"), effective from December 13, 2024, every listed entity was required to publish detailed financial results in prescribed format in at least one English language national daily newspaper circulating in the whole or substantially the whole of India and in one daily newspaper published in the language of the region, where the registered office of the listed entity is situated within forty-eight hours of the conclusion of the meeting of Board of Directors at which financial results were approved. Pursuant to the amendment, which rationalised the publication requirement, listed entities are required to publish an advertisement only containing a Quick Response code (QR Code) and the details of the webpage where complete financial results of the listed entity is accessible to the investors. Pursuant to the amendment, publishing the detailed financial results in at least one English language national daily newspaper and in one daily newspaper published in the language of the region is made optional. The aforesaid advertisement containing QR Code and details of the webpage is required to be published, within 48 hours of conclusion of Board meeting in which the financial results were approved. In terms of the Regulation 47(4) of the LODR, the aforesaid advertisement containing QR Code and details of the webpage is required to be published in at least one English language national

daily newspaper and in one daily newspaper published in the language of the region, where the registered office of the listed entity is situated. Further, this requirement is not applicable in case of listed entities which have listed their specified securities on Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Exchange.

ललित नारायण मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय को वित्तीय सहायता

3587. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

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

(क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) योजना के अंतर्गत ललित नारायण मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा को लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्वीकृत धनराशि, अब तक जारी की गई धनराशि तथा विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा व्यय की गई धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त धनराशि का उपयोग करके विश्वविद्यालय में निर्मित अथवा अद्यतन किए गए भवनों, शैक्षणिक अवसंरचना, प्रयोगशालाओं, पुस्तकालयों, छात्रावासों, डिजिटल सुविधाओं और अन्य विकास कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) स्वीकृत की गई उन परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है जो पूरी हो चुकी हैं, वर्तमान में निर्माणाधीन हैं तथा लंबित हैं और उनके लंबित रहने के कारणों और उन्हें पूरा करने की समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार द्वारा उक्त 100 करोड़ रुपये के उपयोग की समीक्षा और लेखापरीक्षा कराए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) सरकार ने 12,926.10 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से जून 2023 में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (आरयूएसए) के तीसरे चरण को प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के रूप में शुरू किया है, जिसमें आरयूएसए के पिछले चरणों की प्रतिबद्ध देनदारियां भी शामिल हैं ताकि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में वंचित या कम सुविधा वाले क्षेत्रों की ज़रूरतों को पूरा किया जा सके। पीएम-उषा एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य राज्य सरकार के कुछ खास विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों को वित्तपोषित करना है ताकि निर्धारित नियमों और मानकों का पालन सुनिश्चित करके उनकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार किया जा सके। इस योजना के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करने के लिए सहायता दी जाती है जिसमें छात्रावास, शैक्षणिक और प्रशासनिक भवन, प्रयोगशालाएं और उच्चतर शिक्षा तक पहुंच और गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए अन्य ज़रूरी सुविधाओं का निर्माण शामिल है। पीएम-उषा परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए इस योजना को दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2028 तक और बढ़ा दिया गया है।

पीएम-उषा के तहत, इसके 'बहुविषयक शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान विश्वविद्यालय (मेरु)' घटक के अंतर्गत ललित नारायण मिथिला यूनिवर्सिटी (U-0068), दरभंगा को कुल 100 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के अनुमोदन सहित बिहार राज्य के लिए कुल 388.85 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 25 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है।

पीएम-उषा के अंतर्गत मिलने वाली निधि सहायता से, ललित नारायण मिथिला यूनिवर्सिटी ने जी+3 शैक्षणिक ब्लॉक भवन, बालिका छात्रावास, इनक्यूबेशन और नवाचार प्रकोष्ठ आदि के निर्माण; विभिन्न विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं, सेंट्रल इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन सेंटर आदि के जीर्णोद्धार; डिजिटल सशक्तीकरण के लिए विभिन्न आईटी उत्पाद आदि खरीदने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत जून 2026 से संबंधित मासिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट (एमपीआर) के अनुसार, परियोजना का कार्य जारी है, जिसमें 38 प्रतिशत कार्य हो गया है। मौजूदा वित्तीय वर्ष

2026-27 में, राज्य को विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत उपयोग के लिए 18.50 करोड़ रुपये की मूल संस्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है।

शिक्षा के समवर्ती सूची में होने के कारण, शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को बेहतर बनाना केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों दोनों की ज़िम्मेदारी है। इस योजना के तहत सरकारी नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार, केंद्रीय और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के स्तर पर योजना की नियमित लेखा परीक्षा की जाती है। विभिन्न सहायता प्राप्त उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआई) के व्यय संबंधी लेखा परीक्षित विवरणों के आधार पर राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आगे का अनुदान जारी करने के लिए उनसे एक समेकित उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र (यूसी) मांगा जाता है। केंद्र और राज्य सरकारें राज्य उच्चतर शिक्षा परिषदों (एसएचईसी) के साथ मिलकर इस योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न समीक्षा बैठकों और प्रत्यक्ष दौरों आदि के माध्यम से कार्यों की प्रगति की समीक्षा भी करती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस योजना के अंतर्गत सभी राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए एसएनए-स्पर्श मॉडल के माध्यम से निधि जारी की जाती है। एसएनए-स्पर्श मॉडल के अंतर्गत, निधि 'ठीक समय पर' जारी की जाती है और वेंडरों तथा लाभार्थियों को पीएफ़एमएस पोर्टल पर बिल जमा करने के आधार पर दैनिक संस्वीकृति जारी करके सीधे भुगतान प्राप्त होता है।

METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR CIBIL SCORE

3588. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the methodology adopted by Credit Information Companies, including Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL), for assigning credit scores, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received representations regarding irrational or disproportionate decline in credit scores despite timely repayment of loans, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of complaints received and disposed of during the last five years; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a regulatory framework to enhance transparency, accountability, consumer safeguards and independent review of credit scoring practices and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Credit Information Companies (CICs) function under the extant framework of Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 (CICRA), Credit Information Companies Rules, 2006 (CIC Rules) and Credit Information Companies Regulations, 2006 (CIC Regulations). CICs are regulated and licensed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the CICRA.

RBI has informed that the credit scoring models used by the CICs are proprietary in nature which are based on their respective experience in the business of credit information. CICs generate credit score of a borrower considering multiple factors, including but not limited to, recency and frequency of delinquency, debt level and payment history. RBI has not prescribed any methodology to be adopted by CICs for calculating credit scores. However, with a view to facilitate the understanding and interpretation of credit scores in an easy and consistent manner, the extant RBI directions mandate that credit

scores shall be calibrated from 300 to 900 by a CIC to enable common classification of credit scores. Further, in order to sensitize the public CICs have also uploaded on their website the knowledge material for improving the credit score.

Score-related queries and complaints have been received by CICs from borrowers due to borrower's incomplete understanding regarding the methodology used to calculate credit scores. Borrowers may expect a higher credit score based primarily on timely repayments, however the credit score reflects a broader assessment of multiple credit-related factors and their interaction over time, including inter alia credit utilisation, credit exposure, balances, overdue, and historical credit behaviour.

(c) As per RBI inputs, 15,093 complaints were received against the CICs during the period from FY 2022-23[*] to FY 2025-26. As on date, all such complaints have been disposed under the Reserve Bank Integrated Ombudsman Scheme, 2021 (RB-IOS, 2021). (*[*]CICs were brought under the purview of RB-IOS, 2021 with effect from 1.9.2022*)

(d) In order to strengthen and enhance transparency, accountability, consumer safeguards and independent review of credit scoring practices provided by the credit institutions (CIs) and CICs, RBI has stipulated that the following measures be put in place by CIs and CICs.

(i) All CIs are required to be members of all CICs and submit data to all of them.

(ii) Standardized data formats have been prescribed for reporting of credit information to CICs by CIs under each of the three reporting segments – consumer, commercial and microfinance.

(iii) With effect from 1.7.2026, RBI Directions require the CIs to submit credit information with greater frequency i.e. four times a month as against fortnightly reporting mandated earlier to CICs or at such shorter intervals as mutually agreed upon between the CI and CIC.

(iv) CICs to send alerts through SMS/email to customers when their CIR is accessed by the Specified Users, wherever mobile number/email ID details of the customers are available. CIs to send alerts through SMS/email to customers while submitting information to CICs regarding default/days past due in existing credit facilities, wherever the mobile number/email ID details are available.

(v) CIs to have a dedicated nodal point / official of contact for CICs for redressal of customer grievances.

(vi) CIs to inform the customers regarding the reasons for rejection of their request for data correction, if any, to enable such customers to better understand the issues in the CIR.

(vii) CIs to undertake Root Cause Analysis of the customer grievances at least on a half yearly basis.

(viii) With a view to enable proactive detection of errors in credit reports and credit scores, if any, RBI has also mandated the CICs to provide access,

upon request and after due authentication of the requester, to one free full credit report including credit score, once every year.

(ix) RBI has also prescribed a compensation framework for delayed updation/rectification of credit information by CIs/CICs wherein complainants would be entitled to a compensation of Rs. 100 per day for delayed resolution beyond 30 days of filing the complaint.

Further, RBI has issued a draft on “Guidance on Regulatory Principles for Model Risk Management (MRM), 2026” on 24.6.2026, which lays down a principle-based approach to MRM for all models used by Regulated Entities (REs), including CICs. It provides that an RE is accountable for the outcomes of all models used by it and covers aspects such as Board-approved MRM Framework, independent validation and audit, risk tiering, consumer protection and Artificial Learning/Machine Learning specific guidance.

SKILL INDIA PROGRAMME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3589. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) the current status of the Skill India Programme, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, including the total number of individuals trained, certified and the number of training centres operational under the said programme, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure the placement of trained individuals in gainful employment, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the number of candidates placed and the sectors in which they have been employed; and

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism to track the post-placement status and long-term employment outcomes of candidates trained under the programme and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Skill India Programme (SIP) which is under implementation since FY 2022-23, comprises of three schemes (i) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0), (ii) Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (PM-NAPS), and (iii) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0: PMKVY 4.0 is a scheme for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and up-skilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youths across the country. 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.

The **Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme**, initially launched as Shramik Vidyapeeth (SVP) in 1967, 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. The objective of the scheme is to increase the household income by promoting self/wage employment through skill development training. The target beneficiaries of the scheme are non-literates and persons having rudimentary level of education, school dropouts up to class 12th in the age group of 15-45 years.

At present, 294 Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSSs) are functional across the country, including 6 JSSs in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) was launched in August, 2016 to promote apprenticeship training and enhance employability through industry-led, on-the-job learning. Since FY 2022-23, the scheme is being implemented as NAPS-2 under the provisions of the Apprentices Act, 1961. Under NAPS-2, the Government provides partial stipend support to eligible apprentices, limited to 25% of the stipend paid, subject to a maximum of ₹1,500 per apprentice per month, which is disbursed directly into the apprentices' bank accounts through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism.

The state-wise details of candidates trained/ oriented/ apprentices engaged and certified under the Skill India Programme are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

The state-wise details of operational centres / establishments under the Skill India Programme are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

The district-wise details of candidates trained/ oriented / apprentices engaged and certified, along with number of operational centres, under the Skill India Programme in Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(b) to (d) Under PMKVY, placements were tracked in the Short-Term Training (STT) component in the first three versions of the Scheme which is PMKVY 1.0, PMKVY 2.0 and PMKVY 3.0 implemented from FY 2015-16 to FY 2021-22. Under PMKVY 4.0 which is under implementation since FY 2022-23, 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.

To enhance the employability of candidates under PMKVY 4.0, training has been aligned with the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), ensuring that courses are industry-relevant and responsive to national priorities. Industry-led Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) play a key role in identifying skill gaps, developing curricula, setting competency standards, and overseeing training, assessment, and certification in accordance with NSQF norms. A major reform under PMKVY 4.0 is the integration of On-the-Job Training (OJT), which provides candidates with practical industry exposure and hands-on learning. To facilitate employment, Kaushal Mahotsavs are organized in collaboration with industry partners, creating direct linkages between trained candidates and potential employers.

Further, the Ministry has launched the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), a unified platform that brings together skilling, education, employment, and

entrepreneurship services. SIDH maintains details of trained candidates, enabling employers to connect with skilled manpower, while also providing candidates access to job and apprenticeship opportunities.

As per the provisions of the Apprentices Act, 1961, employers are not obligated to offer employment to apprentices upon completion of their apprenticeship training. However, apprenticeship training significantly enhances employability by providing apprentices with hands-on workplace experience and industry-relevant skills, thereby improving their prospects for gainful employment.

A livelihood cell has been created at each JSS, headed by the Programme Officer of the JSS and supported by other staff members. This cell forms linkages of the trained JSS beneficiaries especially women beneficiaries, with the Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) to promote their entrepreneurship and livelihood. The Livelihood Cell also links them with the appropriate National/State portal for the promotion of livelihood opportunities, provides counselling support to beneficiaries for enabling them to take up self/wage employment in related trades as per the market need and acts as a bridge between employers, banks/micro-finance institutions/State Governments for delivering the benefit of schemes of financial assistance/loans to JSS beneficiaries, especially women.

STATEMENT-I

The state-wise details of candidates trained/ oriented/ apprentices engaged and certified under the Skill India Programme are as under:

	PMKVY 4.0		NAPS		JSS	
State/ UT	**Trained**	**Certified**	**Apprentices engaged**	**Certified**	**Trained**	**Certified**
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	5,838	3,671	557	188	8,097	8,090
Andhra Pradesh	5,35,681	4,28,660	93094	23245	84,506	84,230
Arunachal Pradesh	98,231	73,626	425	71	726	635
Assam	8,48,120	6,05,250	35057	8870	74,425	73,786
Bihar	7,64,075	5,83,189	27924	6327	2,46,242	2,39,575
Chandigarh	28,230	22,958	5574	1233	13,006	12,731
Chhattisgarh	2,05,017	1,45,323	23300	14891	1,58,564	1,56,118
Delhi	5,28,800	4,17,774	92956	9202	42,656	42,085
Goa	10,496	8,049	42714	4065	13,766	13,671
Gujarat	4,73,270	3,74,545	384790	106241	1,29,951	1,29,178
Haryana	7,64,665	6,17,210	305235	91404	55,380	53,341
Himachal Pradesh	1,77,549	1,42,655	39462	5185	95,942	95,300
Jammu And Kashmir	4,33,724	3,56,962	4305	1012	15,153	13,694
Jharkhand	3,15,290	2,48,091	43810	24061	1,13,998	1,13,174
Karnataka	6,09,367	4,79,026	372196	57117	1,52,682	1,52,440
Kerala	2,75,165	2,11,794	59020	29481	1,25,363	1,24,691
Ladakh	4,076	2,791	180	87	1,529	717
Lakshadweep	390	131	37	44	5,177	5,097
Madhya Pradesh	12,33,837	9,38,475	115010	29991	3,92,298	3,89,012
Maharashtra	13,37,900	10,47,064	1088818	225690	2,93,055	2,87,129
Manipur	1,15,543	89,941	492	24	51,070	46,936
Meghalaya	60,807	44,972	930	136	6,999	6,999

Mizoram	44,449	30,314	464	16	7,057	7,023
Nagaland	55,711	40,108	134	9	13,802	12,090
Odisha	6,03,909	4,63,784	46351	21858	3,36,577	3,33,458
Puducherry	36,333	29,882	15002	1759		
Punjab	5,77,143	4,67,532	77054	16204	24,311	24,216
Rajasthan	14,09,480	12,12,563	95061	19285	1,02,323	1,01,825
Sikkim	19,529	12,994	1651	114	-	-
Tamil Nadu	8,94,314	7,24,562	452033	49263	1,09,851	1,08,805
Telangana	4,69,063	3,81,611	163194	45428	83,340	82,428
The Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	11,971	10,002	12710	700	17,436	17,139
Tripura	1,63,792	1,18,029	1828	459	22,032	21,984
Uttar Pradesh	25,22,287	20,11,956	338200	63435	6,58,156	6,53,724
Uttarakhand	2,54,149	1,95,431	98098	12073	1,00,558	99,925
West Bengal	6,53,478	5,07,184	122655	23449	1,01,992	1,01,182
Total	**1,65,41,679**	**1,30,48,109**	**41,60,321**	**8,92,617**	**36,58,020**	**36,12,428**

STATEMENT-II

The state-wise details of operational centres / establishments engaged under the Skill India Programme, as on 30.06.2026, are as under:

Sl. No.	State	PMKVY 4.0	NAPS	JSS
1	Andaman and Nicobar	-	26	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	26	1,135	6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	33	-
4	Assam	16	692	6
5	Bihar	10	685	21
6	Chandigarh	3	183	1
7	Chhattisgarh	1	339	14
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli & Daman And Diu		141	2

9	Delhi	1	898	3
10	Goa		511	1
11	Gujarat	4	9,279	9
12	Haryana	6	5,687	2
13	Himachal Pradesh	3	761	11
14	Jammu And Kashmir	13	542	2
15	Jharkhand		475	13
16	Karnataka	3	2,790	12
17	Kerala	10	1,846	9
18	Madhya Pradesh	32	1,179	29
19	Maharashtra	6	8,402	21
20	Manipur	1	35	4
21	Meghalaya	7	45	1
22	Ladakh		16	2
23	Mizoram	1	27	1
24	Lakshadweep		2	1
25	Nagaland	1	28	2
26	Odisha	2	715	29
27	Puducherry	4	252	
28	Punjab	15	1,106	2
29	Rajasthan	12	1,145	9
30	Sikkim	-	82	-
31	Tamil Nadu	10	3,034	9
32	Telangana	2	1,298	6
33	Tripura	6	79	2
34	Uttar Pradesh	63	6,925	47
35	Uttarakhand	1	872	8
36	West Bengal	22	1,380	8

STATEMENT-III

The district-wise details of candidates trained and certified in Andhra Pradesh along with number of operational centres (as on 30.06.2026) under PMKVY 4.0 is as under:

District	Operational Centres	Trained	Certified
Alluri Sitharama Raju	-	65	11
Anakapalli	-	887	588
Ananthapuramu	3	4,283	2,814
Annamayya	-	566	97
Bapatla	1	450	287
Chittoor	1	3,920	2,770
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	1	132	25
East Godavari	-	4,121	2,443
Eluru	-	973	809
Guntur	-	9,513	3,670
Kakinada	2	927	596
Krishna	-	4,991	3,642
Kurnool	1	5,141	2,920
Nandyal	-	515	314
Ntr	2	337	259
Palnadu	-	893	601
Parvathipuram Manyam	1	328	181
Prakasam	2	4,819	3,599
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	5	6,091	2,827
Sri Sathya Sai	-	1,058	847
Srikakulam	-	3,104	2,104
Tirupati	2	1,756	1,203
Visakhapatnam	2	11,292	7,614
Vizianagaram	1	3,498	1,882

West Godavari	-	3,829	2,442
Y.S.R. Kadapa	2	4,455	2,800
	26	**77,944**	**47,345**

The district-wise details of apprentices engaged and certified under NAPS (Upto June 2026) along with number of active establishments in Andhra Pradesh are as under:

District	Apprentices Engaged	Apprentices Certified	No. of Estt.
Alluri Sitharama Raju	10	0	2
Anakapalli	432	20	36
Ananthapuramu	15,979	3,054	108
Annamayya	155	45	14
Bapatla	193	19	13
Chittoor	13,664	1,534	111
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	595	33	16
East Godavari	3,487	2,507	162
Eluru	1,295	109	58
Guntur	4,309	699	130
Kakinada	2,202	246	95
Krishna	7,223	4,155	191
Kurnool	2,074	841	115
Nandyal	274	97	26
Ntr	1,776	302	131
Palnadu	160	25	21
Parvathipuram Manyam	62	6	3
Prakasam	738	293	54
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	2,073	591	64
Sri Sathya Sai	5,076	501	37

Srikakulam	2,227	333	50
Tirupati	7,689	387	119
Visakhapatnam	14,710	6,042	271
Vizianagaram	949	260	58
West Godavari	1,416	610	105
Y.s.r.	4,326	536	73
Grand Total	**93,094**	**23,245**	**1,135**

The district-wise details of beneficiaries trained and certified under the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme, along with details of active JSS (as on 30 June 2026) in Andhra Pradesh are as under:

District	Name of the JSS	Trained	Certified
Ananthapuramu	JSS Anantpur	8,100	8,100
Prakasam	JSS Ongole	8,099	8,058
Tirupati	JSS Tirupati	8,071	8,054
NTR	JSS Vijayawada	8,102	8,102
Visakhapatnam	JSS Visakhapatnam	8,092	8,087
Vizianagaram	JSS Vizianagaram	8,100	8,099
Grand Total		**48,564**	**48,500**

ओआईसीएल में अनुकंपा नियुक्ति के मामले

3590. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) क्या ओरिएंटल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड (ओआईसीएल) ने जुलाई, 2002 में अनुकंपा नियुक्ति बंद कर दी थी और नवंबर, 2014 में इसे पुनः शुरू कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस नीतिगत अंतराल के कारण वर्ष 2002 से नवंबर, 2014 के दौरान कंपनी के मृतक कार्मिकों के पात्र आश्रित नियुक्ति से वंचित रह गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या कंपनी द्वारा वर्ष 2014 की नई योजना के तहत मानवीय आधार पर पुराने लंबित पात्र मामलों की समीक्षा किए जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या तकनीकी योग्यता (मैकेनिकल डिप्लोमा) रखने वाले आश्रितों को प्राथमिकता दिए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इस विसंगति को दूर करने के लिए उक्त कंपनी को क्या दिशा-निर्देश दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ङ) ओरिएंटल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड (ओआईसीएल) सहित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की बीमा कंपनियां (पीएसआईसी) बोर्ड अभिशासित वाणिज्यिक कंपनियां हैं। बोर्ड समय-समय पर अनुकंपा आधार पर नियुक्ति के लिए लागू दिशानिर्देशों की समीक्षा करता है। वर्ष 2002 में दिनांक 01-06-2002 को अथवा उसके बाद हुई मृत्यु के लिए अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्तियों के बजाय मृत कर्मचारी के कानूनी वारिस को मौद्रिक मुआवजे (एकमुश्त राशि) के भुगतान के लिए एक योजना शुरू की गई थी। उन कार्मिकों जिनकी मृत्यु दिनांक 01-06-2002 को या उसके बाद हुई थी, उनके पात्र आश्रितों को मौद्रिक मुआवजे (एकमुश्त राशि) के भुगतान की योजना के अंतर्गत कवर किया गया था।

इसके बाद 2014 में इस नीति की समीक्षा की गई और दिनांक 01.11.2014 से प्रभावी करते हुए मृत कर्मचारियों के कानूनी वारिस के लिए अनुकंपा के आधार पर नियुक्तियों को पुनः खोलने का निर्णय लिया गया।

2014 की अनुकंपा आधार पर नियुक्ति योजना के अंतर्गत नियुक्ति के लिए आवेदक को प्रशासन की दक्षता के रखरखाव की अपेक्षा के अनुरूप पद के लिए अपेक्षित शैक्षिक और तकनीकी अर्हता और अनुभव को पूरा करना होगा।

बहराइच में कंटेंट क्रिएटर लैब की स्थापना

3591. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में की गई घोषणा के अनुसार एनीमेशन, विजुअल इफेक्ट्स, गेमिंग एवं कॉमिक्स (एवीजीसी) कंटेंट क्रिएटर लैब स्थापित करने हेतु विद्यालयों एवं महाविद्यालयों के चयन की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या आकांक्षी एवं सीमावर्ती जिला बहराइच में ऐसी किसी लैब की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार बहराइच को आकांक्षी जिले का दर्जा प्राप्त होने के कारण उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत प्राथमिकता देने पर विचार कर रही है, ताकि स्थानीय युवाओं को डिजिटल कौशल, कंटेंट बनाने तथा एवीजीसी क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त हो सकें; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके कार्यान्वयन की संभावित समय-सीमा तथा इस संबंध में आवंटित वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार ने केंद्रीय बजट वर्ष 2026-27 में इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ़ क्रिएटिव टेक्नोलॉजीज़ (आईआईसीटी), मुंबई को 15,000 माध्यमिक स्कूलों और 500 कॉलेजों में एनिमेशन, विज़ुअल इफेक्ट्स, गेमिंग और कॉमिक्स (एवीजीसी) कंटेंट क्रिएटर लैब्स (सीसीएलएस) स्थापित करने में सहायता करने का प्रस्ताव दिया है। सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ़ क्रिएटिव टेक्नोलॉजीज़ (आईआईसीटी) को कंटेंट क्रिएटर लैब पहल को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में नामोदिष्ट किया गया है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा सरकार और एनिमेशन, विज़ुअल इफ़ेक्ट्स, गेमिंग, कॉमिक्स और एक्सटेंडेड रियलिटी (एवीजीसी-एक्सआर) उद्योग के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ व्यापक

हितधारक परामर्श के आधार पर आईआईसीटी के माध्यम से वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 में कंटेंट क्रिएटर लैब्स (सीसीएल) की एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना कार्यान्वित करने की योजना बनाई गई है। तदनुसार शैक्षिक संस्थानों के चयन की कार्य-रीति विनिर्दिष्ट की जाएगी।

केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में आरक्षित श्रेणी के पदों का बैकलॉग

3592. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन सभी केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए आरक्षित बैकलॉग रिक्तियों की वर्तमान स्थिति का आंकड़ा उपलब्ध है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो संस्थान-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास आरक्षित बैकलॉग रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव है अथवा सरकार का विचार इस उद्देश्य से कोई समयबद्ध विशेष भर्ती अभियान प्रारंभ करने का है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में रिक्तियों का होना और उन्हें भरना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। यह रिक्तियां पदोन्नति, सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, मृत्यु, नई संस्थाओं, योजनाओं या परियोजनाओं के खुलने और छात्रों की बढ़ी हुई संख्या और मौजूदा संस्थानों में क्षमता के विस्तार के कारण अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के कारण उत्पन्न होती हैं।

शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय होने के कारण, देश में अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं।

सरकार ने दिनांक 09.07.2019 को केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थान (शिक्षक संवर्ग में आरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 अधिसूचित किया ताकि इन सीएचईआई में शिक्षक संवर्ग के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी), सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों की नियुक्तियों में पदों के आरक्षण प्रदान किया जा सके। उक्त अधिनियम के अनुसरण में दिनांक 12.7.2019 को जारी अधिसूचना के अनुसार, शिक्षक संवर्ग में अनुसूचित जाति के लिए 15 प्रतिशत, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए 7.5 प्रतिशत, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए 27 प्रतिशत और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत की सीमा तक आरक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

अगस्त, 2021 में, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के तहत सभी केंद्रीय उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों (सीएचईआई) से अपने संस्थानों में बैकलॉग रिक्तियों को मिशन मोड में भरने के लिए विशेष अभियान चलाने का अनुरोध किया गया था। सीएचईआई ने अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) सहित रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए विशेष भर्ती अभियान चलाया। सितंबर 2022 में, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने भी सभी सीएचईआई को मिशन मोड में रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया था। अक्टूबर 2025 में, सभी सीएचईआई से फिर से मिशन मोड में सभी बैकलॉग रिक्तियों को भरने का अनुरोध किया गया है। सितंबर 2022 से, सभी सीएचईआई ने रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए मिशन मोड भर्ती अभियान शुरू किया है। दिनांक 23.05.2026 (अर्थात् पिछले रोजगार मेले की तारीख) तक, मिशन मोड में 18757 संकाय पदों (2315 एससी, 910 एसटी, 3986 ओबीसी) सहित सभी सीएचआई द्वारा कुल 32114 पदों (3851 एससी, 1643 एसटी, 6785 ओबीसी) को भरा गया है।

PROMOTION OF SANGLI'S CULTURAL HERITAGE

3593. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has considered developing Sangli into a cultural tourism destination, with regard to its theatre tradition and Miraj's internationally acclaimed instrument making tradition;

(b) the details of number of applications received,approved, rejected and pending under the Cultural Function and Production Grant scheme, from theatre organisations in Sangli, along with reasons for rejection or pendency;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of GI tags granted to Miraj's Sitar and Tanpura on production, sales, exports and livelihoods of artisans, if so, the findings thereof;

(d) whether Sangli's theatre and Miraj's instrument-making heritage have been considered under national cultural promotion or tourism initiatives, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes any assistance to help theatre organisations avail the cultural grants of the Central government, considering Sangli's reputation as "Natya Pandhari"?

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

(a) Whenever state government apply for support in suitable template under a scheme, support is extended. Currently, no such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry.

(b) 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. The details of the number of applications received, approved, rejected and pending during financial year 2025-26 is as under:

Total number of applications received	**Number of Applications Recommenced by the Expert Committee**	**Number of Applications Rejected by the Expert Committee**	**Pending**
4380	692	3688	--

The Expert Committee evaluates these applications and recommends financial assistance based on their cultural profile, quality of proposal and submission of other requisite mandatory documents by these organizations as laid down in the guidelines of the scheme.

(c) No such impact assessment has been done by the Ministry. However, the GI tag plays a vital role to stimulate the local economy by serving as economic catalysts by creating jobs with the promotion of culinary, tourism etc. It empowers local communities while preserving their rich cultural heritage. By providing legal protection and promoting these unique regional offerings, GI certification not only safeguards traditional knowledge and practices but also creates sustainable livelihood opportunities, thereby contributing to the country's socio-economic growth.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration.

REMOVAL OF INVASIVE FOREIGN SPECIES IN RESERVED FORESTS

3594. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified invasive/foreign plant species in Reserved Forests that are adversely affecting native biodiversity, groundwater recharge and water availability and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether any programme has been launched for the removal of such invasive species and restoration of native vegetation in Reserved Forests and other protected forest areas and if so, the details and present status thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote the cultivation and regeneration of indigenous/native plant species, grasses, shrubs and other ecologically suitable species to improve soil moisture, groundwater recharge and water retention in forest ecosystems and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilised during the last five years for invasive species management, ecological restoration and watershed development in Reserved Forests, State-wise?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and its line institutions, actively identify and monitor Invasive Alien Plant Species (IAPS). For identification of invasive species, a separate album of 45

major invasive species has been prepared by Forest Survey of India (FSI). According to FSI, invasive plants show a very dense to a moderate-to-dense and scanty occurrence in the Reserved Forest Areas. Botanical Survey of India (BSI) has recently prepared and submitted a comprehensive, state-wise inventory of potential invasive species spreading across forest and non-forest areas to the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) to facilitate preparation of the National Management Plan of Invasive Species.

The management and removal of invasive plant species and cultivation of indigenous plant species in Reserved Forests and other protected forest areas are undertaken by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and concerned agencies, in accordance with local requirements and the provisions of the approved forest and wildlife management plans.

The Government promotes conservation, regeneration and enrichment of indigenous/native tree species through sustainable forest management practices. The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages maintenance of environmental stability, restoration of ecological balance and increasing forest/tree cover through afforestation and regeneration using native/indigenous species. Further, the National Working Plan Code, 2023 provides for ecosystem-based forest management, including invasive species management restoration of degraded forest landscapes, soil and moisture conservation measures, watershed management and preference for site-specific indigenous/native species in regeneration and restoration activities,

taking into account local ecological conditions. These measures contribute to improving soil moisture, groundwater recharge, water retention and overall ecosystem resilience.

STRENGTHENING STATUTORY AUDIT AND PUBLIC-INTEREST OVERSIGHT FRAMEWORK

3595. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken a comparative review of global best practices, particularly those adopted in the UAE and Estonia, to further strengthen India's statutory audit and public-interest oversight framework, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce reforms such as a National Digital Audit Registry, mandatory cooling-off periods for statutory auditors, AI-enabled risk-based inspections and fixed audit quality review mechanisms, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is considering measures to strengthen technology-driven audit supervision, cyber and forensic audit standards, auditor independence and transparency to enhance investor confidence, financial stability and public trust in corporate financial reporting and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Education regularly interacts with reputed global ranking institutions which conduct audit of educational institutions on a varied parameters and incorporates relevant best practices as appropriate for the Indian context.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 envisages the establishment of robust institutional governance, transparency, accountability and efficient financial management across educational institutions, and provides that all education institutions will be held to similar standards of audit and disclosure as a 'not for profit' entity.

Further the NEP 2020 also provides for:

(i) a 'light but tight' regulatory framework to ensure integrity, transparency, and resource efficiency of the educational system through audit and public disclosure while encouraging innovation and out-of-the-box ideas through autonomy, good governance, and empowerment, and

(ii) periodic reviews of the progress of implementation of the policy, in accordance with the targets set for each action.

Under various extant statutory and regulatory frameworks, Ministry of Education along with the designated bodies, including UGC, AICTE, NCERT, CBSE, NCTE, ensures the governance, financial management and oversight of educational institutions.

While at present there is no proposal to introduce a National Digital Audit Registry, the NEP 2020 encourages the use of technology for improving governance, institutional efficiency, transparency and accountability and in this

context, Ministry of Education is implementing various digital governance initiatives like SWAYAM, SWAYAM+, NISTHA, SAMARTH, ONOS etc. in the public interest for the use of diverse stakeholders.

MALPRACTICES BY INSTITUTIONS SEEKING UNIVERSITY RECOGNITION

3596. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding submission of false information, fabricated documents and misrepresentation of infrastructure, faculty and financial resources by institutions seeking recognition as Universities or Deemed-to-be Universities;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received, verified and found genuine during the last five years, along with the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has noticed instances where institutions, after obtaining recognition, remove qualified faculty shown during inspections and appoint unqualified or inadequate qualified teaching staff in violation of prescribed norms, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether periodic inspections, surprise audits and digital verification of faculty, infrastructure and academic standards are conducted after recognition to ensure continued compliance, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to strengthen transparency, ensure continuous compliance with UGC norms and impose stringent penalties,

including suspension or withdrawal of recognition, against institutions found indulging in such malpractices and compromising the quality of higher education?

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

(a) to (e) As per the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, a University is established by or under a Central Act, a State Act or a Provincial Act and an Institution is declared as Deemed to be University by the Central Government, on the advice of UGC, under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. In order to regulate the process of declaration of an institution as Institution Deemed to be University and also to maintain the quality of higher education imparted by such Institutions Deemed to be Universities, UGC notified the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2023. As per these Regulations, a sponsoring body of an institution, fulfilling the eligibility criteria as mentioned in the regulations, is required to upload all its documents viz. infrastructure, faculty, academic standards, governance, research activities, and financial resources on web portal of UGC.

The Expert Committee constituted by UGC conducts a comprehensive virtual assessment of an institution seeking Deemed to be University status. It verifies the institution's claims regarding infrastructure, faculty, academic standards, governance, research activities, and financial resources, and assesses compliance with the applicable UGC Regulations. Based on its

findings, the Committee submits a detailed evaluation report with recommendations to the UGC. Also, sponsoring body gives a legal undertaking that all the information, facts and figures provided before the inspection and during the inspection are true and correct and shall follow and abide by all the rules, regulations, and guidelines issued from time to time by UGC and concerned Statutory Council(s).

As per these Regulations, the sponsoring body is also required to ensure that the copies of the documents uploaded on the UGC's web portal are disclosed on the website of the institution, duly certified by the Head of the institution or sponsoring body, as the case may be. However, upon receipt of any complaint against the accuracy and veracity of the information submitted to the Commission and also hosted on the website of the institution, the Commission shall decide on the physical verification of an institution deemed to be University or constitute teams for such verification on its own.

Further, National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 contemplates that HEIs shall be responsible and accountable to the stakeholders through transparent self-disclosure of all relevant records. In view of the provisions of the NEP, 2020, the UGC has issued the Public Self-Disclosure Guidelines, 2024. Accordingly, every Higher Education Institution is required to maintain a functional website for making relevant self-disclosure to the stakeholders.

ESTABLISHING OLYMPIC ACADEMY IN TAMIL NADU

3597. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for establishing Olympic Academies under the Khelo India Scheme (KIS) or any other Central programme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of appraisal and approval of such proposals, including financial assistance sought;

(c) whether the Government has prescribed any eligibility criteria or guidelines for extending Central assistance for establishing sports academies in the said States and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen grassroot sports infrastructure and athlete development in aspirational and rural districts, including in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) ‘Sports’ being a state subject, the responsibility for development of sports, including establishing sports academies, strengthening grassroot sports infrastructure and athlete development, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements these efforts by bridging the critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

implements the following schemes to strengthen sports development in the country, including in the State of Tamil Nadu:

i. Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports;

ii. Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs);

iii. Cash Incentives to Medal Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches;

iv. National Sports Awards;

v. Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons;

vi. Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Program for Sportspersons;

vii. National Sports Development Fund;

viii. Running Sports Training Centres through Sports Authority of India (SAI); and

ix. National Centre for Sports Science and Research (NCSSR).

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

The details of various sports facilities under the Khelo India Scheme, such as Sports Infrastructure, Khelo India Centres (KIC), Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCE) and Khelo India Accredited Academies (KIAA) along with Khelo India Athletes (KIA) and coaches, across the country, including in the State of Tamil Nadu, are available in the public domain on the dashboard of the Ministry at https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY IN HEIS

3598. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) the manner in which the National Education Policy (NEP) is being implemented in the country;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs);

(c) the efforts being made to promote digital education;

(d) the present status of skill development programmes in the education sector; and

(e) the schemes being implemented by the Government to improve education in rural areas?

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

(a) and (b) After announcement of National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), a number of transformative changes have taken place both in school and higher education for its implementation.

In School Education several initiatives have been taken such as PM SHRI (PM Schools for Rising India) for upgradation of schools; Samagra Shiksha for providing quality education with an inclusive and equitable classroom environment for all children; National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) for ensuring

foundational literacy and numeracy by Grade 3; Vidya-Pravesh–Guidelines for Three-month Play-based School Preparation Module; PM e-VIDYA to unify all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable coherent multi-mode access to education; launch of National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF FS) and Jadui Pitara for play-based learning teaching material tailored for children between the age group of 3 to 8 years; NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0; Vidya Samiksha Kendra; Integrated Teacher Education Programme; National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR) for creating a unifying national digital infrastructure to energise and catalyse the education ecosystem; implementation of a scheme “New India Literacy Programme or ULLAS” targeting all non-literates age 15 years and above, etc.

In Higher Education, various initiatives / reforms have been carried out such as National Credit Framework (NCrF) and National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF) in conjunction with guidelines / regulations like Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programme; Multiple Entry and Exit in Academic Programme offered by Higher Education Institutions; Transforming HEIs into multi-disciplinary Institutions; pursuing two Academic Programme simultaneously; Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR ID) of individual student which will act as lifelong identity to track their educational journey and achievements from, pre-primary to higher education; introduction of PM-Vidyalaxmi scheme to provide financial support to meritorious students inter-alia enabling collateral free, guarantor

free loan through a simple, transparent and student-friendly and entirely digital application process; revised regulation of ODL / Online Education; re-envisioned Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Program to build competencies in faculty for better teaching; permitting up to 40% credits in regular courses using SWAYAM platform; launch of new SWAYAM Plus portal with aim to enhance skill and upskilling and reskilling of existing manpower employed in different sectors; Integration of technology in administration of HEIs from admission to grant of degree through SAMARTH; guidelines on Professor of Practice to enable HEIs to work with industry experts; guidelines for supernumerary seats for admitting students from abroad in Indian HEIs; Academic collaboration between Indian and Foreign HEIs to offer Twinning, Joint Degree and Dual Degree Programmes; Regulation for permitting Foreign HEIs to setup campuses in India; enhanced reputation of the Indian HEIs in international ranking; embedding of Indian Knowledge system in the education etc.

Education is subject of concurrent list and both Central and State government work collaboratively to ensure comprehensive, and progressive enhancement of overall quality and growth within the education sector. NEP 2020 provides different timelines as well as principles and methodology for its implementation. Accordingly, Ministry of Education, State Governments, education-related Ministries, the regulatory and implementing bodies of school and higher education such as University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education, National Council for Teacher Education, National

Council of Educational Research and Training, Central Board of Secondary Education, Universities/Colleges/Schools etc. have started taking initiatives for implementation of NEP 2020.

(c)The Government has been promoting digital education in school education through various initiatives under Samagra Shiksha, in alignment with the objectives of NEP 2020. The initiatives aim to enhance the quality of education by integrating technology into teaching and learning processes. Financial assistance is provided to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Samagra Shiksha for ICT infrastructure, including ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms, based on their Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB). In addition, digital education initiatives such as DIKSHA and PM eVidya are implemented by the Ministry to provide equitable access to quality digital learning resources.

Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing(DIKSHA) is a 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. The platform supports both online and offlineaccess, enabling learners to download content and continue learning withoutinternet connectivity, ensuring equitable access for students.

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 by BSNL to enhance digital infrastructure in remote areas in a phased manner.

For higher education, digital platforms such as SWAYAM, SWAYAM Prabha, e-PG Pathshala and the UGC e-resource portal provide students with access to quality academic content. The integration of the UGC e-resource portal with the Digital Seva Portal has further expanded access through Common Service Centres, particularly in rural areas, while also making selected content available in regional languages.

To expand flexible learning opportunities, 126 Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) are offering about 802 Online Programmes, while 121 HEIs are offering around 1,699 Open and Distance Learning (ODL) programmes.

(d) The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 envisages integration of skill development and vocational education with mainstream higher education to enhance employability, entrepreneurship and lifelong learning. At the school level, Skill Education has been integrated as a regular component of education under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha. NSQF-aligned skill courses are offered to students of Classes IX–XII to enhance employability skills including communication, self-management, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), entrepreneurship and green skills. In line with NEP 2020, students of Classes VI–VIII are provided pre-vocational exposure through Bagless Days, internships with local vocational experts and experiential learning.

In higher education, UGC has notified the National Higher Education Qualifications Framework (NHEQF), aligned with the National Credit Framework (NCrF), to enable integration of general, vocational and experiential

learning. The National Credit Framework facilitates credit accumulation and transfer across academic, vocational and skill education, while the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) supports seamless academic mobility. UGC has also issued Guidelines for Internship/Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programmes (AEDP), enabling undergraduate students to acquire industry-relevant skills through structured internships and apprenticeships integrated with their degree programmes.

AICTE is actively strengthening skill development by embedding it into technical education. It partners with industries and institutions to offer online skill courses aligned with the regular curriculum, along with skill-focused programmes, compulsory internships, and vocational degrees. These initiatives are designed to build students' practical abilities and improve employability. Additionally, AICTE has signed MoUs with leading industries and organisations to support internships, skill-building, and faculty upskilling, including hands-on exposure to Industry 4.0 technologies.

Employability Skill module has been included as a part of Job Roles/SWAYAM courses in the curriculum which includes Communication Skills, Self-Management Skills, Information and Communication Technology Skills, Entrepreneurship Skills, and Green Skills.

To support skill development, the SWAYAM Plus portal has also been launched, focusing on upskilling and reskilling the workforce. More than 500 courses have been developed curated from 89 industry partners across 17

sectors and offered on emerging areas such as AI, Data Analyst etc. So far, more than 6,00,000 students registered on the platform.

The National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) bridges the gap between academic learning and industry requirements by providing structured on-the-job training to graduates and diploma holders. The Scheme promotes industry-integrated education through Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programmes (AEDP), supports apprenticeships in emerging areas such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), and facilitates academic credit integration through the NATS Assessment and Creditisation Framework.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has also made concerted efforts for strengthening the skilling ecosystem through its schemes and initiatives. Flagship schemes being implemented by MSDE include Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), and the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS). Further, DGT anchors long term training through Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) and Craft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) implemented through a network of over 13,856 ITIs.

(e) Department of School Education & Literacy implements the Samagra Shiksha scheme, an integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for school education from pre-school to Class XII. The scheme provides support to States and Union Territories for strengthening school infrastructure, including construction of school buildings, additional classrooms, laboratories, libraries, hostels, residential schools, drinking water and sanitation facilities,

electrification, smart classrooms, ICT laboratories and digital learning resources.

Department of Higher Education, Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at funding specific State government universities and colleges, so as to improve its 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. 12,926.10 crore, including the committed liabilities of the earlier phases of RUSA, to cater to the 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 alignment with the objectives of NEP 2020, and with the aim of making high-quality educational content in Indian languages accessible for students, the Bharitiya Bhasha Pustak Scheme (BBPS) has been announced in the Union Budget 2025-26, to provide books in Indian Languages for school and higher education in digital format. BBPS envisions making educational content available in 22 Indian languages.

Union Budget 2026-27 has announced setting up of 1 girls' hostel in every district through Viability Gap Funding /capital support to encourage enrolment of girls in STEM institutes/ courses.

PROMOTION OF MONSOON TOURISM IN KERALA

3599.SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy or action plan for promoting Monsoon Tourism in Kerala as a distinct tourism product;

(b) the details of financial assistance, promotional support and infrastructure development provided by the Government for monsoon tourism in the said State during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) whether any proposals have been received from the State Government of Kerala for the development and promotion of monsoon tourism and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include monsoon tourism circuits, wellness tourism, backwater tourism and eco-tourism destinations in the said State under any Central tourism schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken/being taken to promote Kerala as a global monsoon tourism destination through international marketing campaigns, improved connectivity, sustainable tourism initiatives and public-private partnerships?

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

(a) to (e) Development and promotion of tourism including promotion of monsoon tourism in Kerala is primarily done by the concerned State Government (SG)/UT Administration (UTA). However, Ministry of Tourism under its various schemes such as Swadesh Darshan (SD), Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) – an initiative under Swadesh Darshan and Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) etc. provides financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructure and experiences in the country, to the SGs/UTAs, on receipt of the project proposals from them, in synergy with the scheme guidelines, Government directions, availability of funds, inter-se priority etc.

Further, Government of India in 2024-25 sanctioned the projects ‘Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam’ for Rs. 59.71 Crore and ‘Global Gateway to Malabar’s Cultural Crucible in Sargaalaya’ for Rs. 95.34 Crore under its initiative for ‘Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)-Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale’.

Details of the projects sanctioned under SD2.0 and CBDD schemes in the state of Kerala including wellness tourism, backwater tourism and eco-tourism destinations in last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Various aspects of sustainable and responsible tourism are embedded in the guidelines of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism has also formulated “National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism”.

Ministry of Tourism promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including monsoon tourism in Kerala and including sustainability, responsible tourism practices. Ministry also promotes various tourism destinations through various medium including social media, websites and participation in fairs and exhibitions etc.

Ministry of Tourism regularly encourages the SGs/UTAs to undertake robust Operation and Management of assets created under Swadesh Darshan scheme and also to explore the possibility of engaging partners under Public Private Partnership model for sustained O&M. As part of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has introduced the concept of Tourism Experience Development and Management Agency (TEDMA) for strong operation and management (O&M). In addition, the Ministry regularly monitors progress of its ongoing projects through review meetings with SGs/UTAs, which are held at various levels from time to time.

STATEMENT

(i) Details of Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in the State of Kerala:

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project/Experience	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1.	2024-2025	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.18

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project/Experience	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
2.	2024-2025	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87
3.	2023-2024	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.81

(ii) Details of Projects sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development Scheme in the State of Kerala:

S. No.	Year of Sanction/ Category	Name of the Project/ Experience	Sanctioned Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1.	2024-2025/ Culture & Heritage	Varkala-Dakshin Kashi at Varkala	25.00
2.	2024-2025/ Spiritual Tourism	Thalassery: The Spritiual Nexus a Thalassery	25.00

वन्यजीव के हमलों से होने वाले नुकसान के लिए मुआवजा

3600. श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी:

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

(क) क्या ओडिशा राज्य, विशेषकर ढेंकानाल एवं अंगुल जिलों में हाथियों तथा अन्य वन्य जीवों द्वारा किसानों की फसलों को व्यापक क्षति पहुंचाई जा रही है;

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

(ग) क्या किसानों को फसल क्षति के लिए अधिक मुआवजा प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में राज्यों एवं संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) से (घ) ओडिशा राज्य सहित देश के विभिन्न भागों से मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष की घटनाओं की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है। मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के उपशमन सहित वन्यजीव प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की जिम्मेदारी है। किसी भी संघर्ष की स्थिति में राज्य सरकारें और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन सबसे पहले प्रतिक्रिया देने वाले होते हैं और वे संघर्ष के ब्यौरे के साथ-साथ उसमें शामिल प्रजातियों का रिकॉर्ड रखते हैं।

मंत्रालय ने दिसंबर 2023 में इन योजनाओं के तहत जंगली जानवरों के हमलों से मृत्यु या स्थायी विकलांगता के मामलों में राहत अनुदान-राशि को निधि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन 5 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 10 लाख रुपये कर दिया तथा जिसका भुगतान भी इस संबंध में बनाए गए राज्य विशिष्ट दिशानिर्देशों/प्रावधानों द्वारा विनियमित होता है।

उक्त ब्यौरा निम्न तालिका में उपलब्ध हैं:

क्र.सं.	**जंगली जानवरों के कारण हुई क्षति की प्रकृति**	**राहत अनुदान की राशि**
i.	मृत्यु या स्थायी अक्षमता	10.00 लाख रुपये
ii.	गंभीर चोट	2.00 लाख रुपये
iii.	मामूली चोट	25,000 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति तक उपचार का व्यय
iv.	संपत्ति/फसल की हानि	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार अपने द्वारा निर्धारित लागत संबंधी मानदंडों का पालन कर सकती हैं।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्षों के कारण पशुधन, फसलों और चोटों सहित मानव जीवन की हानि के लिए मानदंडों के अनुसार राहत अनुदान-राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है, जो राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग होती हैं।

इस मंत्रालय ने मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के प्रबंधन में राज्यों की सहायता के लिए भू-दृश्य-विशिष्ट क्षेत्रीय कार्य योजनाएं तैयार की हैं।

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM INTERNSHIP SCHEME IN MATHURAPUR

3601. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

(a) the number of applications received under the PM Internship Scheme from Mathurapur Lok Sabha Constituency in West Bengal and the number of candidates selected, placed and who have successfully completed their internships, year-wise;

(b) the details of beneficiaries, including Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) from Mathurapur, category-wise;

(c) the steps taken to create awareness about the Scheme in the coastal and rural areas of Mathurapur so as to ensure wider participation of eligible youth; and

(d)whether the Government proposes to provide adequate reservation/preferential representation for SC and ST youth, in accordance with the applicable policy, under the PM Internship Scheme 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 PM Internship scheme is being implemented as a national level scheme in which internship opportunities are posted across districts/cities in all States/UTs. The parliamentary constituency-wise data of the same is not maintained.

Details of applications received, number of candidates who received internship offers, joined and completed internships in West Bengal, district wise in Round I, Round II and Round III of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project is given in the enclosed **Statement- I, II** and **III** respectively.

(b) The category wise details of candidates, including SC and ST candidates, who joined internship in Round I, Round II and Round III of the PM Internship Scheme Pilot Project, district wise in West Bengal is given in the enclosed **Statement- IV, V** and **VI** respectively. As mentioned in reply to part (a) above, parliamentary constituency-wise data of the scheme is not maintained.

(c) 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. District level Nodal Officers have been nominated in over 22 districts across West Bengal to undertake awareness activities and facilitate dissemination of information regarding the PMIS.

Further, Information, Education and Communication activities including workshops, seminars, and promotional campaigns are being carried out at Vocational Schools, ITIs, Polytechnics and General Colleges across the state.

(d) 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.

STATEMENT- I

Details of the number of applications received, number of candidates who received offers, joined and completed internships in West Bengal, district wise in Round I of the Pilot Project

S. No.	District	Total Applications	No. of candidates who received offers	Joined	Completed
1.	ALIPURDUAR	374	22	4	2
2.	BANKURA	824	101	17	9
3.	BIRBHUM	792	78	18	12
4.	COOCHBEHAR	597	47	8	4
5.	DINAJPUR DAKSHIN	244	23	4	1
6.	DARJEELING	255	35	6	3
7.	HOOGHLY	1411	183	26	11
8.	HOWRAH	958	137	24	8
9.	JALPAIGURI	419	44	9	2
10.	JHARGRAM	258	33	5	3
11.	KALIMPONG	16	2	1	1

12.	KOLKATA	1819	241	35	15
13.	MALDAH	803	84	6	6
14.	MURSHIDABAD	719	88	22	9
15.	NADIA	856	124	23	14
16.	24 PARAGANAS NORTH	2368	329	64	28
17.	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	979	146	48	26
18.	MEDINIPUR WEST	1138	136	25	15
19.	PURBA BARDHAMAN	1116	134	19	10
20.	MEDINIPUR EAST	1285	174	27	11
21.	PURULIA	664	67	8	5
22.	24 PARAGANAS SOUTH	1607	207	40	12
23.	DINAJPUR UTTAR	420	39	6	1
	Grand Total	19922	2474	445	208

STATEMENT-II

Details of the number of applications received, number of candidates who received offers, joined and completed internships in West Bengal, district wise in Round II of the Pilot Project

S. No.	District	Total Applications	No. of candidates who received offers	Joined	Completed*
1.	ALIPURDUAR	90	24	6	2
2.	BANKURA	307	73	10	4
3.	BIRBHUM	235	61	9	2
4.	COOCHBEHAR	174	44	7	4
5.	DINAJPUR DAKSHIN	108	29	7	1
6.	DARJEELING	166	42	4	0
7.	HOOGHLY	710	153	15	10
8.	HOWRAH	565	128	18	11

9.	JALPAIGURI	166	43	7	2
10.	JHARGRAM	84	15	1	0
11.	KALIMPONG	10	1	0	0
12.	KOLKATA	1032	189	30	16
13.	MALDAH	267	74	14	8
14.	MURSHIDABAD	276	64	13	6
15.	NADIA	414	75	11	4
16.	24 PARAGANAS NORTH	1295	256	31	8
17.	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	509	132	29	7
18.	MEDINIPUR WEST	462	95	10	4
19.	PURBA BARDHAMAN	412	94	15	6
20.	MEDINIPUR EAST	557	136	27	9
21.	PURULIA	265	81	5	0
22.	24 PARAGANAS SOUTH	649	130	17	5
23.	DINAJPUR UTTAR	200	49	5	0
	Grand Total	8953	1988	291	109

*Internships in Round II are still ongoing

STATEMENT- III

Details of the number of applications received, number of candidates who received offers, joined internships in West Bengal, district wise in Round III of the Pilot Project

S. No.	District	Total Applications	No. of candidates who received offers	Joined
1.	ALIPURDUAR	164	13	5
2.	BANKURA	420	35	18
3.	BIRBHUM	273	31	18
4.	COOCHBEHAR	295	15	6

5.	DINAJPUR DAKSHIN	151	18	10
6.	DARJEELING	265	17	6
7.	HOOGHLY	865	75	42
8.	HOWRAH	779	31	11
9.	JALPAIGURI	333	28	13
10.	JHARGRAM	94	4	1
11.	KALIMPONG	7	2	2
12.	KOLKATA	1536	101	50
13.	MALDAH	292	53	34
14.	MURSHIDABAD	396	54	38
15.	NADIA	475	22	14
16.	24 PARAGANAS NORTH	1964	101	53
17.	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	1223	130	67
18.	MEDINIPUR WEST	532	33	11
19.	PURBA BARDHAMAN	518	46	23
20.	MEDINIPUR EAST	663	49	21
21.	PURULIA	276	17	7
22.	24 PARAGANAS SOUTH	951	65	24
23.	DINAJPUR UTTAR	205	29	10
	Grand Total	12677	969	484

* Internships in Round III are still ongoing. No Internship has been completed.

STATEMENT- IV

District wise & category- wise details of the candidates who joined internship in Round- I of the PM Internship Scheme pilot project in West Bengal

S.No.	District	GENERAL	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	ALIPURDUAR	1	2	1	-	4
2.	BANKURA	10	5	1	1	17

3.	BIRBHUM	12	4	2	-	18
4.	COOCHBEHAR	1	2	5	-	8
5.	DARJEELING	5	-	1	-	6
6.	DINAJPUR DAKSHIN	1	1	2	-	4
7.	HOOGHLY	19	6	1	-	26
8.	HOWRAH	19	3	2	-	24
9.	JALPAIGURI	4	2	2	1	9
10.	JHARGRAM	2	1	-	2	5
11.	KALIMPONG	1	-	-	-	1
12.	KOLKATA	28	2	5	-	35
13.	MALDAH	3	2	1	-	6
14.	24 PARAGANAS NORTH	42	8	12	2	64
15.	MEDINIPUR EAST	17	5	5	-	27
16.	MEDINIPUR WEST	15	6	3	1	25
17.	MURSHIDABAD	7	10	5	-	22
18.	NADIA	14	4	5	-	23
19.	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	30	5	10	3	48
20.	PURBA BARDHAMAN	13	3	2	1	19
21.	PURULIA	3	4	1	-	8
22.	24 PARAGANAS SOUTH	17	12	11	-	40
23.	DINAJPUR UTTAR	3	-	3	-	6
	GRAND TOTAL	267	87	80	11	445

STATEMENT- V

District wise &category wise details of the candidates who joined internship in Round II of the PM Internship Scheme pilot project in West Bengal

S.No.	District	GENERAL	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	ALIPURDUAR	1	4	1	-	6
2.	BANKURA	5	3	2	-	10

3.	BIRBHUM	6	2	1	-	9
4.	COOCHBEHAR	1	4	2	-	7
5.	DARJEELING	1	-	1	2	4
6.	DINAJPUR DAKSHIN	3	2	1	1	7
7.	HOOGHLY	9	2	3	1	15
8.	HOWRAH	15	1	2	-	18
9.	JALPAIGURI	3	2	2	-	7
10.	JHARGRAM	-	1	-	-	1
11.	KOLKATA	27	2	1	-	30
12.	MALDAH	3	6	5	-	14
13.	24 PARAGANAS NORTH	17	4	9	1	31
14.	MEDINIPUR EAST	20	3	4	-	27
15.	MEDINIPUR WEST	7	1	1	1	10
16.	MURSHIDABAD	6	2	5	-	13
17.	NADIA	8	-	2	1	11
18.	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	19	5	3	2	29
19.	PURBA BARDHAMAN	9	3	2	1	15
20.	PURULIA	2	2	1	-	5
21.	24 PARAGANAS SOUTH	11	1	5	-	17
22.	DINAJPUR UTTAR	1	3	1	-	5
	GRAND TOTAL	174	53	54	10	291

STATEMENT-VI

District wise & category wise details of the candidates who joined internship in Round III of the PM Internship Scheme pilot project in West Bengal (As on 06.08.2026)

S.No.	District	GENERAL	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	ALIPURDUAR	2	1	1	1	5
2.	BANKURA	8	6	2	2	18
3.	BIRBHUM	10	3	5	-	18

4.	COOCHBEHAR	-	3	3	-	6
5.	DARJEELING	3	2	1	-	6
6.	DINAJPUR DAKSHIN	2	-	2	6	10
7.	HOOGHLY	32	6	3	1	42
8.	HOWRAH	8	1	2		11
9.	JALPAIGURI	7	1	2	3	13
10.	JHARGRAM	-	1	-	-	1
11.	KALIMPONG	1	-	-	1	2
12.	KOLKATA	38	3	9	-	50
13.	MALDAH	11	9	10	4	34
14.	24 PARAGANAS NORTH	34	8	10	1	53
15.	MEDINIPUR EAST	19	2	-	-	21
16.	MEDINIPUR WEST	9	2	-	-	11
17.	MURSHIDABAD	16	11	10	1	38
18.	NADIA	11	2	1	-	14
19.	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	47	7	10	3	67
20.	PURBA BARDHAMAN	15	4	4	-	23
21.	PURULIA	5	2	-	-	7
22.	24 PARAGANAS SOUTH	14	2	8	-	24
23.	DINAJPUR UTTAR	5	2	2	1	10
	GRAND TOTAL	297	78	85	24	484

*The process of selection and joining in Round III is currently ongoing

उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्यालयों में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात

3602. सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

श्री देवेश शाक्य:

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

श्री नीरज मौर्य:

श्री लालजी वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल के समाचारों का संज्ञान लिया है, जिनमें यह दर्शाया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के दलित एवं पिछड़े समुदाय बहुल क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर सहारनपुर जिले तथा एटा-कासगंज एवं जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के विद्यालयों में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात राष्ट्रीय मानकों से कहीं अधिक है, यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे विद्यालयों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सत्य है कि व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के लिए निधियां आवंटित किए जाने के बावजूद ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर एटा-कासगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अनेक विद्यालयों में कार्यशालाओं, उपकरणों तथा प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त प्रशिक्षकों के अभाव के कारण विद्यार्थियों को व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का अपेक्षित लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो इन कमियों को दूर करने और इस समस्या के हल के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए अथवा उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने समग्र शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत यूनिफ़ोर्म एवं पाठ्यपुस्तकों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) में होने वाले विलंब का विद्यार्थियों के नामांकन एवं उपस्थिति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का कोई अध्ययन कराया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थानीय उद्योगों एवं रोजगार की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप कौशल एवं तकनीकी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने अथवा विद्यालयों में विशेष पाठ्यक्रम प्रारंभ करने का है और 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) शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में एक विषय होने के कारण, देश के अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं। तदनुसार,

शिक्षकों की भर्ती, सेवा शर्तें और तैनाती संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के पैरा 2.3 में सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित छात्रों के उच्च अनुपात वाले क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक स्कूल में 30:1 से कम और 25:1 से कम पीटीआर बनाए रखने पर बल दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, सहारनपुर, एटा, कासगंज और जौनपुर जिलों में सरकारी प्राथमिक और उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरों पर छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) निम्नानुसार है -

क्र. सं.	छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात	राज्य स्तर	एटा	जौनपुर	कासगंज	सहारनपुर
1	प्राथमिक स्तर	19	17	16	21	18
2	उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर	26	19	23	27	23

(ख) समग्र शिक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को राष्ट्रीय कौशल अर्हता फ्रेमवर्क (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप कक्षा 6 से 8 तक के छात्रों को कौशल शिक्षा प्रदान करने और कक्षा 9 से 12 तक के कौशल पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। अब तक, कक्षा 9 से कक्षा 12 के स्कूली छात्रों को 138 जॉब रोल (जेआर)/कौशल विषय प्रदान करने का अनुमोदन दिया गया है।

कौशल शिक्षकों/प्रशिक्षकों के लिए नियमित शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं ताकि उनके क्षेत्र में उनके व्यावहारिक शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण कौशल को बढ़ाया जा सके। वे उद्योग अनुभव और नवीनतम तकनीकों और प्रथाओं के संपर्क में भी आते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, एटा जिले के 13 सरकारी माध्यमिक स्कूलों और 7 सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त माध्यमिक स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। सभी अनुमोदित स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक प्रयोगशाला उपकरण उपलब्ध हैं, और

व्यापार-वार व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षकों को तैनात किया गया है। छात्रों को इस कार्यक्रम के हिस्से के रूप में गेस्ट लेक्चर और औद्योगिक विजिट में भाग लेने के अवसर भी प्रदान किए जाते हैं। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी/सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी सक्षम सेवाओं (आईटी/आईटीईएस), बैंकिंग, वित्तीय सेवाएं और बीमा (बीएफएसआई), ओर्गनाइस्ड रीटेल, कृषि, विद्युत, निर्माण, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और हार्डवेयर, सौंदर्य और कल्याण, पर्यटन, मोटर वाहन, सुरक्षा, और परिधान, मेड-अप और होम फर्निशिंग सहित क्षेत्रों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की पेशकश की जाती है।

इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, कासगंज जिले के 13 सरकारी माध्यमिक स्कूलों और 7 सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त माध्यमिक स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। सभी 13 सरकारी माध्यमिक स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक प्रयोगशाला उपकरण उपलब्ध हैं और सभी अनुमोदित स्कूलों में ट्रेड-वार व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षकों को तैनात किया गया है। कार्यक्रम के तहत नामांकित छात्रों को गेस्ट लेक्चर में भाग लेने और उनके व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के हिस्से के रूप में औद्योगिक विजिट में भाग लेने के अवसर भी प्रदान किए जाते हैं। इस कार्यक्रम में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी/सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी सक्षम सेवाएं (आईटी/आईटीईएस), संगठित खुदरा, प्रबंधन और उद्यमिता और पेशेवर कौशल, कृषि, विद्युत, सौंदर्य और कल्याण, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, मोटर वाहन और परिधान, मेड-अप और होम फर्निशिंग सहित कई व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र शामिल हैं।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) मोड के माध्यम से पात्र छात्रों को यूनिफॉर्म के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, और शैक्षिक सत्र के प्रारंभ में पाठ्यपुस्तकों का वितरण किया जाता है। इन लाभों के प्रावधान में कोई देरी नहीं हुई है। राज्य सरकार पात्रता के प्रभावी वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समय पर धनराशि जारी करने और उपयोग सहित योजना के कार्यान्वयन की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा करती है।

(घ) जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 में परिकल्पना की गई है, केंद्र सरकार ने बुनियादी स्तरों से रोजगार योग्यता, श्रम की गरिमा और कार्य संबंधी क्षमताओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम में कौशल/व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को एकीकृत किया है।

राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई), एनईपी 2020 के साथ संरेखित, शैक्षणिक विषयों के साथ समानता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इसे प्रत्यक्ष रूप से मध्य और माध्यमिक चरणों में एकीकृत करके कौशल शिक्षा को संस्थागत बनाती है। सामान्य शिक्षा के साथ कौशल शिक्षा का एकीकरण महत्वपूर्ण सोच, रचनात्मकता, समस्या-समाधान, जीवन कौशल और अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देता है, इस प्रकार बच्चों का समग्र विकास सुनिश्चित करता है। इस एकीकरण का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में परियोजना-आधारित शिक्षा के माध्यम से छात्रों को व्यावहारिक ज्ञान से सुसज्जित करना है। छात्र यह सीखेंगे कि ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में लोग विभिन्न व्यवसायों में क्या करते हैं और भविष्य के करियर की संभावनाओं से अवगत होंगे, जिससे शिक्षा के माध्यम से स्थानीय सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, वर्तमान में जौनपुर जिले में 7 सरकारी माध्यमिक स्कूलों और 40 सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त माध्यमिक स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। यह कार्यक्रम सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी/सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी सक्षम सेवाओं (आईटी/आईटीईएस), बैंकिंग, वित्तीय सेवाएं और बीमा (बीएफएसआई), ओर्गनाइस्ड रीटेल, पर्यटन, मोटर वाहन, सुरक्षा, परिधान, और मेड-अप और होम फर्निशिंग सहित कई क्षेत्रों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है।

DROPOUT RATE OF STUDENTS AT VARIOUS LEVEL OF SCHOOLS

3603. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the dropout rate among students at the primary, secondary and higher secondary levels during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the reasons identified for such dropouts; and

(c) the measures taken to reduce dropout rates particularly among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and girls?

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

(a) As per Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+), State/UT-wise dropout rate from the year 2021-22 to 2025-26 at the primary and secondary levels are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) As per report titled 'Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)' for the year 2025 released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the major reasons for the students who never attended the schools are to supplement household income, to attend domestic chores, etc.

(c) Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the domain of respective State and UT Governments. The 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.

Government has also taken initiatives such as Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK) and implementation of Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR) ID to monitor the drop out and other education indicators. VSK has been developed with strategies designed to enhance the effectiveness of monitoring of educational initiatives and their eventual outcomes. A key feature of VSK is student tracking to prevent dropouts, monitoring of students migrating from one school to the other, progress of learning outcomes and real-time monitoring of various interventions, aimed at improving access, students' academic performance and enhancing teachers' accountability in schools. APAAR, as part of the 'One Nation, One Student ID' programme, is a 12-digit lifelong student ID that is linked to Aadhar.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise dropout rate from the year 2021-22 to 2025-26 at the primary and secondary levels

State/UT	Primary					Secondary				
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
India	1.5	7.8	1.9	0.3	0.3	12.6	16.4	14.1	11.5	9.5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.4	3.6
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	16.3	14.7	12.5	15.5	9.7
Arunachal Pradesh	9.3	15.0	5.4	4.8	3.3	11.7	16.9	19.3	18.3	13.0
Assam	6.0	8.5	6.2	3.8	1.4	20.3	29.5	25.1	17.5	14.3
Bihar	0.0	10.7	8.9	2.9	2.5	20.5	29.5	25.6	6.9	9.0
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.9	2.0	1.3
Chhattisgarh	0.8	5.4	1.8	0.7	1.1	9.7	18.2	16.3	15.3	16.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	9.5	18.8	18.7	12.5	12.4
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	7.3	10.4	7.5	7.1

Goa	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	9.0	8.8	8.1	9.3	6.4
Gujarat	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	17.9	23.3	21.0	16.9	15.7
Haryana	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.9	15.4	13.8	6.6	5.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	6.7	4.9	6.2	5.6
Jammu & Kashmir	4.0	8.9	1.6	1.5	1.1	6.0	9.0	13.4	12.9	11.6
Jharkhand	1.8	11.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	9.3	25.7	15.2	3.5	6.6
Karnataka	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	14.7	14.9	22.1	18.3	18.1
Kerala	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	5.5	6.7	3.4	4.8	4.1
Ladakh	6.5	5.1	4.3	2.6	2.2	4.9	11.6	19.8	16.2	16.8
Lakshadweep	0.5	4.6	2.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	9.8	2.6	4.1	2.6
Madhya Pradesh	3.1	6.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	10.1	21.4	17.7	16.8	13.0
Maharashtra	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	16.0	10.1	11.5	9.0
Manipur	13.3	12.9	4.5	2.9	6.4	1.3	13.5	15.3	9.1	8.6
Meghalaya	9.8	13.6	7.5	4.2	3.7	21.7	28.9	22.0	17.4	6.7
Mizoram	6.4	14.8	3.5	10.8	1.7	11.9	24.0	14.8	17.4	9.3

Nagaland	5.0	9.8	4.5	2.8	3.3	17.5	21.5	11.6	12.1	13.3
Odisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	27.3	17.7	12.8	15.0	13.7
Puducherry	3.7	3.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	7.5	7.8	5.9	2.9
Punjab	1.3	3.1	0.1	2.5	0.7	17.2	9.7	6.0	6.2	5.6
Rajasthan	3.6	4.4	7.6	3.6	2.8	7.7	11.9	11.1	7.7	8.8
Sikkim	1.8	4.5	2.6	1.5	0.2	11.9	15.4	19.0	11.4	13.1
Tamil Nadu	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	4.5	10.3	7.7	8.5	6.2
Telangana	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	13.7	11.6	11.4	13.2	5.8
Tripura	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.3	17.9	10.4	11.3	10.4
Uttar Pradesh	2.7	18.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.7	14.7	8.7	7.0	8.4
Uttarakhand	0.8	7.4	0.1	0.9	1.9	5.0	8.4	7.0	4.6	6.1
West Bengal	8.6	8.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	18.0	8.5	17.8	20.0	5.5

Source: UDISE+

MONITORING OF NATS DIPLOMA HOLDERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3604. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has monitored the implementation of the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) for graduate and diploma holders during 2025-2026 in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the total number of technical graduates who have successfully secured apprenticeship positions in the said State;

(c) the total amount of stipend reimbursement released to the participating technical institutions and industries in Andhra Pradesh during the last one year and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has observed delays in the processing of subsidy claims by the regional boards, causing financial strain on the participating employers; and

(e) the specific steps taken/being taken by the Government to integrate non-technical degree graduates into the apprenticeship framework within Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (e) The Government of India monitors the implementation of the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) through four autonomous bodies, namely Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur; Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Mumbai; Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Kolkata and Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region), Chennai. Further, NATS 2.0 portal has been introduced as a technology enabled platform for management of apprenticeship training. In Andhra Pradesh, NATS is implemented through Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region) (BoAT-SR) which undertakes activities for engagement of apprentices, industry outreach and monitoring of NATS implementation. During 2025–26, a total of 1,851 apprentices were engaged in Andhra Pradesh, comprising 1175 Technical Apprentices and 676 Non-technical Apprentices.

Under NATS, The prescribed minimum monthly stipend ranges from ₹ 12300 for graduate apprentices and ₹ 10,900 for diploma apprentices. The Government of India provide 50% of the prescribed minimum stipend as support for a maximum period of 1 year. The Ministry of Education releases grants under the stipendiary head to the four implementing Boards for disbursement of stipend through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and for settlement of eligible reimbursement claims of establishments after verification. From 1st November 2025, the Government share of stipend is being transferred directly to the bank accounts of apprentices through DBT. Before DBT, reimbursement model was followed wherein establishment used to pay

government share of apprenticeship training to apprentices and may claim for reimbursement of the Government's share from the respective Board of Apprenticeship Training (BoAT) within three years from the date of payment of stipend. Claims are released by respective BoAT after verification of the documents received from the establishments. During 2025–26, ₹ 75.69 lakh was reimbursed towards stipend to participating industries in Andhra Pradesh.

To facilitate the participation of graduates/diploma holders from all streams including non-technical degree graduates in apprenticeship training under NATS, BoATs are conducting various outreach activities in their respective regions. BoAT-SR has also conducted career guidance programmes, institution visits, apprenticeship fairs and placement-officer sensitisation programmes. Further, 20 MoUs have been signed with Universities/Colleges under the Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP) in the state of Andhra Pradesh by BoAT (SR). An extension office has also been established at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh for on-ground implementation support of NATS.

LOAN BORROWINGS AND DEBT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

3605. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the total amount of loans borrowed by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in all forms, since the Financial Year 2017-18;

(b) whether the Government has any data of loans raised by the Government of Himachal Pradesh from other market sources during the same period and if so, the details thereof, source-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any data on the current outstanding liabilities of the State Government of Himachal Pradesh and if so, the State's debt trends since FY 2018-19, year-wise; and

(d) the latest debt-to-Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio of every State and Union Territory including Himachal Pradesh?

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

(a) As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of total amount of loans borrowed by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh from the RBI, in all forms, since the Financial Year 2017-18 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) Based on the information received from the RBI, the details of Gross Market Borrowings of Government of Himachal Pradesh from 2017-18 (April-March) is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) As per the RBI, the details of the current outstanding liabilities of the State Government of Himachal Pradesh since FY 2018-19 (as at end–March), year-wise are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025 (RE)**	**2026 (BE)**
Outstanding Liabilities	51,030	54,303	62,218	68,896	73,541	86,596	94,391	1,01,241	1,10,010

(d) As per the RBI, the details of the latest debt-to-Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio of every State and Union Territory including Himachal Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

Details regarding total amount of loans borrowed by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in all forms, since the FY 2017-18

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Year (end-March)	Ways and Means Advances	Overdraft
1.	2018	0	0
2.	2019	0	0
3.	2020	0	0
4.	2021	0	0
5.	2022	0	0
6.	2023	0	0
7.	2024	0	0
8.	2025	777	875
9.	2026	681	0

STATEMENT-II

Details regarding total amount of loans raised by the Government of Himachal Pradesh from other market sources, since the FY 2017-18

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	FY	Gross Market Borrowings
1.	2017-18	4,600
2.	2018-19	4,210

3.	2019-20	6,580
4.	2020-21	6,000
5.	2021-22	4,000
6.	2022-23	14,000
7.	2023-24	8,072
8.	2024-25	7,359
9.	2025-26	9,864
10.	2026-27 (up to July 28)	2,800

STATEMENT-III

Details regarding latest debt-to-Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio of every State and Union Territory including Himachal Pradesh

S. No.	State/UT	2026 (BE)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59.8
3.	Assam	27.9
4.	Bihar	36.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	29.8
6.	Goa	25.7
7.	Gujarat	17.9
8.	Haryana	29.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	42.8
10.	Jharkhand	25.4
11.	Karnataka	26.5
12.	Kerala	35.5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	31.3
14.	Maharashtra	19.0
15.	Manipur	39.2
16.	Meghalaya	39.1
17.	Mizoram	33.2

18.	Nagaland	47.0
19.	Odisha	20.3
20.	Punjab	46.4
21.	Rajasthan	35.9
22.	Sikkim	38.6
23.	Tamil Nadu	29.2
24.	Telangana	27.5
25.	Tripura	30.5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28.7
27.	Uttarakhand	25.3
28.	West Bengal	38.9
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.7
30.	NCT Delhi	1.5
31.	Puducherry	25.9
	All States and UTs	**29.2**
	BE: Budget Estimates.	

कंपनी कानून के अंतर्गत लंबित मामले

3606. श्रीमती मंजू शर्माः

क्या **कारपोरेट कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) सरकार द्वारा देश में कंपनी कानून के अंतर्गत लंबित मामलों की संख्या को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं:

(ख) मुकदमेबाजी के बोझ को कम करने के सरकार के प्रयासों के अंतर्गत वापस लिए गए या कम किए गए मामलों की संख्या से संबंधित आंकड़ों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार देश में कारोबारी सुगमता में सुधार लाने और कारपोरेट प्रशासन कार्यढांचे को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय (एमसीए) ने कंपनी विधि के अंतर्गत लंबित मामलों की समीक्षा एवं संख्या कम करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें प्रक्रियात्मक एवं तकनीकी अपराधों से संबंधित लंबित अभियोजन मामलों को वापस लेना; वर्ष 2019 एवं 2020 में कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत 51 अपराधों को आपराधिक की श्रेणी से बाहर करना तथा प्रादेशिक निदेशालयों (आरडी) एवं कंपनी रजिस्ट्रार (आरओसी) के स्तर पर मामलों के निपटान के लिए ई-न्यायनिर्णयन तंत्र की शुरुआत करना शामिल है।

(ख) वर्ष 2017 से 2025 के बीच विभिन्न न्यायालयों से 20,514 अभियोजन मामलों को वापस लिया गया। अभियोजन मामलों को वापस लेना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जिसे इस मंत्रालय द्वारा निरंतर किया जाता है।

(ग) व्यवसाय करने की सुगमता में सुधार तथा कारपोरेट गवर्नेंस को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा कई कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनमें से कुछ प्रमुख कदम निम्नानुसार हैं:-

(i) निगमन के लिए केंद्रीकृत कंपनी रजिस्ट्रार (सीआरसी) की स्थापना तथा कंपनियों एवं एलएलपी के निगमन के समय एक ही स्थान पर विभिन्न सेवाएँ, जैसे पैन, बैंक खाते खोलना आदि, उपलब्ध कराने के लिए नए ई-फॉर्म प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, ताकि व्यवसाय तत्काल प्रारंभ किया जा सके।

(ii) 50 से अधिक ई-प्ररूपों को स्ट्रेट थ्रू प्रोसेस (एसटीपी) में परिवर्तित किया गया है, जिनके लिए पहले क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की स्वीकृति आवश्यक होती थी;

(iii) विनिर्दिष्ट गैर-एसटीपी ई-प्ररूपों के केंद्रीकृत प्रसंस्करण के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रसंस्करण केंद्र (सीपीसी) की स्थापना;

(iv) कंपनियों के स्वैच्छिक निकास के लिए त्वरित कारपोरेट निकास प्रसंस्करण केंद्र (सी-पेस) की स्थापना;

(v) लघु कंपनी की परिभाषा में संशोधन करके लघु कंपनी के लिए सीमा में वृद्धि की गई है, जिसके अंतर्गत प्रदत्त चुकता पूंजी 10 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक तथा कारोबार 100 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार, लघु एलएलपी की संकल्पना शुरू की गई है, जिस पर कम अनुपालन तथा कम शुल्क लागू होते हैं ताकि अनुपालन की लागत कम हो सके है;

(vi) 15 लाख रुपये तक की अधिकृत पूंजी वाली कंपनी के निगमन के लिए शून्य शुल्क;

(vii) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत विलय के लिए फास्ट-ट्रैक प्रक्रिया का विस्तार करके इसमें स्टार्टअप्स के अन्य स्टार्टअप्स तथा लघु कंपनियों के साथ विलय को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है, ताकि विलय एवं समामेलन की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाई जा सके;

(viii) किसी कंपनी के रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय को स्थानांतरित करने के लिए शून्य लागत;

(ix) कंपनी (अनुमेय अधिकारिताओं में साधारण शेयर सूचीबद्ध करना) नियम, 2024 की अधिसूचना, जिसके द्वारा भारतीय सार्वजनिक कंपनियों को भारत में अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र (आईएफएससी) में अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों पर अपने इक्विटी शेयर सूचीबद्ध करने की अनुमति दी गई है;

(x) शेयरधारकों की सहभागिता बढ़ाने तथा कंपनियों के लिए आम बैठकों के आयोजन से संबंधित लागत को कम करने के लिए वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस (वीसी) के माध्यम से किसी कंपनी की वार्षिक आम बैठक (एजीएम) तथा असाधारण आम बैठक (ईजीएम) आयोजित करने की अनुमति देना;

(xi) कंपनी (लेखा) द्वितीय संशोधन नियम, 2025 के अंतर्गत वित्तीय विवरणों एवं निदेशक की रिपोर्ट दाखिल करने के लिए संशोधित एओसी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्ररूप निर्धारित किए गए हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य संरचित कारपोरेट सूचना का संग्रह करना है, ताकि अधिक प्रभावी एवं प्रकटीकरण-आधारित जवाबदेही तथा जहाँ जनहित में आवश्यक हो, आँकड़ा-आधारित नियामकीय संवीक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

इसी प्रकार, कंपनी (प्रबंध एवं प्रशासन) संशोधन नियम, 2025 के अंतर्गत संशोधित एमजीटी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्ररूप निर्धारित किए गए हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य एमसीए21 पर दाखिल वार्षिक विवरणी एवं शासन संबंधी जानकारी के संरचित प्रकटीकरण में सुधार करना है।

GRANT OF DEEMED UNIVERSITY STATUS TO NCERT

3607. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Panel had recommended the grant of deemed-to-be university status to the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the University Grants Commission (UGC), based on the said recommendations, has granted deemed-to-be university status to NCERT and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the new status will empower NCERT to design academic programmes and expand its role from curriculum body to a higher education and research institution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The application of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi for grant of Institution Deemed to be University status was examined by the University Grant Commission (UGC) through its

Expert Committee as per the provisions of the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2023. The Committee, after overall assessment, recommended for grant of Institutions Deemed to be University to NCERT, New Delhi. Considering the advice of UGC, the Ministry of Education, vide Notification dated 30.03.2026, declared NCERT, New Delhi as an Institution Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. The said declaration was subject to condition that it shall take appropriate steps to commence research programmes as well as doctoral and innovative academic programmes.

The status of Institution Deemed to be University will strengthen the NCERT to promote educational research & innovation and collaborate with national and international agencies. It will further reinforce its role as a think tank and as national resource institution engaged in providing technical support to the Central Government as well as State Governments.

HEIs INTEGRATED WITH ABC AND APAAR ECOSYSTEM IN BULANDSHAHR

3608. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of schools, colleges and Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in Bulandshahr Lok Sabha Constituency integrated with the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) and Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry (APAAR) ecosystem;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of ABC and APAAR in the said Constituency and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of students registered under APAAR and ABC in Bulandshahr district;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to facilitate integration of Government and private institutions under the framework; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among students and educational institutions in Bulandshahr Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a) to (e) The Government of India has framed the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 to promote holistic & multidisciplinary education, enable multiple entry and exit system and establish a lifelong learning ecosystem. NEP envisions the establishment of an Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) to digitally store the academic credits so that the degrees from a Higher Education Institution (HEI) can be awarded taking into account credits earned.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Education launched the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) Scheme in July 2021 to provide a 12-digit unique digital identity for every learner to facilitate the identification and to enable the systematic tracking of their learning. This unique id has been termed “Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry” (APAAR ID). APAAR ID is designed to accumulate credits earned from academic, skill and experiential learning.

As on date, more than 2900 award granting institutions from the higher education ecosystem have been registered on ABC portal. Further, over 4.8 crore APAAR IDs have been created in the higher education ecosystem, with more than 10 crore credit records mapped.

As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2023-24 report, the only university in Bulandshahr district has been onboarded on the ABC portal as an Award Granting Institution. So far, this university has uploaded more than 4,500 academic records for more than 1100 APAAR IDs of its students in ABC portal. More than 4.90 lakh school students from Bulandshahr have APAAR ID.

Ministry of Education has conducted regular interaction with HEIs and States to review the progress of the scheme including the state of Uttar Pradesh. Further, Digital India Corporation (DIC) under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is the technology partner for the Ministry of Education for the implementation of the ABC scheme. To ensure seamless implementation and stakeholder support, DIC has established a comprehensive support ecosystem for the academic institutions through daily video conferencing sessions on all weekdays, around 10 awarding bodies participate in each session. Further, an integrated ticketing system for timely resolution of queries; which resolves nearly 200 queries per day. A dedicated toll-free helpline (1800-889-3511) for students & educational institutions has been established which resolves most of the issues during the call.

Zonal and State Nodal Officers have also been designated to strengthen coordination with State Governments, Higher Education Departments, and award-granting academic institutions across the country. Further, to promote awareness and enhance stakeholder engagement, DIC has also organized the Digital India Talk Show at universities and higher education institutions. In addition, online knowledge-sharing initiatives, such as "Ask Our Experts", are conducted through digital platforms to address implementation challenges, clarify stakeholder queries, and disseminate best practices related to the ABC ecosystem.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN KASHMIR

3609. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHEIKH:

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

(a) whether the Government has any Proposal for development of tourism infrastructure in Gulmarg, Tangmarg, Uri, Lolab, Bangus, Kalaroose and Gurez, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has proposed New Eco-tourism projects in Baramulla, Kupwara, Budgam and Bandipora districts?

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

(a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourist destinations and tourism products, including Eco-tourism destination is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG) /Union Territory Administration (UTA).

However, the Ministry through its existing schemes of ‘Swadesh Darshan (SD)’, ‘Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)’, ‘Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)’ – a sub-scheme of SD2.0, and ‘Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)’ complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations including Jammu & Kashmir; subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by them, availability of funds, Government directions, inter-se priority etc.

The Ministry of Tourism has revamped the Swadesh Darshan scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations in the country, following a destination and tourist centric approach.

Sanctioning of new project under the above-mentioned schemes is a continuous process.

At present, no proposal for development of tourism infrastructure in Baramulla, Kupwara, Budgam and Bandipora districts of UT of Jammu & Kashmir is under consideration in the Ministry of Tourism.

The details of the projects sanctioned under SD and PRASHAD schemes in the UT of J&K are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

(i) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the UT of J&K

S No.	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (in ₹ Crore)
1.	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar-Pahalgam-Bhagwati Nagar - Anantnag- Salamabad Uri-Kargil-Leh	77.33
2.	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian- Pulwama.	81.60
3.	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43
4.	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudh mahadev	91.99
5.	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-ahalgam-Zanskar Padum – Daksum -Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39
6.	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara-Kargil - Leh	96.75

(ii) Details of Project sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme in the UT of J&K

S. No.	Sanction Year	Project Name	Sanction Amount (in ₹ Crore)
1	2016-17	Development at Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar	40.46

ALIGNMENT OF NCERT SYLLABUS WITH NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

3610. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) the details of the steps adopted by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) to align its syllabus with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020;

(b) the details of the process followed in deciding the academic curriculum, guidelines and learning outcomes at the NCERT;

(c) the details of the stakeholders involved in the above said process and whether there is any high-level expert committee to review the same, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner and extent to which the syllabus and curriculum of NCERT textbooks is often updated?

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 the recommendations of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has brought out the National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) 2022 and the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) 2023. These frameworks provide the basis for stage-wise and subject-wise

curricular goals, competencies, learning outcomes, syllabi, textbooks, pedagogy and assessment.

For developing National Curriculum Frameworks, National Steering Committee was constituted which followed bottom -up approach of seeking inputs for the National Curriculum Frameworks from diverse stakeholders including teachers, parents, students, educational institutions, neo- and non-literates, subjects' experts, scholars, Anganwadi personnel etc., from across the states and UTs, a massive process of public consultations in face-to-face as well as digital mode was conducted. This process had benefited from the engagement of over 13 lakh interested citizens including students and parents at the national level through citizen-centric mobile app survey and over 1.5 lakh teachers, parents, students, and educationists at the state level through mobile app survey.

Over 1550 district-level consultations in 32 States and Union Territories were conducted. Inputs were also received from 35 groups of institutions, 8000 stakeholders who attended 12 consultations with Universities and Civil Society Groups. More than 600 position papers on 25 specifically relevant themes written by Focus Groups constituted by the States and UTs which all together had over 4000 experts, and 25 papers from the National Focus Groups by expert groups with over 175 members, constituted by the NCERT. These inputs were analyzed and relevant suggestions were included in the NCFs. Taking cognizance of these inputs, the NCF-FS was released on 20th October, 2022 and NCF-SE was released on 23rd August, 2023.

As a follow-up of the NCFs, NCERT has constituted National Syllabus and Teaching-Learning Material Committee (NSTC). Under this Committee, 13 Curricular Area Groups (CAGs) and Textbook Development Teams (TDTs) for all the subjects and grades have been set up. NSTC has been assigned the task of development of teaching-learning material including textbooks. NCERT has also constituted National Curriculum Framework Oversight Committee (NOC) to look into the translation of NCF perspective in the new teaching-learning material including textbooks. NSTC, NOC and CAG include scholars, subject experts, renowned players, artists, teacher educators, faculty members of NCERT, officials from SCERTs, etc. TDT includes scholars, subject experts, teachers, teacher educators, faculty members of NCERT, faculty members from SCERTs, etc. With the support of NSTC, NCERT has brought out new syllabus and textbooks for Grades 1-9 and also a collection of learning resources- Jaadui Pitara and e Jaadui Pitara for Balvatika 1, 2, and 3.

New teaching-learning material including textbooks and learning material are developed through detailed mapping of curricular goals, competencies and learning outcomes. The drafts undergo multiple rounds of academic, pedagogical, language and sensitivity review. The review process examines academic accuracy, age-appropriateness, inclusivity, constitutional values, gender sensitivity, cultural and linguistic relevance, pedagogical suitability and alignment with NEP 2020, NCF-FS 2022 and NCF-SE 2023. As a follow-up of the NCF-SE, Learning Outcome Document and Mandate Documents were

developed, which served as guidelines for the development of new syllabi and textbooks along with NCF-FS and NCF-SE.

NCERT while reprinting its textbooks, every year, updates its textbooks in alignment with the relevant feedback from students, teachers and other stakeholders, without making any structural changes. For this purpose, also, if required, NCERT invites experts for finalizing the changes.

FACULTY-TO-STUDENT RATIO IN IITs

3611. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) whether the Government or the IIT Council has prescribed any faculty-to-student ratio for the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), if so, the details thereof and the actual faculty-to-student ratio in each IIT;

(b) the number of permanent and visiting faculty in each IIT during the last five years and whether the number of visiting faculty has increased during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the number of sanctioned, filled and vacant faculty posts in each IIT during the last five years, along with the vacancy percentage in each IIT, year-wise; and

(d) whether the IIT Council has prescsribed any incentive scheme, performance parameter or funding condition to induct doctoral alumni as

permanent faculty and to convert long-serving visiting/ad-hoc faculty into permanent positions, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are autonomous institutes governed by the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 as amended from time to time and the Statutes framed there under.

The IIT Council, in its various meetings, has deliberated on measures to facilitate and strengthen faculty recruitment in the IITs. The Council has recognised faculty recruitment as a core institutional priority, given its direct bearing on academic quality, teaching capacity and research excellence. The measures discussed include rolling and special recruitment drives; engagement of guest, adjunct, visiting faculty and Professors of Practice; facilitation of the recruitment of foreign faculty and eligible Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) cardholders; institutional performance-review mechanisms; and strengthened recruitment monitoring through regular reporting.

The creation of vacancies and filling thereof is a continuous process. Vacancies arise due to retirements, resignations and the creation of additional positions necessitated by the expansion of student enrolment and academic programmes. In order to attract high-quality talent, the IITs issue rolling advertisements for faculty recruitment, which remain open throughout the year. Further, in September 2022, the Ministry of Education advised all Central

Higher Educational Institutions (CHEIs) to fill vacancies in mission mode. Under the mission-mode recruitment drive undertaken from September 2022 to May 2026, the IITs filled more than 3,500 faculty vacancies. At present, around 460 visiting faculty members are engaged in teaching and academic activities across the IIT system.

IITs also engage Professors of Practice (PoP) to enhance students' experiences by providing insights into real-world best practices. PoPs also serve as a bridge between industry and the institute to identify teaching and research opportunities that support the public interest and societal needs. Further, IITs also hire visiting faculty members who are from academics or senior industry professionals joining IITs for a short duration to promote a cross-cultural exchange of ideas and perspectives.

IITs encourage the alumni of their Institutes to appear for faculty positions as per year-round open advertisements. Measures have been taken to attract quality faculty which includes recruitment through search-cum-selection procedures, special recruitment drive, mission mode recruitment and invitation to alumni/scientists/faculty, etc. The faculty recruitment process is carried out by the IITs by inviting applications in a transparent manner, as part of a multi-step and robust screening process.

Further, in the QS World University Rankings 2027, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have achieved notable positions. IIT Delhi has been placed at 118th (123rd in 2026), IIT Madras at 170th (180th in 2026), IIT Kharagpur at 205th (215th in 2026), IIT Kanpur at 221st (222nd in 2026).

PROGRESS ACHIEVED UNDER SWADESH DARSHAN SCHEME

3612. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

(a) the details of progress achieved under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SDS) during the last five years, including the number of projects sanctioned, completed and pending, State / UT-wise including Arani Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the scheme during the said period, along with the details of tourist circuits covered;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the impact of the scheme on tourism infrastructure development, tourist footfall, employment generation and local economic growth and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of reasons for delays, if any, in completion of sanctioned projects and the steps taken to ensure timely implementation, quality monitoring and effective utilisation of funds; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to expand the scope of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme by including more destinations, heritage sites, rural tourism locations and lesser-known tourist attractions and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The Ministry had launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SDS) in 2014-15 for integrated development of tourism infrastructure under 15 identified thematic circuits. Under the Scheme, 76 projects have been

sanctioned across different States with a total sanctioned cost of ₹5295.24 crore and have been implemented in accordance with the scheme guidelines. 75 projects out of 76 sanctioned projects are reported physically complete.

The Ministry regularly encourages State Governments/ UT Administrations to engage with local communities and to ensure robust operation & management (O&M) of completed projects so as to increase footfall, generate local employment and enhance overall tourist satisfaction.

Ministry of Tourism regularly monitors progress of its ongoing projects through review meetings with SGs/UTAs, which are held at various levels from time to time. Ministry of Tourism has also developed a Program Management Information System (PMIS) which is a unified digital platform to facilitate seamless information communication, sharing and reporting system in respect of the projects undertaken as parts of Ministry's various schemes. Ministry of Tourism and SGs/UTAs including project implementing agencies are integral part of this system.

The Ministry of Tourism has revamped the Swadesh Darshan scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations in the country, following a destination and tourist centric approach and the Ministry has sanctioned 53 projects for Rs. 2207.08 crore under this scheme in the country. Further, Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) – a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 has also been initiated in 4 categories viz. Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar, Spiritual Tourism, Culture & Heritage and Vibrant Village Programme and the

Ministry has sanctioned 37 projects for Rs. 687.99 crore under this initiative in the country.

The details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry under SD, SD2.0 and CBDD Schemes in the county including Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

(i) Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the country:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S No.	State/UT	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Authorized	Amount Utilized
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Coastal 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57	22.08	22.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal 2014-15	Development of Kakinada-Hope Island-Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary-Passarlapudi-Aduru–SYanam – Kotipally	67.83	67.83	67.83
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake – Ubblamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu-Kothakoduru-Mypadu– Ramateertham–Iskapalli	49.55	49.55	49.55
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda Amravati-Anupu	35.24	30.02	30.02
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang	49.77	47.28	47.28

6.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East 2015-16	Development of Nafra-Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, PakkeValleys-Sangdupota-New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72	91.88	91.88
7.	Assam	Wildlife 2015-16	Development of Manas–Probitora–Nameri–Kaziranga–Dibru–Saikhowa	94.68	94.68	94.68
8.	Assam	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98	90.97	90.97
9.	Bihar	Tirthankar 2016-17	Developmentof Vaishali- Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri	33.96	29.36	29.36
10.	Bihar	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj–Dharmshala-Deoghar	44.76	42.17	42.17
11.	Bihar	Buddhist 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Convention Centreat Bodhgaya	95.18	95.18	95.18
12.	Bihar	Rural 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia	44.27	40.31	40.31
13.	Bihar	Spiritual 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh	44.55	42.32	42.32
14.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal 2015-16	Development of Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Kamleshpur - Maheshpur -Kurdar - Sarodhadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon–Nathiyanawagaon-Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh	96.10	94.23	94.23
15.	Goa	Coastal 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, AguadaFort and Aguada Jail	97.65	97.50	97.50
16.	Goa	Coastal 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula - Colva - Benaulim	99.35	97.74	97.74
17.	Gujarat	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar–Bardoli-Dandi	59.17	55.52	55.52
18.	Gujarat	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar-Modhera	91.12	85.63	85.63
19.	Gujarat	Buddhist	Development of Junagadh-Gir	26.68	19.96	19.96

		2017-18	Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana			
20.	Haryana	Krishna 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39	76.74	76.74
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34	64.55	62.57
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Jammu-Srinagar-Pahalgam-BhagwatiNagar-Anantnag-SalamabadUri-Kargil-Leh	77.33	67.37	59.30
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60	67.35	59.41
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets inlieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43	74.70	67.07
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99	91.93	91.93
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag- Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Zanskar Padum-Daksum -Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39	69.95	63.25
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Kargil - Leh	96.75	85.80	84.93
28.	Jharkhand	Eco 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma-Betla National park-Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44	30.44	28.04

29.	Kerala	Eco 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08	64.08	64.08
30.	Kerala	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54	33.39	33.39
31.	Kerala	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08	73.77	68.98
32.	Kerala	Rural 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35	45.88	36.34
33.	Kerala	Spiritual 2018-19	Development SivagiriSree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram-Kunnumpara SreeSubrahmania- Chembazhanth SreeNarayana Gurukulam	66.42	35.41	34.21
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench	92.10	86.31	86.31
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02	72.75	72.75
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82	89.49	89.49
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-OmkareshwarDam-Indira SagarDam-Tawa Dam-BargiDam-BhedaGhat-Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76	93.59	93.59
38.	Maharashtra	Coastal 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach&Creek), Mitbhav	19.06	17.61	17.61

39.	Maharashtra	Spiritual 2018-19	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Telankhandi- Girad	45.47	43.19	38.84
40.	Manipur	North-East 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23	61.25	61.25
41.	Manipur	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34	45.33	43.04
42.	Meghalaya	North-East 2016-17	Development of Umium (LakeView),ULum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13	99.11	99.11
43.	Meghalaya	North-East 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw-KremTirot – Khudoi & Kohmang Falls – Khri River- Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang- Iooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97	84.96	84.96
44.	Mizoram	North-East 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26	92.26	92.26
45.	Mizoram	Eco 2016-17	Development of Eco Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip– Khawhphawp– Lengpui –Chatlang-Sakawrhmuituaitlang -Muthee – Beratlawng– Tuirial Airfield– Hmuifang	66.37	53.09	53.09
46.	Nagaland	Tribal 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha	97.36	97.36	92.49
47.	Nagaland	Tribal 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung Tuensang- Mon	98.14	98.14	98.14

48.	Odisha	Coastal 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82	59.47	59.47
49.	Puducherry	Coastal 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet–Arikamedu–Veerampattinam–Chunnambar- Nallavadu / Narambai - ManapetKalapet-Puducherry-Yanam	58.44	58.44	58.44
50.	Puducherry	Heritage 2017-18	Development of Franco-Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44	45.70	45.50
51.	Puducherry	Spiritual 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96	31.40	31.40
52.	Punjab	Heritage 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib – Chamkaur Sahib-Ferozpur-KhatkarKalan–Kalanour- Patiala	85.32	81.05	81.05
53.	Rajasthan	Desert 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01	50.01	50.01
54.	Rajasthan	Krishna 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara(Rajsamand)	75.80	73.85	73.85
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit–'Developmentof Churu (SalasarBalaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samod ke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji) Virat nagar (Bijak,Jain nasiya, AmbikaTemple)-Bharatpur(KamanRegion)-Dholpur (Muchkund) – Mehndipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	87.05	75.03	75.03
56.	Rajasthan	Heritage 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) –Jaipur (Façade Illuminationin Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort)- Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) –Jaisalmer	70.61	66.99	66.99

			(Jaisalmer Fort)-Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) – Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofor and Purani Chawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (Sunehri Kothi)			
57.	Sikkim	North-East 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)– Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-LachungYumthang-Lachen-ThanguGurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam(exit)	98.05	97.41	97.41
58.	Sikkim	North-East 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam–Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel- Phongia-Namchi–Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit)	95.32	95.32	95.32
59.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal 2016-17	Development of (Chennai Mamamallapuram–Rameshwaram –Manpadu–Kanyakumari)	73.13	71.03	71.03
60.	Telangana	Eco 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboob nagar district	91.62	91.25	91.25
61.	Telangana	Tribal 2016-17	Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-BogathaWaterfalls	79.87	79.87	79.87
62.	Telangana	Heritage 2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb	96.90	70.61	70.61

63.	Tripura	North-East 2015-16	Developmentof Agartala–Sipahijala– MelagharUdaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat–Dumboor-NarikelKunja-Gandachara–Ambassa	82.85	77.76	77.76
64.	Tripura	North-East 2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra-Unakoti-Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari-Neermahal-Boxanagar-Chottakhola-Pilak-Avangchaarra	44.83	35.25	32.21
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilwastu	87.89	68.43	68.43
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	56.03	56.03
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Ahar-Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi(Unnao)-PratapgarhKausambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Domariyaganj-Basti-Barabanki-Azamgarh-Kairana-Baghpat-Shahjahanpur	71.91	69.63	69.63
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual 2016-17	Development of Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-AmbedkarNagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi	67.51	63.62	63.62
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MagharDham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mahuarshaheed Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65	36.65	36.65
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21	113.22	113.22
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03	11.43	11.43

72.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30	18.12	18.12
73.	Uttarakhand	Eco 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-DistrictTehri	69.17	69.17	69.17
74.	Uttarakhand	Heritage 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Baijnath Devidhura	76.32	68.91	68.91
75.	West Bengal	Coastal 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-HenryIsland	67.99	65.07	65.07
76.	-	Wayside 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	17.50	16.63	15.83
Total Amount				**5295.24**	**4927.36**	**4860.69**

(ii) Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan2.0 Scheme in the country:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for Utilization
1	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatala	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	29.03.2025	97.52	48.76
2	Andhra	Araku-	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	05.03.2024	29.88	14.94

	Pradesh	Lambasingi				
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	05.03.2024	18.48	9.24
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	05.03.2024	12.75	6.38
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	05.03.2024	14.02	7.01
6	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	05.03.2024	26.68	13.34
7	Assam	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea Estate	05.03.2024	23.88	11.94
8	Bihar	BodhGaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	29.03.2025	165.44	16.54
9	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kawardha	29.03.2025	146.00	14.60
10	DNHDD	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	29.03.2025	147.13	-
11	Goa	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	20.08.2024	24.07	12.04
12	Goa	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	20.08.2024	19.89	9.95
13	Haryana	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hubat Tikkar Taaland AdventurePark	29.03.2025	26.68	2.67
14	Haryana	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	29.03.2025	65.82	6.58
15	Himachal Pradesh	Chintpurni	Development of Maa Chintpurni Devi Temple, Una	04.07.2025	56.26	5.63
16	Karnataka	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	05.03.2024	18.48	1.85
17	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tongaride Heritage Experience zone	29.02.2024	2.72	**1.36**
18	Karnataka	Hampi	Settingup of ‘Traveller nooks’	29.02.2024	25.64	**12.82**
19	Kerala	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	29.03.2025	93.18	46.59
20	Kerala	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist	29.03.2025	75.87	37.94

			Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park			
21	Kerala	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	05.03.2024	13.81	**12.43**
22	Ladakh	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	05.03.2024	23.17	2.32
23	Ladakh	Kargil	Exploring LOC & Hundarman village Exp	05.03.2024	11.91	5.96
24	Lakshadweep	Bangaram	Development of Eco-Retreat, Adventure, Beach and Mice Experience at Bangaram	29.03.2025	81.18	8.12
25	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	05.03.2024	27.22	13.61
26	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	29.02.2024	16.74	8.37
27	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	14.07.2025	44.24	22.12
28	Maharashtra	Pune	Shivshrusthi Theme Park	21.09.2024	75.47	37.74
29	Meghalaya	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	05.03.2024	27.61	13.81
30	Meghalaya	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	04.03.2024	32.45	**29.21**
31	Mizoram	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur & Mualbuhvum, Champhai	29.03.2025	38.85	19.43
32	Mizoram	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	29.03.2025	33.87	16.94
33	Mizoram	Aizawl	Construction of Conference Centre	10.11.2025	99.71	49.86
34	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	29.03.2025	32.54	16.27
35	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Expat Chumoukedima viewpoint	20.08.2024	7.87	3.94

36	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	05.03.2024	21.57	10.79
37	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and water front experience	05.03.2024	20.3	-
38	Punjab	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	20.08.2024	25.91	2.59
39	Punjab	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	05.03.2024	19.56	1.96
40	Rajasthan	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu ShyamJi Temple (Sikar)	29.03.2025	87.87	8.79
41	Rajasthan	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	29.02.2024	21.65	2.17
42	Rajasthan	Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karnimata mandir, Bikaner	14.07.2025	22.58	11.29
43	Rajasthan	MalaseriDungari (District Bhilwara)	Development of Malaseri Dungri, Bhilwara District	14.07.2025	48.73	24.37
44	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	05.03.2024	15.41	7.71
45	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	29.02.2024	22.60	11.30
46	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	29.02.2024	30.02	-
47	Telangana	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	05.03.2024	38.01	19.01
48	Telangana	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	29.02.2024	56.82	5.68
49	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 &2)	29.03.2025	48.95	24.48
50	Uttar Pradesh	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	05.03.2024	17.8	-

51	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Experince	05.03.2024	14.52	1.45
52	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	05.03.2024	19.89	1.99
53	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	05.03.2024	17.86	1.79
Total					**2207.08**	**675.68**

(iii) Details of the projects sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) in the country:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	State	Destination /Category	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for utilization
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjuna Sagar (Culture & Heritage)	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	17.03.2025	25.00	12.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Ahobilam Temple (Spiritual Tourism)	Development of Abhobilam as a Spiritual Odyssey	17.03.2025	25.00	12.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kibitho (Vibrant Village Programme)	Kibhito Frontier Tourism-Gateway to Serenity	27.03.2025	4.96	2.48
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bichom Dam Site (Ecotourism and Amrit DharoharSites)	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-Tourism Project	27.03.2025	9.90	4.95
5.	Assam	Sivasagar (Ecotourism andAmritDharohar Sites)	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary	27.03.2025	9.99	5.00

6.	Bihar	Saran Dist. (Sonepur Fair)(Culture& Heritage)	Development of Sonepur Fair Site	27.03.2025	24.29	2.43
7.	Chhattisgarh	MayaliBagicha (Ecotourism andAmritDharohar Sites)	Development of Mayali Bagichaas Eco Tourism Destination	27.03.2025	9.97	1.00
8.	Goa	Mayem Village (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall	17.03.2025	9.81	4.91
9.	Gujarat	Vadnagar (Culture & Heritage)	Transformation of Sharmishtha Lake:Light & Culture	27.03.2025	17.29	1.73
10.	Gujarat	Porbandar (Spiritua Tourism)	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore	27.03.2025	24.66	2.47
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Kaza(Culture &Heritage)	Tourism Infrastructure development at Kaza	27.03.2025	24.82	2.48
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Rakchham (Vibrant Village Programme)	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakcham- Vibrant Village	27.03.2025	4.96	0.50
13.	Jharkhand	Ramrekha Dham (Spiritual Tourism)	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham	27.03.2025	18.87	1.89
14.	Karnataka	Bidar (Culture & Heritage)	Development of Bidarasa Heritage Tourism Destination	21.01.2026	25.00	2.50
15.	Kerala	Varkala (Culture &Heritage)	Varkala-DakshinKashi	27.03.2025	25.00	2.50
16.	Kerala	Thalassery (Spiritual Tourism)	Thalassery: The Spritiual Nexus	27.03.2025	25.00	12.50
17.	Ladakh	Mushkoo Village (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Advancing Mushkooasa Sustainable Tourism Hub Integrating Wildlife Sightings and	27.03.2025	9.78	0.98

			Community Progress			
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Orchha (Spiritual Tourism)	OrchhaA Medieval Splendour2.0	17.03.2025	25.00	12.50
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandu (Culture& Heritage)	Mandu-A Medieval Wonder	21.01.2026	24.88	12.44
20.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar (Culture & Heritage)	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	17.03.2025	25.00	2.50
21.	Manipur	LangthabalKonug, Imphal (Culture & Heritage)	Development of Ancient Capitalof Manipur, Langthabal Konug	17.03.2025	24.69	2.47
22.	Meghalaya	Nartiang Village (Spiritual Tourism)	Nartiang Spiritual & CulturalCentre	17.03.2025	24.87	12.44
23.	Meghalaya	Mawphlang Village (Culture & Heritage)	Mawphlang Cultural & HeritageCentre	17.03.2025	24.87	12.44
24.	Nagaland	Impur Village (Spiritual Tourism)	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience	17.03.2025	24.94	12.47
25.	Nagaland	Doyang Reservoir (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Wings Over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven	17.03.2025	9.99	5.00
26.	Puducherry	WhiteTown (Culture & Heritage)	Development of WhiteTown	27.03.2025	22.19	2.22
27.	Punjab	Rupnagar (Anandpur Sahib) (Spiritual Tourism)	Heritage Street-A Symbo of Peace and Harmonyat Sri Anandpur Sahib	27.03.2025	24.90	2.49
28.	Punjab	Ferozpur (Hussainiwala Border)-(Culture & Heritage)	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border	27.03.2025	25.00	2.50
29.	Sikkim	Kabi(Spiritual Tourism)	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage	17.03.2025	24.96	12.48
30.	Sikkim	Gnathang Village (Vibrant Village Programme)	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience	17.03.2025	5.00	2.50
31.	Tamil Nadu	Rameswaram	Iconic transformation of	27.03.2025	20.01	10.01

		Island (Spiritual Tourism)	Rameswaram			
32.	Telangana	Nalgonda (Culture & Heritage)	Development of digital experience centre at Bhuddhavanam	17.03.2025	24.85	12.43
33.	Telangana	Kamareddy (KalkiCheruvu) (Eco tourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Development of Eco-Tourism Projectat NizamSagar	17.03.2025	9.98	4.99
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba (Culture & Heritage)	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	27.03.2025	24.98	2.50
35.	Uttarakhand	Jadung (Vibrant Village Programme)	Development of Jadung Festive Ground, Jadung	27.03.2025	4.99	0.50
36.	Uttarakhand	Kainchi Dham (Spiritual Tourism)	Development of Kainchi Dham Campus	27.03.2025	17.60	8.80
37.	Uttarakhand	Mana Village (Vibrant Village Programme)	Mana Haat	29.03.2025	4.99	0.50
Total					**687.99**	**207.44**

DEVELOPMENT OF A TEMPLE TOURISM CIRCUIT FOR SRISAILAM

3613. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh or any other agency for the development of a temple tourism circuit including Srisailam during the last five years, if so, the details and current status thereof;

(b) whether any master plan or Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared or submitted for the development of Srisailam and surrounding temple destinations and if so, the present status thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken or proposed to improve connectivity, tourist amenities, heritage conservation, safety and other tourism infrastructure in and around Srisailam during the last five years;

(d) the details of Central assistance sanctioned, released and utilised for tourism infrastructure in Srisailam during the last five years, scheme and year-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to include Srisailam under any existing or proposed temple/spiritual tourism circuit and if so, the details along with timeline thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The development and promotion of tourist destinations and tourism products, is primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, under its various schemes such as Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD), Swadesh Darshan (SD), Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) supplements the efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial assistance for the development of tourism related infrastructure and experiences across the country, including in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

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

The Ministry has sanctioned a project, namely, 'Development of Srisailam Temple', at a cost of Rs.43.08 Crore under its PRASHAD Scheme. The entire amount of Rs.43.08 Crore has been released and utilized. The said project stands completed.

The major components developed under the said project includes Illumination, Tourist Amenity Centre, Changing Rooms, Parking, Ramp, Toilet Complexes, Drinking Water Facility and Road Improvement Works etc.

DEREGISTERED SHELL COMPANIES

3614. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the total number of shell companies identified and deregistered/struck off from the register of companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the action taken by the Government against such shell companies and their directors;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any fresh regulatory measures, technological interventions or enforcement steps to improve financial transparency and curb the menace of shell companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the progress made in utilizing artificial intelligence and data analytics tools for early detection of 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 company’ is not defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requisite information pertaining to action taken against such companies and its directors is not maintained by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(c) and (d) The provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder contain adequate provisions to ensure financial accountability and transparency. These provisions inter alia require maintenance of books of accounts and statutory registers at the registered offices, preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable financial reporting/accounting standards and filing them with the Registrar after due approvals. The financial statements are required to be audited by an independent chartered accountant. Crucial parameters such as risk management, state of company's affairs, material changes affecting company's financial position are required to be reported in the Board’s Report.

Further, through the Companies (Accounts) Second Amendment Rules, 2025 revised AOC electronic forms for filing financial statements and director's report, for collection of structured corporate information directed towards more effective & disclosure-based accountability and data-based regulatory scrutiny, wherever necessitated in public interest have been prescribed.

Similarly, through the Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2025 revised MGT electronic forms aimed towards improving structured disclosure of annual-return and governance information filed on MCA21, have been prescribed.

The Registrar of Companies takes suitable action against the defaulting companies who fail to file their Annual Returns and/or Financial Statements under the provisions of section 92, 96, 99, 137 and 129 of the Companies Act 2013. Action under section 248 (1) of the Act read with Companies (Removal of names of companies from the Register of Companies) Rules, 2016, to strike off names of companies is also undertaken.

As regards technological intervention, MCA21 V3 functions on web-based filings which provides for real time validation with pre-filled master data, thereby reducing possibility of falsification of data.

खेल उत्कृष्टता केन्द्रों की स्थापना

3615. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में राष्ट्रीय खेल उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों, उच्च प्रदर्शन प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों तथा क्षेत्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों की स्थापना के लिए कोई पारदर्शी नीति, पात्रता मानदंड तथा मूल्यांकन प्रणाली निर्धारित की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) ऐसे केंद्रों की संख्या और उनके चयन के आधार सहित खेल अवसंरचना, खिलाड़ियों की उपलब्धियां, क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकता तथा खेल प्रतिभा के मूल्यांकन को दिए गए महत्व का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के चूरू जिले में उपलब्ध खेल सुविधाओं के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय एवं क्षेत्रीय स्तर के उत्कृष्टता केंद्र स्थापित करने की संभावनाओं पर विचार किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार पश्चिमी राजस्थान के खिलाड़ियों को उच्च स्तरीय प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध कराने तथा क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से चूरू में बहु-खेल उत्कृष्टता केंद्र स्थापित करने हेतु कोई कार्य-योजना लागू कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (एनसीओई) और अन्य भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की स्थापना पर विचार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर किया जाता है। ऐसे प्रस्तावों का परीक्षण खेल अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता, खेल क्षमता, तकनीकी और वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता, क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकताओं तथा अन्य प्रासंगिक कारकों के संदर्भ में किया जाता है।

वर्तमान में, साई की खेल संवर्धन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत एनसीओई, एसटीसी, एसटीसी के विस्तार केंद्रों और एनएसटीसी केंद्रों सहित कुल 181 साई केंद्र संचालित हैं। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत, खेल प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएँ, अर्थात् खेलो इंडिया राज्य उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (केआईएससीई) और खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) राज्य सरकारों के समन्वय के साथ स्थापित किए जाने हैं जो कि तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता, भूमि की उपलब्धता और अन्य निर्धारित मानकों पर होते हैं।

वर्तमान में 34 जिलों के लिए 35 केआईएससीई ; 759 जिलों के लिए 1,067 केआईसी और 128 जिलों के लिए 364 खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियाँ (केआईएए) संचालित हैं। इनका ब्यौरा https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in/khelo-india-center-das पर उपलब्ध है।

खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत प्राप्त उपलब्धियाँ निम्नानुसार हैं:

केआईएससीई:

- 4 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पदक
- 145 राष्ट्रीय पदक
- 34 जोनल स्तरीय पदक
- 516 राज्य स्तरीय पदक
- 18 जिला स्तरीय पदक
- अंतर्राष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्रीय, जोनल, राज्य एवं जिला स्तरीय प्रतिस्पर्धाओं में 571 प्रतिभागिताएँ

केआईसी:

- 15 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पदक
- 309 राष्ट्रीय पदक
- 61 जोनल स्तरीय पदक
- 526 राज्य स्तरीय पदक

- 212 जिला स्तरीय पदक
- अंतर्राष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्रीय, जोनल, राज्य एवं जिला स्तरीय प्रतिस्पर्धाओं में 1,110 प्रतिभागिताएँ

चूरू जिले में एथेलेटिक्स, टेबल टेनिस, हेन्डबोल, हॉकी और वालीवॉल के लिए शामिल किए गए भूतपूर्व चैंपियन एथलीटों के मार्गदर्शन में 05 खेलो इंडिया केंद्र संचालित हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, तीरंदाजी, एथेलेटिक्स और मुक्केबाजी पर केंद्रित एक केआईएससीई सवाई मानसिंघ स्टेडियम,जयपुर में और राज्यभर में 61 खेलो इंडिया केंद्र संचालित हैं।

<u>विवरण</u>

वर्ष 2026-2027 के दौरान राज्यवार/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार साई केंद्रों /खिलाड़ियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा

केंद्रों की संख्या								
		एनएसटीसी						
क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	एनसीओई	एसटीसी *	विस्तार केंद्र	नियमित स्कूल	आईजीएमए **	अखाड़े	कुल
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
3	असम	1	4	4	0	1	1	11
4	बिहार	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
5	छत्तीसगढ़	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
6	गोवा	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
7	गुजरात	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
8	हरियाणा	2	3	0	0	0	5	10
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	1	2	0	0	0	5
10	झारखंड	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
11	कर्नाटक	1	3	0	0	0	0	4

12	केरल	2	4	0	0	1	0	7
13	मध्य प्रदेश	1	3	2	1	0	3	10
14	महाराष्ट्र	2	0	0	0	1	14	17
15	मणिपुर	1	2	0	0	2	0	5
16	मेघालय	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
17	मिजोरम	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
18	नागालैंड	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
19	ओडिशा	1	3	2	1	0	1	8
20	पंजाब	1	3	0	0	1	3	8
21	राजस्थान	0	3	6	2	0	8	19
22	सिक्किम	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
23	तमिलनाडु	0	3	0	0	2	0	5
24	तेलंगाना	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
25	त्रिपुरा	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	2	4	1	0	0	7	14
27	उत्तराखंड	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	2	4	2	0	0	0	8
29	अंडमान और निकोबार	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
30	चंडीगढ़ (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
31	दिल्ली (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	4	1	0	0	0	8	13
32	जम्मू और कश्मीर (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
33	लद्दाख (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
34	लक्षद्वीप (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
35	पुडुचेरी (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	कुल	26	69	22	5	9	50	181

*एसटीसी – साई प्रशिक्षण केंद्र

** आईजीएमए – देशज खेल और मार्शल आर्ट्स

बिहार में अटल टिंकरिंग लैब्स

3616. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

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

(क) वर्ष 2025-26 के केन्द्रीय बजट में की गई घोषणा के अनुरूप बिहार में जिला-वार कितने सरकारी विद्यालयों में अटल टिंकरिंग लैब्स (एटीएल) स्थापित किए गए हैं;

(ख) बिहार में अटल टिंकरिंग लैब्स स्थापित करने के लिए चुने गए सरकारी स्कूलों की संख्या का जिला-वार और चरण-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) बिहार में अटल टिंकरिंग लैब्स की स्थापना के लिए अब तक कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत, आवंटित और व्यय की गई है और प्रत्येक विद्यालय को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत छात्रों को प्रदान की जाने वाली नवाचार, विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, रोबोटिक्स, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, मुद्रण और उद्यमिता से संबंधित सुविधाओं और प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) केंद्र सरकार ने केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में जिज्ञासा और नवाचार की भावना उत्पन्न करने और युवा मस्तिष्क में वैज्ञानिक सोच को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अगले पांच वर्षों में सरकारी स्कूलों में 50,000 अटल टिंकरिंग लैब (एटीएल) की स्थापना की घोषणा की। यह योजना शिक्षा मंत्रालय में तैयार किए जाने के चरण में है।

PRADHAN MANTRI VAYA VANDANA YOJANA

3617. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

(a) the details of senior citizens enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana(PMVVY) since its inception, along with the total purchase price/premium mobilised under the scheme, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of beneficiaries enrolled under PMVVY in Andhra Pradesh since the inception of the scheme, district-wise and year-wise;

(c) the policies matured and benefits paid under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh, along withthe steps taken by the Government to enhance coverage among eligible senior citizens;

(d) the details of the number of premature exits, surrenders, and deaths of policyholders under the Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana, since its inception, year-wise and State-wise along with the benefits paid in such cases; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve awareness, especially in rural areas and among women, along with the outcome thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II.**

(c) to (e) Policies under PMVVY have been issued from the year 2017 with a fixed policy term of 10 years. These policies will start maturing from the year 2027.

PMVVY was implemented through LIC with pan-India coverage, supported by awareness campaigns and outreach activities during the operational period (2017-2023) of the scheme. The scheme provided assured

pension and strengthened the social security of eligible senior citizens including women by protecting them against fluctuations in interest income during old age. The scheme was available for subscription till 31.03.2023.

Details of premature exits by way of surrenders and deaths of policyholders are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**

STATEMENT-I

Details of senior citizens enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana(PMVVY) and the total purchase price/premium mobilised under the scheme

Details of senior citizens enrolled under PMVVY since inception upto 31.03.2023												
STATE NAME	**As On 2018-03-31**		**As On 2019-03-31**		**As On 2020-03-31**		**As On 2021-03-31**		**As On 2022-03-31**		**As On 2023-03-31**	
	No. of Subscribers	**Premium Amount**	**No. of Subscribers**	**Premium Amount**	**No. of Subscribers**	**Premium Amount**	**No. of Subscribers**	**Premium Amount**	**No. of Subscribers**	**Premium Amount**	**No. of Subscribers**	**Premium Amount**
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	9	5092470	16	12542470	20	17738253	21	18238253	32	34587339	40	45226358
ANDHRA PRADESH	5139	2690677724	7595	5293470003	9844	7947115567	13089	11809413201	16099	15600973577	17969	18138977856
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4	2245784	5	2645784	5	2645784	6	4145784	7	6371978	7	6371978
ASSAM	1410	819233754	2347	1895751807	3214	2995276784	4287	4395258229	5391	5896938460	6338	7180413111
BIHAR	2111	1228082271	3248	2496806185	4247	3724608333	5588	5344932751	6817	6934081979	7715	8120474564
CHANDIGARH	638	384107677	901	744856097	1258	1232695112	1722	1853125928	2204	2526074684	2393	2781957527
CHHATTISGARH	2135	1371270548	3456	3195406210	4923	5222787199	6883	7871589223	9013	10915564474	10715	13378416040

GOA	1164	608573504	1649	1111227005	2054	1589988961	2726	2400304851	3254	3092760734	3594	3562634929
GUJARAT	32180	15832061637	48097	32786060645	60646	47742823927	81528	71852334621	99656	95090405320	107435	105474532226.00
HARYANA	3113	1786013993	4636	3691088230	6242	5850681662	8614	8910718338	10960	12094911572	11946	13466789956
HIMACHAL PRADESH	634	347221518	971	714323218	1181	976348415	1512	1381301667	1849	1807028544	2010	2015342402
JAMMU & KASHMIR	468	282974067	748	623765408	944	878451731	1300	1343630329	1652	1823094928	1890	2133951112
JHARKHAND	3599	2260952541	5832	5099133363	7881	7859464330	10641	11430537347	13397	15178801727	15118	17629236744
KARNATAKA	14531	7965183137	21373	16262287064	29273	26274138941	42123	41920196632	54122	57381332072	60224	65488876400
KERALA	5263	2604601663	7467	4778906011	9126	6712779885	11994	9796406253	15774	14199436814	17458	16317318529
MADHYA PRADESH	6250	3470608902	9134	6757365430	11950	10238704658	16365	15682386400	20546	21248479048	23010	24592649126
MAHARASHTRA	45122	23784994737	64476	46619103364	84728	72045748597	112650	106411944710	138998	140807793119	151585	157932725737.00
MANIPUR	14	7990684	17	13740684	25	23966698	35	34236698	46	47635784	56	63462767
MEGHALAYA	52	30545730	100	76950649	144	134466161	189	192715760	245	273139523	289	327460063
MIZORAM	1	600000	2	2100000	2	2100000	6	7447258	6	7447258	9	11947258
NAGALAND	11	4918674	12	8491564	14	10437347	15	12136433	26	25586433	29	29826366

NCT OF DELHI	10100	6206816210	15455	13583646326	21193	21648371372	29493	32870139335	37359	44023510563	41327	49622785537
ORISSA	3526	2099565381	5808	4869850509	8136	7918343605	11374	12097443797	15104	17139526964	17907	21039496381
PUDUCHERRY	172	88341048	241	175143959	338	290076606	503	472081400	632	624709446	712	735016764
PUNJAB	2857	1596788343	4027	2975600402	4883	4122173595	6444	6059908929	7887	8014958762	8454	8821603433
RAJASTHAN	4732	2634527404	7099	5285125687	9398	8215679205	13604	13395025841	17595	18678050495	19525	21271965712
SIKKIM	18	12058910	23	18531802	34	30424694	37	33871352	39	37121352	43	44476182
TAMIL NADU	14823	7641753746	21115	14960787175	27411	22816076795	36618	33692951054	45000	44414585022	49223	50049856719
TELANGANA	6474	3765047793	9630	7741395540	12507	11556912180	16631	16805710090	20071	21550191321	22026	24265132228
TRIPURA	212	115503059	335	242231646	442	373150958	658	618429585	909	942288877	1044	1120395488
UTTARAKHAND	1858	1135401649	2787	2384938316	3646	3547357419	4812	5116403563	5841	6583030359	6390	7372595918
UTTAR PRADESH	15905	9228324632	23593	18650921475	29739	26740432460	37890	37223536692	45403	47527129449	49996	53841275370
WEST BENGAL	48555	24914924294	71696	49721259151	90454	72370701653	112879	98622463607	137947	130126197977	152446	149180991464
Sum:	233080	124927003484	343891	252795453179	445902	381112668887	592237	559680965911	733881	744653745954	808923	846064182245

STATEMENT-II

Total no. of Beneficiaries enrolled under PMVVY in Andhra Pradesh (Net figure after exits as on 31.03.2026)

DISTRICT	As On 2018-03-31		As On 2019-03-31		As On 2020-03-31		As On 2021-03-31		As On 2022-03-31		As On 2023-03-31		As On 2024-03-31		As On 2025-03-31		As On 2026-03-31	
	No. of Beneficieries	Premium Amount	No. of Beneficieries	Premium Amount	No. of Beneficieries	Premium Amount	No. of Beneficieries	Premium Amount	No. of Beneficieries	Premium Amount	No. of Beneficieries	Premium Amount	No. of Beneficieries	Premium Amount	No. of Beneficieries	Premium Amount	No. of Beneficieries	Premium Amount
ANANTAPUR	340	160288479	438	262402363	510	353373754	604	458070443	713	591110828	759	655273993	738	642611564	709	619581131	686	602016466
CHITTOOR	312	157812240	447	305356369	575	443688031	735	628412338	865	790463764	946	906404314	910	875395944	868	827259495	837	802317886
EAST GODAVARI	520	276333796	800	571970571	1066	877417420	1380	1227185181	1716	1619386382	1942	1907202929	1899	1868283207	1842	1818967619	1785	1763809711
GUNTUR	560	279506305	832	534019083	1063	767929144	1413	1141040055	1730	1526756696	1905	1744813183	1847	1701220029	1793	1647574298	1727	1586301897
KRISHNA	567	285565292	871	579725346	1137	866054719	1618	1396394043	2041	1923285292	2269	2229813193	2198	2177864403	2115	2095615668	2048	2040585850
KURNOOL	236	115957415	288	168252256	375	263524825	483	379843566	559	474785407	601	529998483	585	516748483	569	499598483	551	482248097
PRAKASAM	382	183503627	526	311486567	639	425843294	794	599007942	922	759472345	973	833022083	944	806936191	908	777393402	864	741552736
SRIKAKULAM	88	43760024	153	100140258	201	145534299	255	221516446	303	279825327	344	329079072	332	318229072	323	309800072	305	292935139

SRI POTTI SRIRAMULU NELLORE	209	110936064	326	243897245	412	353960074	550	514073459	683	675313752	772	790287340	753	772908920	726	748572615	701	723369033
VISAKHAPATNAM	1216	718242089	1878	1556713969	2577	2491200431	3640	3903361078	4622	5220841027	5326	6222348310	5197	6088433288	5029	5897982983	4866	5714671543
VIZIANAGARAM	114	62764582	180	112691848	229	172062976	303	253097432	372	337273050	408	381609884	395	372300548	382	359998562	366	349165977
WEST GODAVARI	331	163679605	480	301423503	600	433629236	737	592669347	898	772917283	995	901247030	957	871471357	918	839688147	885	811847279
Y.S.R.	271	132328206	393	245390625	495	352897364	618	494741871	727	629542424	790	707878042	768	686461035	730	655606240	691	622020866
Sum:	**5146**	**2690677724**	**7612**	**5293470003**	**9879**	**7947115567**	**13130**	**11809413201**	**16151**	**15600973577**	**18030**	**18138977856**	**17523**	**17698864041**	**16912**	**17097638715**	**16312**	**16532842480**

STATEMENT-III

Details of Premature exits, surrenders and deaths since inception upto 31.03.2026

	2017 - 2018				2018 - 2019				2019 - 2020				2020 - 2021				2021 - 2022			
	Death		Surrender		Death		Surrender		Death		Surrender		Death		Surrender		Death		Surrender	
State Name	Total Number	Amount of Benefit paid	Total Number	Amount of Benefit paid	Total Number	Amount of Benefit paid	Total Number	Amount of Benefit paid	Total Number	Amount of Benefit paid	Total Number	Amount of Benefit paid	Total Number	Amount of Benefit paid	Total Number	Amount of Benefit paid	Total Number	Amount of Benefit paid	Total Number	Amount of Benefit paid
Andaman & Nicobar Islands																	2	1433288		
Andhra Pradesh	16	5091029			75	37831068	11	5081136	167	78919204	28	18245062	416	195586617	28	13209156	601	322022939	84	50545491
Arunachal Pradesh																	1	762015		
Assam					19	9436518			25	17026819	2	856465	64	42446497	3	2707334	124	90430078	7	4195537
Bihar	2	1142444			18	11715477			41	26737937			97	57824101			171	105295738	1	196489
Chandigarh					10	7415654			16	10971942	4	2395994	25	14053349			44	35212353		
Chhattisgarh	7	4621614			46	27621934			35	24175556	2	445886	103	82641608			247	201980091	21	14834123
Goa	4	2465095			17	8150572	1	735500	35	17071675			32	17710360	2	1003479	76	42161611	2	1231324
Gujarat	238	87896452			918	406617719	7	3350589	1438	634444399	31	16829940	3128	1438782822	18	6503946	5187	2649530348	80	48941795
Haryana	13	5887609			68	33336081			73	35396472	5	4494657	151	86533939	9	6306620	284	202889729	7	5978553

Himachal Pradesh	1	744333			8	4272802			18	8855960			32	16178391	1	1470000	36	21918387		
Jammu & Kashmir					2	832277			9	6603634	2	1474000	18	12038463	1	737833	44	29025397		
Jharkhand	7	4735789			36	19788300	1	738333	75	50946145	2	1475333	148	96221433	1	1178933	338	242915112	3	3246703
Karnataka	40	20590699			232	121568000	11	4974140	350	187940100	21	11407584	793	462977116	17	9361087	1237	782374045	79	59957117
Kerala	6	2579459	2	697035	38	18544926	3	2276212	113	61799676	12	6570825	142	74100502	9	6316752	227	134101518	18	8923870
Madhya Pradesh	24	10088181			121	59898536	10	5154954	169	89466106	17	9620511	324	179997216	14	9721921	824	499031560	43	27412894
Maharashtra	172	78476867			943	424436685	32	12102681	1391	692635695	33	15234019	2566	1439929183	39	20619996	4336	2549076288	168	89380554
Manipur																			1	1479667
Meghalaya									4	2029547			3	2801090			3	1020112		
Mizoram																				
Nagaland																				
NCT Of Delhi	29	12521921			159	90142730	6	3841384	259	160121848	20	12469499	558	364220009	12	5108704	1285	898596932	14	8338987
Orissa	3	2202260			34	18263284			55	34336741	3	2479287	172	114097821			280	183548691	5	5915370
Puducherry					3	710813	1	738667	7	3729828	2	1476667	6	3752703	1	984222	14	10445408	1	1470000
Punjab	13	7467058			42	21179135	1	717767	71	39300767	8	2878201	127	81571472	4	1390526	254	154852247	7	3497728
Rajasthan	28	13937838			79	39068907	1	736500	121	64153611	4	2516068	353	193970595	4	3149578	475	298397643	19	11627403
Sikkim													4	741150			1	735329		
Tamil Nadu	56	23175217	2	883700	260	114793336	25	10087169	429	205010082	55	33458372	806	386569299	41	22576916	1369	773956341	126	71355229
Telangana	26	12813977	1	738167	112	61205654	24	10878853	199	112304007	57	29079558	377	214764847	39	18022795	579	354158116	110	72924760
Tripura					2	2962968			4	2356443	3	3245667	9	6372053	1	1472333	18	13316213	3	3221322

Uttarakhand	2	1461725			24	13510218			49	25853877	3	2124080	69	45192026	2	1653076	128	95865496		
Uttar Pradesh	41	19159675	1	738500	239	120302053	6	3885145	526	280245091	10	5960125	897	509990800	11	7248645	1678	1110205124	32	21923948
West Bengal	171	76313736	2	981444	768	321562851	35	17096925	1395	640834009	80	41806851	2402	1208674848	79	37691574	4036	2126303392	248	135592811
Lakshadeep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laddakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadara& Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	**899**	**393372978**	**8**	**4038846**	**4273**	**1995168498**	**175**	**82395955**	**7074**	**3513267171**	**404**	**226544651**	**13822**	**7349740310**	**336**	**178435426**	**23899**	**13931561541**	**1079**	**652191675**

Details of Premature exits, surrenders and deaths since inception upto 31.03.2026

	2022 - 2023				2023 - 2024				2024 - 2025				2025 - 2026			
	Death		Surrender		Death		Surrender		Death		Surrender		Death		Surrender	
State Name	**Total Number**	**Amount of Benefit paid**	**Total Number**	**Amount of Benefit paid**	**Total Number**	**Amount of Benefit paid**	**Total Number**	**Amount of Benefit paid**	**Total Number**	**Amount of Benefit paid**	**Total Number**	**Amount of Benefit paid**	**Total Number**	**Amount of Benefit paid**	**Total Number**	**Amount of Benefit paid**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands					1	725100	1	785973	4	1447228	2	1965756			1	294267
Andhra Pradesh	409	219252230	167	107517776	459	254066337	268	174269524	513	304146300	369	288291937	611	318433599	307	229692244

Arunachal Pradesh																
Assam	86	68715868	40	26981325	141	111665250	53	47810850	112	93079383	53	41791347	140	110200205	39	36206625
Bihar	142	86459297	1	148305	160	122831511	14	17325965	185	123021690	24	19549084	178	128742960	41	33206453
Chandigarh	51	34824283	5	3838504	30	20276161	7	4619772	55	40345168	10	8260795	39	33914569	6	4755009
Chhattisgarh	133	116850958	44	37268112	162	157862992	117	127681004	220	184238739	178	194904788	185	154082142	125	133320490
Goa	66	33263791	7	5450897	86	45585882	8	7598742	59	37927198	2	1651119	73	49658116	8	7414094
Gujarat	3431	1777330722	166	101598120	3343	1847714019	277	153594275	3938	2084747029	359	237797440	4078	2150060323	339	182439828
Haryana	226	151764132	16	7951084	262	187742598	53	40933821	278	194544238	43	36309000	272	217018049	30	21417385
Himachal Pradesh	52	33689274			55	31979275	5	6121534	31	21107633	6	4958031	31	20665952	1	1477092
Jammu & Kashmir	21	13385055	7	2112812	32	26004438	2	2211475	40	26483036	3	2251360	24	22166284	3	4419250
Jharkhand	246	187136788	10	9127793	295	233636199	12	10171582	311	254746725	15	13061604	339	246033616	64	50298150
Karnataka	1174	785025886	187	149021152	1368	914740600	420	318775604	1436	966121916	496	368785442	1590	1052987675	559	418303068
Kerala	309	178280799	37	26564562	291	176747550	58	45136018	330	215530310	89	73708846	385	224741088	78	41937956
Madhya Pradesh	472	305241329	96	75286483	513	345854607	220	182286923	581	374444201	294	245605407	591	396377706	271	224625374
Maharashtra	3894	2347579834	340	209653967	3731	2296475696	619	419654078	4300	2636305216	777	537233154	4691	2813245993	565	385075452

Manipur			1	200155	1	1440658	1	743000	4	2369677	1	1476783	2	2215940		
Meghalaya	3	2958049	1	1473083	6	3586725	1	737500	5	4030987	8	10339045				
Mizoram							2	1622568					2	436698		
Nagaland	2	1709476			1	297612			2	717712			1	1470603		
NCT Of Delhi	825	588422653	32	23778112	839	647161692	138	128277525	982	706681597	127	92486069	952	707807588	77	68345625
Orissa	211	160085685	14	10164076	251	207475400	20	18563840	306	230579903	31	34614885	318	223969988	49	40107510
Puducherry	16	10004244			23	13236475	6	5651307	20	7711149	8	5086612	23	10115628	12	6120355
Punjab	259	148991431	26	18910395	249	162281697	29	20547263	227	137307180	40	32081286	264	168118922	15	12150630
Rajasthan	379	267358501	32	27498379	395	267404082	71	63242511	453	298441344	55	45168340	446	285079468	37	20948902
Sikkim			1	491336	2	1238238					3	1764862	1	753452		
Tamil Nadu	1140	659642614	256	175962544	1111	663652339	363	278382190	1271	739147426	500	348668791	1384	795698628	334	230078249
Telangana	415	267923261	168	104070890	484	313041773	297	226439021	548	365396218	367	272024057	602	397045803	282	220096126
Tripura	22	13716541	6	7426219	21	15007076	6	5436563	13	8326887	19	12003640	32	24703960	9	7511544
Uttarakhand	87	64535812	2	2214000	161	127515163	7	7695349	140	107154313	13	13323544	146	111508007	7	7001105
Uttar Pradesh	1165	773250408	45	35113813	1240	808437680	62	62740049	1392	907872018	125	99203777	1390	911441144	112	80405469

West Bengal	3571	1866790157	529	311581199	4253	2314453149	1091	704346472	4197	2328080982	1381	900144354	4350	2347465176	1001	670208995
Lakshadeep	0															
Laddakh	0															
Dadara& Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	0															
Total:	**18807**	**11164189078**	**2236**	**1481405093**	**19966**	**12320137974**	**4228**	**3083402298**	**21953**	**1.3402E+10**	**5398**	**3944511155**	**23140**	**13926159282**	**4372**	**3137857247**

ESIC COVERAGE AND HEALTHCARE FACILITIES FOR WORKERS

3618. SHRI PARIMAL SUKLABAIDYA:

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

(a) the details of employees and establishments registered under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in Assam, district-wise, particularly for Cachar district;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Government to extend ESIC coverage to workers employed in tea gardens, small industries, plantations, construction and other unorganised sectors in Cachar district;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish or upgrade ESIC hospitals, dispensaries and diagnostic facilities in Cachar district to improve access to quality healthcare for insured workers and their families and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of measures taken by the Government to strengthen awareness, social security benefits, cashless treatment, maternity benefits, disability support and digital ESIC services for workers in Cachar district, especially those residing in rural and remote areas?

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 district-wise details of employees and establishments registered under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in Assam is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 have been subsumed under the Code on Social Security, 2020, which came into force with effect from 21st November 2025. As per the First Schedule to the Code, Chapter IV relating to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) applies to every establishment employing ten or more persons, other than a seasonal factory. It is further provided that an employer of a plantation, may opt the application of Chapter IV in respect of the plantation by giving willingness to the corporation, where the benefits available to the employees under that Chapter are better than what the employer is providing to them.

At present, unorganised workers are not covered under the ESIC framework. However, Section 45 of the Code on Social Security, 2020 empowers the Central Government to frame a scheme for extending ESIC benefits to unorganised workers, gig workers and platform workers.

Currently, there is one ESI Dispensary at Silchar, Cachar District for providing healthcare services to the Insured Persons and their families. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to establish any ESI Hospital, dispensary, diagnostic centre or upgrade exiting dispensary in that district.

ESIC has conducted 103 awareness camps in the Cachar district for awareness on various social security benefits including disability support under ESI Act. Also, a total amount of Rs. 19,91,814/- has been disbursed as Cash Benefit out of which Rs. 8,57,948/- was disbursed as Maternity Benefit during the Financial Year 2025-26 in the Cachar District. ESIC provides digital services in the form of Insured Person (IP) Portal which can be accessed by

the IP from any location to submit his online claims of Cash Benefits and also to generate requests to change his particulars in the e-Pehchan card.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of establishments and employees registered under ESIC in Assam

S. No.	Name of the District	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees
	Baksa	70	302
	Barpeta	1,307	2,981
	Biswanath	46	288
	Bongaigaon	1,210	8,017
	Cachar	1,760	7,512
	Charaideo	45	93
	Chirang	249	1,262
	Darrang	721	3,712
	Dhemaji	241	625
	Dhubri	844	2009
	Dibrugarh	2,224	12,754
	Dima Hasao	73	422
	Goalpara	459	2,787
	Golaghat	1,089	14,766
	Hailakandi	355	1,245

	Hojai	39	610
	Jorhat	1,820	11,143
	Kamrup	4,085	38,056
	Kamrup Metropolitan	9,259	93,371
	Karbi Anglong	353	1,184
	Karimganj	237	1,092
	Kokrajhar	508	1,151
	Lakhimpur	641	1,511
	Majuli	5	13
	Marigaon	264	858
	Morigaon	85	346
	Nagaon	1,717	10,564
	Nalbari	686	2,859
	Sibsagar	1,038	3,285
	Sonitpur	1452	10,188
	South Salmara	3	41
	Tinsukia	5105	84,900
	Udalguri	377	644
	West Karbi Anglong	7	39
Total		38,374	3,20,630

(Source: ESIC Hqrs.)

ACCOUNTS OPENED UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA

3619. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the total number of bank accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) since its launch and the number of accounts that are active as of the latest date within Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total deposits mobilized, credit disbursed and insurance coverage provided under PMJDY accounts;

(c) the percentage of PMJDY account holders from rural, marginalized and underprivileged communities and the specific measures taken to ensure financial inclusion for women and weaker sections;

(d) the reasons for accounts becoming dormant or inactive and the steps planned to increase account usage for productive purposes;

(e) the progress made in linking PMJDY accounts with Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) and other social welfare schemes;

(f) the financial literacy and awareness programs conducted to educate beneficiaries about PMJDY and their effectiveness; and

(g) the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place to assess the impact of PMJDY on reducing financial exclusion and poverty?

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

(a) A total of 58.84 crore Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts have been opened across the country since the launch of the Scheme. As on

22.07.2026, 1.49 crore PMJDY accounts are active in the state of Tamil Nadu.

(b) As on 22.07.2026, the total deposits under PMJDY accounts are ₹3,11,291 crore. With regard to credit disbursement, the overdraft facility under PMJDY has been availed in 34.69 lakh accounts, with an outstanding amount of ₹374.25 crore (as on 24.06.2026). As regards insurance coverage, 8.27 crore PMJDY account holders have been enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and 19.41 crore PMJDY account holders have been enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

(c) With the aim to further financial inclusion w.e.f 14.08.2018, the focus to opening of accounts shifted from “every household” to “every unbanked adult”.

The percentage of PMJDY account holders in rural/ semi-urban areas and PMJDY women accounts, as on 22.07.2026, are:

Total PMJDY accounts	**PMJDY accounts (rural/ semi-urban areas)**	**PMJDY accounts (women)**
58,84,42,068	45,77,42,674 (77.79%)	32,79,38,290 (55.73%)
Source: *Banks*		

Community wise data is not centrally maintained.

(d) PMJDY accounts becomes dormant or inactive due to reasons such as non-operation of the account for a prolonged period, migration of account holders, opening of multiple accounts, lack of regular transactions or demise of the account holder not reported.

Banks continuously make concerted efforts to reduce the number of inoperative accounts by organising camps to create awareness about banking habits including the benefits of keeping the account active. Banks have also been advised to take necessary steps to reduce the number of inoperative accounts and make the process of activation of such accounts smoother and hassle free.

(e) The data regarding the number of PMJDY accounts linked to various DBT Schemes is not centrally maintained. However, PMJDY guidelines envisage channeling Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) from the Government to the beneficiaries' Jan-Dhan accounts. Beneficiaries of different Government schemes are being given benefits directly in their bank accounts, including PMJDY accounts.

(f) and (g) Several initiatives have been taken to promote financial/digital literacy and increase awareness of Government schemes, which are as under:

i. The Centre for Financial Literacy (CFL) Project has been initiated by the RBI since 2017 with an objective to adopt community-led innovative and participatory approaches to financial literacy. A total of 2,421 CFLs have been set up across the country with one CFL covering three blocks on an average.
ii. Banks have been advised to conduct camps through their Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) on "Going Digital" through UPI for general public and tailored camps for different target groups.

iii. Rural branches of banks are required to conduct one camp per month covering all the messages that are part of the Financial Awareness Messages (FAME) booklet, which, inter alia, contains messages on various facets of financial literacy including basic banking, digital financial literacy, consumer protection etc.

iv. Financial Literacy Week (FLW) has been conducted every year since 2016 to propagate the message of financial education on various themes among members of the public across the country.

v. RBI's multi-media, multilingual public awareness campaign, titled "RBI Kehta Hai" uses various mediums to promote financial literacy and to educate the public on safe banking practices

In addition, the Government launches various saturation campaigns from time to time to increase awareness and penetration of Financial Inclusion Schemes.

Additionally, a review mechanism is in place to regularly monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the Scheme with Banks and other relevant stakeholders.

Evaluation study of PMJDY was conducted through Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog during FY 2024-25, which inter-alia found that:

- PMJDY has been successful in improving access of formal banking for a large share of unbanked population.

- Scheme has inculcated saving habits among the account holders.
- The scheme has eased the entry into the banking system through simplified enrolment and zero balance account option.
- PMJDY has enhanced users' confidence when they manage financial transactions.

नीलांबर-पीतांबर सिंह आदिवासी डिग्री कॉलेज का निर्माण

3620. श्री छोटेलाल:

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

राबर्ट्सगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में नीलांबर-पीतांबर सिंह आदिवासी डिग्री कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

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

शिक्षा मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है जो एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य विशिष्ट राज्य सरकार के विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों का वित्तपोषण करना है ताकि निर्धारित मानदंडों और मानकों के अनुरूप उनकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार किया जा सके। सरकार ने जून 2023 में प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के रूप में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रूसा) का तीसरा चरण शुरू किया है, जिसमें वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 12926.10 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय किया गया है, ताकि शैक्षिक रूप से असेवित/अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके।

योजना की शुरुआत के बाद से, पीएम-उषा के तहत 1025.19 करोड़ रुपये की 66 अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं को शामिल करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए 1942.27 करोड़ रुपये की कुल 204 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है।

पीएम-उषा के तहत, विभिन्न घटकों के तहत राज्य द्वारा प्रस्तुत सभी प्रस्तावों को परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) के विचारार्थ और अनुमोदनार्थ रखा गया था। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा नीलाम्बर-पीताम्बर सिंह आदिवासी डिग्री कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया था। इसके अलावा, इस योजना के अंतर्गत, रॉबर्ट्सगंज लोकसभा क्षेत्र में 35.61 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत वाली 9 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है जिनमें पीएम-उषा के कॉलेजों को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु अनुदान (जीएससी) घटक के तहत 13.61 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमोदित राशि वाले 3 कॉलेज को शामिल हैं।

स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम में वित्तीय साक्षरता

3621. श्री राजकुमार रोतः

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

(क) कक्षा 6 से 10 तक के स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम में बचत, बैंकिंग, निवेश, बीमा, कराधान प्रणाली, डिजिटल भुगतान, शेयर बाजार, म्यूचुअल फंड और ऋण जैसे विषयों को शामिल करने के संबंध में वर्तमान नियम, दिशानिर्देश और नीतियां क्या हैं और वर्तमान में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितने राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में वित्तीय साक्षरता के लिए प्रायोगिक परियोजनाएं या योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं;

(ख) क्या व्यावहारिक वित्तीय ज्ञान की कमी के कारण छात्रों को आर्थिक निर्णय लेने, ऑनलाइन धोखाधड़ी, डिजिटल लेन-देन और धन प्रबंधन से संबंधित समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जिससे वे वित्तीय रूप से जागरूक और आत्मनिर्भर नागरिक नहीं बन पा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार कक्षा 6 से 10 के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर साक्षरता/वाणिज्य को एक अनिवार्य या वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में लागू करने के लिए नीति या कार्य योजना लाने पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हां, तो इसकी समय-सीमा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 ने युवा शिक्षार्थियों के बीच बहु-कौशल निर्माण और ज्ञान को स्कूल के बाहर के जीवन से जोड़ने के लिए इक्कीसवीं सदी के कौशल को महत्वपूर्ण घटकों में से एक के रूप में मान्यता दी है, जिसमें वित्तीय साक्षरता को स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक के रूप में देखा जाता है। एनईपी-2020 के अनुवर्ती के रूप में, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) द्वारा स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एसई), 2023 विकसित की गई है, जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, कक्षा 6-10 में सामाजिक विज्ञान में वाणिज्य से संबंधित घटकों का एकीकरण प्रदान करती है। एनसीईआरटी द्वारा विकसित सामाजिक विज्ञान की पाठ्यपुस्तकें शिक्षार्थियों के बीच वित्तीय साक्षरता विकसित करने के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर प्रदान करती हैं। पाठ्यक्रम में वित्तीय कौशल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मुद्रा का विकास, बैंकिंग प्रणाली, ऋण के रूप, मुद्रा और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों जैसे स्टॉक एक्सचेंज आदि जैसे विषय शामिल हैं। केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) एनसीईआरटी द्वारा विकसित पाठ्यपुस्तकों को निर्धारित करता है।

समग्र शिक्षा के व्यावसायिक शिक्षा घटक के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय कौशल अर्हता फ्रेमवर्क (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप इस योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए स्कूलों में कक्षा IX से XII तक के छात्रों को व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान किए जाते हैं। वित्तीय साक्षरता व्यावसायिक शिक्षा द्वारा कवर किया गया एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। बैंकिंग, वित्तीय सेवाएं और बीमा (बीएफएसआई) क्षेत्र के तहत, इस विभाग द्वारा इस घटक के तहत 4 जॉब रोल्स को अनुमोदित किया जाता है जो इस प्रकार हैं:

i. माइक्रोफाइनेंस एग्जीक्यूटिव

ii. व्यवसाय संवाददाता/सूत्रधार

iii. एमआईएस डेटा विश्लेषक - वित्तीय सेवाएं

iv. ग्राहक सेवा सहयोगी - वित्तीय सेवाएँ

इसके अतिरिक्त, चूंकि शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का एक विषय है, इसलिए स्कूल पाठ्यचर्या का कार्यान्वयन और वित्तीय साक्षरता से संबंधित परियोजनाओं अथवा योजनाओं सहित किसी राज्य-विशिष्ट पहल को लागू करना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD DISTRICTS

3622. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

(a) the total number and names of districts officially identified as educationally backward districts (EBDs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the socio-religious and marginalized communities that exhibit the lowest literacy and school enrolment rates within these identified districts of States;

(c) the specific Central schemes, budgetary allocations, and financial utilization during the last three years aimed at improving educational infrastructure in these areas; and

(d) the targeted steps taken by the Government to upgrade school facilities, digital infrastructure and teacher deployment to mitigate educational backwardness among these specific communities?

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 implements the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education, it is an overarching program for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII. It lays down detailed guidelines (programmatic/financial) for various interventions of the Scheme reinforcing the commitment to ensure that all children have access to quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment taking care of their diverse background, multilingual needs, different academic abilities and make them active participants in the learning process as envisaged in the National Education Policy 2020.

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

With the launch of the Aspirational Districts Programme by NITI Aayog in January 2018 to improve the social outcomes of the backward districts, the programs of the government are now aligned to fill in the infrastructure gaps

and improve the learning outcomes in the Aspirational Districts of the country. Under Samagra Shiksha, due preference is also given to cover initiatives like KGBVs undertaken under Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), apart from Aspirational districts in the implementation of various interventions to promote equitable and quality school education, with a focus on addressing educational gaps and disparities.

The State-wise details of the list of 112 Aspirational Districts, across 26 States and 1 Union Territory is provided in the enclosed **Statement**. NITI Aayog being the nodal agency for Aspirational District Program maintains the champion of change portal (https://championsofchange.gov.in/) for aspirational districts. The district wise details of the educational indicators for aspirational districts can be accessed through the portal.

(c) and (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, this Department provides financial assistance to States and Union Territories for strengthening Government and Government-aided schools by bridging identified infrastructure gaps, including digital infrastructure. The assistance is provided based on the gaps reflected in the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) and the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) proposals submitted by the respective States/UTs.

The year wise financial allocation and utilization status of all the aspirational districts under Samagra Shiksha scheme is as follows:

2024-25		2025-26		2026-27*	
Allocation (in Crore)	**Expenditure (in Crore)**	**Allocation (in Crore)**	**Expenditure (in Crore)**	**Allocation (in Crore)**	**Expenditure (in Crore)**
11,512.28	8,318.14	12,221.22	8,343.08	6,149.34	1,190.01

Source: extracted from the PRABANDH portal (*The data is up to July 2026, as the allocation of funds to the districts is currently underway)

The Government has been taking sustained and targeted measures to strengthen school infrastructure, digital facilities and access to quality education, particularly in educationally disadvantaged areas. Under Samagra Shiksha, support is provided to States/UTs for creation and augmentation of school infrastructure, including additional classrooms, drinking water, hand wash and toilet facilities, internet, electricity, ICT labs and Smart Classrooms etc., based on requirements projected in Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) of the respective year. Further, digital learning is being strengthened through DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing), which provides curriculum-aligned digital content, e-books, teacher training resources and other learning materials, thereby facilitating technology-enabled learning and supporting teachers and students, including those in remote and underserved areas.

As Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, the recruitment, deployment, service conditions, and professional development of teachers fall under the purview of respective State/UT governments. However, under Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for

maintaining the prescribed Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR), their capacity building and continued professional development subject to the norms of the Scheme.

In addition, Samagra Shiksha provides targeted interventions to promote equitable access, participation and learning outcomes for children belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and other educationally disadvantaged groups, including those residing in Aspirational Districts. The details of these interventions are as follows:

i. **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs):** Under Samagra Shiksha, there is a provision of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs). KGBVs are residential schools for girls belonging to Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) such as Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, Other Backward Classes and others 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. Currently, there are total 5,307 functional KGBVs in States & UTs.

ii. **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalayas (NSCBAVs)-** Samagra Shiksha supports the provision of residential facilities under the intervention entitled NSCBAVs, with the primary purpose of reaching out to girls, urban deprived and other disadvantaged children and creating equitable access to school education in remote, sparsely populated and difficult to reach areas, hilly terrains, areas affected by LWE, large

uninhabited areas with natural barriers like forests, waterways, rivers, etc. At present, there are 1238 residential schools/hostels sanctioned under Samagra Shiksha.

iii. **Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PMJANMAN)** targets development of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) residing in 18 States and UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Abhiyan envisages saturation of basic facilities, including Education, in these PVTG habitations/ villages by adopting whole of Government approach in convergence with line ministries. Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is the nodal ministry for implementation of PM JANMAN. Ministry of Education is one of the participating Ministries in the Abhiyan and PM-JANMAN is being implemented in convergence with Samagra Shiksha Scheme of this Department. Since, 2023-24, construction of 500 hostels has been approved under PM-JANMAN.

iv. **Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA):** Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is the nodal ministry for implementation of DAJGUA. The Ministry of Education is one of the participating Ministries in the Abhiyan and DAJGUA is being implemented in convergence with Samagra Shiksha Scheme of this Department. DAJGUA scheme has a run over period from 2024-25 to 2028-29. Since 2024-25, 692 hostels have been approved under DA-JGUA.

v. **RTE Entitlement**- Samagra Shiksha provides support for two sets of uniform to all girls, SC, ST children and Below Poverty Line (BPL)

children at an average cost of Rs. 600/- per child per annum, wherever State Governments have incorporated the provision of school uniforms as a child entitlement in their State RTE Rules.

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

STATEMENT

List of 112 Aspirational Districts

S. No.	State	District
1	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharamaraju
2	Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram Manyam
3	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai
5	Assam	Goalpara
6	Assam	Barpeta
7	Assam	Hailakandi
8	Assam	Baksa

9	Assam	Darrang
10	Assam	Udalguri
11	Assam	Dhubri
12	Bihar	Sitamarhi
13	Bihar	Araria
14	Bihar	Purnia
15	Bihar	Katihar
16	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
17	Bihar	Begusarai
18	Bihar	Khagaria
19	Bihar	Banka
20	Bihar	Sheikhpura
21	Bihar	Aurangabad
22	Bihar	Gaya
23	Bihar	Nawada
24	Bihar	Jamui
25	Chhattisgarh	Korba
26	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
27	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund
28	Chhattisgarh	Kanker
29	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
30	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
31	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur
32	Chhattisgarh	Bastar

33	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon
34	Chhattisgarh	Sukma
35	Gujarat	Dahod
36	Gujarat	Narmada
37	Haryana	Mewat
38	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
39	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara
40	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	Baramulla
41	Jharkhand	Garhwa
42	Jharkhand	Chatra
43	Jharkhand	Giridih
44	Jharkhand	Godda
45	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
46	Jharkhand	Pakur
47	Jharkhand	Bokaro
48	Jharkhand	Lohardaga
49	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum
50	Jharkhand	Palamu
51	Jharkhand	Latehar
52	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh
53	Jharkhand	Ramgarh
54	Jharkhand	Dumka
55	Jharkhand	Ranchi
56	Jharkhand	Khunti

57	Jharkhand	Gumla
58	Jharkhand	Simdega
59	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum
60	Karnataka	Raichur
61	Karnataka	Yadgir
62	Kerala	Wayanad
63	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
64	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
65	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
66	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
67	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
68	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
69	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli
70	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
71	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
72	Maharashtra	Washim
73	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
74	Maharashtra	Osmanabad/Dharashiv
75	Manipur	Chandel
76	Meghalaya	Ribhoi
77	Mizoram	Mamit
78	Nagaland	Kiphire
79	Odisha	Dhenkanal
80	Odisha	Gajapati

81	Odisha	Kandhamal
82	Odisha	Balangir
83	Odisha	Kalahandi
84	Odisha	Rayagada
85	Odisha	Koraput
86	Odisha	Malkangiri
87	Odisha	Nabarangpur
88	Odisha	Nuapada
89	Punjab	Moga
90	Punjab	Firozpur
91	Rajasthan	Dholpur
92	Rajasthan	Karauli
93	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
94	Rajasthan	Sirohi
95	Rajasthan	Baran
96	Sikkim	Soreng
97	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
98	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
99	Telangana	Asifabad
100	Telangana	Bhoopalapally
101	Telangana	Bhadradri-Kothagudem/ Khammam
102	Tripura	Dhalai
103	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
104	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur

105	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
106	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
107	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
108	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
109	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
110	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
111	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
112	Uttarakhand	Haridwar

ई-श्रम पोर्टल के माध्यम से सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ

3623. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा ई-श्रम पोर्टल के माध्यम से गिग इकोनॉमी में कार्यरत डिलीवरी पार्टनर्स और ऑनलाइन प्लेटफार्म कामगारों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी, स्वास्थ्य बीमा और सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जौनपुर सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के कई क्षेत्रों में असंगठित श्रमिकों को ई-श्रम पंजीकरण में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त मुद्दे के समाधान के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के असंगठित क्षेत्र में युवाओं को औद्योगिक इकाइयों और परियोजनाओं में रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए ई-श्रम डाटाबेस का उपयोग करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ई-श्रम के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत कामगारों के लिए पेंशन, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और सतत आजीविका सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दीर्घकालिक नीति लागू करने पर विचार कर रही 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 (ङ) दिनांक 21 नवंबर 2025 को प्रभावी हुई है, सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020, गिग कामगारों और प्लेटफ़ॉर्म कामगारों की परिभाषाएं प्रदान करती है तथा उनकी सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण से संबंधित विशिष्ट उपबंध निर्धारित करती है।

यह संहिता, जीवन और निःशक्तता कवर, दुर्घटना बीमा, स्वास्थ्य और प्रसूति प्रसुविधाओं, वृद्धावस्था संरक्षण आदि से संबंधित मामलों पर गिग कामगारों और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों हेतु उपयुक्त सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाएं तैयार करने का उपबंध करती है। यह संहिता इन कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा निधि की स्थापना का प्रावधान करती है। इस संहिता में गिग कामगारों और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के कल्याण के प्रयोजनों के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा बोर्ड का गठन करने के उपबंध भी शामिल है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, दिनांक 08.05.2026 को अधिसूचित सामाजिक सुरक्षा (केंद्रीय) नियम, 2026, गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों को औपचारिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। ये नियम, केंद्र सरकार के पोर्टल पर गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के पंजीकरण को अनिवार्य बनाकर, संहिता के प्रावधानों को क्रियान्वित करते हैं।

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों, प्रवासी कामगारों आदि सहित असंगठित कामगारों का एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस (एनडीयुडब्लू) बनाने के लिए दिनांक 26.08.2021 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल (eshram.gov.in) का शुभारंभ किया था। ई-श्रम पोर्टल का उद्देश्य असंगठित कामगारों को स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर एक सार्वभौमिक खाता संख्या (यूएएन) प्रदान करके उन्हें पंजीकृत करना और सहायता प्रदान करना है।

ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर 31.85 करोड़ से अधिक असंगठित कामगारों को पहले ही पंजीकृत किया जा चुका है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश में 8.46 करोड़ पंजीकरण और जौनपुर जिले में 21,61,909 पंजीकरण शामिल हैं।

असंगठित कामगारों के लिए ई-श्रम और उससे जुड़ी सेवाओं की उपलब्धता और पहुंच को और बढ़ाने के लिए, श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 24 फरवरी 2025 को आधिकारिक तौर पर ई-श्रम मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन का शुभारंभ किया। यह एप्लीकेशन ई-श्रम प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ एकीकृत कल्याणकारी योजनाओं तक वास्तविक पहुंच की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिससे पहुंच और प्रयोक्ता की सुविधा दोनों में महत्वपूर्ण रूप से सुधार हुआ है।

बजट घोषणा वर्ष 2024-25 के विज़न के अनुरूप, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर 2024 को ई-श्रम—"वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" का शुभारंभ किया, जो सामाजिक सुरक्षा/कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का एक ही पोर्टल पर एकीकरण करता है और ई-श्रम पर पंजीकृत प्लेटफार्म आधारित गिग कामगारों सहित असंगठित कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुंचने और ई-श्रम के माध्यम से अब तक उनके द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए लाभों को देखने में समर्थ बनाता है।

अब तक, विभिन्न केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों की पंद्रह(15) योजनाओं को ई-श्रम के साथ एकीकृत/मैप किया जा चुका है, ताकि ई-श्रम कार्डधारकों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा, योजनाओं का लाभ और पहुंच प्रदान की जा सके, इनमें प्रधानमंत्री स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएम-स्वनिधि), प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई), प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई), विकसित भारत- गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण) (वीबी-जी आरएएम जी), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), आयुष्मान भारत-प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएमजेएवाई), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई), प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान), वन

नेशन वन राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी) और प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना (पीएमएमवीवाई) आदि शामिल हैं।

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, ई श्रम, कौशल विकास के लिए स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (एसआईडीएच), पेंशन के लिए प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मान-धन (पीएम-एसवाईएम) तथा आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयुए) के कन्वर्जेंस पोर्टल के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, जिससे ई-श्रम कार्डधारक अतिरिक्त सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने में समर्थ बन रहे हैं।

रोजगार के अवसरों के लिए ई-श्रम पोर्टल को राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल के साथ भी एकीकृत किया गया है। यह एकीकरण, ई-श्रम पर पंजीकृत प्रयोक्ताओं को राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध नौकरियों की खोज और संबंधित सुविधाएं जैसी विभिन्न प्रकार की सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने में समर्थ बनाता है। राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा पोर्टल, देश के नौकरी चाहने वाले लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर और करियर संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान करने की सुविधा के लिए नियोक्ताओं और नौकरी चाहने वालों को एक मंच पर लाता है।

STRENGTHENING FARMER PRODUCER COMPANIES IN TAMIL NADU

3624. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

(a) the total number of Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) incorporated in the agricultural districts of Tamil Nadu, with particular reference to the Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency, during the financial year 2025-2026;

(b) whether the Government has noted significant compliance challenges faced by these rural FPCs regarding mandatory digital filings, maintaining

statutory registers and conducting annual corporate audits, if so, the details thereof:

(c) the specific regulatory relaxations, compliance fee waivers or extended deadlines extended to agro-based producer companies operating in the economically backward and parched regions of Perambalur in Tamil Nadu;

(d) the total number of capacity-building awareness workshops conducted by the Registrar of Companies in Tamil Nadu to assist local maize and cotton farmers in managing corporate governance; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to simplify the statutory compliance and reporting framework for Farmer Producer Companies to encourage greater formalisation of farmer collectives 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) During the financial year 2025-26, the total number of Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) incorporated in the districts of Tamil Nadu are forty-nine (49) and no Farmer Producer Company was incorporated in Perambalur district during the said period. Constituency-wise data is not maintained.

(b) No such specific instances of compliance challenges have come to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) MCA administers the compliance framework under the Companies Act, 2013, through its e-Governance platform, MCA21, which facilitates statutory e-filings by companies (including Farmer Producer companies/ agro-based

companies) and LLPs. As per section 378C(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 an FPC is deemed to be a private company. The Ministry has undertaken several steps to simplify corporate compliance requirements for all companies including Producer Companies. These steps include:-

i. Allowing companies to conduct Annual General Meetings (AGMs) and Extraordinary General Meetings (EGMs) through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM).

ii. Producer companies are entitled for lesser penalties as per section 446B of Companies Act, 2013. As per Section 378C (5) of the Companies Act,2013, a Producer Company is deemed to be a private company under the Companies Act,2013. Relaxations have been provided to private companies under Companies Act,2013 which are also applicable to the Producer Companies. In addition to this, other relaxations offered to companies from time to time like extension of AGMs, relaxation on timelines for annual fillings, etc. are also applicable to Producer Companies.

The law does not require rural farmers to personally manage digital filings, statutory registers, or corporate audits. Instead, section 378W(1) mandates the appointment of a full-time, professional Chief Executive who must be an outsider and not a member-farmer. Under section 378W(5), this professional is legally responsible for maintaining the books, handling the audit process, and managing all legal and regulatory matters. Therefore, the statutory framework

ensures that a professional personnel handles compliance and regulatory aspects.

iii. FPCs are usually Small companies and Companies Act, 2013 provide for reduced compliance for all small companies such as:-

- Abridged annual return prescribed for small companies.
- Zero fee is charged for incorporation of all companies with authorized capital up to Rs. 15 lakh or with up to 20 members for companies limited by guarantee.

iv. As per section 378Z-O of the Companies Act,2013, any dispute relating to the formation, management, or business of a Producer Company, shall be settled by conciliation or arbitration under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

v. As per section 378D of the Companies Act,2013, in a case where the membership consists solely of individual Members, the voting rights shall be based on a single vote for every Member, irrespective of his shareholding or patronage of the Producer Company.

vi. The Ministry has introduced Companies Compliance Facilitation Scheme, 2026 (CCFS-2026) vide General Circular No. 01/2026 dated 24th February, 2026. Through this scheme Companies (including Farmer Producer Companies) can file pending Forms related to Annual Returns, Financial Statements, Auditor Appointments etc. by paying only 10% of applicable additional fees. The Scheme came into

effect on 15 April 2026 and was originally valid up to 15 July 2026, and has been extended to 31 August 2026, to enable a larger number of companies to avail its benefits.

(d) No such workshop has been conducted by the Registrar of Companies.

(e) To further simplify the statutory compliance and reporting framework for farmer producer companies, amendments have been proposed in the Corporate Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026, which includes proposal to amend Section 378P (Appointment of directors), Section 378Q (Vacation of office by directors), Section 378Y (Quorum), Section 378ZA (Annual general meetings), Section 378ZF (Internal Audit), Section 378ZM (Penalty for contravention) and Section 378ZS (Re-conversion of Producer Company to inter-State co-operative society).

HOUSEHOLD DEBT AND BORROWING TRENDS IN THE COUNTRY

3625. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) whether the Government maintains data on the number of household borrowers in the country during the last five years, if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government provide the average outstanding household debt per borrower during the said period, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government provide data on household loans, including housing, agriculture, education, vehicle, personal, gold and other loans, along

with the amount disbursed under each category during the last five financial years, category-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study or assessment to analyse the rise in household debt, its underlying causes and its impact on household finances and if so, the details thereof along with the key findings thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The year-wise number of live unique household borrowers with outstanding debt and the corresponding average outstanding debt per borrower, as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) based on data from TransUnion CIBIL, are given below:

Financial year-end	Debt outstanding of live unique borrowers (₹ crore)	No. of live unique borrowers who have debt outstanding (Crore)	Average debt per borrower (₹)
Mar-18	43,61,013	12.8	3,41,478
Mar-19	51,32,865	14.6	3,52,764
Mar-20	57,89,464	16.9	3,42,910
Mar-21	63,99,851	18.7	3,41,408
Mar-22	74,79,945	20.2	3,70,280
Mar-23	89,44,880	22.8	3,92,028
Mar-24	1,13,31,879	26.3	4,31,225
Mar-25	1,35,09,017	28.3	4,77,583

(c) and (d) As per the data published by RBI on sectoral deployment of non-food bank credit, the details of outstanding credit under personal loans and selected sub-categories are given below.

	March-end				
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
Personal Loans	**34,66,075**	**41,82,767**	**53,46,691**	**59,71,696**	**69,39,750**
Consumer Durables	17,834	20,985	23,445	23,201	21,962
Housing (Including Priority Sector Housing)	17,38,473	19,91,164	27,18,712	30,10,477	33,55,963
Education	83,693	96,482	1,19,380	1,37,456	1,55,824
Vehicle Loans	4,04,756	4,87,597	5,73,391	6,22,793	7,38,678
Loans against gold jewellery	74,738	89,370	93,301	2,06,284	4,61,373
Other Personal Loans	9,01,595	11,62,345	14,27,872	15,35,197	17,31,838

The Government regularly monitors trends in household finances. As per the Reserve Bank of India's Financial Stability Report (June 2026), India's household debt remains lower than that of most peer emerging market economies. The Report also notes an improvement in borrower profiles, with the share of higher-rated borrowers (prime and above) increasing in both outstanding loan amounts and the number of borrowers, indicating healthy household balance sheets and the overall resilience of the household sector.

APPRENTICESHIP OPPORTUNITIES IN ASSAM

3626. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Government has observed a decline in apprenticeship opportunities in Assam during the last five years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of number of apprentices engaged and the sectors in which the decline has been most pronounced year-wise;

(c) the reasons for such decline, including industry participation, regulatory issues or lack of awareness among youth; and

(d) the specific policy interventions undertaken by the Government to expand apprenticeship coverage, particularly in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and emerging sectors in Assam?

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

(a) The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) is being implemented across the country, including Assam, to promote apprenticeship training and enhance the employability of youth through industry-led, on-the-job learning. Under NAPS/NAPS-2, apprenticeship engagement in Assam shown down trend from FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25 However, apprenticeship engagement recovered significantly thereafter, with 10,028 apprentices engaged during FY 2025-26, indicating renewed momentum in apprenticeship adoption in the State. One of the key initiatives supporting this growth is the **North Eastern Region (NER) Apprenticeship Promotion Pilot**, launched on **20 May 2025**, under which eligible apprentices from NER receive an additional

financial assistance of **₹1,500 per month** over and above the stipend support available under NAPS-2.

(b) Under NAPS-2, **49,064 apprentices** have been engaged in Assam from FY 2021-22 to FY 2026-27 (*Upto June 2026*). Year-wise engagement details are as follows:

FY	Apprentices Engaged in Assam
2021-22	14,007
2022-23	9,660
2023-24	8,174
2024-25	5,801
2025-26	10,028
2026-27*	1,394
TOTAL	**49,064**

**Upto June 2026.*

The down trend in apprenticeship engagement observed up to FY 2024-25 was more pronounced in sectors such as IT-ITeS, Food Processing, Domestic Workers, Construction, Automotive, which traditionally account for a significant share of apprenticeship opportunities in the State. However, apprenticeship engagement rebounded during FY 2025-26 following enhanced outreach efforts and the launch of the North Eastern Region (NER) Apprenticeship Promotion Pilot. Sector-wise details of apprentices engaged in

Assam under NAPS during the last five years and the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) Apprenticeship engagement under NAPS is demand-driven and is influenced by factors such as participation of establishments, sector-wise workforce requirements, prevailing economic conditions, availability of apprenticeship opportunities, and willingness of eligible youth to undertake apprenticeship training. The decline observed in apprenticeship engagement in Assam up to FY 2024-25 may be attributed to variations in industry demand and establishment participation across sectors. However, apprenticeship engagement witnessed a significant improvement during FY 2025-26, supported by enhanced outreach efforts, increased mobilisation of candidates, and targeted initiatives for promotion of apprenticeship in the North-Eastern Region.

(d) To expand apprenticeship opportunities in Assam, including among MSMEs and emerging sectors, the Government has undertaken the following measures:

- Providing stipend support under NAPS-2 through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism, with Government reimbursement of **25% of the prescribed stipend, subject to a maximum of ₹1,500 per apprentice per month**.

- Launching a special pilot initiative for promotion of apprenticeship in the **North-Eastern Region**, providing an additional **₹1,500 per month** to eligible apprentices from NER.
- Organising **Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs)** every month since June 2022 to facilitate mobilisation of candidates and support establishments in engaging apprentices.
- Conducting awareness and outreach programmes to encourage participation of establishments, particularly **MSMEs**, and eligible youth in apprenticeship training.
- Promoting apprenticeship opportunities across diverse sectors, including **IT-ITeS, Retail, Food Processing, Logistics, Electrical (including Renewable Energy), Tourism & Hospitality, BFSI, Automotive and Production & Manufacturing**, which have recorded significant apprenticeship engagement in Assam.

STATEMENT

Sector-wise details of apprentices engaged in the state of Assam under NAPS during last five years and current year upto June, 2026 is as under:

S.No.	Sector Name	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
1.	Aerospace & Aviation	0	0	1	1	4	0
2.	Agriculture	17	192	57	145	220	30
3.	Agriculture and Allied Services	1	11	0	0	1	0
4.	Apparel	0	0	3	0	0	0

5.	Apparel Made-ups & Home Furnishing	24	1,043	33	102	121	41
6.	Automobile	118	330	216	276	821	21
7.	Automotive	601	359	44	641	502	3
8.	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance (BFSI)	499	266	284	279	348	120
9.	Beauty & Wellness	0	268	0	0	0	1
10.	Capital Goods	86	56	57	38	44	6
11.	Chemical	148	70	54	1	29	18
12.	Construction	1,777	130	274	90	184	7
13.	Domestic Workers	2,604	411	35	59	20	0
14.	Electrical (Including New and Renewable Energy)	207	232	182	143	1,046	37
15.	Electronics	51	82	71	51	116	4
16.	Fabrication	77	77	131	47	326	6
17.	Food Processing	271	410	1,954	416	391	53
18.	Food Processing and Preservation	0	1	2	49	223	34
19.	Furniture & Fittings	284	248	56	40	2	0
20.	Gem & Jewellery	0	0	0	3	0	0
21.	Healthcare	3	0	43	15	36	2
22.	Healthcare and Wellness	1	0	0	0	2	0
23.	Hydrocarbon	23	2	20	34	108	0
24.	Industrial Automation and Instrumentation	8	15	15	5	51	3
25.	Iron & Steel	0	1	42	9	30	1
26.	IT-ITeS	5,003	3,599	2,057	842	970	196
27.	Leather	0	0	0	0	2	0
28.	Life Sciences	31	39	64	61	86	27
29.	Logistics	91	27	336	381	870	248

30.	Management & Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills	168	189	446	224	125	11
31.	Marine	0	0	1	0	11	0
32.	Mining	0	2	0	1	14	0
33.	Mining and Minerals	0	1	0	0	0	0
34.	Paints & Coatings	1	3	0	0	0	0
35.	Persons with Disability	0	0	0	1	0	0
36.	Plumbing	0	0	3	0	2	0
37.	Power	283	124	28	20	28	2
38.	Production and Manufacturing	326	276	326	320	1,035	68
39.	Retail	859	526	817	675	1,197	311
40.	Retails and Logistics	1	5	0	0	0	0
41.	Rubber	91	27	46	244	212	35
42.	Services including Repair and Maintenance	21	31	14	1	92	0
43.	Sports, Physical Education, Fitness & Leisure	0	0	1	0	0	0
44.	Telecom	300	385	255	87	100	51
45.	Textile	8	1	0	42	33	0
46.	Tourism & Hospitality	24	221	206	458	626	58
	TOTAL	14,007	9,660	8,174	5,801	10,028	1,394

IMPLEMENTATION OF MISSION LiFE AND GREEN CREDIT PROGRAMME

3627. SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

(a) whether the Government has developed measurable indicators to assess the impact of Mission LiFE and whether any incentive mechanism for States is under consideration;

(b) whether the Meri LiFE portal has been made available as a public dashboard and whether any proposal exists to incentivise better-performing Green Districts;

(c) whether any institutional framework has been developed to integrate Mission LiFE with the functioning of Panchayats, Urban Local Bodies and industries;

(d) whether the Green Credit Programme provides incentives for individuals, communities and Himalayan States, including Himachal Pradesh; and

(e) whether any time-bound action plan has been formulated for Mission LiFE through sustainable public procurement and third-party evaluation, 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) Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) is a mass movement aimed at nudging individuals and communities to practice an environment friendly lifestyle following a *Whole-of-Government* and *Whole-of-Society* approach focusing on seven key themes viz., Save Energy, Save Water, Reduce Waste, Reduce E-Waste, Say No to Single Use Plastic, Adopt Healthy Lifestyles and Adopt Sustainable Food Systems.

To promote sustainable lifestyles, the Ministry, in collaboration with Line Ministries, Departments, and State/UT Governments, is mainstreaming the principles of Mission LiFE by integrating them into existing sectoral schemes, programmes, and citizen outreach initiatives. This includes nationwide campaigns such as **One Nation One Mission: End Plastic Pollution**, **Harith Yoga**, **Swachhata Hi Seva**, **World Environment Day**, e-waste awareness campaigns, and various other citizen engagement initiatives on **MyGov** and **MYBharat** portals, thereby expanding the reach of Mission LiFE across urban and rural communities. Additionally, under the flagship **"Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam"** initiative, over **310 crore saplings** have been planted across the country.

Meri LiFE portal has been developed for structured reporting and monitoring of LiFE events and activities by various stakeholders, which include Central Government/State Government Departments, Civil Society Organizations, Industry partners and individuals. The MeriLiFE portal dashboard is a public dashboard and shows that over 10 crore participants have engaged in more than 45 lakh LiFE events across the country.

The **Green Credit Programme (GCP)**, notified through the **Green Credit Rules, 2023** under the *Environment (Protection) Act, 1986*, is an innovative voluntary mechanism to incentivise environmentally positive actions and advance the objectives of **Mission LiFE** by promoting sustainable lifestyles and behavioural change. The Programme encourages individuals, public entities, and private entities to participate in the restoration of degraded forest

lands, enhancing timber, non-timber forest produce, fodder, water resources, and other ecosystem services while generating ecological and livelihood benefits for local communities. The Programme is open to all eligible public and private entities, including those in Himachal Pradesh.

Time-bound drives espousing the principles of Mission LiFE are carried out through co-ordinated actions of individuals and communities encouraging them to make eco-friendly choices and push demand for sustainable products.

BENEFICIARIES ENROLLED UNDER PMJJBY, PMSBY AND APY IN ODISHA

3628. DR. SAMBIT PATRA:

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

(a) the total number of beneficiaries enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) gender-wise, account-wise, State/UT-wise including Odisha especially in Puri Lok Sabha constituency along with the scheme-wise breakup thereof;

(b) the total number of claims settled and the amount disbursed under PMJJBY and PMSBY since their inception in Odisha especially in Puri Lok Sabha Constituency;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken to increase awareness, improve enrolment and reduce dropout rates under these schemes; and

(e) the total number of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) beneficiaries covered under these schemes so far in Odisha?

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

(a) The details of total number of beneficiaries enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) gender-wise, state-wise including Puri Lok Sabha constituency is given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II.**

(b) Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(c) Yes, impact assessment in respect of PMJJBY and PMSBY has been conducted by NITI Aayog wherein these schemes have been acknowledged as a major safety net for the vulnerable as they were the first insurance for low-income users, providing immediate relief in the event of death or disability.

(d) The Government, Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India (IRDAI) and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) have inter-alia taken following steps to increase awareness and coverage:

i. Regular enrolment drives under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) are conducted across the country, including in the State of Odisha, at the Gram Panchayat level with the active

involvement of banks and the local administration to promote awareness and increase enrolment under these schemes.

ii. In 2024, a three-month campaign was conducted, from 16.10.2024 to 15.01.2025. A four-month “Financial Inclusion Saturation Campaign” was launched across the country in 2.70 lakh gram panchayats and Urban Local Bodies from 01.07.2025 to 31.10.2025, with the aim of increasing enrolments, reduce pendency of claims and ensure timely disbursement of benefits to beneficiaries in PMJJBY and PMSBY. To achieve saturation in these two Jansuraksha schemes, camps were organized at gram panchayat and Urban Local Body level by Banks, providing residents with direct access to information and assistance for enrolling in the scheme. The initiative was aimed to raise awareness and improve participation, helping to bridge gaps in rural areas including enrolments on the spot. APY outreach programmes are conducted regularly in coordination with Banks and State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs)/ Lead District Managers (LDMs) at pan India level.

iii. IRDAI has launched the State Insurance Plan (SIP) initiative to promote coordinated efforts among state government, insurers and other stakeholders to develop State-specific strategies for improving insurance penetration, strengthening last-mile connectivity and addressing local protection gaps.

iv. Virtual capacity building programs for Banking Correspondents (BCs) and field staff of Banks, Self Help Group (SHG) members, bank-sakhis of State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) are being organised to propagate APY among the eligible beneficiaries.

v. Regular monitoring of Banks and State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs)/State-coordinators of Banks/ Lead District Managers (LDMs) is conducted w.r.t the allocated annual targets.

(e) No such data is maintained.

STATEMENT-I

State-Wise Gender wise Cumulative Enrolments Under PMJJBY And PMSBY As On 22.07.2026

	PMJJBY					PMSBY				
State Name	Male	Female	Transgender	Others*	Cumulative Enrolments	Male	Female	Transgender	Others*	Cumulative Enrolments
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	57,321	44,239	253	10	101,823	101,676	80,596	260	15,281	197,813
Andhra Pradesh	6,943,768	8,364,451	12,346	19,522,570	34,843,135	15,350,920	16,926,532	27,268	26,000,684	58,305,404
Arunachal Pradesh	137,951	144,361	494	13,805	296,611	263,126	261,810	515	1,265	526,716
Assam	2,353,750	3,854,796	5,862	149,666	6,364,074	6,560,481	8,580,633	6,773	161,980	15,309,867
Bihar	6,990,315	11,619,404	18,829	2,539,033	21,167,581	17,120,945	23,150,883	40,779	345,937	40,658,544
Chandigarh	114,496	72,010	400	1,376	188,282	324,899	221,346	987	1,407	548,639
Chhattisgarh	3,080,725	4,415,825	6,171	1,457,900	8,960,621	7,436,983	8,567,468	12,577	1,858,547	17,875,575
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	120,387	53,264	108	1,306	175,065	222,778	91,959	164	9,627	324,528
Delhi	1,508,866	1,291,248	4,124	22,168	2,826,406	4,225,101	3,339,186	10,538	567	7,575,392
Goa	229,500	183,592	272	1,559	414,923	494,152	382,479	594	11,880	889,105
Gujarat	6,283,270	4,608,099	10,136	350,906	11,252,411	13,327,795	9,402,937	17,724	693,833	23,442,289
Haryana	3,046,075	2,524,142	5,647	191,517	5,767,381	7,664,443	5,825,955	13,119	20,781	13,524,298
Himachal Pradesh	804,957	653,415	2,404	73,953	1,534,729	2,045,840	1,554,145	7,892	32,692	3,640,569
Jammu And Kashmir	786,894	454,179	1,224	137,136	1,379,433	1,975,692	1,197,634	4,268	29,687	3,207,281
Jharkhand	3,285,768	5,191,960	5,723	780,696	9,264,147	7,324,941	9,121,031	11,909	143,607	16,601,488
Karnataka	6,540,082	7,260,488	10,057	3,863,266	17,673,893	13,521,543	13,824,800	14,593	243,094	27,604,030
Kerala	1,669,911	1,890,155	3,192	1,316,601	4,879,859	6,008,155	6,683,280	7,343	280,390	12,979,168

Ladakh	32,212	13,250	77	848	46,387	61,485	29,383	173	0	91,041
Lakshadweep	4,594	2,879	19	106	7,598	11,055	8,340	30	12,352	31,777
Madhya Pradesh	7,706,426	9,579,667	17,030	423,958	17,727,081	19,456,773	19,708,082	44,880	894,293	40,104,028
Maharashtra	10,027,679	10,293,775	17,607	369,371	20,708,432	23,018,708	20,839,288	30,158	771,669	44,659,823
Manipur	155,996	210,146	434	99,219	465,795	325,368	420,834	516	1,742	748,460
Meghalaya	251,592	389,648	415	15,465	657,120	495,186	636,546	676	0	1,132,408
Mizoram	197,535	219,285	145	4,667	421,632	302,536	316,307	254	2,911	622,008
Nagaland	128,995	132,129	223	3,999	265,346	283,659	299,013	332	225	583,229
Odisha	**4,416,000**	**6,828,780**	**11,235**	**1,577,429**	**12,833,444**	**11,409,798**	**13,566,521**	**16,310**	**1,176,900**	**26,169,529**
Puri	**176,428**	**270,916**	**300**	**63,108**	**510,752**	**488,468**	**564,242**	**382**	**122,814**	**1,175,906**
Nayagarh	**85,205**	**177,310**	**139**	**60,026**	**322,680**	**232,386**	**311,721**	**201**	**18,605**	**562,913**
Khordha	**281,960**	**373,873**	**786**	**52,153**	**708,772**	**822,709**	**822,484**	**1,294**	**173,597**	**1,820,084**
Puducherry Ut	129,748	166,854	233	21,199	318,034	292,123	330,929	697	55,199	678,948
Punjab	3,127,528	2,670,393	6,003	49,720	5,853,644	8,542,522	7,140,428	17,018	86,735	15,786,703
Rajasthan	6,957,379	7,293,419	12,003	1,964,559	16,227,360	16,021,991	15,087,135	13,858	316,084	31,439,068
Sikkim	90,976	81,251	232	2,611	175,070	177,848	147,616	439	1,000	326,903
Tamil Nadu	5,114,931	7,743,290	9,200	371,420	13,238,841	12,694,995	17,026,993	20,248	690,947	30,433,183
Telangana	4,390,302	5,195,911	7,978	104,603	9,698,794	9,525,345	10,003,608	10,642	472,764	20,012,359
Tripura	328,322	356,295	310	14,806	699,733	850,173	738,172	749	2,600	1,591,694
Uttar Pradesh	16,028,486	16,000,850	30,268	3,385,879	35,445,483	44,898,445	39,840,198	140,344	3,332,714	88,211,701
Uttarakhand	1,050,596	943,277	2,984	47,550	2,044,407	3,219,527	2,649,189	10,106	25,744	5,904,566
West Bengal	6,646,766	9,801,778	22,168	186,013	16,656,725	17,699,334	22,282,891	25,830	141,110	40,149,165
Country Total	**110,740,099**	**130,548,505**	**225,806**	**39,066,890**	**280,581,300**	**273,256,341**	**280,284,147**	**510,563**	**37,836,248**	**591,887,299**

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

Note: 1. Others* includes enrolments from RCB/UCB/Converged Schemes for which Gender wise break-up is not available.

STATEMENT-II

State-Wise Gender wise Cumulative Enrolments Under APY as on 30.06.2026

State/UT	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9,596	7,090	10	16,696
Andhra Pradesh	17,98,511	28,09,212	2,320	46,10,043
Arunachal pradesh	23,214	22,150	13	45,377
Assam	9,47,948	13,39,456	476	22,87,880
Bihar	35,41,255	49,93,649	1,110	85,36,014
Chandigarh	57,907	35,280	56	93,243
Chhattisgarh	8,51,187	9,87,866	322	18,39,375
The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	38,789	8,950	10	47,749
Delhi	6,78,460	4,45,012	577	11,24,049
Goa	81,632	53,842	64	1,35,538
Gujarat	22,71,741	10,86,880	930	33,59,551
Haryana	12,87,497	8,29,533	608	21,17,638
Himachal Pradesh	4,16,057	2,75,560	99	6,91,716
Jammu and Kashmir	2,09,861	1,06,101	168	3,16,130
Jharkhand	13,04,517	18,29,743	457	31,34,717
Karnataka	27,60,859	25,10,470	1,415	52,72,744
Kerala	8,58,677	10,00,544	536	18,59,757

Ladakh	5,255	2,834	12	8,101
Lakshadweep	2,513	1,560	7	4,080
Madhya Pradesh	28,41,556	29,13,243	1,439	57,56,238
Maharashtra	36,40,640	29,17,072	2,480	65,60,192
Manipur	38,416	43,522	66	82,004
Meghalaya	47,345	59,811	9	1,07,165
Mizoram	20,286	23,515	9	43,810
Nagaland	24,661	23,942	9	48,612
ODISHA	**16,12,776**	**20,54,962**	**919**	**36,68,657**
Puri	**79,376**	**1,05,354**	**54**	**1,84,784**
Nayagarh	**37,767**	**52,779**	**16**	**90,562**
Khordha	**1,18,490**	**1,30,047**	**108**	**2,46,645**
Puducherry	52,274	68,215	68	1,20,557
Punjab	16,39,633	11,52,592	693	27,92,918
Rajasthan	30,70,060	19,24,071	799	49,94,930
Sikkim	26,965	23,898	29	50,892
Tamil Nadu	25,96,373	34,62,320	3,349	60,62,042
Telangana	13,72,795	15,39,451	1,462	29,13,708
Tripura	1,58,454	1,97,849	34	3,56,337
Uttar Pradesh	91,55,276	62,61,681	4,224	1,54,21,181
Uttarakhand	6,04,858	3,96,245	273	10,01,376
West Bengal	31,75,147	42,90,012	1,547	74,66,706
Total	**4,72,22,991**	**4,56,98,133**	**26,599**	**9,29,47,723**

(Source: PFRDA)

STATEMENT-III

District-Wise Cumulative Claims of Odisha Under PMJJBY And PMSBY as on 22.07.2026

S.No.	District Name	PMJJBY		PMSBY	
		Claims Paid	Claims Paid Amount (in cr.)	Claims Paid	Claims Paid Amount (in cr.)
1	Puri	862	17.24	194	3.88
2	Nayagarh	776	15.52	86	1.72
3	Khordha	1337	26.74	300	6
4	Anugul	10764	215.28	120	2.4
5	Balangir	753	15.06	174	3.48
6	Baleshwar	943	18.86	248	4.96
7	Bargarh	2125	42.5	112	2.24
8	Bhadrak	419	8.38	135	2.7
9	Boudh	265	5.3	22	0.44
10	Cuttack	2082	41.64	329	6.58
11	Deogarh	205	4.1	17	0.34
12	Dhenkanal	1217	24.34	217	4.34
13	Gajapati	211	4.22	17	0.34
14	Ganjam	2427	48.54	189	3.78
15	Jagatsinghapur	573	11.46	86	1.72
16	Jajapur	1245	24.9	100	2
17	Jharsuguda	327	6.54	51	1.02

18	Kalahandi	455	9.1	36	0.72
19	Kandhamal	237	4.74	34	0.68
20	Kendrapara	507	10.14	69	1.38
21	Kendujhar	880	17.6	154	3.08
22	Koraput	429	8.58	43	0.86
23	Malkangiri	244	4.88	8	0.16
24	Mayurbhanj	1503	30.06	144	2.88
25	Nabarangpur	266	5.32	15	0.3
26	Nuapada	332	6.64	24	0.48
27	Rayagada	534	10.68	16	0.32
28	Sambalpur	949	18.98	193	3.86
29	Sonepur	231	4.62	34	0.68
30	Sundargarh	910	18.2	121	2.42
State Total		**34,008**	**680.16**	**3,288**	**65.76**
Country Total		**1,110,133**	**22,202.66**	**191,338**	**3,800.15**

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCES FOR BALDA AND SERUBANDH MINING PROJECTS

3629. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

(a) whether environmental clearances have been granted for the Ballada and Serubandh Mining Projects in Koraput District, Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of compliance with the conditions stipulated in the Environmental Clearances;

(c) whether any violations of Environmental Clearance conditions have been reported during the last five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the project proponents for such violations, if any?

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 State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Odisha accorded Environment Clearance to Ballada Bauxite Mine (Mine Lease Area-144.945 ha) of Kalinga Alumina Limited for a production capacity of 4.0 MTPA Bauxite along with associated crushing and screening facilities of 800 TPH located at village Ballada, Tehsil Nandapur, District Koraput vide proposal number **SIA/OR/MIN/536061/2025** dated 1st September, 2025 under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006. As per available records, Mining Lease for Ballada Bauxite Mine has not been executed by the State Government of Odisha. Consequently, no development or mining operations have commenced and, therefore, compliance or violations with respect to the prescribed Environmental Clearance (EC) conditions does not arise.

With respect to Serubandh Mining Project, MoEF&CC accorded Environment Clearance to Pottangi Bauxite Mine (Mine Lease Area-697.979 ha) of M/s. NALCO with production capacity of 3.5 Million TPA along with crusher of 900 TPH located at Pottangi Village, Pottangi Tehsil, Koraput District, Odisha vide proposal number IA/OR/MIN/416699/2023 dated 30th June, 2023 under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006. The mining lease of Pottangi Bauxite Mine has been executed on 13th June 2024 by Government of Odisha. However, the mine is yet to be operationalised. Therefore, compliance or violations with respect to the prescribed Environmental Clearance (EC) conditions does not arise.

DEPENDENCE ON GUEST FACULTY AGAINST VACANT TEACHING POSTS IN UNIVERSITIES

3630. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the increasing dependence of Central and State Universities on Guest Faculty against long-standing vacant teaching posts, resulting in insecure employment, disparities in honorarium and lack of uniform service conditions, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that prolonged reliance on such engagements has caused financial insecurity, uncertainty regarding recognition of teaching experience and has adversely affected academic continuity and faculty retention, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes, in consultation with University Grants Commission (UGC), to formulate a uniform national framework prescribing minimum service conditions, equitable honorarium, transparent engagement norms and time-bound filling of regular vacancies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the proposed timeline for implementation?

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 a subject under the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India, wherein both the Central and State Governments are empowered to make laws. State Public Universities are established under Acts of the respective State Legislatures, and their administrative and service-related matters, including appointments of teaching faculty are governed by the provisions of the concerned State Acts, Statutes, Rules and Regulations. Recruitment and filling up of faculty positions in State Public Universities fall within the domain and responsibility of the respective State Governments.

All Central Higher Education Institutions (CHEIs) including Central Universities (CUs) adopt different methods/processes which inter-alia, include hiring ad-hoc Faculty, Guest Faculty, Contract Faculty, and re-employed teacher so as to ensure that the teaching-learning process is carried out in an effective manner.

UGC has issued guidelines on 28.01.2019 for the appointment and honorarium of Guest Faculty in the Universities. It regularly issues instructions

to the Universities to prepare a time-bound action plan and fill up their vacant posts at the earliest. It has also launched a common portal 'CU-CHAYAN' for faculty recruitment, making provision for listing of vacancies/ advertisements/jobs across all CUs, thus making the entire recruitment process more efficient, transparent and accessible.

Ministry of Education had exhorted all the CHEIs including CUs to fill up all the backlog vacancies in Mission Mode. From September 2022 & up to 23.05.2026, a total number of 32114 posts have been filled up by all CHEIs, including faculty positions, in Mission Mode. Further, this Ministry has also written a letter on 28.10.2025 to Education Secretaries of all State Governments to initiate recruitment process for the appointment of the optimum number of teachers for the allocated courses.

SHORTAGES OF TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AND CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

3631. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing teacher shortages and vacancies in Government schools and higher educational institutions in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of sanctioned posts and vacant posts of teachers and faculty members in schools, colleges and central universities, institution-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake any special recruitment drive to fill up these vacancies, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the student-teacher ratio and maintain the quality of education in the country?

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

(a) to (d) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, the majority of schools in the country are under the administrative control of the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Accordingly, the recruitment, service conditions and deployment of school teachers fall within the administrative domain of the concerned States/UTs. The data relating to sanctioned teaching posts and vacant teaching posts in Government schools, including State-wise details, is maintained by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

As per the UDISE+, the State/UT-wise details of teachers in-position in Government schools across the country are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Recruitment of teachers is a continuous process undertaken by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations in accordance with their recruitment rules and procedures. Vacancies arise from time to time due to factors such as retirement, resignation, creation of new posts consequent to enhanced student enrolment and establishment of new schools. The timeline

for filling up such vacancies is also determined by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

The Central Government, on its part, periodically advises States/UTs to fill up vacant posts of teachers through transparent and merit-based recruitment processes, including through autonomous teacher recruitment boards or similar organisations. The progress regarding filling up of teacher vacancies through competitive selection by the States/UTs, with due care for consistency and sanctity and after a technology-based comprehensive teacher requirement planning and forecasting exercise, is periodically reviewed by the Department of School Education & Literacy with the States/UTs.

Further, the Central Government, through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, provides financial assistance to States/UTs to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at various levels of schooling as per the norms prescribed under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, as amended from time to time.

The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 emphasises maintenance of a pupil-teacher ratio of under 30:1 in each school and under 25:1 in areas having large numbers of socio-economically disadvantaged students. As per UDISE+ 2025-26, the national PTR stands at 10 at the Foundational Stage, 12 at the Preparatory Stage, 17 at the Middle Stage and 21 at the Secondary Stage.

In respect of Higher Educational Institutions under the Ministry of Education, the Central Higher Education Institutions (CHEIs), including Central

Universities, are statutory autonomous organisations established under the respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by the provisions of the Acts, Statutes and Regulations made thereunder. Faculty recruitment is undertaken by the respective institutions in accordance with their Acts and Regulations, and the recruitment powers vest with their respective Board of Governors, Executive Committee or Board of Management. Vacancies arise on account of promotion, retirement, resignation, death, opening of new institutions, schemes or projects, and expansion of student strength and institutional capacity.

To fill faculty vacancies, the Ministry has, from time to time, advised all Central Higher Education Institutions to undertake Mission Mode Recruitment Drives, including special drives for filling backlog vacancies. In August, 2021, all CHEIs under Ministry of Education were requested to undertake special drive to fill backlog vacancies in their institutions in Mission Mode. The CHEIs undertook special recruitment drives to fill the vacancies including of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). In September 2022, Ministry of Education had also exhorted all the CHEIs to fill up the vacancies in Mission Mode. In October 2025, all the CHEIs have again been requested to fill up all the backlog vacancies in Mission Mode. From September 2022, all CHEIs including CUs, IITs and NITs have undertaken Mission Mode recruitment drive to fill the vacancies. Up to 23.05.2026 (i.e. the date of last Rozgar Mela), a total number of 32114 posts have been filled up by all CHEIs, including 18757 faculty positions, in Mission Mode.

In Centrally funded Higher Education Institutions, measures have been taken to attract quality faculties which includes year-round open advertisements, recruitment through search-cum-selection procedures, special recruitment drive, mission mode recruitment and invitation to alumni/scientists/faculty, etc. The faculty recruitment processes are carried out by the CHEIs by inviting applications in a transparent manner, as part of a multi-step and robust screening process. The Acts and Statutes of various institutions specify the composition of selection committees, authorities responsible for recruitment of various levels of faculty, provision of independent subject experts and Visitor's nominees etc. so as to ensure transparency and academic rigour in recruitments. UGC has launched a common portal 'CU-CHAYAN' for faculty recruitment, making provision for listing of vacancies/ advertisements/ jobs across all Central Universities, thus making the entire recruitment process more transparent and accessible.

For enhancing quality of School Education, NEP 2020 lays emphasis on experiential learning, arts-integrated and sports integrated education, story-telling based pedagogy, integration of skill education, enhancing quality of pre-service and in-service training of teachers etc.

The following major initiatives have been taken to improve the quality of school education on equitable basis:

i. National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) and National Curriculum Framework for Foundation Stage (NCF-FS)

have been developed for children between ages 3-18 under the 5+3+3+4 curricular and pedagogical structure recommended by NEP 2020.

ii. In accordance with NEP 2020 and the Curriculum Frameworks, textbooks that emphasize play-based, multidisciplinary, and experiential learning, from foundational years to secondary have been developed. In addition to textbooks, innovative academic resources such as Special Modules, supplementary learning materials, and teachers' handbooks to support students and teachers in diverse areas of learning are developed on continuous basis.

iii. National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) has been launched under Samagra Shiksha for ensuring that every child in the country necessarily attains foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN) by the end of Grade 3, and e-content for the same has been released at DIKSHA platform.

iv. VIDYA PRAVESH-Guidelines for Three-month Play-based School Preparation Module for Grade-I Children have been released on 29th July, 2021 for all children to expose to a warm and welcoming environment in Grade-I. Jadui Pitara and e-Jadui Pitara, play based interactive learning resources have also been developed.

v. NISHTHA Integrated Teacher Training Programme 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0 has been introduced for different stages of school education for Teachers, Head Teachers/Principals and other stakeholders in Educational Management.

vi. PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 has been conducted on 4th December, 2024 by the Ministry of Education to evaluate children's progress and learning competencies as an indicator of the health education system, and to take appropriate steps for remedial actions at different levels.

vii. A 73 indicator-based matrix Performance Grading Index (PGI) has been developed to grade the States/UTs. District level Performance Grading Indices (PGI) have been prepared and a Web application for compilation of PGI-District has been developed.

The Central Government assists States and UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha in delivering quality education and improving learning outcomes through various interventions. Support is provided, as per scheme norms, for RTE entitlements, composite school grants, library grants, grants for sports and physical education, student assessments, digital interventions, skill education, strengthening of Teacher Education Institutions like SCERTs and DIETs, professional development of teachers, support for DIKSHA, academic support through BRCs/CRCs, etc.

Support for remedial teaching, bridge courses, and Learning Enhancement Programmes is also provided.

STATEMENT

Teachers in-position in Government schools (2025-26)

State	Teachers in-position			
	Total	Foundational +Preparatory	Middle	Secondary
India	**51,34,623**	**17,54,291**	**15,32,001**	**18,48,331**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,758	877	799	3,082
Andhra Pradesh	2,01,125	74,616	7,254	1,19,255
Arunachal Pradesh	16,288	3,001	6,576	6,711
Assam	2,16,716	95,731	40,479	80,506
Bihar	5,36,061	1,64,481	2,42,606	1,28,974
Chandigarh	5,518	43	284	5,191
Chhattisgarh	1,86,139	74,645	53,452	58,042
Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,264	546	1,656	1,062
Delhi	83,384	18,287	319	64,778
Goa	3,805	1,997	321	1,487
Gujarat	1,94,679	27,386	1,53,108	14,185
Haryana	1,00,969	32,256	10,378	58,335
Himachal Pradesh	66,267	19,080	5,243	41,944
Jammu & Kashmir	91,569	18,748	38,988	33,833
Jharkhand	1,16,372	35,945	45,188	35,239
Karnataka	1,93,644	34,830	95,197	63,617
Kerala	82,601	16,294	15,626	50,681
Ladakh	5,289	734	2,426	2,129

Lakshadweep	729	179	192	358
Madhya Pradesh	3,99,970	1,28,006	1,22,807	1,49,157
Maharashtra	2,23,687	91,352	1,08,297	24,038
Manipur	16,970	6,615	2,944	7,411
Meghalaya	20,297	9,964	7,587	2,746
Mizoram	14,239	5,378	5,560	3,301
Nagaland	18,195	5,791	5,968	6,436
Odisha	2,13,165	60,916	78,991	73,258
Puducherry	4,959	1,513	551	2,895
Punjab	1,22,813	51,471	8,217	63,125
Rajasthan	4,41,070	63,341	1,16,481	2,61,248
Sikkim	10,933	2,038	2,220	6,675
Tamil Nadu	2,21,451	56,778	47,102	1,17,571
Telangana	1,56,178	43,867	14,336	97,975
Tripura	26,881	4,862	5,840	16,179
Uttar Pradesh	6,27,124	3,40,103	2,59,477	27,544
Uttarakhand	59,401	22,738	7,270	29,393
West Bengal	4,48,113	2,39,882	18,261	1,89,970

Source: UDISE+ 2025-26

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN DAKSHINA KANNADA

3632. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) whether the entrepreneurship-development programmes has been conducted in Dakshina Kannada during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of number of persons trained, enterprises established, beneficiaries who obtained credit and enterprises continuing to operate under such programme for entrepreneurship in the said district during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment to identify sector-wise gaps in mentoring, credit and market access and the measures taken/proposed to improve enterprise conversion and survival of such enterprises; 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) The Government of India promotes entrepreneurship, self-employment, enterprise creation and sustainable livelihoods through schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and other Ministries/Departments. MSDE through its autonomous organizations, namely, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) implements various Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) and Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs) across the country including Dakshina Kannada in the state of Karnataka. These EDPs and ESDPs are designed to impart entrepreneurial, financial, managerial and digital marketing skills and also to offer post-training support through

mentorship, handholding, and access to credit/finance, market linkages and incubation facilities.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0, emphasis is placed on entrepreneurship and livelihood creation through industry-relevant skill courses. The Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) platform provides access to skilling, employment, apprenticeship and entrepreneurship-related opportunities, including access to loans for entrepreneurship.

The scheme-wise details of entrepreneurship-related interventions undertaken by MSDE in the State of Karnataka including Dakshina Kannada during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Furthermore, the details of various entrepreneurship development initiatives being implemented by other Ministries/Departments of Government of India across the country, including Dakshina Kannada in the State of Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

MSDE periodically assesses challenges faced by entrepreneurs through programme monitoring, feedback from participants, stakeholder consultations, follow-up interactions and field-level engagement. These assessments help identify gaps relating to mentoring, access to credit, market linkages and enterprise development support. To improve enterprise conversion and sustainability, the Ministry has undertaken several measures, including capacity building in entrepreneurship and business management, mentoring and handholding support under schemes, facilitation of credit and market linkages,

promotion of digital and e-commerce platforms, and strengthening of entrepreneurial ecosystems through partnerships with industry, financial institutions and other stakeholders.

Under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (AC&ABC) Impact Assessment conducted during 2009 and 2019 identified gaps in credit access for agripreneurs and delays in loan sanctioning. To address the credit support gaps identified, state-wise AC&ABC workshops are conducted by NABARD involving bankers and other stakeholders including MANAGE, Hyderabad to strengthen credit facilitation. In addition, MANAGE and NABARD participate in the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) and District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC) meetings to address credit support issues for agripreneurs.

In addition, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has conducted an evaluation of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) through a third party agency covering PMEGP beneficiary units across all States/UTs to assess the performance of the PMEGP units established. Most of the PMEGP units reported increase in average annual income and positive profitability across sectors over the years.

Moreover, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying regularly monitors the implementation of the National Livestock Mission-Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) through Project Approval Committee (PAC) meetings, Regional Review Meetings and the Central Level Bankers Committee (CLBC), which review project progress,

pendency of applications and credit-related issues. Further, NITI Aayog has undertaken an evaluation of the National Livestock Mission, including the EDP component, which noted progress in breed development, feed and fodder security, and promotion of livestock-based entrepreneurship.

STATEMENT- I

The details of various entrepreneurship development initiatives being implemented by MSDE for entrepreneurs across the country, including Dakshin Kannada in the State of Karnataka during the last three years and the current year are as under:

1. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 4.0): Under PMKVY 4.0 which is under implementation since FY 2022-23, 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. The details of training conducted under PMKVY 4.0 in Dakshina Kannada during the last 3 years and current year are as under**:**

FY	Trained/Oriented	Certified
FY-24-25	1,571	534
FY-25-26	388	1,016
FY-26-27	0*	0*
Total	**1,959**	**1,550**

*data as on 30th June, 2026.

Overall 18 Training centres have been empanelled in the said District.

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

NIESBUD implemented a project for strengthening the entrepreneurship ecosystem of different marginalized sections of the society with the support of the Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Programme of the Ministry. The project aimed at creating, fostering and promoting the spirit of entrepreneurship among various target groups through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring and Handholding. During the period from F.Y.2022–23 to FY 2024-25, a total of 1800 participants were trained in the state of Karnataka. A total number of 630 enterprises have been started by the trainees trained under the project in the state of Karnataka.

3. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) Project

NIESBUD and IIE are implementing the skilling and entrepreneurship component of Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PM JANMAN) – a scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upliftment of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The scheme focuses on 11 critical interventions related to 9 key Ministries including MSDE. One of the key interventions of the Ministry is facilitating skill and entrepreneurship developments in Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs).

The project is being implemented with support of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in 15 States across the country. During the period from FY 2024-25 to FY 2025-26, a total of 489 VDVKs have been operationalized and 38,386 members have been trained under Entrepreneurship Development Programme. Out of which, a total of 1168 members have been trained in the state of Karnataka and a total number of 21 VDVKs have been operationalised in the state.

4. Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) Project

Under the Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) project of MSDE, NIESBUD has conducted awareness and sensitization programmes at National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). These activities were followed by the selection of prospective entrepreneurs to undergo the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP). The Institute has successfully conducted EDP training for the target groups and is providing mentoring and handholding support to help trainees establish their enterprises. During the period from FY 2023-24 to FY 2024-25, a total of 45,339 participants have been trained in EAP, out of which 32,091 participants underwent EDP training. In the state of Karnataka, 1247 trainees have been trained under EAP, out of which 924 were imparted EDP training.

5. Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop Owners

NIESBUD in collaboration with the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, has undertaken a

Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop (FPS) Owners. The project is being undertaken as Special Project under PMKVY to enable the FPS owners to run their businesses in consonance with the contemporary practices being adopted by Retail Entrepreneurs. The programme aims to equip the participants with in-depth knowledge of various facets of entrepreneurship, financial and digital literacy, and government support ecosystem. During the period FY 2024-25, a total of 315 candidates have been trained out of which 28 participants were from the state of Karnataka.

6. Entrepreneurial Climate through Training of Trainers (ToTs) and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) in Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSSs)

NIESBUD has implemented a project for creating entrepreneurial climate through the Training of Trainers and the Entrepreneurship Development Programme in Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS). The project aimed at creating, fostering and promoting the spirit of entrepreneurship among the various target groups through Capacity Building, Mentoring and Handholding. During the period FY 2022-23 to FY 2023-24, a total of 1664 participants have been trained through Training of Trainers Programme and 3969 participants through Entrepreneurship Development Programme, out of which 78 participants have been covered in the state of Karnataka through Training of Trainers Programme.

7. Entrepreneurship based Skill Development Program on Solar Entrepreneurship PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

NIESBUD and IIE in collaboration with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), is organizing Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) on Solar Entrepreneurship under the flagship initiative, PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana. The programme aims to promote rooftop solar adoption, empower entrepreneurs, and create sustainable livelihood opportunities by fostering and mentoring budding and existing entrepreneurs in the field of solar entrepreneurship. During the period from FY 2024-25 to 2026-27 (till 06.08.2026), 41,161 candidates have been trained out of which 318 participants have been covered in the state of Karnataka. A total number of 21 trainees have started their enterprises in the state of Karnataka.

STATEMENT-II

The details of various entrepreneurship development initiatives being implemented by other Ministries/ Departments of Government of India for entrepreneurs across country, including Dakshin Kannada in the State of Karnataka during the last three years and the current year are as under:

1. **Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises:** Ministry of MSME**,** through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). It is a central sector scheme generating employment opportunities primarily in rural areas by assisting prospective entrepreneurs in setting up new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector across the country.

PMEGP assists General Category beneficiaries with Margin Money (MM) subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to Special Categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, Minorities, Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically Handicapped, Transgenders, beneficiaries belonging to North eastern Region (NER), Hill and Border areas, and Aspirational Districts, the Margin Money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas.

Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training is provided to prospective entrepreneurs and beneficiaries to provide orientation and awareness pertaining to various managerial and operational functions like finance, production, marketing, enterprise management etc. Under PMEGP, 1,270 persons were given EDP training in Dakshina Kannada during the last three years and the current year.

2. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD): Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) scheme in the field of skill development for the welfare of rural poor youth under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for their gainful employment and to eradicate poverty across the country. RSETI is a poverty alleviation programs under the DAY-NRLM for rural youth in the age group of 18-50. The objective of RSETI is self-employment and micro-enterprise development with a mandate of minimum 70% settlement (including max. 10% wage employment) and Credit-linkage facilitation and handholding support to

trainees for up to two years after the completion of training. The RSETI scheme has been under implementation since the year 2008-09.

Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDPs) have been conducted in Dakshina Kannada district through the Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI), Ujire, sponsored by RUDSETI (SDME Trust and Canara Bank) under the Ministry of Rural Development. The details of the persons trained, enterprises established, beneficiaries who obtained credit in Dakshina Kannada district during the last 3 years and current year are as follows:

FY	Trained	Settled	Credit Linkage
2023-24	762	577	309
2024-25	1012	730	368
2025-26	1029	732	516
2026-27 (up to 30.06.2026)	154	215	136
Total	**2957**	**2254**	**1329**

3. **Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying:** The Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing the National Livestock Mission- Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP), a credit-linked, demand-driven scheme that provides capital subsidy for establishment of livestock-based enterprises. During the last three years and the current year, 3 projects have been approved in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka. The details are as under:

Piggery	Small Ruminants	Total	Project Cost in (Cr)	Loan Amount in (Cr)	Approved Subsidy in (Cr)	Total Subsidy Released in (Cr)	Expected Employment Generated	Expected Farmer Benefitted
2	1	3	2.64	1.07	1.03	0.64	14	65

HEIs PROGRESS IN NIRF RANKING

3633. SHRI BALRAM NAIK PORIKA:

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

(a) the progress of higher education institutions ranked in National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) and the steps taken to improve global rankings;

(b) the status of setting up of new Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs) and Indian Institute of Managements (IIMs) and central universities with expected timelines and cost overruns; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to promote skill-integrated education and generate employment through vocational courses in schools and colleges?

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 Education Policy (NEP) 2020, lays emphasis on improving the overall quality of education in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) through a set of initiatives that include promotion of multidisciplinary education, nurturing critical thinking and analytical ability, promoting research

and innovation, improving the quality of infrastructure, effective and qualitative teacher training etc.

National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) was launched in 2015 by the Government of India for the annual ranking of institutions/ universities of higher education in India (called India Rankings), to promote a healthy competition among educational institutes and universities. The methodology of these rankings is based on five broad parameters which are “Teaching, Learning and Resources,” “Research and Professional Practices,” “Graduation Outcomes,” “Outreach and Inclusivity,” and “Peer Perception”. The number of applications received under NIRF increased from 6,272 in 2021 to 14,163 in 2025.The number of unique institutions participating in NIRF increased from 4,030 to 7,692 during 2021-2025.

Since, the launch of NIRF, there has been increase in the number of institutions appearing in the QS World University Rankings, it has increased from 11 institutions in QS WUR 2015 to 52 in QS WUR 2027.

To improve Quality of Education, several initiatives have been institutionalised in Centrally Funded Institutions. Government of India also provides financial support to State Governments under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)/ Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM USHA) scheme under three components namely, “Enhancing Quality and Excellence in select State Universities”, “Infrastructure Grants to Universities” and “Multi-Disciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU)” for improvement in Higher Education.

Further, World Class Institutions Scheme, also known as Institutions of Eminence (IoE) Scheme was launched in 2017 to create distinct category of institutions with great deal of autonomy in academic, administrative and financial matters so as to enable them to emerge as World Class Academic and Research Institutions in a reasonable time period.

Government of India has established 43 new premier institutes since 2014 which include, seven IIT's, eight Central universities and 9 IIM's. Most recently, IIM Guwahati was inaugurated in February 2026 as the 22nd IIM. The institute is currently operating from its transit campus in Kamrup district, Assam. To support its development, the government has allocated ₹555 crores for setting up the temporary campus, initiating construction of the permanent facility, and ensuring smooth operations during its first five years.

Further Government of India has approved expansion of academic and infrastructure capacity including creation of Research Park of five new IITs which had been established in the State/UT of Andhra Pradesh (IIT Tirupati), Kerala (IIT Palakkad), Chhattisgarh (IIT Bhilai), Jammu & Kashmir (IIT Jammu) and Karnataka (IIT Dharwad) with a total outlay of Rs. 11,828.79 crore in May, 2025.

To promote skill-integrated education with industry requirements in schools and colleges, several initiatives have been undertaken by Ministry of Education including:

- To upgrade school curricula, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), in collaboration with Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), has developed resources for computational thinking and AI Curriculum for both teachers and students from grade 3 to 8.
- To develop the capacity of teachers in leveraging technology, focused efforts have been made by NCERT in organising training activities on AI, covering more than 96,000 beneficiaries though these programs. Similarly, CBSE organises capacity building programme to sensitise teachers to the application of AI tools in teaching, learning, and assessment, as well as their relevance in educational management and administration. In last 3 years, 1234 programmes have been conducted, benefitting 64775 teachers of CBSE affiliated schools.
- UGC has also introduced “Guidelines for Internship/Research Internship for Under Graduate Students”, to improve employability, develop interest for research and provide exposure to emerging technologies.
- Further, UGC has formulated the “Guidelines for Higher Educational Institutions to Offer Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme (AEDP)” to embed the competencies required by the industry in the university curriculum.
- To enhance employability of the students, the National Credit Framework (NCrF) has been issued by UGC, enabling integration of skill education

into academia, having a provision for the accumulation of a maximum of 50% of the total credit required through skill-based courses.

- AICTE periodically revises its Model Curriculum in consultation with academia, industry, professional bodies, and Institutions of National Importance to ensure alignment with industry requirements and technological advancements like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Data Science (DS), Machine Learning (ML), Cyber Security, Robotics, Quantum Computing, and other emerging technologies across technical disciplines.
- AICTE is actively strengthening skill development by embedding it into technical education. It partners with industries and institutions to offer online skill courses aligned with the regular curriculum, along with skill-focused programmes, compulsory internships, and vocational degrees.
- AICTE has made Internships an integral component of technical education to provide students with practical industry exposure and enhance employability.
- The Ministry of Education implements the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) to impart on-the-job training in collaboration with industry to enhance the employability of youth.
- Further, to strengthen industry-academia linkages and enhance learners' employability, the Ministry of Education in collaboration with eminent industry partners, has launched the SWAYAM Plus platform. The

platform offers more than 500 employability-focused courses across 15 sectors in collaboration with 89 industries.

झीलों और आर्द्रभूमि का संरक्षण

3634. श्री नारायण तातू राणेः

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

(क) वर्तमान में देश में कितनी नदियों को प्रदूषित के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान औद्योगिक प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने झीलों और आर्द्रभूमियों के संरक्षण के लिए कोई नई योजना लागू की है?

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

(क) से (ग) राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियां, केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) के 'जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी दिशानिर्देश, 2017' नामक मानदंडों दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार जलीय संसाधनों की जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करती हैं। जल गुणवत्ता डेटा का उपयोग जैव रासायनिक ऑक्सीजन मांग (बीओडी) के स्तर के रूप में मापे जाने वाले कार्बनिक भार के स्तर के आधार पर प्रदूषित नदी खंडों (पीआरएस) की पहचान करने के लिए किया जाता है। देश में सीपीसीबी द्वारा निगरानी किए जा रहे प्रदूषित नदी खंडों की संख्या वर्ष 2018 में 351 से घटकर वर्ष 2025 में 296 हो गई है।

देश भर में औद्योगिक प्रदूषण को संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी) या प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों (पीसीसी) द्वारा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 और जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत सहमति तंत्र (उद्योगों की स्थापना और संचालन हेतु सहमति) के माध्यम से विनियमित किया जाता है। इसके

साथ ही, पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) अधिसूचना, 2006 के अंतर्गत उद्योगों की विशिष्ट श्रेणियों को पर्यावरण मंजूरी (ईसी) प्रदान करके तथा परियोजना के बाद की निगरानी के लिए उद्योगों द्वारा अर्ध-वार्षिक अनुपालन रिपोर्ट दाखिल करके विनियमित किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, स्व-विनियमन को मजबूत करने के उद्देश्य से, अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों की 17 श्रेणियों को एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी और केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) के सर्वर से जुड़े तात्कालिक निगरानी और चेतावनी तंत्र के लिए ऑनलाइन सतत उत्सर्जन/अपशिष्ट निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) स्थापित करने हेतु अधिदेशित किया गया है। ओसीईएमएस से प्राप्त चेतावनियों के आधार पर, सीपीसीबी चयनित उद्योगों का औचक निरीक्षण भी करता है और नियमों का पालन न करने वाले उद्योगों के विरुद्ध सीपीसीबी द्वारा पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 5 के तहत उचित कार्रवाई शुरू की जाती है।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय देश में झीलों सहित आर्द्रभूमि के संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए केंद्र सरकार और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के बीच लागत साझाकरण के आधार पर केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना, 'राष्ट्रीय जलीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र संरक्षण योजना (एनपीसीए)' का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। इस योजना में अपशिष्ट जल का अवरोधन, पथ-परिवर्तन और शोधन, तटरेखा संरक्षण, स्व-स्थाने स्वच्छीकरण अर्थात् गाद निकालना और खरपतवार हटाना, जैव विविधता संरक्षण, वर्षा जल प्रबंधन, जैव उपचार, वृक्षारोपण और सहायता प्राप्त प्राकृतिक पुनर्जनन सहित जलग्रहण क्षेत्र उपचार, सर्वेक्षण और सीमांकन, जैव बाड़ लगाना, मत्स्य पालन सहित संधारणीयआजीविका विकास, पारि-पर्यटन विकास, शिक्षा और जागरूकता सृजन, सामुदायिक भागीदारी आदि जैसे विभिन्न कार्यकलाप शामिल हैं।

एनपीसीए योजना आर्द्रभूमि और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में पारि-पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देती है। इसके अलावा, " समग्र-सरकारी दृष्टिकोण" के अनुरूप, सरकार के विभिन्न अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग भी आर्द्रभूमि के संरक्षण और पुनर्बहाली में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। ऐसे ही कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों/योजनाओं में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत जल निकायों

की मरम्मत, नवीनीकरण और पुनर्बहाली (आरआरआर), जल शक्ति अभियान, मिशन अमृत सरोवर, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (एमजीएनआरईजीएस), अटल भूजल योजना तथा अटल कायाकल्प और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) शामिल हैं।

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR BENGALURU TUNNEL ROAD PROJECT

3635. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka or any of its agencies has approached the Central Government seeking environmental clearance, appraisal, opinion or any other statutory approval in respect of the proposed Bengaluru Tunnel Road Project, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has examined or proposes to examine the likely environmental impact of the said project including its implications for groundwater, urban hydrology, tree cover, air quality and climate resilience, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Environmental Impact Assessment, hydrogeological assessment, cumulative impact assessment or other technical studies have been sought by the Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Central Government proposes to seek information from the State Government of Karnataka or otherwise examine the environmental

implications of the proposed project, if no such proposal is received from the said State, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) As per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, only projects or activities specified in the Schedule to the Notification require prior Environmental Clearance (EC) from the Central Government or the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, as applicable. Standalone tunnel projects are not included in the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006. However, where tunnels form an integral component of a highway project falling under the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006, the entire highway project, including the tunnel component, is comprehensively appraised by the Ministry. During such appraisal, detailed assessment of environmental aspects such as groundwater, hydrology, drainage, tree cover, biodiversity, air quality, geology, disaster risks and climate resilience is undertaken through the Environmental Impact Assessment study, and appropriate environmental safeguards are prescribed as conditions of Environmental Clearance.

No proposal seeking Environmental Clearance in respect of the proposed Bengaluru Tunnel Road Project has been received by the Ministry.

RESTORATION OF OPS

3636. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

(a) the official stance, fiscal calculations, and policy analysis conducted by the Central Government regarding the growing demands from Central and State Government employees for the restoration of the Old Pension Scheme (OPS);

(b) the core structural infirmities, market risks, and annuity deficits identified by employee federations within the current National Pension System (NPS);

(c) whether any high-level review committee has been constituted to modify the NPS to guarantee a defined, inflation-linked minimum pension to employees without burdening State finances and if so, the status of its report; and

(d) the total corpus accumulated under the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) from Central employees' contributions as of date?

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

(a) to (c) The Government had moved away from Old Pension Scheme (OPS) due to its unsustainable fiscal liability on the Government exchequer. The restoration of OPS in the States falls exclusively under State policy discretion. However, Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), in its recent State Finance Audit Reports, has highlighted the fiscal implications of reversion to OPS by the States. The National Pension System (NPS) is a defined contribution-based

scheme which was introduced for Central Government employees (except armed forces) joining service on or after 01.01.2004. With a view of improving upon the pensionary benefits for such employees, a Committee was constituted under the chairpersonship of the then Finance Secretary to suggest measures to modify the NPS. Based on the deliberations of the Committee with stakeholders, Unified Pension Scheme (UPS) has already been introduced, w.e.f. 01.04.2025, as an option under NPS with the objective of providing inflation linked defined benefits with a minimum assured payout of Rs. 10,000/- per month, after retirement to the Central Government employees covered under the NPS. The UPS is a fund-based payout system that relies on the regular and timely accumulation and investment of applicable contributions made by both the employee and the employer (Central Government) to provide an assured monthly payout after retirement.

(d) The total Asset under Management under NPS for Central Government employees as on 26.07.2026 is Rs. 3.65 lakh crores.

IMPLEMENTATION OF OLD PENSION SCHEME

3637. DR. INDRA HANG SUBBA :

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

(a) whether the Government intends to implement old Pension Scheme;

(b) if so, the time by which the Government proposes to implement the said scheme and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of States which have implemented old pension scheme along with the amount of pension fund deposited with the Government by these States and the time by which the fund is likely to be returned to the States?

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

(a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India for restoration of Old Pension Scheme (OPS) due to its unsustainable fiscal liability on the Government exchequer.

(c) The State Governments which have informed the Government/Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) about reversion from National Pension System (NPS) to OPS and the details of pension fund under NPS as on 26.07.2026 are as below:

Name of State	AUM (in Rs Crores)
Rajasthan	53,403.89
Chhattisgarh	24,030.04
Jharkhand	14,420.90
Punjab	40,673.08
Himachal Pradesh	12,525.96

There is no provision under PFRDA 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.

CSR FUNDS SPENT BY PSUS IN ASSAM

3638. SHRI PHANI BHUSAN CHOUDHURY:

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

(a) the details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds spent by each Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) in Assam during the last five years, district-wise and sector-wise; and

(b) the details of the number of educational, healthcare, drinking water, sports and livelihood projects implemented under CSR by these PSUs in Assam during the last 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)and (b) 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, District-wise and Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in Assam for the last five Financial Years (FYs) i.e 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II** respectively. The Ministry does not maintain CSR data centrally regarding number of projects implemented.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise CSR expenditure by PSUs in Assam from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	District	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1.	Baksa	-				0.98
2.	Barpeta	4.30	10.98	10.27	2.24	2.97
3.	Bongaigaon	0.84	0.29	5.43	2.40	2.62
4.	Cachar	2.93	4.47	5.66	13.14	4.60
5.	Darrang	3.49	5.41	3.35	2.23	0.51
6.	Dhemaji	-	2.13	0.17	0.49	6.23
7.	Dhubri	-	1.25	1.23	1.23	0.10
8.	Dibrugarh	11.17	11.02	15.81	8.97	107.26
9.	Dima Hasao	-	0.00	-	0.15	-
10.	Goalpara	-	-	0.07	0.06	0.33
11.	Golaghat	-	25.62	37.86	59.76	55.38
12.	Hailakandi	-	2.36	1.43	0.39	0.21
13.	Jorhat	2.21	2.12	9.76	23.84	5.37
14.	Kamrup	3.39	20.91	12.67	30.79	7.11
15.	Kamrup Metro	6.96	-	0.01	-	26.96
16.	Karbi Anglong	-	-	0.12	0.73	1.95
17.	Kokrajhar	-	0.04	0.55	9.64	25.67
18.	Lakhimpur	-	-	1.82	1.21	1.44
19.	Majuli	7.29	-	-	-	-
20.	Marigaon	-	-	0.50	0.59	0.69
21.	Nagaon	0.69	0.89	-	0.96	2.38
22.	Nalbari		0.16	4.32	1.95	0.48
23.	Sivasagar	5.62	89.73	113.15	70.17	47.77
24.	Sonitpur	0.04	1.81	0.67	0.71	0.62
25.	Sribhumi	-	0.08	0.08	1.45	2.20

26.	Tinsukia	6.58	10.40	16.44	25.36	32.39
27.	District not classified elsewhere	37.67	42.14	56.83	57.61	-
Total		93.18	231.81	298.20	316.07	336.20

(Updated Data upto 31.03.2026) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

STATEMENT-II

Development sector-wise CSR expenditure by PSUs in Assam from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	Development sector	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1.	Animal Welfare	-	0.79	0.03	0.43	1.63
2.	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	-	-	-	0.03	-
3.	Art And Culture	0.25	1.44	1.15	0.72	5.49
4.	Conservation of natural resources	-	-	3.70	0.20	-
5.	Education	30.92	47.20	45.69	29.68	34.64
6.	Environmental Sustainability	0.55	3.21	1.03	9.50	6.32
7.	Gender Equality	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.20
8.	Health Care	18.47	134.49	164.94	174.72	189.86
9.	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	17.52	5.45	4.30	15.12	23.23
10.	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	-	-	0.63	0.95	1.76
11.	Rural Development Projects	7.39	12.61	48.49	47.86	42.88
12.	Safe Drinking Water	0.86	2.52	2.08	0.45	0.60
13.	Sanitation	3.73	3.54	3.13	3.44	4.43

14.	Senior Citizens Welfare	-		0.13	0.04	-
15.	Setting Up Orphanage	-	0.01	-	-	-
16.	Socio-economic equalities	-	0.62	-	-	0.05
17.	Special Education	-	0.03	1.80	-	0.07
18.	Training To Promote Sports	2.49	3.74	10.34	17.76	5.33
19.	Vocational Skills	9.50	10.15	6.99	14.82	19.02
20.	Women Empowerment	1.49	5.96	3.76	0.31	0.68
Total		93.18	231.81	298.20	316.07	336.20

(Updated Data upto 31.03.2026) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

COMPILATION OF RURAL WAGE STATISTICS

3639. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:

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

(a) the details of revisions made by the Labour Bureau in the methodology adopted for compilation of rural wage statistics and labour market indicators in the country;

(b) the details of measures taken by the Government to ensure that wage trends across the States and Union Territories, including Puducherry are adequately reflected in official labour statistics;

(c) the details of rural wage growth recorded in Puducherry and other States/Union Territories during the recent period and the factors contributing to variations therein;

(d) the manner in which the Government utilises wage data for formulation of employment, skill development and social protection policies; and

(e) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen labour market data systems and support income growth and livelihood security for rural workers across the country?

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

(a) to (e) Labour Bureau, an attached office of the Ministry of Labour & Employment, revised the methodology, from July 2025, for compilation of the Rural Wage Rate series for 25 selected occupations to improve its representativeness by expanding sample villages bringing additional States and Union Territories, including Puducherry, within the sample, in line with the corresponding change in the sample villages for the revised Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers (CPI-AL/RL) 2019=100.

Labour being in the Concurrent List, both the Central Government and the State Governments are empowered to fix, review and revise minimum wages. Further, minimum wages for most categories of workers are determined and implemented by the respective State Governments in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Wages, 2019 and the earlier Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (now subsumed under the Code).

Variations in wage rates across States and UTs arise from factors such as local labour demand and supply conditions, seasonal activity, regional economic conditions etc.

Wage rates data are critical inputs for determination of disability benefits, social security contributions, identification of skill gaps etc.

The Central Government in coordination with State Governments is implementing various schemes for creating employment opportunities and livelihood in the country. These include Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin), Aajeevika-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), PM- SVANidhi Scheme, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), PM Vishwakarma Scheme, Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PMVBRY), to name a few.

PROJECTS UNDER NATIONAL ADAPTATION FUND FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

3640. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has commissioned any study attributing the rising frequency and intensity of floods in Sivasagar, Charaideo, Jorhat and Majuli districts to climate change, if so, the findings thereof and if not, whether the same is proposed;

(b) whether climate vulnerability and flood-risk assessments have been completed for Assam and if so, the districts covered and their current risk classification, district-wise;

(c) the details of wetland restoration, floodplain conservation and ecosystem-based flood mitigation projects sanctioned for Assam under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change, including any project covering Majuli or the affected Upper Assam districts; and

(d) the details of funds released, utilised and outcomes achieved thereunder?

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) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), the Department of Science and Technology (DST) implements the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE). Under the Mission, the Assam State Climate Change Cell has been established to provide assistance to the State for undertaking vulnerability and risk assessment, human capacity building programmes, public awareness programmes and institutional capacity building. The objective is to address the sustenance of the Himalayan

ecosystem and for implementation of actions identified by the State as part of its State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC).

Further, DST has supported a study on vulnerability and risk mapping of Indian States and published the reports titled "Vulnerability Profiles for India: State and District Level using a Common Framework" and "District-Level Climate Risk Assessment for India: Mapping Flood and Drought Risks Using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Framework".

The vulnerability report identifies Assam as the 5th most climate-vulnerable State in India with a vulnerability index of 0.62. Additionally, 15 of the 25 most vulnerable districts in India are from Assam, with Karimganj being the most vulnerable district in India with a vulnerability index of 0.753.

The risk assessment study reports that Assam has very high to high flood hazard-prone districts, and 24 districts fall under the 'Very High' flood as well as drought risk category. Further, according to the study, 11 districts are at dual risk of flood and drought, including Charaideo, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, South Salmara-Mankachar and Golaghat in Assam.

Under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC), the Government of India sanctioned a project titled "Management of Ecosystem of Kaziranga National Park by Creating Climate Resilient Livelihoods for Vulnerable Communities through Organic Farming and Pond-based Pisciculture" with total grant assistance of Rs. 24.57 crore. The entire amount of Rs. 24.57 crore released for the project has been utilized. The project was

implemented in the peripheral areas of Kaziranga National Park across the districts of Golaghat, Nagaon and Sonitpur in Assam.

The major outcomes of the project include rejuvenation of selected beels (wetlands), resulting in enhanced water-holding capacity and improved ecosystem resilience; creation of climate-resilient livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities residing in the vicinity of Kaziranga National Park through the promotion of organic farming and pond-based pisciculture; and improved watershed management through the implementation of various water conservation measures, contributing to sustainable natural resource management.

PERFORMANCE GRADING INDEX FOR STATES AND DISTRICTS

3641. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

(a) the objectives of the Performance Grading Index for States/UTs (PGI-S) and Performance Grading Index for Districts (PGI-D) and the key outcomes achieved through their implementation;

(b) the details of performance of Andhra Pradesh under PGI-S and the district-wise performance under PGI-D, particularly for Palnadu district, during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has identified key areas requiring improvement based on the PGI assessments and if so, the details thereof with respect to Andhra Pradesh and Palnadu district;

(d) the corrective measures, technical assistance and financial support provided by the Central Government to States and districts with lower performance to improve learning outcomes, governance, infrastructure and digital learning; and

(e) whether any targets or timelines have been fixed by the Central Government to improve the PGI rankings of States and districts including Andhra Pradesh, particularly Palnadu district, 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 and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education has prepared 70-indicator based Performance Grading Index (PGI) 2.0 for States/UTs to measure key driving performance and critical areas of school education at State/UT level. Most of the States/UTs has improved their score in 2025-26 as compared to 2024-25 including Andhra Pradesh. The domain-wise performance of the States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh in PGI 2.0 reports for last three years can be accessed at https://spgi.udiseplus.gov.in. Similarly, domain-wise performance of districts in PGI-D report has been released for last 3 years can be accessed at https://dpgi.udiseplus.gov.in. Total of 473 out of 782 districts improved their PGI score in 2025-26 as compared to 2024-25.

(c) to (e) Indicators of PGI 2.0 and PGI-D have been aligned to policy initiatives and interventions introduced post implementation of National Education policy (NEP) 2020 for proper tracking the progress.

The DoSEL, Ministry of Education has shared the findings of PGI 2.0 report and PGI-D report with all the States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh to suggest the gaps at the disaggregated level and for further improvement by prioritizing areas of intervention to ensure that the school education system is robust at every level. PGI-D also provides insight into intra State comparison of progress of School education which is useful to assess the intervention required at district level and to take mid-course correction, wherever required for the holistic development of district as a whole in school education.

The Performance Grading Index of all States and UTs has been discussed during the Project Approval Board (PAB) meetings. Based on the performance of the States, the activities suggested to the States/UTs in such PAB meetings, includes teacher training in assessment as learning, State text book analysis, use of early language kit and early mathematics kit developed by NCERT, training in child friendly assessment practices for teachers, documentation of best practices in the States/UTs for improvement in learning levels, etc.

Further, Central Government helps States and UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, which is an overarching scheme of school education covering all levels from pre-primary to senior secondary. Financial assistance is provided to the States and UTs for various activities to

improve enrolment in Govt. schools, which include opening/strengthening of new schools up to senior secondary level, strengthening school infrastructure, setting up, up gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) up to class 12, setting up of residential schools/hostel named Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas, transport allowance, undertaking enrolment drives, seasonal hostels/residential camps, provision of vocational education and ICT facilities in schools etc., financial assistance is also provided for aids and appliances for children with special needs hostels/residential camps, provision of vocational education and ICT facilities in schools, providing free text books and free uniform, transport/escort facility, etc.

राष्ट्रीय चंबल घड़ियाल अभयारण्य का संरक्षण

3642. श्री भजन लाल जाटव :

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय चंबल घड़ियाल अभयारण्य में पारिस्थितिकी-पर्यटन के संरक्षण और विकास हेतु सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) ऐसी योजनाओं में स्थानीय समुदायों की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी निधि स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा करौली-धौलपुर क्षेत्र में पारिस्थितिकी-पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त परियोजनाएं प्रस्तावित की गई हैं?

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

(क) भारत सरकार, इस मंत्रालय के माध्यम से, वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का एकीकृत विकास नामक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना कार्यान्वित करती है, जिसमें बाघ तथा हाथी परियोजना एवं राष्ट्रीय चंबल घड़ियाल अभयारण्य सहित संरक्षित क्षेत्रों के संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का विकास भी शामिल है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार सांविधिक प्रबंधन योजना के माध्यम से वर्ष 2021 में इस मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी संधारणीय पर्यटन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार पारि-पर्यटन में स्थानीय समुदायों की भागीदारी को सुविधाजनक बनाया जाता है।

(ग) योजनाओं के उक्त घटकों के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत निधियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** और **II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) धौलपुर-करौली बाघ रिजर्व में पारि-पर्यटन का विनियमन राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण (पर्यटन गतिविधियों के लिए आदर्श मूलक मानक और व्याघ्र परियोजना) मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत, 2012 के अनुसार किया जाता है। यह वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 के तहत तैयार वैधानिक बाघ संरक्षण योजना के माध्यम से संचालित किया जाता है, जिसमें पारि-पर्यटन और आगंतुक प्रबंधन से संबंधित प्रावधान शामिल हैं।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान बाघ और हाथी परियोजना की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना (सीएसएस) के तहत राज्यों को जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा

राशि लाख रुपये में

क्र.सं.	राज्य	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24*	2024-25	2025-26
		पीटी	पीई	पीटी	पीई	पीटी व पीई	पीटी व पीई	पीटी व पीई
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	292.11	20.5565	0	0	149.421	365.13	210.4
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	869.08	157.7615	787.19	65.81025	1119.9145	1767.99	1181.35

3	असम	1476.75	126.716	2559.78	167.4	2619.30784	3030.84438	2279.78
4	छत्तीसगढ	355.85	24.785	165.75	0	292.855	307.98951	249.78
5	झारखंड	195.06	86.682	222.75	78.05	405.785	727.556	0
6	कर्नाटक	2956.7	261.195	1716.92	97.8453	2613.0834	2801.267	1963.24
7	केरल	868.78	580.96765	417.59	270.09	996.22425	221.36725	640.86
8	महाराष्ट्र	2991.06	0	809.62	28.524	2614.45167	4176.7048	2332.29
9	मेघालय	0	141.75	0	32.14	65.25	59.4	61.11
10	नागालैंड	0	279.759	0	235.575	337.77	305.442	319.46
11	ओडिशा	1056.86	567.045	946.82	212.7695	1012.58764	919.57923	681.46
12	तमिलनाडु	1576.22	181.8464	501.35	85.9405	2547.96648	2184.88357	1355.46
13	त्रिपुरा	0	0	0	7.36516	27.0855	14.68868	0
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	1304.85	45.993	919.96	9.858	1031.9767	2075.10675	263.88
15	उत्तराखंड	1463.71	244.12375	741.13	18.7415	1495.5241	1823.2319	681.26
16	पश्चिम बंगाल	708.28	87.8717	458.77	30.05	522.58101	425.94994	298.62
17	हरियाणा	0	4.2345	0	17.4	26.1	31.2	1.76
18	बिहार	552.72	0	246.90	0	308.9825	543.09678	275.69
19	राजस्थान	841.05	15.18	529.78	6.18609	968.3004	579.47723	591.78
20	मध्य प्रदेश	3523.52	12.613	3956.88	11.388	4303.794	5910.501	1939.82
21	मणिपुर	0	5.4	0	0	14.121	29.25	7.81
22	मिजोरम	374.13	0	78.75	0	144	367.08969	250.63
23	तेलंगाना	543.26	0	0	0	323.308	291.682	262.73
24	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	19.61	40.572	2.75
	कुल	**21949.99**	**2844.48**		**1375.1333**	**23959.99999**	**29000**	**15851.92**

* केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना प्रोजेक्ट एलीफेंट (पीई) और केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर (पीटी) का विलय कर दिया गया है और अब इसे केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर एंड एलीफेंट के नाम से जाना जाता है।

विवरण-II

वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान केंद्र् प्रायोजित योजना- 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों का विकास' के तहत राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा

(रु. लाख में)

क्र. सं.	राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों प्रदेशों के नाम	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	135.8	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	419.8	276.4	672.5	1044.8	1456.3
4	असम	0.0	209.1	565.1	1234.5	792.0
5	बिहार	402.2	0.0	336.4	0.0	66.7
6	चंडीगढ़	0.0	21.6	16.5	0.0	0.0
7	छत्तीसगढ	274.6	104.5	116.2	135.6	16.8
8	गोवा	0.0	0.0	50.1	66.4	0.0
9	गुजरात	0.0	200.0	207.0	801.6	371.5
10	हरियाणा	127.3	30.2	167.9	233.0	205.3
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	197.1	114.3	94.2	172.3	80.1
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0.0	0.0	69.6	74.0	53.2
13	झारखंड	79.5	0.0	14.9	71.9	4.8
14	कर्नाटक	1256.6	291.7	581.5	800.8	380.7
15	केरल	295.8	224.5	921.0	909.6	597.2
16	मध्य प्रदेश	389.3	265.6	471.8	740.9	307.5
17	महाराष्ट्र	0.0	350.4	554.7	622.1	497.8
18	मणिपुर	142.5	180.6	231.7	261.7	0.0
19	मेघालय	530.5	0.0	243.6	389.6	35.5
20	मिजोरम	199.0	190.2	304.2	344.3	532.4
21	नागालैंड	342.0	725.7	1306.3	1490.0	998.9
22	ओडिशा	726.8	967.5	1005.1	1108.5	785.4
23	राजस्थान	1007.6	86.8	0.0	0.0	417.6

24	सिक्किम	183.0	239.7	187.0	221.2	251.0
25	तमिलनाडु	390.8	133.0	373.9	661.8	241.7
26	तेलंगाना	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.6
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	169.1	266.7	290.6	393.9	389.5
28	उत्तराखंड	226.3	213.0	498.5	652.5	285.4
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	757.3	201.3	385.3	183.1	436.4
30	पुदुचेरी	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0
31	लक्षद्वीप	462.1	269.9	124.7	217.2	260.8
32	त्रिपुरा	0.0	0.0	186.1	339.5	15.4
33	लद्दाख	32.0	61.1	6.0	0.0	0.0
	कुल	**8746.9**	**5648.8**	**9987.6**	**13170.7**	**9519.6**

***** ऐसे कतिपय मामलों में निधि जारी नहीं की गई थी, जिनमें या तो कोई व्यय सूचित नहीं किया गया था, राज्यों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुए थे, अथवा प्राप्त प्रस्तावों में मौजूदा अपेक्षाओं की तुलना में कमी थी।

IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT OF THE NATIONAL CREDIT FRAMEWORK (NCRF)

3643. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

(a) whether the National Credit Framework (NCrF) has achieved full horizontal and vertical mobility between general and vocational education in July 2026, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a formal "Equivalence Mechanism" has been established to treat years of industrial experience as academic credits, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this framework has allowed Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Polytechnic graduates to enroll directly into the third year of degree programmes during the current academic session, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this "Skill-Degree Integration" has led to a significant increase in the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the industry has formally recognized these "Credit-Based Skill Certifications" for senior-level hiring, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether this unified credit system is now being benchmarked against the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS), if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f) The Government of India has framed the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 with an aim to provide holistic, multidisciplinary, flexible and student-centric education. It encourages integration of skill education & envisions a detailed National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) as the basis for Recognition of Prior Learning.

In alignment with the objectives of NEP 2020, the Government has approved National Credit Framework (NCrF) as a comprehensive credit framework encompassing elementary, school, higher, and skill education. The NCrF provides for creditisation of all learning and assignment, accumulation,

storage, transfer & redemption of credits, subject to assessment; and establishes academic equivalence between skill, general and experiential education while enabling mobility within & between them. As reported in AISHE 2023-24, more than 700 Universities and over 7500 affiliated colleges have adopted NCrF.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified “SOP for Operationalisation of National Credit Framework in Higher Education” as a practical guide for implementation of NCrF. The SOP allows up to 50% of the total credits for a program to be earned from the skill-based courses.

The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) in its Approval Process Handbook (APH) 2023-27, sets norms for Entry Level Qualifications for the Technical Programmes in accordance with NCrF. It allows 10th + 2-year ITIs students to be eligible for admission to Second Year Diploma course(s) in any branch of Engineering and Technology. Further, lateral entry to Third Year is available for candidates possessing a 2-year UG Diploma in Engineering (NCrF Level 5.0).

Further, the National Council of Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has developed “Guidelines for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)”. The guidelines delineate a roadmap for the seamless implementation of RPL, and empower the industrial bodies to conduct RPL assessments for their workforces. This aligns the assessment process in a manner that meets the industry's needs. Credits are awarded based on assessment of learning outcomes of the specific skills, competencies and knowledge acquired.

Due to concerted efforts by the Government, India's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education increased from 23.7 in 2014–15 to 30 in 2023–24. Female GER rose from 22.9 to 31.2 during the same period. The rise in GER has been accompanied by significant growth in student enrolment, with total higher education enrolment increasing from 3.42 crore in 2014–15 to 4.50 crore in 2023–24, adding more than 1.08 crore students to the higher education system.

NEP 2020 envisions an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India, into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all. NCrF aims to contribute to vision this by establishing equivalence and mobility between general and skill education so that lifelong learning, recognition of prior learning, multiple entry and exit, and continuous professional development is encouraged in the education ecosystem.

ESIC HEALTHCARE FACILITIES IN PURULIA DISTRICT

3644. SHRI JYOTIRMAY SINGH MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) covered workers in Purulia district face difficulties due to the absence of a full-fledged ESIC Hospital with adequate specialties,

diagnostic facilities and round-the-clock services and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to upgrade existing ESIC dispensaries in Purulia to a full ESIC Hospital, including sanctioned bed strength, specialist doctors, paramedical staff and modern diagnostic equipment and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of status of proposals received from the Government of West Bengal regarding land allocation or support for establishing an ESIC Hospital in Purulia and whether delays at the State level that have affected project implementation;

(d) the details of total number of ESIC hospitals, dispensaries and Insurance Medical Practitioner (IMP) units currently operational in West Bengal; and

(e) whether the Government plans to expand ESIC healthcare infrastructure in underserved, industrially growing districts of the said State including Purulia and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Expansion of ESIC healthcare infrastructure is a continuous process. Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) accords approval for setting up of new ESI hospitals/dispensaries in an area in accordance with the norms of ESIC.

Currently, the primary care services to the beneficiaries are being provided through a tie-up Service Dispensary -Purulia Town under ESI (Medical Benefit) Scheme.

Purulia does not fulfil the prescribed ESIC norms regarding the minimum Insured Persons (IP) population required for establishing an ESI Hospital. Accordingly, there is no proposal is under consideration, at present, for setting up ESI Hospital at this location.

Further, no proposal regarding land allocation for establishing an ESI Hospital in Purulia has been received from the Government of West Bengal.

The total number of ESI Hospitals, dispensaries and Insurance Medical Practitioner (IMP) units currently operational in West Bengal is 14, 41 and 169 respectively.

GROWTH RATE OF BANK CREDIT TO AGRICULTURE IN RURAL AREAS

3645. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:

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

(a) the growth rate of bank credit disbursed to the agriculture and allied sector in rural areas for each of the last five financial years;

(b) the growth rate of retail sales of two-wheelers and tractors in rural markets during the last five years;

(c) whether either of these indicators shows acceleration in 2025-26 corresponding to the claimed rural wage growth of 17-18 per cent, if so, the

details thereof;

(d) the details of most recent assessment by Reserve Bank of India, if any, on rural demand conditions; and

(e) whether the Government is likely to revisit its claim of a rural wage boom, if rural demand indicators remain flat through the remainder of 2026 and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) The credit disbursed to Agriculture and Allied Sector in the last five years is given below:

(Amount in Rs. Lakh Crore)

FY	Agriculture & Allied Sector Credit disbursed
2021-22	18.6
2022-23	21.6
2023-24	25.5
2024-25	28.6
2025-26	30.0

Source: NABARD

Over the last five years, total lending to Agriculture and Allied Sector have recorded a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 12.7%.

(b) As per the Reserve Bank of India's Bulletin, number of tractor sales in rural economy stood at 10.6 lakh in 2025-26, as against 7.7 lakh in 2021-22, reflecting CAGR of 8.3 %, and the number of two-wheeler sales in rural

economy was 197.3 lakh in 2025-26, compared with 123.7 lakh in 2021-22, depicting a CAGR of 12.4 %.

(c) In 2025-26, the number of tractor sales in rural economy increased by 23% as compared to 2024-25, and the number of two-wheeler sales in the rural economy rose by 10% during 2025-26 as compared with 2024-25.

(d) and (e) As per RBI's latest Bulletin of July 2026, Domestic demand was supported by a sharp pick-up in rural demand in June 2026. Tractor sales as well as two-wheeler sales recorded robust growth, with the commencement of kharif sowing activities.

ऋण प्रस्तावों की स्वीकृति

3646. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के संज्ञान में यह आया है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में किसानों के फसल ऋण संबंधी प्रस्तावों की स्वीकृति में क्षेत्रीय/उच्चतर कार्यालयों से अधिक समय लगता है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में शाखा स्तर पर कार्यरत शाखा प्रबंधकों को निर्धारित सीमा के अंदर पात्र किसानों को फसल ऋण स्वीकृत करने की शक्ति प्रदान करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) किसानों को समयबद्ध और सरल तरीके से फसल ऋण उपलब्ध कराने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे अथवा उठाए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रमुख बैंकों ने सूचित किया है कि फसल ऋण की स्वीकृति संबंधी वित्तीय शक्तियाँ, संबंधित बैंकों के बोर्ड अनुमोदित नीति के तहत प्रत्यायोजित वित्तीय शक्तियों के आधार पर, पहले से ही शाखाओं/कृषि संसाधन प्रकोष्ठों/फील्ड स्टॉफ/निर्दिष्ट संसाधन प्रकोष्ठों आदि को प्रत्यायोजित की गई हैं। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रमुख बैंकों द्वारा शाखा/ कृषि संसाधन प्रकोष्ठ/फील्ड स्टॉफ/निर्दिष्ट संसाधन प्रकोष्ठ स्तर पर प्रत्यायोजित सीमाओं के भीतर फसल ऋण के पात्र प्रस्तावों को समयबद्ध तरीके से स्वीकृत किया जाता है, जिससे विलम्ब कम होता है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने किसानों को समयबद्ध और सरलीकृत तरीके से फसल ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विभिन्न पहलें की हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं: -

i. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने दिनांक 19.06.2026 को किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना संबंधी निदेश जारी किए हैं, इस योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को लचीली और सरलीकृत प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से बैंकिंग प्रणाली से सिंगल विंडो के तहत पर्याप्त और समय पर ऋण सहायता उपलब्ध कराना है।

ii. आरबीआई ने अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों (एससीबी) को यह भी सलाह दी है कि वे ऋण प्रस्तावों पर उपयुक्त समय-सीमाओं के भीतर कार्रवाई करें और निर्दिष्ट अवधि से अधिक समय से लंबित आवेदनों की समीक्षा के लिए एक निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित करें।

iii. बैंकों द्वारा त्वरित और पारदर्शी ऋण संसाधन के लिए किसान ऋण पोर्टल (केआरपी), ई-केसीसी, जनसमर्थ पोर्टल आदि जैसे डिजिटल चैनलों के माध्यम से कृषि ऋण की सुपुर्दगी भी की गई है।

REVIVAL OF TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE IN KADMAT

3647. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that existing tourism infrastructure, including executive huts and honeymoon resorts at Kadmat Island, is currently lying vacant and left unattended;

(b) whether the Government has any concrete plans to revive and operationalize both cruise tourism and staying tourism at Kadmat by leveraging these pre-existing facilities; and

(c) the details of steps taken/being taken to promote Kadmat's vast lagoon and beach assets to attract international and domestic eco-tourism?

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

(a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism including destinations of Lakshadweep is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG)/UT Administration (UTA). However, Ministry of Tourism under its various schemes such as Swadesh Darshan (SD), Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0), Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) – an initiative under Swadesh Darshan2.0 and Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) etc. provides financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructure and experiences in the country, to the SGs/UTAs, on receipt of the project proposals from them including proposal of development of lesser known destinations, in synergy with the scheme

guidelines, Government directions, availability of funds, inter-se priority etc. Operation & Management (O&M) of the assets created is also the responsibility of the concerned State Government (SG)/UT Administration (UTA).

As informed by UT of Lakshwadeep Administration, the honeymoon resort is included in the Kadmat Eco-Tourism project in PPP mode by M/s IHCL (Indian Hotel Companies Ltd).

Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic tourism destination. Ministry also promotes various tourism destinations including those in Lakshwadeep through various medium including social media, websites and participation in fairs and exhibitions etc.

NPAs IN GOLD LOANS

3648. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

(a) whether it is true that five Southern States account for 75% of outstanding gold loans of Rs. 18.62 lakh crores in the country as on March, 2026, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that Andhra Pradesh, with Rs. 3.09 lakh crores stood second and Telangana, with Rs. 1.6 lakh crores, stands at fourth position, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rapid growth in gold lending poses any systematic or financial stability risks, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also true that gold loans have become the second largest product in retail lending after home loans, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in gold loans and whether there is any increasing trend of NPAs in gold loans during the last 4-5 years, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government and the RBI to regulate gold loans and to protect borrowers?

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

(a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it does not maintain the State-wise information on outstanding gold loans. However, as per the information received from Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the State-wise details of gold loans outstanding of PSBs on 31st March, 2026, is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(c) RBI has informed that, as noted in the Financial Stability Report (FSR), June 2026, the rapid growth in gold loans has been supported by rising gold prices. Loan-to-value (LTV) ratios across Banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) have declined despite growth in gold lending, thereby strengthening collateral buffers and enhancing lenders' resilience to movements in gold prices. It has further informed that asset quality in the gold loan portfolio remains stable, reflecting the sound collateral position of lenders. Loans against gold have been instrumental in promoting financial inclusion and providing access to credit, particularly to rural, micro, small and medium

enterprises (MSMEs) and underserved segments of the population by bringing new-to-bank or new-to-credit customers amongst that segment under the ambit of formal lending channels, including banks and NBFCs, and by protecting such borrowers who could otherwise have moved to unorganized channels and been susceptible to usurious and prejudiced loan covenants.

(d) As per the information received from RBI, as on 31st March 2026, the largest product in retail lending is Housing Loans followed by Personal Loans and Vehicle Loans.

(e) The number of defaults in gold loans has declined during the last five years. The Gross Non-Performing Asset (GNPA) ratio for gold loans of SCBs has declined from 0.19% as on 31st March, 2023 to 0.12% as on 31st March, 2026. Similarly, the GNPA ratio for gold loans of NBFCs has declined from 2.32% to 0.81% during the same period. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**I.

(f) RBI has issued Directions on Lending Against Gold and Silver Collateral in June, 2025 to harmonise lending norms against gold collateral across banks, co-operative banks and NBFCs, while strengthening responsible lending, collateral valuation and consumer protection. The Directions provide for prudent Loan-to-Value (LTV) norms, standardized valuation of gold collateral.

Further, to safeguard borrowers from distress sales during recovery, RBI has prescribed measures, *inter-alia*, adequate prior notice before auction, a reserve price of at least 90% of the current collateral value, refund of any surplus realised after adjustment of dues, and transparent assaying, valuation,

auction and recovery practices. The regulatory framework also requires upfront disclosure of charges, standardized documentation and compensation for delays in the release of pledged collateral, thereby strengthening consumer protection and ensuring fair treatment of borrowers.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Gold Loan Outstanding for Public Sector Banks (PSBs)

		(Amount in Rs. Crore)
S.No.	**State/UTs**	**As on 31.3.2026**
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,501
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,22,953
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4	Assam	624
5	Bihar	5,717
6	Chandigarh	479
7	Chhattisgarh	2,001
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	129
9	Daman and Diu	63
10	Delhi	5,720
11	Goa	2,281
12	Gujarat	23,381
13	Haryana	9,161
14	Himachal Pradesh	971
15	Jammu and Kashmir	845

16	Jharkhand	1,705
17	Karnataka	98,962
18	Kerala	83,657
19	Ladakh	0.22
20	Lakshadweep	21
21	Madhya Pradesh	19,028
22	Maharashtra	45,710
23	Manipur	1,030
24	Meghalaya	25
25	Mizoram	0.12
26	Nagaland	7
27	Odisha	16,846
28	Puducherry	10,302
29	Punjab	13,057
30	Rajasthan	19,705
31	Sikkim	13
32	Tamil Nadu	4,11,656
33	Telangana	92,394
34	Tripura	279
35	Uttar Pradesh	21,745
36	Uttarakhand	1,986
37	West Bengal	16,957
** Source Public Sector Banks*		

STATEMENT-II

Data of Scheduled Commercial Banks and NBFCs (Middle & Upper Layer) - Gold Loans GNPA Ratio

Bank Group Name				
	31-03-23	31-03-24	31-03-25	31-03-26
Scheduled Commercial Banks	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.12
NBFCs	2.32	2.35	2.13	0.81

** Source Reserve Bank of India (RBI)*

**The GNPA Ratio is compiled based on NPA and Gold Loan outstanding data given by RBI*

** Data for March 2026 is provisional*

** Data provided for NBFCs (excluding CICs, PDs and HFCs) in Middle and Upper Layer as per the list of NBFCs registered with RBI as on March 31,2026*

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR IMPROVING FACILITIES AT THE HASANAMBA TEMPLE

3649. SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka seeking special financial assistance for the conservation, infrastructure development and pilgrim amenities at the Hasanamba Temple, Hassan district;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the amount sought, the present status of the proposal and the action taken by the Government;

(c) whether any Central Government scheme provides financial assistance for infrastructure development, heritage conservation, crowd management, sanitation, drinking water, parking and pilgrim amenities at temples managed by State Governments or Muzrai Departments;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend financial assistance for improving facilities at the Hasanamba Temple, particularly in view of the large number of devotees visiting the temple during its annual opening festival;

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

(f) whether the Government is likely to consider any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for extending such assistance and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) There are 506 Centrally Protected Monuments and Sites in the State of Karnataka under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Conservation, day to day maintenance and up keep of all these monuments and sites are carried out as per the need and availability of resources.

However, Hasanamba Temple, Hassan district is not a centrally protected monument of ASI. No such proposal has been received by ASI from the Government of Karnataka.

(c) ASI undertakes conservation, maintenance and development works at its centrally protected monuments out of the budget allocated by the Govt. of

India. These works are carried out as per requirement & availability of resources and based on the approved annual conservation programme.

Ministry of Tourism under its scheme called the “National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)” provides Financial Assistance to the State Government and Union Territories Administration for development of Tourism Infrastructure at the identified Pilgrimage destinations/ Heritage Cities. The selection of pilgrimage destinations / heritage sites under PRASHAD Scheme is based on various parameters, which, inter-alia, include the number of footfalls, cultural, historical & heritage significance of the locations, equitable representation to ensure nationwide development, and other factors. This process is undertaken in consultation with State Governments (SGs) and UT Administrations (UTs).

No project for the development of Hasanamba Temple is currently under consideration under the PRASHAD Scheme.

(d) and (e) No such proposal has been received in ASI for improving facilities at the Hasanamba Temple, particularly in view of the large number of devotees visiting the temple.

(f) No such proposal is under consideration.

प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना

3650. श्री अरुण गोविल:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना (पीएमजेडीवाई) के अंतर्गत अब तक देश में खोले गए बैंक खातों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा महिला और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लाभार्थियों का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के माध्यम से वित्तीय समावेशन और प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) को सुदृढ़ बनाने मे उल्लेखनीय सफलता प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या जन धन खाताधारकों के लिए उपलब्ध बैंकिंग और सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुविधाओं का विस्तार किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) वित्तीय समावेशन को और अधिक सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (घ) दिनांक 22.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश भर में कुल 58.84 करोड़ प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना (पीएमजेडीवाई) खाते खोले गए हैं। इनमें से 45.77 करोड़ खाते ग्रामीण/अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में खोले गए हैं और 32.79 करोड़ पीएमजेडीवाई खाते महिला लाभार्थियों के हैं।

पीएमजेडीवाई के दिशा-निर्देशों में सरकार से लाभार्थियों के जन-धन खातों में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। पीएमजेडीवाई खातों सहित विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं के लाभार्थियों को सीधे उनके बैंक खातों में लाभ दिया जा रहा है। डीबीटी योजनाओं से जुड़े पीएमजेडीवाई खातों की संख्या से संबंधित आंकड़ों का रखरखाव केंद्रीय रूप से नहीं किया जाता है।

पीएमजेडीवाई खाता धारकों सहित विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कुल नामांकन में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है और दिनांक 22.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश भर में प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई) के अंतर्गत 28.05 करोड़, प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई) के अंतर्गत 59.18 करोड़ और अटल पेंशन योजना (एपीवाई) के अंतर्गत 9.40 करोड़ नामांकन हुए हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा 2017 से वित्तीय साक्षरता केंद्र (सीएफएल) परियोजना शुरू की गई है जिसका उद्देश्य वित्तीय साक्षरता के लिए सामुदायिक-नेतृत्व वाले अभिनव और सहभागी दृष्टिकोण अपनाना है। देश भर में कुल 2,421 सीएफएल स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिसमें औसतन एक सीएफएल तीन ब्लॉकों को कवर करता है।

बैंक विभिन्न योजनाओं, बुनियादी बैंकिंग, डिजिटल वित्तीय साक्षरता, उपभोक्ता संरक्षण आदि के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए नियमित रूप से शिविर आयोजित करते हैं।

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION DUE TO ILLEGAL SAND MINING

3651. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the reported large-scale illegal sand mining at several sand ghats in Bhandara district, Maharashtra, involving the use of prohibited heavy machinery and causing damage to river ecosystems and the environment;

(b) if so, whether the Government has sought any report from the State Government of Maharashtra regarding the environmental impact of such illegal sand mining and the action taken to prevent it, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue directions or advisories to the State Government to strengthen enforcement against illegal sand mining and ensure protection of river ecosystems; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to promote the use of technologies such as drone surveillance, remote sensing, GPS tracking and real-time monitoring

to prevent illegal sand mining and improve environmental compliance, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 empowers the State Government to frame rules to prevent illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for purposes connected therewith. Therefore, the control of illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and purposes connected therewith is the primary responsibility of the State Government.

As per the information received from the District Mining Officer, Bhandara, Government of Maharashtra, complaints regarding illegal sand mining have been reported. In this regard, the State Government of Maharashtra has directed all Sub-Divisional Officers to inspect the sand ghats in Bhandara District for taking appropriate action. In addition to this, joint squads have been constituted at the District, Sub-Divisional and Taluka levels comprising of officials of the Revenue, Police and Regional Transport Office (RTO) to strengthen enforcement against illegal sand mining and transportation.

As per the information provided by the State Government, during the year 2025-26, action was taken in 672 cases of illegal activity and fines amounting to ₹585.17 lakh were imposed, out of which ₹282.57 lakh has been

recovered, and criminal cases were registered against 106 persons. During 2026-27 (till date), action has been taken in 93 cases and fines amounting to ₹86.76 lakh have been imposed, ₹50.65 lakh has been recovered, and criminal cases have been registered against 54 persons.

Further, the Government of Maharashtra has made GPS-based tracking mandatory for vehicles transporting sand , periodic survey of sand ghats by Maharashtra Remote Sensing Application Centre (MRSAC) and usage of 'Mahakhanij' software platform for monitoring sand extraction and transportation.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has also issued the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, supplementary to the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016, which provide a framework for scientific and sustainable sand mining through the use of remote sensing, GIS, GPS, drones and other IT-enabled technologies for effective monitoring, enforcement and prevention of illegal sand mining.

POLLUTION IN METRO CITIES

3652. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing pollution level in metros with special reference to Delhi;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to curb the same;

(c) whether the Government has the Sector-wise (Agriculture, Industry, Automobile Sectors), details of pollution creators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with steps taken to stagnate, reduce and reverse the pollution?

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) Government has launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 as a long-term, time-bound, national-level strategy to address air pollution in 130 cities across 24 States/UTs, including metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune and Surat.

City Specific Clean Air Action Plans have been prepared for all 130 cities under NCAP to implement air quality improvement measures in respective cities to target air pollution sources like soil & road dust, vehicular emissions, waste burning, construction & demolition activities and industrial pollution.

Air quality performance-based incentive grant of ₹ 16,423.56 crore has been released to targeted cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a critical gap funding to implement air pollution mitigation measures, during FY 2019-20 till 2025-26.

Details of air quality improvement in terms of reduction in PM10 concentrations of metro cities under NCAP in FY 2025-26 as compared to FY 2017-18 has been given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

To identify various factors contributing to air pollution and prioritise the air quality improvement measures under city action plans under NCAP, Source Apportionment (SA) studies have been carried out in NCAP cities including Delhi. Sources of air pollution as per source apportionment studies conducted in metro cities are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

Details of various steps taken by the Government for air quality improvement are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

Improvement in PM10 concentrations of metro cities under NCAP in FY 2025-26 w.r.t. FY 2017-18

Sl. No.	Cities	2017-2018	2025-26	% improvement in 2025-26 w.r.t. FY 2017-18
		Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM_{10} ($\mu g/m^3$)	Average concentration (F.Y.) of PM_{10} ($\mu g/m^3$)	
1.	Mumbai	161	81	49.7
2.	Kolkata	147	87	40.8
3.	Surat	130	79	39.2
4.	Ahmedabad	164	101	38.4
5.	Hyderabad	110	80	27.3
6.	Bengaluru	92	76	17.4

7.	Delhi	241	200	17.0
8.	Pune	102	97	4.9
9.	Chennai	66	69	-4.5

STATEMENT-II

Source apportionment studies and dominant sources of air pollution in major cities

Cities	**Dominant sources contributing to PM_{10} levels**
Ahmedabad	• Dust (Road dust, Construction dust, Resuspended/Wind blown dust), • Residential/Domestic • Industry (including power plants), • Transport
Bangalore	• Dust (Road dust, Construction dust, Soil) • Transport
Delhi	• Dust (Road dust, Construction dust, Resuspended/Wind blown dust), • Transport
Mumbai	• Dust (Resuspended Road dust/Wind blown dust), • Industrial Emission/Fossil fuel combustion
Kolkata	• Dust (Road dust, Construction dust, Resuspended/Wind blown dust), • Residential • Transport
Surat	• Dust (Road, Soil & Construction) • Industry/Power Plant
Hyderabad	• Road Dust • Industries
Chennai	• Industries including Power plants • Domestic/residential sources

Pune	• Road Dust, Construction Dust • Fossil Fuel Combustion/Industrial Emission • Vehicular Emissions

STATEMENT-III

Measures taken by the Government to address air pollution

1.0 Measures for control of vehicular emissions:

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards from 1st April, 2020 for the rest of the country.
- Introduction of BS VI compliant vehicles across the country since April, 2020.
- Installation of Vapor Recovery System (VRS) in new and existing petrol pumps selling gasoline >100kl per month in million plus cities and those selling >300kl per month in cities with population between 1 lakh to 1 million to control vehicular refuelling emissions.
- Promotion of electric vehicles through Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme 2024 (EMPS 2024) scheme of Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India
- Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) has been launched as an initiative to set up Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) production plants and make CBG available in the market for use in automotive fuels.

- Establishment of charging infrastructure for E-vehicles as per guidelines issued by Ministry of Power.
- Synchronization in traffic movements/Introduction of Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) for lane-driving.
- Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) has issued notifications on the establishment of Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility (RVSFs) and Automated Testing System (ATS) to create an enabling framework for implementation of Vehicle Scrapping Policy.
- Improving and Strengthening of Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certificate System programme across the country by MoRTH.

2.0 Measures for control of industrial emission:

- MoEF&CC notified “Standards for Emission or Discharge of Environmental Pollutants from various Industries” under Schedule-I of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. So far, more than 79 industrial specific environmental standards have been notified. In respect of the industrial sectors, for which specific standards are not available, general standards as notified under Schedule-VI of the Environment Protection Rules, 1986 are applicable.
- For strengthening monitoring mechanism and effective compliance through self-regulatory mechanism, CPCB directed all 17 categories of highly polluting industries to install Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS).

- CPCB vide direction dated 12.02.2025 classified a total of 419 sectors and sub-sectors in Red (125), Orange (137), Green (61), White (87) and Blue (9).
- The Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India notifies industry specific discharge standards under Schedule-I: 'Standards for Emission or Discharge of Environmental Pollutants from various Industries' of Environment Protection Act, 1986. So far, industry specific environmental standards, for 79 industrial sectors (including emission standards for 56 sectors) have been notified. Industrial sectors, for which specific standards are not available, general standards as notified under Schedule-VI of Environment Protection Rules, 1986 shall be applicable.
- Ban on use of imported pet coke in the country since July 26, 2018, with exception for use in permitted processes.
- CPCB has come out with System and Procedure for Emission Compliance Testing of Retro-fit Emission Control Devices (RECD) for Diesel Power Generating Set Engines up to Gross Mechanical Power 800 kW.
- In 2022, CPCB mandated new brick kilns must use zig-zag technology, vertical shaft, or piped natural gas, and adhere to specific standards. Also, Existing kilns must also convert to these technologies or use approved fuels.

- In 2023, CPCB introduced stricter emission standards (CPCB IV+) for diesel generators (DG sets) up to 800 kW, mandating dual-fuel systems (70% gas, 30% diesel) where gas infrastructure is available and requiring Retro-fit Emission Control Devices (RECD) with a minimum PM capturing efficiency of 70%.

3.0 Air Quality Monitoring and Network

- National Air Quality Index (AQI) was launched in 2015. Information is being disseminated to public through daily air quality bulletins.
- Ambient Air Quality Network: The country has a network of 1646 ambient air quality monitoring stations (593 continuous and 1053 manual) covering 603 cities in 28 states and 7 UTs.
- A centralized air quality monitoring portal is operated by Central Pollution Control Board wherein, tracking of various information such as hourly PM concentrations, Live Air Quality Data of Monitoring stations and Live Air Quality Index is being carried out.
- Daily AQI Bulletin is published on CPCB website giving AQI information for cities across India.

4.0 C&D Waste & MSW

- CPCB published following guidelines (available on website of CPCB)
    1. Environmental Management of Construction & Demolition (C & D) Wastes' in March, 2017

2. ‘Guidelines on DUST Mitigation Measures in Handling Construction Material & C&D Wastes’ in November 2017.
3. Disposal of legacy waste by bio-mining and bio-remediation to address open burning and landfill fires

- MoEFCC notified the Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2025, in force from 1st April, 2026. These rules emphasize the roles and accountability of waste generators at source and various stakeholders focusing on segregation, recovery, reuse, and recycling. In the said revised rules, various provisions have been introduced for better management of waste generated by bulk waste generators due to Construction and Demolition activities including Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for recycling of such waste generation.
- CPCB has issued direction to all SPCBs/ PCCs for deployment of Anti-Smog Gun and implementation of adequate dust mitigation measures at construction projects/ sites having area more than 20,000 sq. meters. CPCB has issued guidelines/ mechanism for use of anti-smog guns in Construction and Demolition projects.
- MoEFCC notified the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2026, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and effective from April , 2026. The revised rules integrate the principles of Circular Economy and Extended Producer Responsibility, with a specific focus on efficient waste segregation and management. The rules provide for the

levy of environmental compensation based on the 'Polluter Pays' principle for non-compliance, including cases of operating without registration, false reporting, submission of forged documents or improper solid waste management practices.

- CPCB issued directions to all SPCBs/PCCs for enforcement of provision of SWM Rules-2016 regarding bio-mining of legacy waste during Jan-2021.
- CPCB issued directions to all SPCBs/PCCs for implementation of SWM Rules-2016 regarding fire incidents at MSW dumpsites during May 2022.

5.0 Measures for control of Crop Residue Burning

- A Central Sector Scheme on Crop Residue Management has been implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW) since 2018-19. Under the scheme, from 2018-19 to 2026-27 (as on 29.07.2026), cumulative amount of Rs. 4550.451 crores have been provided to the concerned States (Punjab – Rs. 2206.28 crores, Haryana – Rs. 1220.42 crores, Uttar Pradesh – Rs. 911.03 crores, Madhya Pradesh – Rs. 90.218 crores, NCT of Delhi – Rs. 7.405 Crores, ICAR– Rs. 107.378 crores & others Rs. 7.7205 Crores). States have distributed more than 3.54 lakh machines to the individual farmers and established more than 43,508 Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) in these States.
- Ministry of Power has issued a policy for co-firing of biomass in Coal based Thermal Power Plants on 7th November, 2025. The policy

mandates Coal based Thermal Power Plants outside the National Capital Region to co-fire 5 per cent (by weight) of biomass pellets or torrefied MSW charcoal from 2025-26.

- A Standard Protocol for Estimation of Crop Residue Burning Fire Events using Satellite Data was developed by ISRO in consultation with State Remote Sensing Centers & Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) and issued by CAQM in August, 2021. The said protocol is used for monitoring crop residue burning fire events and IARI through its CREAMS Laboratory, publishes daily fire event data for the States of Haryana, Delhi, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, based on this protocol during paddy and wheat harvesting seasons.
- CAQM has issued directions for co-firing of 5-10% biomass with coal in thermal power plants located within 300 kms of Delhi, and, in captive power plants of industrial units located in NCR.
- CAQM has issued directions to State Governments of Punjab and Haryana to mandate use of paddy straw-based biomass pellets / briquettes in all brick kilns located in the districts beyond NCR, as one of the means towards elimination of the practice of open paddy stubble burning, aiming for 50 % co-firing of paddy straw based, pellets /briquettes with a target of at least 20 % w.e.f. 01.11.2025, 30 % w.e.f. 01.11.2026, 40% w.e.f. 01.1.2027 and 50 % w.e.f. 01.11.2028.

- Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has framed Guidelines for grant of one-time financial support under Environment Protection Charge funds for establishment of pelletization and Torrefaction plants to promote utilisation of paddy straw.
- 32 pelletisation plants have been sanctioned so far (25 in Punjab, 07 in Haryana) at a cost of Rs. 34.72 crore. Total production capacity of 32 sanctioned plants is 137TPH and these are expected to utilise 6.36 lakh tonnes paddy straw annually for production of 4.93lakh tonne pellets.

6.0 Regular Stakeholder Consultation, Public & Media Outreach

- CPCB has developed a mobile app i.e. SAMEER, where Real-time Ambient air quality data of various parameters including AQI is also given. Sameer app also facilitates the public in lodging of air pollution related complaints in NCR region and such complaints are assigned to various local agencies.
- Dedicated media corner, Twitter and Facebook accounts have also been created for public outreach.
- Complaint redressal on SAMEER app and social media platforms is monitored and redressal status is shared with respective agencies.
- Daily AQI status is shared on social media platforms. Various campaigns as well as informative posts related to air pollution, firecrackers, vehicular pollution, stubble burning, sustainable lifestyle, etc. are also posted regularly on social media platforms.

RTE ADMISSION

3653. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Central Government has taken note of the reports that RTE admissions in Tamil Nadu private schools have been affected due to delay/withholding of Central reimbursement support under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that thousands of economically weaker section children in Tamil Nadu depend on the 25 per cent RTE quota in private schools for access to education, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of RTE reimbursement funds due, released and pending to Tamil Nadu during 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted admissions and timely reimbursement to private schools under the RTE 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) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the appropriate Government to provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child of the age 6 to 14 years in a neighborhood school. Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act mandates unaided private schools to reserve at least 25% of seats at the entry level for children belonging to economically weaker sections and disadvantaged groups from the

neighbourhood and provide them free education and later claim reimbursement from the respective State/Union Territory Government/Administration. The amount so reimbursed to the private schools can be claimed under the Samagra Shiksha scheme by the State/Union Territory Government/Administration. As per the RTE Act, 2009, State/Union Territory Government/Administration, including the State Government of Tamil Nadu is the 'appropriate government' for the implementation of Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States/Union Territories for various interventions including 'RTE Entitlements' component. Under the scheme *lump sum* funds are released to the States/Union Territories, including Tamil Nadu and further distribution of funds component-wise, including 'RTE Entitlements' component, is done by the respective States/Union Territories including Tamil Nadu. In respect of Tamil Nadu, the details of amount approved for reimbursement towards implementation of Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act for the financial years 2023–24 to 2025–26 are as follows and admissible amount has been released: -

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	**Amount approved for reimbursement towards implementation of Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act, 2009**
2023-24	21091.79
2024-25	25617.15
2025-26	31498.01

TOURISM PROMOTION IN AMRITSAR

3654. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) the details of financial grants sanctioned, released and utilized by the Government for infrastructure and tourism promotion in Amritsar during the last five years;

(b) the specific details of funds allocated and projects completed under the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PARSHAD) and Swadesh Darshan (SD) schemes to promote religious tourism in the said city; and

(c) whether any new tourism development proposals for Amritsar are currently under consideration or implementation by the Government and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourist destinations and tourism products, including religious tourism destination is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Government (SG) /Union Territory Administration (UTA). However, the Ministry through its existing schemes of ‘Swadesh Darshan (SD)’, ‘Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)’, ‘Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)’ – a sub-scheme of SD2.0, and ‘Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)’ complements the efforts of tourism infrastructure development by extending financial assistance to the State

Governments/UT Administrations including Punjab; subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) by them, availability of funds, Government directions, 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' scheme, has also provided financial assistance in the year 2024-25 to the States for development of tourism projects.

Sanctioning of new project under the above-mentioned schemes is a continuous process. The details of the projects sanctioned under SD, SD2.0, CBDD, SASCI and PRASHAD schemes in the state of Punjab including Amritsar are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

(i) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Punjab:

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released/ Authorized	Amount Utilized	Physical Status
1.	Heritage 2018-19	Developmentof Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib – ChamkaurSahib-Ferozpur-KhatkarKalan–Kalanour-Patiala	85.32	81.05	81.05	Completed

(ii) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan2.0 Scheme in the State of Punjab:

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for Utilization	Physical Status
1.	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	20.08.2024	25.91	2.59	Implementation Stage
2.	Kapurthala	EcoTourism experience at Kanjli wetland	05.03.2024	19.56	1.96	Implementation Stage

(iii) Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) – a sub-scheme of SD2.0 Scheme in the State of Punjab:

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	Destination /Category	Name of the Experience	Sanction Date	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for utilization	Physical Status
1.	Rupnagar (Anandpur Sahib) (Spiritual Tourism)	Heritage Street- A Symbol of Peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib	27.03.2025	24.90	2.49	Implementation Stage
2.	Ferozpur (Hussainiwala Border)- (Culture & Heritage)	Cultural and Heritage Strechat Hussainiwala Border	27.03.2025	25.00	2.50	Implementation Stage

(iv) Details of Project sanctioned under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' scheme in the State of Punjab:

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of theProject	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released for Utilization	Physical Status
1.	2024-25	Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar Kalan in SBS Nagar	53.45	35.27	Implementation Stage

(v) Details of Project sanctioned under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) scheme in the State of Punjab:

(in ₹ Crore)

S. No.	Sanction Year	Project Name	Sanction Amount	Amount Released	Amount Utilised	Physical Status
1.	2015-16	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.40	6.40	6.40	Completed
2.	2021-22	Development of Chamkaur Sahib at Rupar, Punjab	30.52	23.80	23.80	Implementation Stage

उत्तर प्रदेश के आकांक्षी जिलों में शैक्षिक अवसंरचना का अभाव

3655. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जैसे आकांक्षी जिलों के अनेक सरकारी विद्यालयों में स्मार्ट कक्षाओं, विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं, कंप्यूटर प्रयोगशालाओं और डिजिटल शिक्षा संसाधनों का अभाव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020 के अंतर्गत उक्त जिलों में डिजिटल और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार सभी सरकारी विद्यालयों में आधुनिक शैक्षिक संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना लागू करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रस्तावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची में है, जिसमें अधिकांश स्कूल राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अधिकार क्षेत्र में हैं और सुलभ, वहनीय, समान, समावेशी और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की है। यू-डाइस+ 2025-26 के अनुसार, श्रावस्ती जिले के सरकारी स्कूलों में 71 आईसीटी/कंप्यूटर प्रयोगशालाओं, 462 स्मार्ट कक्षाएं, 6 भौतिकी प्रयोगशालाओं, 6 रसायन विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं और 5 जीव विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं हैं। बलरामपुर जिले के सरकारी स्कूलों में 132 आईसीटी/कंप्यूटर प्रयोगशालाओं, 357 स्मार्ट कक्षाएं, 5 भौतिकी प्रयोगशालाओं, 5 रसायन विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं और 4 जीव विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने देश में डिजिटल और आधुनिक शैक्षिक संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अनेक पहल की हैं। विशेष रूप से, आईसीटी और स्मार्ट कक्षाओं के अलावा, मंत्रालय समग्र शिक्षा के तहत पीएम ईविद्या, दीक्षा और स्वयम जैसी डिजिटल पहलों को लागू करता है ताकि देश भर

के सरकारी स्कूलों में डिजिटल शिक्षा को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य शिक्षण और अधिगम प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी को एकीकृत करके शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाना है।

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के आकांक्षी जिलों सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कक्षा VI से XII तक की सरकारी स्कूलों में आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं और स्मार्ट कक्षाएं स्थापित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। वित्तीय सहायता राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) में प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के आधार पर प्रदान की जाती है। इन प्रस्तावों का मूल्यांकन/अनुमोदन योजना के कार्यक्रमिक और वित्तीय मानदंडों तथा बजटीय और वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से पीएबी द्वारा किया जाता है। समग्र शिक्षा के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के प्रस्तावों को योजना के मानदंडों के अनुसार अनुमोदित किया जाता है।

ज्ञान साझा करने के लिए डिजिटल अवसंरचना (दीक्षा) राष्ट्र की एक राष्ट्र, एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म है जो राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण ई-सामग्री प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ सभी कक्षाओं के लिए क्यूआर-कोडित सक्रिय पाठ्यपुस्तकें (ईटीबी) उपलब्ध कराता है। दीक्षा में एक प्रतिभागी के रूप में, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/स्वायत्त निकायों (एबी) ने मातृभाषा/स्थानीय/क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में 3.67 लाख से अधिक सामग्री जनित और योगदान की है, जिससे बहुभाषावाद को सक्षम बनाया गया है। क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध ई-सामग्री का ब्यौरा https://diksha.gov.in/data/ पर देखा जा सकता है। कुल मिलाकर, छात्रों, शिक्षकों और अन्य हितधारकों द्वारा दीक्षा पर 2.29 करोड़ उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए 579.41 करोड़ शिक्षण सत्र पूरे किए गए हैं। हितधारकों के पास दीक्षा पर 836 से अधिक वर्चुअल लैब्स तक भी पहुंच है, जो उन्हें वास्तविक दुनिया की प्रयोगशाला वातावरण के सिमुलेशन में सहायता करती हैं। यह प्लेटफॉर्म ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन दोनों पहुंच का समर्थन करता है, जिससे शिक्षार्थी सामग्री डाउनलोड कर सकते हैं और इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी के बिना सीखना जारी रख सकते हैं। वर्ष 2025-26 में, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग 2.24 लाख से अधिक छात्रों, 11 लाख शिक्षकों

और 0.13 लाख माता-पिता द्वारा किया गया था। उत्तर प्रदेश में दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म पर 26.89 लाख पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ता, 254 सक्रिय पाठ्यपुस्तकें हैं और 17,000 से अधिक ई-सामग्री का योगदान दिया गया है।

पीएम ई-विद्या नामक एक व्यापक पहल शुरू की गई है, जो देश भर में शिक्षा तक बहु-मोड पहुंच सक्षम करने के लिए डिजिटल/ऑनलाइन/ऑन-एयर शिक्षा से संबंधित सभी प्रयासों को एकजुट करती है। पीएम ई-विद्या के प्रमुख घटक डिजिटल साक्षरता बढ़ाने की दिशा में भी संरेखित हैं और इसमें कक्षा 1-12 के लिए विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में पूरक शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सक्षम बनाने के लिए 200 डीटीएच टीवी चैनल और 400 रेडियो चैनल शामिल हैं। पीएम ई-विद्या 200 डीटीएच टीवी चैनल पहल के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को पांच समर्पित चैनल (यूपी पीएम ई-विद्या 173-177) आवंटित किए गए हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता और कक्षा शिक्षण-अधिगम पद्धतियों को बढ़ाने के लिए, संरचित शिक्षाशास्त्र-आधारित शिक्षण-अधिगम सामग्री (टीएलएम), जिसमें शिक्षक मार्गदर्शिकाएँ, कार्यपुस्तिकाएँ, गणित किट और शिक्षक डायरियाँ शामिल हैं, प्रदान की गई हैं। शिक्षाशास्त्रीय प्रथाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए वार्षिक आमने-सामने शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किया जाता है, जिसे सहायक पर्यवेक्षण के माध्यम से निरंतर ऑन-साइट शैक्षणिक सहायता द्वारा पूरक किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, शिक्षकों के बीच सहकर्मी शिक्षण और निरंतर व्यावसायिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, न्याय पंचायत स्तर पर प्रत्येक माह शिक्षक संकुल बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

इसके अलावा, पीएम श्री स्कूलों का उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 की सभी पहलों को प्रदर्शित करना, आदर्श स्कूल बनना और पड़ोस के अन्य स्कूलों को बेंचमार्किंग में नेतृत्व प्रदान करना है। वर्तमान में, बलरामपुर जिले में 19 पीएम श्री स्कूल कार्यरत हैं (जिसमें 1 केंद्रीय विद्यालय और 1 नवोदय विद्यालय शामिल हैं) और श्रावस्ती जिले में 13 पीएम श्री स्कूल हैं (जिसमें 1 केंद्रीय विद्यालय और 1 नवोदय विद्यालय शामिल हैं)।

चंद्रपुर में वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के उपाय

3656. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर शहर में अप्रैल माह के 30 दिनों में से 26 दिनों के दौरान वायु गुणवत्ता 'मध्यम से प्रदूषित' श्रेणी में दर्ज की गई, जिसके कारण नागरिकों में श्वसन संबंधी रोग बढ़ रहे हैं;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत चंद्रपुर शहर की वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अब तक स्वीकृत निधि की राशि कितनी है;

(ग) चंद्रपुर स्थित स्थानीय ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों और अन्य उद्योगों के लिए अत्याधुनिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रौद्योगिकी स्थापित करना अनिवार्य बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा की जा रही सख्त कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या केंद्र सरकार का विचार कोयला खदानों और औद्योगिक गलियारा क्षेत्रों में वास्तविक समय पर वायु गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करने तथा धूल के कणों (पीएम10 और पीएम2.5) की सांद्रता कम करने के लिए एक विशेष पर्यावरण कार्यबल गठित करने का है; और

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

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

(क) से (ङ) अप्रैल 2026 के दौरान चंद्रपुर शहर की वायु गुणवत्ता 'अच्छी' दर्ज की गई, जिसमें 3 संतोषजनक दिन (एक्यूआई: 51-100) और 27 मध्यम दिन (एक्यूआई: 101-200) शामिल थे। शहरी क्षेत्रों में बेहतर वायु गुणवत्ता प्रदान करने के लिए, सरकार ने चंद्रपुर सहित वायु गुणवत्ता मानकों को पूरा न करने वाले और दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले 130 शहरों/शहरी समूहों में वायु प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिए एक दीर्घकालिक, समयबद्ध, राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कार्यनीति के रूप में

राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) की शुरुआत की है। प्रदूषण के प्रमुख स्रोतों की पहचान के लिए आईआईटी बॉम्बे और एनईईआरआई द्वारा चंद्रपुर के लिए उत्सर्जन सूची तथा स्रोत विभाजन संबंधी अध्ययन किया गया है। चंद्रपुर शहर के लिए विभिन्न वायु प्रदूषण स्रोतों जैसे सड़क की धूल, ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, वाहनों से निकलने वाला धुआँ, निर्माण गतिविधियाँ और औद्योगिक प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न वायु प्रदूषण न्यूनीकरण उपायों को प्राथमिकता देने हेतु नगर कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है।

चंद्रपुर नगर पालिका को वर्ष 2019-20 से 2025-26 तक शहरी कार्य योजना के एक हिस्से के रूप में वायु गुणवत्ता सुधार उपायों का कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए वायु गुणवत्ता प्रदर्शन संबंधी 18.25 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान जारी किया गया है।

एनसीएपी का कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी केंद्रीय, राज्य और शहर स्तर के विभागों और हितधारकों को शामिल करते हुए त्रिस्तरीय संस्थागत निकाय के माध्यम किए जाते हैं। 'दिशा' (डीआईएसएचए) समिति सहित अन्य समितियों द्वारा विभिन्न स्तरों पर इसकी नियमित समीक्षा और निगरानी की जाती है।

औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए व्यापक पर्यावरण प्रदूषण सूचकांक (सीईपीआई) की निगरानी सीपीसीबी द्वारा की जाती है। वर्ष 2018 के दौरान चंद्रपुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का सीईपीआई स्कोर 76.41 था और इसे 'अत्यधिक प्रदूषित क्षेत्र (सीपीए)' के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया था। वर्ष 2020 के दौरान, चंद्रपुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पर्यावरणीय गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए महाराष्ट्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एमपीसीबी) द्वारा कार्य योजना तैयार करके प्रस्तुत की गई थी।

इसके अलावा, सीपीसीबी ने सीपीए और एसपीए क्षेत्र की कार्य योजना की प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए 'सीईपीआई कार्य योजना समीक्षा' पोर्टल विकसित किया। एमपीसीबी द्वारा उक्त पोर्टल पर दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, जुलाई 2025 (मानसून-पूर्व अवधि) के दौरान चंद्रपुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का सीईपीआई स्कोर 60.72 था और यह 'अत्यधिक प्रदूषित क्षेत्र' से हटकर 'गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्र' की श्रेणी में आ गया है।

इसके साथ ही, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने पर्यावरण संरक्षण नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-I के अंतर्गत तापीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों सहित "विभिन्न उद्योगों से पर्यावरण प्रदूषकों के उत्सर्जन या निस्सारण के लिए मानक" अधिसूचित किए हैं। जहां औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट मानक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, वहां पर्यावरण संरक्षण नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-VI के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित सामान्य मानक लागू होंगे।

नियामक तंत्र के माध्यम से रियल टाइम निगरानी और स्व प्रभावी अनुपालन को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए, सीपीसीबी ने अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों की 17 श्रेणियों को ऑनलाइन सतत उत्सर्जन निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएमएस) स्थापित करने के लिए निर्दिष्ट किया है।

पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन अधिसूचना 2006 के अनुसार, इस अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में सूचीबद्ध अन्य सभी नई परियोजनाओं या कार्यकलापों के साथ-साथ तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों एवं कोयला खदानों सहित मौजूदा अन्य परियोजनाओं या कार्यकलापों के विस्तार, आधुनिकीकरण या उत्पाद मिश्रण अथवा कच्चे माल के मिश्रण में किसी भी प्रकार के परिवर्तन, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उक्त अनुसूची में संबंधित क्षेत्र के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट सीमा से अधिक क्षमता हो जाए, के लिए पूर्व पर्यावरण मंजूरी (ईसी) प्राप्त करना अपेक्षित है। ईसी प्रदान करने की प्रक्रिया में, अन्य बातों के अलावा, एक व्यापक पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के साथ-साथ परियोजना से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय चिंताओं का समाधान करने के लिए पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना तैयार करना भी शामिल है और साथ ही साथ इसके अंतर्गत प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपकरणों के स्थापन सहित उपशमन संबंधी समुचित उपायों का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके अलावा, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति द्वारा जारी संचालन की सहमति के अंतर्गत उपयुक्त प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपकरण के स्थापन सहित प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के उपायों के क्रियान्वयन का प्रावधान किया गया है।

GIRLS TRAINED UNDER NAVYA

3657. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) the details regarding the number of girls trained under the NAVYA (Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational training for Young Adolescent Girls) programme, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to expand the NAVYA programme to cover Aspirational Districts beyond the 27 districts already covered;

(c) if so, the details regarding the target districts, timeline and resources planned for expansion; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to monitor and evaluate the impact of NAVYA on skill development, employability and economic participation of adolescent girls?

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

(a) Under Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational Training for Young Adolescent Girls (NAVYA) programme 1,060 girls have been trained from 15 States/UTs. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) and (c) The Government has decided to expand the NAVYA programme to 100 aspirational districts across the country with effect from 27 May 2026.

(d) NAVYA programme is being implemented under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0). The programme focuses on empowering trained candidates to pursue diverse career pathways by providing industry-relevant skill courses with embedded On-the-Job Training (OJT). Under NAVYA, special emphasis is placed on training in futuristic job roles, along with a mandatory Holistic Development Module covering digital literacy, financial literacy, career readiness, and entrepreneurship orientation etc. These interventions enhance the employability, economic participation, and overall career preparedness of adolescent girls.

The Government monitors and evaluates the implementation and outcomes of the Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational Training for Young Adolescent Girls (NAVYA) programme through a robust monitoring framework under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). The Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) is leveraged for real-time tracking of beneficiary registration, attendance, training progress, certification and other key performance indicators. Regular review meetings are conducted with Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs), State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) and other stakeholders to assess progress and address implementation-related issues.

Further, the Ministry has advised State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) to facilitate placement and apprenticeship opportunities for certified candidates through industry linkages and employer outreach, with a view to enhancing their employability and supporting their economic participation.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of girls trained under NAVYA programme as on 30 June 2026

Sl. No.	State/UT	Trained
1	Andhra Pradesh	41
2	Bihar	112
3	Chhattisgarh	30
4	Gujarat	95
5	Haryana	34
6	Himachal Pradesh	40
7	Jammu and Kashmir	137
8	Jharkhand	28
9	Karnataka	21
10	Madhya Pradesh	168
11	Maharashtra	92
12	Odisha	48
13	Punjab	99
14	Rajasthan	8
15	Uttar Pradesh	107
	Total	**1,060**

DNA SEQUENCING FACILITY AT WILDLIFE INSTITUTE OF INDIA

3658. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has strengthened technology-based wildlife conservation systems through the establishment of the Next-Generation DNA Sequencing (NGS) facility and digital databases at the Wildlife Institute of India;

(b) if so, the manner in which advanced genetic research and forensic capabilities are aiding biodiversity protection, disease surveillance and curbing illegal wildlife trade;

(c) the current status, nationwide outcomes and public participation milestones achieved under the 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' campaign for large-scale afforestation and for social auditing; and

(d) the details of institutional mechanisms and digital portals established to ensure survival assessment, monitoring and long-term maintenance of plantations?

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) Advanced Sequencing and Automation Infrastructure has been installed in the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Next-generation sequencing facility provides faster genetic analysis thereby improving research in species conservation, forensic investigation of illegal wildlife related articles, disease surveillance, ecological and evolutionary studies, and evidence-based biodiversity protection and population monitoring across the country.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched the nationwide campaign **'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam'** to encourage citizens to plant trees as a tribute to their mothers and promote mass participation in tree plantation activities. Tree plantation is also undertaken across sectors by various Central Ministries/Departments, State/UT Governments, NGOs, private sector entities, institutions and other stakeholders. **'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' campaign recorded a total of 291 Crore saplings planted since its launch in June 2024. This campaign** employs **Meri LiFE portal**, a real-time digital platform to facilitate recording and tracking of plantation-related activities. Monitoring of plantations by the State Governments follow a multi-tier mechanism, including field inspections, inter-circle verification by concerned State officials, submission of physical and financial progress reports, geo-tagged photographs and kml files, and third-party audits, wherever applicable. Awareness activities for citizen are also undertaken to promote post-plantation care and maintenance of saplings.

SAFEGUARDING INDIA'S FISCAL STABILITY

3659. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has developed any contingency framework to safeguard India's fiscal stability, exports and investment flows against prolonged external shocks arising from global tariff disputes, supply-chain realignments and geopolitical conflicts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has put in place any safeguards to ensure that tax compliance becomes simpler and more predictable for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), in view of the expanding tax base through greater digitalisation and formalisation, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of declining household financial savings and the sharp rise in retail participation in equity and derivative markets on household financial stability, if so, the findings thereof along with the measures being considered to strengthen investor protection and financial literacy?

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

(a) The Government follows a coordinated, multi-pronged approach to safeguard fiscal stability, exports and investment flows against external geopolitical uncertainties. Fiscal buffers, including the newly constituted Economic Stabilisation Fund, will provide the fiscal space to effectively respond to global headwinds and unforeseen events with significant fiscal implications.

To support industry and exports, measures such as the RELIEF (Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation) Scheme, Bharat Maritime Insurance Pool, restoration of RoDTEP benefits, targeted customs duty relief and the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) 5.0 have been introduced. The Government is also strengthening trade resilience through Free Trade Agreements and Comprehensive Economic Partnership/Cooperation Agreements, while an investor-friendly FDI policy

continues to attract long-term investment. These efforts are complemented by measures of the Reserve Bank of India to strengthen external sector resilience and attract foreign investment through liberalisation of the External Commercial Borrowing framework, facilitation of foreign investment and promotion of local currency settlement.

(b) The Government has put in place several measures to simplify and make tax compliance more predictable for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime, exemption from registration has been provided to small suppliers up to the prescribed turnover thresholds. Eligible taxpayers may opt for the Composition Levy Scheme with concessional tax rates and simplified compliance requirements. Further, businesses with turnover up to ₹5 crore are permitted to furnish GST returns on a quarterly basis while paying the monthly tax.

Direct tax compliance has been simplified through digital initiatives such as e-filing of income tax returns, pre-filled returns, faceless assessment and digital taxpayer services. The Income-tax Act, 2025 also provides simplified presumptive taxation schemes with higher turnover thresholds for businesses undertaking digital transactions, thereby reducing compliance requirements.

(c) As per data published by the RBI, net household financial savings increased from ₹13.9 lakh crore in 2022-23 to ₹21.5 lakh crore in 2025-26. The retail participation in the securities market has also increased significantly in the recent years, with the total number of demat accounts rising to about 22.5 crore by end-March 2026. The RBI's Financial Stability Report, June 2026, indicates

that the household sector remains resilient, with improving borrower profiles and healthy repayment performance.

To strengthen investor protection, the Securities and Exchange Board of India has put in place a robust risk management and surveillance framework and introduced regulatory measures in the equity derivatives segment during 2024–25 to curb excessive speculation and strengthen market integrity.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India, in collaboration with Market Infrastructure Institutions, namely Stock Exchanges and Depositories, conducts investor awareness programmes through physical and digital platforms. During 2025–26, it, along with the Market Infrastructure Institutions, conducted 44,834 investor awareness programmes across 774 districts in 36 States and Union Territories.

The Reserve Bank of India has also undertaken measures to strengthen customer and investor protection, including regulation of financial product marketing by regulated entities, a 'Verified' badge for stock trading applications of Securities and Exchange Board of India-registered entities, and Project SUDARSAN, an artificial intelligence-based platform to detect fraudulent online investment activities.

JAWAHAR NAVODAYA AND KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA IN TELANGANA

3660. SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are districts in Telangana not covered under the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline for establishing JNVs in those districts; and

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals for sanctioning new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Telangana and if so, the action taken thereon along with the timeline for sanctioning the same?

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 Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages for opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya (NV) in each district of the country. Opening of new NVs in uncovered districts is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government/UT administration to make available requisite suitable land, free of cost, for construction of the permanent building and making available required temporary building, free of rent, to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. Sanction and opening of new NVs depends on approval by the competent authority as per extant procedures. At present, 16 NVs have been sanctioned in 16 districts in the State of Telangana. District-wise list of sanctioned NVs is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is a continuous process. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of

transferable Central Government Employees including Defence & Para-military personnel, Central Autonomous Bodies, Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Central Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) by providing a common programme of education throughout the country. Proposals for opening of new KVs may be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India / State Governments / Union Territories (UTs) Administrations, with commitment to provide requisite resources including land and temporary accommodation for setting up a new KV as per norms. The Government of India sanctioned 57 new KVs in October 2025, including 04 KVs in the State of Telangana. At present, 37 KVs are functional in the State of Telangana.

STATEMENT

District-wise list of sanctioned NVs in Telangana

S. No.	NV (District)
1.	Kamareddy
2.	Karimnagar
3.	Khammam
4.	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad
5.	Nagar Kurnool
6.	Nalgonda
7.	Ranga Reddy
8.	Siddipet
9.	Warangal
10.	Jagityal
11.	Kothagudem Bhadradri
12.	Mahaboobnagar
13.	Medchal Malkajgiri

14.	Nizamabad
15.	Sanga Reddy
16.	Suryapet

जम्मू में डिजिटल शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना

3661. श्री जुगल किशोर:

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

(क) जम्मू लोक सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में डिजिटल शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) डिजिटल सुविधाओं से लैस किए गए विद्यालयों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या दूरस्थ और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में इंटरनेट और डिजिटल संसाधनों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार की कोई विशेष योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) भविष्य में शिक्षा प्रणाली के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सरकार की दीर्घकालिक रणनीति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) सरकार, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप, समग्र शिक्षा के तहत विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से स्कूली शिक्षा में डिजिटल शिक्षा को बढ़ावा दे रही है। इस योजना के तहत, जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सहित राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उनकी वार्षिक कार्य योजना एवं बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसे परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के परामर्श से अनुमोदित किया जाता है। यह सहायता, ग्रामीण, दूरस्थ और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में स्थित स्कूलों सहित, कक्षा VI से XII तक वाले सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में आईसीटी प्रयोगशाला और स्मार्ट

कक्षाओं सहित सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी) अवसंरचना के सुदृढ़ीकरण हेतु प्रदान की जाती है।

दूरस्थ और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी और डिजिटल संसाधनों तक पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए, सरकार ने केंद्रीय बजट 2025 में भारतनेट परियोजना के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सभी सरकारी माध्यमिक स्कूलों को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने की घोषणा की है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मंत्रालय गुणवत्तापूर्ण डिजिटल अधिगम संसाधनों तक समान पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए दीक्षा और पीएम ई-विद्या जैसी डिजिटल शिक्षा पहलों को कार्यान्वित करता है। ज्ञान साझाकरण हेतु डिजिटल अवसंरचना (दीक्षा), स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म है, जो क्यूआर-कोडित सक्रिय पाठ्यपुस्तकें (ईटीबी), शिक्षक संसाधन और अन्य अधिगम सामग्री सहित पाठ्यक्रमानुकूल ई-सामग्री प्रदान करता है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन दोनों तरह की पहुंच की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिससे शिक्षार्थी सामग्री डाउनलोड कर इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी के बिना भी अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रख सकते हैं, जिससे गुणवत्तापूर्ण शैक्षिक संसाधनों तक व्यापक और समतापूर्ण पहुंच सुनिश्चित होती है।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के भाग के रूप में दिनांक 17 मई, 2020 को शुरू किया गया पीएम ई-विद्या, देश भर में शिक्षा तक मल्टीमोड पहुंच को सक्षम करने के लिए डिजिटल, ऑनलाइन और ऑन-एयर शिक्षा पहलों को एकीकृत करता है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र इन पहलों को प्रासंगिक बनाने, इनकी निगरानी और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एनसीईआरटी के साथ सहयोग करते हैं, जबकि एनसीईआरटी निरंतर शैक्षणिक सहायता और मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एनसीईआरटी द्वारा विकसित ई-पाठशाला, अपनी वेबसाइट और मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन के माध्यम से एनसीईआरटी पाठ्यपुस्तकों (कक्षा I से XII), श्रव्य-दृश्य संसाधनों और शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल तक निःशुल्क पहुँच प्रदान करती है, जिससे शिक्षार्थियों और शिक्षकों को शैक्षिक सामग्री कभी भी और कहीं भी उपलब्ध होती है।

जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, जम्मू लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, प्रारंभिक, माध्यमिक और वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर के 711 सरकारी स्कूलों को आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं हेतु अनुमोदित किया गया है और इसके अतिरिक्त, 530 स्कूलों को स्मार्ट कक्षाओं हेतु अनुमोदित किया गया है।

सरकार की दीर्घकालिक कार्यनीति, एनईपी, 2020 के आधार पर स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली का आधुनिकीकरण करना है। इस दिशा में, समग्र शिक्षा के तहत सरकारी माध्यमिक स्कूलों में आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं, स्मार्ट कक्षाओं और विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं की संतृप्ति का कार्य किया गया है।

पर्यावरण स्वीकृति प्रणाली की समीक्षा

3662. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार पर्यावरण स्वीकृति की मौजूदा प्रणाली की समीक्षा कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं तथा इस संबंध में क्या समयावधि निर्धारित की गई हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने प्रमुख परियोजनाओं के लिए पर्यावरण स्वीकृति से संबंधित मामलों पर परामर्श हेतु पर्यावरण मूल्यांकन से संबंधित समूहों का गठन किया है; और

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

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

(क) और (ख) पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति (ईसी) की वर्तमान प्रणाली की समीक्षा एवं सुधार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। मंत्रालय संधारणीय विकास को सुगम बनाते हुए पर्यावरणीय शासन को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी प्रक्रिया से संबंधित विधिक, नीतिगत एवं प्रशासनिक ढाँचे की समय-समय पर समीक्षा करता है। पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986, पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन

(ईआईए) अधिसूचना, 2006 और इसके तहत जारी नियमों, अधिसूचनाओं, दिशानिर्देशों, कार्यालय ज्ञापनों और अन्य निर्देशों के प्रावधानों को उभरती पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों, परिचालन आवश्यकताओं, न्यायिक घोषणाओं, तकनीकी प्रगति और हितधारकों की प्रतिक्रिया के प्रति उत्तरदायी बनाए रखने के लिए ऐसी समीक्षा की जाती है। इन समीक्षाओं के आधार पर, मंत्रालय ईसीए प्रक्रिया की दक्षता, पारदर्शिता और प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 में संशोधन और उचित दिशानिर्देशों और कार्यालय ज्ञापन जारी करने सहित विधायी और प्रक्रियात्मक सुधार करता है, साथ ही पर्यावरण सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करता है।

(ग) और (घ) पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन अधिसूचना, 2006 के उपबंधों के अनुसार, केंद्र सरकार ने अधिसूचना की अनुसूची के अंतर्गत पूर्व पर्यावरण मंजूरी की आवश्यकता वाले परियोजनाओं और गतिविधियों के मूल्यांकन के लिए क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समितियों (ईएसी) का गठन किया है। ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए स्थल-विशिष्ट पर्यावरणीय पहलुओं, जैसे भूमि उपयोग, जल संसाधन, वायु गुणवत्ता, पारिस्थितिकी, ऊर्जा, अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन और उपयुक्त शमन उपायों को शामिल करते हुए पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन करना आवश्यक है। इसके अलावा, जहां भी लागू हो, संभावित प्रभावित व्यक्तियों और अन्य हितधारकों को परियोजना के संबंध में अपने विचार, चिंताएं और सुझाव देने का अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए सार्वजनिक परामर्श आयोजित किया जाता है। सार्वजनिक परामर्श के दौरान उठाए गए मुद्दों को शामिल करते हुए एक अंतिम पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) रिपोर्ट, पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना (ईएमपी) और परियोजना प्रस्तावक द्वारा प्रस्तुत अन्य आवश्यक दस्तावेजों के साथ, केंद्रीय स्तर पर क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट ईएसी द्वारा मूल्यांकन की जाती है। ईएसी की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के उपबंधों के अनुसार पर्यावरण मंजूरी प्रदान करने या न करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जाता है।

FORMULATION OF NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

3663. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a National Framework for Cultural Diplomacy to strengthen India's global cultural presence and civilizational outreach;

(b) whether the proposed framework envisages expanding cultural exchanges, international festivals, museum collaborations, heritage exhibitions, academic partnerships and digital cultural platforms;

(c) whether the framework is proposed to support India's diplomatic engagement through greater participation in multilateral cultural initiatives and people-to-people exchanges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Culture promotes India's cultural relations with other countries through the Global Engagement Scheme (GES), an umbrella scheme aimed at strengthening India's international cultural engagement and cultural diplomacy. The Scheme seeks to promote India's civilizational heritage, cultural diversity and contemporary creative traditions through structured bilateral and multilateral cooperation. It supports cultural exchanges, heritage conservation,

documentation, capacity building and engagement with international cultural organizations.

The Global Engagement Scheme comprises four components, namely the International Cultural Exchange Programme (ICEP), Project Mausam, Brihattar Bharat and the Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India. Under the International Cultural Exchange Programme (ICEP), the Ministry undertakes Festivals of India, cultural exchanges, deputation of artists and cultural troupes, and implements Cultural Exchange Programmes (CEPs), Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and other bilateral cultural cooperation mechanisms. The Ministry currently has valid Cultural Exchange Programmes (CEPs) with 98 countries, providing an institutional framework for cooperation in the fields of culture, museums, heritage, performing arts and other related sectors. The Scheme also facilitates India's participation in multilateral cultural forums, including BRICS, G20, SCO and BIMSTEC.

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of External Affairs, complements these initiatives by promoting India's cultural heritage and strengthening people-to-people contacts through its network of Indian Cultural Centres and cultural programmes abroad. ICCR actively projects India's diverse culture in foreign countries by facilitating artistic exchanges through the organisation of flagship international cultural festivals in India, where foreign artists are invited to perform. It also organises visual arts exhibitions, hosts Art Residencies to

showcase India's rich civilizational heritage, and commemorates national and international occasions in foreign countries, including the International Day of Yoga.

उत्तराखंड में शैक्षणिक सुविधाओं का विकास

3664. श्री अजय भट्टः

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

(क) केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा उत्तराखंड में शैक्षणिक सुविधाओं के विकास का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तराखंड में शैक्षणिक सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य में शैक्षणिक सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए उत्तराखंड सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है; और

(घ) क्या केंद्र सरकार और उत्तराखंड राज्य सरकार की शैक्षणिक सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए कोई भावी योजनाएं हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) 'शिक्षा' विषय संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं। शैक्षिक अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराने और उसमें सुधार करने का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन का होता है। तथापि, केंद्र सरकार उत्तराखंड सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समग्र शिक्षा, पीएम श्री और उल्लास जैसी विभिन्न केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के तहत उनके द्वारा तैयार वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) प्रस्तावों के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान

करती है। तत्पश्चात इन योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के परामर्श से योजना के कार्यक्रमात्मक और वित्तीय मानदंडों, पूर्व में संस्वीकृत कार्यों की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति तथा बजटीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है।

समग्र शिक्षा, प्री-स्कूल से वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर तक स्कूली शिक्षा को कवर करने वाली एक एकीकृत योजना है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 की सिफ़ारिशों के अनुरूप गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक सर्वसुलभ पहुँच, समतापूर्ण एवं समावेशी शिक्षा, लैंगिक समता और बेहतर अधिगम परिणाम सुनिश्चित करना है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, उत्तराखंड में शैक्षिक सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु समग्र शिक्षा के तहत विभिन्न मध्यवर्तनों को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिनमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं, विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं, कंप्यूटर प्रयोगशालाओं, पुस्तकालयों, शौचालयों, पेयजल सुविधाओं, चहारदीवारी, विद्युतीकरण आदि सहित स्कूल अवसंरचना का निर्माण और सुदृढ़ीकरण;
- चिह्नित स्कूलों में आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं और स्मार्ट कक्षा सुविधाओं की स्थापना;
- निपुण भारत मिशन के तहत मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान (एफएलएन) को सुदृढ़ करना;
- पात्र बच्चों को निःशुल्क यूनिफॉर्म, निःशुल्क पाठ्यपुस्तकें और अन्य पात्रता-लाभों का प्रावधान;
- सहायक उपकरणों, चिकित्सीय सेवाओं और संसाधन सहयोग सहित विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों (सीडब्ल्यूएसएन) के लिए समावेशी शिक्षा हेतु सहायता;
- वंचित समूहों की बालिकाओं के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण आवासीय शिक्षा तक पहुंच में सुधार हेतु कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों (केजीबीवी) का सुदृढ़ीकरण और स्तरोन्नयन;

- चिह्नित माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को सहयोग प्रदान करना;
- विद्यार्थियों के समग्र विकास हेतु खेल, कला, अनुभवात्मक शिक्षा और अन्य गुणवत्तापूर्ण मध्यवर्तनों को बढ़ावा देना;
- दीक्षा जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से शिक्षा में प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण;
- बहुभाषी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना;
- निष्ठा और अन्य मध्यवर्तनों के माध्यम से शिक्षकों और स्कूल प्रमुखों की क्षमता निर्माण;
- स्कूल सुरक्षा, स्वच्छता और अन्य गुणवत्ता संवर्धन पहलों आदि में सुधार।

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना, पीएम श्री (प्रधानमंत्री स्कूल फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया) के तहत, चयनित मौजूदा सरकारी स्कूलों में शैक्षिक सुविधाओं को स्तरोन्नत करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ताकि उन्हें एनईपी 2020 की सभी पहलों को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए अनुकरणीय स्कूलों के रूप में विकसित किया जा सके। इस योजना के तहत उत्तराखंड के 241 स्कूलों का चयन किया गया है। इसी प्रकार, केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना 'उल्लास' के तहत उत्तराखंड सहित सभी राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 15 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक आयु के उन गैर-साक्षर वयस्कों को शिक्षित करने का उद्देश्य है, जो औपचारिक स्कूली शिक्षा से वंचित रह गए हैं। एनईपी 2020 के अनुरूप, इसका उद्देश्य सामुदायिक स्वयंसेवा के माध्यम से कार्यात्मक साक्षरता और आजीवन अधिगम को बढ़ावा देना है।

उत्तराखंड राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान राज्य में विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत किया गया वर्ष-वार व्यय इस प्रकार है-

(रुपये लाख में)

वित्तीय वर्ष	समग्र शिक्षा	पीएम श्री	उल्लास
2023-24	68020.08	3149.90	79.82
2024-25	78874.16	6443.12	123.71
2025-26	57339.95	5935.73	197.53

दधीचि कुंड और नैमिषारण्य-मिश्रिख स्थलों का विकास

3665. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

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

(क) क्या केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा महर्षि दधीचि की तपस्थली (दधीचि कुंड) और नैमिषारण्य-मिश्रिख तीर्थस्थल को एक प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय धार्मिक पर्यटन केंद्र के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस उद्देश्य के लिए जारी किए गए बजट सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार की ऐसे तीर्थस्थल को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विकसित करने की कोई योजना है?

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

(क) से (ग) पर्यटक गंतव्यों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद), स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी), स्वदेश दर्शन 20 (एसडी 20), चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) जैसी अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत पर्यटन से जुड़े अनुभवों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

नैमिषारण्य और मिश्रिख सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश में तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि	स्थिति
1.	2015-16	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-I	18.73	18.73	पूर्ण
2.	2014-15	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ (चरण-II) के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास	10.98	10.98	पूर्ण
3.	2017-18	गंगा, वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन	9.02	9.02	पूर्ण
4.	2014-15	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र का निर्माण	9.36	9.36	पूर्ण
5.	2017-18	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-II	44.60	31.77	भौतिक रूप से पूर्ण
6.	2018-19	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	37.59	30.97	भौतिक रूप से पूर्ण

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	परिपथ/स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि	स्थिति
1.	बौद्ध 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89	68.43	पूर्ण
2.	रामायण 2016-17	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45	56.03	पूर्ण
3.	आध्यात्मिक 2016-17	आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव)–प्रतापगढ़–कौशांबी–मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी –	71.91	69.63	पूर्ण

		आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास			
4.	आध्यात्मिक 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	63.62	पूर्ण
5.	विरासत 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	पूर्ण
6.	रामायण 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21	113.22	पूर्ण
7.	आध्यात्मिक 2018-19	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	12.03	11.43	पूर्ण
8	आध्यात्मिक 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30	18.12	पूर्ण

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	गंतव्य	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति तिथि	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि	स्थिति
1.	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	05.03.2024	17.8	-	भौतिक प्रगति 0.00% है
2.	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	05.03.2024	14.52	1.45	भौतिक प्रगति 12.45% है

उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा

राशि (करोड़ रु. में)

क्र.सं.	गंतव्य/श्रेणी	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति तिथि	स्वीकृत राशि	उपयोग के लिए प्राधिकृत राशि	स्थिति
1.	महोबा (संस्कृति एवं विरासत)	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य का विकास	27.03.2023	24.98	2.50	भौतिक प्रगति 11.14% है

COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE ACTUAL EMPLOYMENT

3666. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any comprehensive assessment of the actual employment generated since 2014 under its flagship initiatives and if so, the details thereof, scheme and year-wise;

(b) the details of the verifiable net jobs created since 2014, distinguishing between permanent, contractual, casual, self-employment and gig/platform employment, together with the methodology adopted by the Government to verify that such employment is genuine, sustained and non-duplicative;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the gap between its employment generation commitments made since 2014 and the actual employment outcomes and if so, the details thereof including annual targets, achievements and reasons for any shortfall; and

(d) the details of total number of first-time entrants into the workforce, the total number of new EPFO, ESIC and NPS subscribers and the number independently verified as representing new employment rather than formalisation of existing workers since 2014, year-wise?

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

(a) to (d) Official estimates of employment and unemployment in India are derived from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation since 2017–18.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in the country is as follows:

Year	**WPR (in %)**	**UR (in %)**
2017-18	46.8	6.0
2018-19	47.3	5.8
2019-20	50.9	4.8
2020-21	52.6	4.2
2021-22	52.9	4.1
2022-23	56.0	3.2
2023-24	58.2	3.2

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The above data indicates that the WPR indicating employment has increasing trend and unemployment rate has a decreasing trend over the years.

Further, as per the PLFS reports, the percentage distribution of workers in usual status for self-employed has increased from 52.2% in 2017 to 58.4% in 2023-24.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes

The KLEMS (K: Capital, L: Labour, E: Energy, M: Materials and S: Services) database published by Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) covers 27 industries comprising of the entire Indian economy and provides employment estimates across 27 industries. As per the latest data, total estimated employment in the country has increased to 64.33 crores (Provisional) during 2023-24 as compared to 47.15 crores during 2014-15, which indicates a growth of 36.44% during the period.

The Ministry of MSME launched Udyam Registration Portal on 01.07.2020 for formalizing enterprises, expanding access to government support and strengthening the MSME ecosystem. A total of 8.9 crore Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been registered on Udyam

Registration Portal, including Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), providing employment to over 39 crore people across the country.

Further, more than 8.23 crore net subscribers have joined Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) between September 2017 and July 2025 indicating increase in employment and formalization of the job market. Also, more than 1.29 crore net subscribers have joined EPFO during the year 2024-25.

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has launched the Scheme to Promote Registration of Employers/Employees (SPREE 2025) from July 2025 to January 2026. Under the Scheme, a one-time opportunity was provided to employers and employees of organised sectors who may have been inadvertently left out from ESI coverage to register without concern for retrospective coverage or punitive action. A total of 1,38,718 new employers and 1,12,72,772 employees have been added during the Scheme till 31.01.2026.

The number of subscribers under the National Pension System (NPS) has increased from 8.75 lakh in March, 2015 to 1.99 crore in March, 2025.

The Rozgar Mela is a major initiative aimed at prioritising employment generation. Since its inception, more than 12.5 lakh recruitment letters have been issued through 19 Rozgar Melas organised across the country.

Government is also 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 to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

Also, the Government is implementing 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. The PMVBRY is a demand-driven scheme. Since the implementation of the scheme, an incentive amount of ₹744.58 crore has been disbursed to 13.18 lakh first-time employees under Part A, while ₹2,068.84 crore has been disbursed to 67,369 beneficiary establishments under Part B of the scheme, up to June 2026, across the country.

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].

PROMOTION OF CULTIVATED AGARWOOD SECTOR IN TRIPURA

3667. SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the significant potential of agarwood cultivation and trade in the State of Tripura for generating rural livelihoods, exports and ecological benefits;

(b) whether the Government has received any representations from the State Government of Tripura or other stakeholders seeking simplification or rationalization of procedures relating to the transit, certification and export of cultivated agarwood and its value-added products;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the existing regulatory framework to facilitate ease of doing business while ensuring compliance with national laws and international obligations under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); and

(e) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to promote sustainable cultivation, value addition, scientific inoculation, certification and export of agarwood from Tripura and other North-Eastern States?

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

(a) to (e) The Ministry has taken measures to facilitate legal and sustainable export of cultivated agarwood from agarwood-bearing States, including Tripura, having regard to its potential for generation of rural livelihoods, exports and ecological benefits. The promotion of agarwood through agroforestry systems forms part of the Union Budget 2026-27 announcements. The stock of cultivated agarwood available for sustainable export has been assessed through the Non-Detriment Finding (NDF) Study, 2024 undertaken by the Ministry. Based on the recommendations of the NDF Study, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), vide Notification No. 52/2024-25 dated 20.01.2025, notified the annual export quotas for plantation-grown agarwood for the financial years 2024-25 to 2026-27, including an annual export limit of 22,500 kg of agarwood chips/powder/sawdust and 1,047 kg of agarwood oil for Tripura.

Representations have been received from the Government of Tripura and other stakeholders seeking simplification and rationalisation of procedures relating to transit, certification and export of cultivated agarwood and its value-added products. The issues raised have been examined by the Ministry through consultations with the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER), DGFT, agarwood-bearing States, exporters, industry associations and other stakeholders.

In order to enhance transparency, efficiency, and ease of doing business for exports, DGFT in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has developed a dedicated module for issuance of Certificate

of Origin (CoO) for agarwood on the Trade Connect ePlatform, a single-window digital system for Certificates of Origin and integrated trade facilitation services. The module enables exporters to submit applications online along with supporting documents and details relating to source of origin, stock particulars, chain of custody and inspection records, with a view to ensuring transparency, improved traceability, reduced physical interface and time-bound processing of applications.

Further, Rain Forest Research Institute (RFRI), Jorhat, provides technical support for scientific inoculation with a view to safeguarding the interests of agarwood growers and preventing exploitation by unregulated service providers. MDoNER supports sustainable cultivation and value addition through projects under the PM-DevINE Scheme, including the Agarwood Cluster Development Project implemented by the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC).

STATUS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

3668. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:

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

(a) the details of total number of unemployed persons in the country as per the latest available data, graduates, gender, urban and rural area-wise;

(b) the details of measures and schemes initiated by the Government to reduce unemployment and promote employment generation along with their implementation and outcomes in the country; and

(c) the details of total number of jobs created in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, sector-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Official estimates of employment and unemployment in India are derived from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation since 2017–18.

As per latest PLFS report 2025, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) during the year 2025 on usual status was 3.1% for males, females & for persons of age 15 years and above in the country. Also, the estimated UR for persons of age 15 years and above on usual status was 2.4% in rural areas and 4.8% in urban areas during the same period. Further, the estimated UR for graduate persons of age 15 years and above was 11.2% during the year 2025 in the country.

Further, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 54.1% in 2022 to 57.4% in 2025 in the country.

Sector-wise, gender-wise & area-wise wise information is available in the PLFS reports which may be seen at the website of MoSPI at https://www.mospi.gov.in/publications-reports

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various

employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes

Additionally, Government is also 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 to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

The Ministry of MSME launched Udyam Registration Portal on 01.07.2020 for formalizing enterprises, expanding access to government support and strengthening the MSME ecosystem. A total of 8.9 crore Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been registered on Udyam Registration Portal, including Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), providing employment to over 39 crore people across the country.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated 'FutureSkills PRIME' a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence.

Also, 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].

CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS DUE TO LACK OF STUDENTS

3669. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of elementary schools have been closed down due to lack of sufficient number of students in several States;

(b) if so, details of the number of schools closed during the last two years, State wise; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by the Central Government to reverse this trend so as to put an end to student dropouts?

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

(a) and (b) Education is in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and the opening, closing and rationalisation of schools are within the purview of respective State/UT Governments. The total number of elementary level government schools, as reported by the State/UTs, on the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) for the year 2024-25 and 2025-26 are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

As per the data available on UDISE+, advancements have been made in improving universal access across upper primary, secondary and higher secondary level of school education. This is evidenced by Gross Access Ratio (GAR) for 2018-19 and 2025-26:

Year	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
2018-19	96.49	88.24	65.05
2025-26	98.14	95.05	94.79

GAR: Gross access ratio (GAR) is total villages/habitations having school within specified norm in a year out of total villages/habitations in that year.

(c) The 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 skill education and ICT facilities in schools, providing free text books and free uniform, transport/escort facility, etc.

PM SHRI Scheme has also been launched with an aim to develop more than 14,500 selected schools as exemplar schools that offer leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood, showcasing all the initiatives of NEP 2020.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of elementary level government schools for the year 2024-25 and 2025-26

State/UT/India	Elementary level Government schools	
	2024-25	2025-26
India	889806	879940
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	234	234
Andhra Pradesh	37449	36003
Arunachal Pradesh	2191	2097
Assam	39807	39598
Bihar	66803	66915

Chandigarh	14	13
Chhattisgarh	43836	43853
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	299	291
Delhi	1546	1544
Goa	686	677
Gujarat	32432	32398
Haryana	10869	10862
Himachal Pradesh	11724	11465
Jammu & Kashmir	16196	16196
Jharkhand	32704	32703
Karnataka	41967	41352
Kerala	3498	3495
Ladakh	681	599
Lakshadweep	25	23
Madhya Pradesh	82726	81683
Maharashtra	62793	62436
Manipur	2478	2457
Meghalaya	7633	5459
Mizoram	2227	2224
Nagaland	1615	1588
Odisha	42555	42520
Puducherry	280	280
Punjab	15448	15443
Rajasthan	50288	49815
Sikkim	636	606
Tamil Nadu	31288	31191
Telangana	22983	21022
Tripura	3153	3095
Uttar Pradesh	134115	133948
Uttarakhand	13619	13434
West Bengal	73008	72421

Source: UDISE+

SAFETY AND PROTECTION OF CONTRACTUAL WORKERS IN HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIES

3670. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the higher occupational risks faced by contractual and outsourced workers in hazardous industries due to inadequate training, fragmented accountability and insufficient protective equipment and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether employers are required to provide contractual workers with the same safety training, protective equipment, emergency response arrangements and compensation safeguards as regular workers and if so, the mechanism for monitoring compliance; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of the occupational safety framework, fix accountability for preventable industrial deaths and address manpower shortages in labour inspection and safety enforcement authorities?

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

(a) to (c) The Central Government has enacted the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH&WC) Code, 2020, which has come into force with effect from 21.11.2025 to regulate occupational safety, health and working conditions of the persons employed in an establishment and for

matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Central Government has also notified OSH & WC (Central) Rules 2026 on 08.05.2026.

For workplace safety, the OSH & WC Code, 2020 does not discriminate between contractual and regular workers. The Code mandates employers to provide such information, instruction, training and supervision as are necessary to ensure the health and safety of all employees at work. Further, OSH & WC Code 2020 also mandates employers to provide personal protective equipment (PPE) free to cost, welfare facilities, first-aid, etc. to workers.

The employer of the establishments registered under the OSH & WC Code 2020 is required to comply with the provisions of the Codes and rules framed thereunder. In case of violations of any of the provisions thereof, the Chief Inspector cum Facilitator / Inspector cum Facilitator, notified under the OSH & WC Code 2020, are empowered to initiate legal action against the employer.

Further, the Government has also enacted Code on Social Security (CoSS) 2020 which has come to effect with effect from 21.11.2025. As per CoSS 2020, the compensation related issues are dealt at State / Union Territories level.

मोतीलाल बेगम महल और राय बहादुर किले का संरक्षण और जीर्णोद्धार

3671. श्री फग्गन सिंह कुलस्ते:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के मंडला जिले के रामनगर स्थित मोतीलाल बेगम महल और राय बहादुर किले की जर्जर स्थिति का संज्ञान लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो संरक्षण, रख-रखाव और जीर्णोद्धार के लिए अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों के संरक्षण और पर्यटन विकास हेतु इनके जीर्णोद्धार के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बना रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित वित्तीय प्रावधानों, कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी और इसके पूरा होने की संभावित समय-सीमा का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 291 केंद्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक और स्थल हैं।इन सभी स्मारकों/स्थलों का परिरक्षण और अनुरक्षण, आवश्यकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है।येसभी स्मारक भली-भांतिपरिरक्षित हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के मंडला जिले के रामनगर में स्थित मोतीलाल बेगम महल और राय बहादुर किला भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गतसंरक्षित स्मारक नहीं हैं।

तथापि, मध्य प्रदेश के मंडला जिले में 9 राज्य संरक्षित स्मारक हैं। इन स्मारकों की सूची संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ)भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के पासऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है, क्योंकि यह स्मारक केंद्रीयसंरक्षित स्मारक नहीं है।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश के मंडला जिले में अवस्थित राज्य संरक्षित स्मारकों की सूची

क्रम सं.	**स्मारक/स्थल**	**स्थान**
1	राय भगत की कोठी , रामनगर	बिछिया
2	गढ़ी राजा नरेंद्र शाह, चंदावरा	डिंडोरी
3	विष्णु मंदिर, रामनगर	बिछिया

4	गोंड राजा का महल और बावड़ी (बावली), सिमरिया	मंडला
5	सूर्य प्रतिमा (भैरव मंदिर), सेलवाड़ा	डिंडोरी
6	हृदय शाह की गढ़ी	बिछिया
7	मकबराबिजिया मंडल , मंडला	मंडला
8	मोती महल (राजमहल), रामनगर	बिछिया
9	कलंका बुर्ज (मंडला किला)	मंडला

जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में खेलों का विकास

3672. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास देश के सबसे पिछड़े जनजातीय / वन क्षेत्रों के युवाओं की प्रतिभा को निखारने तथा इसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पहचान दिलाने की कोई कार्ययोजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या देशभर के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के बच्चे प्रतिभा से संपन्न हैं, लेकिन सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण वे राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने में असमर्थ हैं;

(ग) क्या जनजाति बहुल जिलों में खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में भूमि की उपलब्धता के बावजूद तीरंदाजी, फुटबॉल, कबड्डी आदि खेलों के लिए कोई खेल का मैदान / स्टेडियम नहीं है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार की इस दिशा में कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित की जा रही है तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ) 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, खेल प्रतिभाओं की पहचान, उनका पोषण एवं विकास, खेल अवसंरचना के सृजन तथा सर्वाधिक पिछड़े जनजातीय/वन क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की स्थापना सहित खेलों के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का होता है। केंद्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके इन प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन करता है:

i. खेलो इंडिया – राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास कार्यक्रम;
ii. राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों (एनएसएफ) को सहायता;
iii. अंतरराष्ट्रीय खेल स्पर्धाओं में पदक विजेताओं और उनके कोचों को नकद प्रोत्साहन;
iv. राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कार
v. मेधावी खिलाड़ियों को पेंशन
vi. खिलाड़ियों के लिए पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय राष्ट्रीय कल्याण कार्यक्रम
vii. राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि;
viii. भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) के माध्यम से खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का संचालन; और
ix. राष्ट्रीय खेल विज्ञान और अनुसंधान केंद्र (एनसीएसएसआर)।

उपर्युक्त स्कीमों का विवरण इस मंत्रालय तथा भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण की वेबसाइट पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही खेलो इंडिया स्कीम एक मांग-आधारित स्कीम है, जिसके अंतर्गत खेल अवसंरचना के विकास हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों तथा अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी

व्यवहार्यता तथा स्कीम के अंतर्गत धनराशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए विचार किया जाता है।

खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के चंदौली जिले सहित देशभर में विभिन्न खेल सुविधाओं, जैसे खेल अवसंरचना, खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी), खेलो इंडिया राज्य उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (केआईएससीई) और खेलो इंडिया मान्यता प्राप्त अकादमियों (केआईएए) तथा एथलीटों और कोचों सहित खेलो इंडिया एथलीटों (केआईए) का विवरण, मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड https://dashboard.kheloindia.gov.in पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देशभर में संचालित विभिन्न खेल सुविधाओं, जैसे राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई), खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (एसटीसी), एसटीसी के विस्तार केंद्रों तथा इन सुविधाओं में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे एथलीटों का विवरण डैशबोर्ड https://sportsauthorityofindia.nic.in पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में धार्मिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना

3673. श्री रमाशंकर विद्यार्थी राजभर:

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

(क) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश (पूर्वांचल) में, विशेषकर देवरिया और बलिया में रामायण परिपथ और बौद्ध परिपथ से जुड़े ऐतिहासिक और धार्मिक स्थलों के विकास के लिए स्वीकृत निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश (पूर्वांचल) में धार्मिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने और स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए रोजगार सृजित करने हेतु एक विशेष पैकेज प्रदान करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) ऐतिहासिक और धार्मिक स्थलों के विकास सहित पर्यटन का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से 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, और 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' नामक अपनी मौजूदा योजनाओं के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को, योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप उनके द्वारा परियोजना प्रस्तावों की प्रस्तुति, और सरकारी निर्देशों के अनुपालन, निधियों की उपलब्धता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता आदि के अध्यधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास संबंधी प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2024-25 'पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) - वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों का विकास' नामक अपनी योजना के तहत भी पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के विकास हेतु राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है।

उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के तहत नई परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश (देवरिया, बलिया आदि) सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय भारत का एक समग्र पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में संवर्धन करता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय सोशल मीडिया, वेबसाइटों और मेलों एवं प्रदर्शनियों आदि में भागीदारी सहित विभिन्न माध्यमों से उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों का भी संवर्धन करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को स्थानीय समुदायों से जुड़ने और पूर्ण हो चुकी परियोजनाओं का सुदृढ प्रचालन एवं प्रबंधन (ओएंडएम) सुनिश्चित करने हेतु नियमित रूप से प्रोत्साहित करता है, ताकि पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो सके, स्थानीय रोजगार सृजित हो और समग्र पर्यटक संतुष्टि को बढ़ाया जा सके।

विवरण

(i) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

क्र. सं.	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	बौद्ध 2016-17	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	87.89
2.	रामायण 2016-17	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	69.45
3.	आध्यात्मिक 2016-17	आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव)–प्रतापगढ़–कौशांबी–मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी – आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास	71.91
4.	आध्यात्मिक 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
5.	विरासत 2016-17	कालिंजर किला (बांदा) - मगहरधाम (संतकबीर नगर) - चौरीचौरा, शहीद स्थल (फतेहपुर) - महुअर शहीद स्थल (घोसी) - शहीद स्मारक (मेरठ) का विकास	36.65
6.	रामायण 2017-18	अयोध्या का विकास	127.21
7.	आध्यात्मिक 2018-19	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	12.03
8.	आध्यात्मिक 2018-19	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर (बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास	18.30

(ii) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा :

क्र.सं.	गंतव्य	अनुभव का नाम	स्वीकृति तिथि	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	नैमिषारण्य	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस	05.03.2024	17.8
2.	प्रयागराज	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस	05.03.2024	14.52

(iii) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) – स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 की एक उप-योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजना का ब्यौरा :

क्र.सं.	गंतव्य/श्रेणी	अनुभव का नाम	स्वीकृति तिथि	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	महोबा (संस्कृति एवं विरासत)	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य का विकास	27.03.2025	24.98

(iv) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 'पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) – वैश्विक स्तर के प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों का विकास' योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा :

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि)करोड़ रु .में(
1.	2024-25	आगरा जिले में बटेश्वर का विकास	74.05
2.	2024-25	श्रावस्ती में एकीकृत बौद्ध पर्यटन विकास	80.24

(v) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा :

क्र.सं.	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	2015-16	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-I	18.73
2.	2014-15	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास (चरण-II)	10.98
3.	2017-18	गंगा, वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन	9.02
4.	2014-15	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र का निर्माण	9.36
5.	2017-18	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-II	44.60
6.	2018-19	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	37.59

UPGRADATION AND IMPACT OF NCS PORTAL

3674. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any upgradation to the National Career Service (NCS) portal to make it more user-friendly and accessible for job seekers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Model Career Centres (MCCs) operational in the country, along with their role in promoting the NCS portal usage;

(c) whether based on analytics of the resumes, can the system predict current and future skilling needs for the youth and if so, the time by which a single window portal for job seekers be launched; and

(d) whether the National Career Service (NCS) portal utilise advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Meta Data to effectively match job demand with supply 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 National Career Service (NCS) Portal is a one-stop solution for providing career related services including jobs from private and government sectors, information on online & 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] to all stakeholders across the country.

The National Career Service (NCS) Portal has been upgraded to a cloud-based, open-architecture platform, and its enhancement is a continuous and dynamic process. Improvements and updates are undertaken in line with evolving requirements, leveraging the latest available technologies. These upgrades include integration with various public and private job and skill portals, enhanced AI-powered features, cloud-based applications for jobseekers and employers, robust verification mechanisms, multilingual support, and the launch of a mobile application to improve accessibility and user experience.

The NCS project also inter alia, envisaged setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States/Institutions to deliver career related services. Till date the Government has approved 407 Model Career Centres across the country.

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONING OF KEY POSTS OF NIT SRINAGAR

3675. SHRI MIAN ALTAF AHMAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of reports regarding administrative challenges and the functioning of key posts, including that of the Registrar, by faculty members on an ‘in-charge’ basis at National Institute of Technology (NIT) Srinagar;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure administrative continuity and accountability in academic and financial decision-making at the institute; and

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the impact of the current leadership structure on the academic performance and institutional morale of the students and faculty at NIT Srinagar, 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) National Institute of Technology Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) is an 'Institute of national importance' governed by the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007 and the Statutes framed under the Act. The Act and Statutes defines various authorities to manage the administrative and academic affairs of the Institute and for imparting of instructions and maintenance of discipline therein.

Aligned with the provisions of the Statutes of NITs, the Board of Governors i.e. the apex decision making body of NIT, Srinagar has assigned the functions of the Registrar to one of the senior faculty member of the Institute. Recently, the Ministry has, with the approval of the Hon'ble Visitor of the NITs, appointed a regular Director at NIT, Srinagar (J&K) in accordance with Section 17 of the NITSER Act, 2007.

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), launched by the Ministry of Education in September 2015, is India's premier, state-backed

methodology for assessing and ranking higher education Institutions across the country. The framework addresses the vast diversity of Indian colleges and universities by providing students, parents, and policy-makers with an objective, data-driven yardstick for educational quality. The NIRF evaluate and rank higher education Institutions annually across 11 categories based on five weighted parameters namely; “Teaching, Learning and Resources,” “Research and Professional Practices,” “Graduation Outcomes,” “Outreach and Inclusivity,” and “Perception”.

As far as assessment and the academic performance of the Institute is concerned, NIT Srinagar has improved substantially in NIRF rankings, climbing steadily from 82nd in 2023 to 79th in 2024, and reaching 73rd in 2025, over last three years. This positive trend highlights the Institute's successful strategic focus on upgrading its core educational metrics, strengthening research output, and improving student outcomes.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

3676. SHRI KISHORI LAL:

PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of concerns regarding rising unemployment, particularly among youth, women and educated job seekers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the unemployment rate, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Worker Population Ratio (WPR), as per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of employment generation in manufacturing, agriculture, construction, services and the digital economy during the said period and if so, the details thereof, sector-wise;

(d) the details of number of employment opportunities generated under major Government schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Internship Scheme, Skill India Mission and other employment-linked initiatives during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new policy or employment package to address unemployment among educated youth, women and first-time job seekers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Official estimates of employment and unemployment in India are derived from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation since 2017–18.

As per latest PLFS report 2025, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 3.6% in 2022 to 3.1% in 2025 and the UR for females has decreased from 3.3% to 3.1% during the same period. Also, the estimated UR for youth of age 15-29 years has decreased from 10.9% in 2022 to 9.9% in 2025. Further, the UR for educated persons of age 15 years and above from 2022 and 2025 is as follows:

Unemployment Rate (in %)		
Particulars	2022	2025
not literate	0.3	0.3
literate & up to primary	0.8	0.6
middle	2.0	1.6
secondary & above	8.0	6.5
all	3.6	3.1

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

Further, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has increased from 54.1% in 2022 to 57.4% in 2025 and the estimated Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) has increased from 52.8% to 55.7% during the same period in the country.

Also, the percentage distribution of workers on usual status by broad industry division estimated from PLFS reports during the year 2022 and 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	2022	2025
Manufacturing	11.2%	12.1%
Agriculture	45.5%	43.0%
Construction	13.4%	12.0%
Other Services	11.5%	13.1%

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

Year-wise, State/UT-wise, Sector-wise & Industry-wise information is available in the PLFS reports which may be seen at the website of MoSPI at https://www.mospi.gov.in/publications-reports

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is a priority of the Government. Accordingly, Government is implementing various employment generation schemes/ programmes in the country. The details of various employment generation schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes

The employment generated through select schemes of Central Government in the country for the last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Additionally, Government is also 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 to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills.

The Ministry of MSME launched Udyam Registration Portal on 01.07.2020 for formalizing enterprises, expanding access to government support and strengthening the MSME ecosystem. A total of 8.9 crore Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been registered on Udyam Registration Portal, including Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), providing employment to over 39 crore people across the country.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated 'FutureSkills PRIME' a programme for Re-skilling/Up-skilling of IT Manpower for Employability in 10 new/emerging technologies including Artificial Intelligence.

Also, 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. The PMVBRY is a demand-driven scheme. Since the implementation of the scheme, an incentive amount of ₹744.58 crore has been disbursed to 13.18 lakh first-time employees under Part A, while ₹2,068.84 crore has been disbursed to 67,369 beneficiary establishments under Part B of the scheme, up to June 2026, across the country.

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].

STATEMENT

Employment generation/beneficiaries in Central Schemes in the country

Sl. No.	Name of scheme/programme	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) (No. of estimated employment generated)	802062	537372	598446
2	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) (Persondays generated- in lakh)	30854.86	28617.08	22812.1
3	Pradhan Mantri Internship Scheme	first round of the PM Internship Scheme - Partner companies made over 82000 internship offers to the candidates. second round of the PM Internship Scheme- Partner companies made over 83000 internship offers to the candidates		
4	Skill India Mission- trained under PMKVY	PMKVY 1.0 PMKVY 2.0 PMKVY 3.0 PMKVY 4.0	19,86,016 1,10,00,708 7,37,502 28,17,453	

5	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) (No. of A/c)	66,777,013	54,661,648	50,026,549
6	Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) (No. of beneficiaries)	28,94,722	4,24,656	6,66,159
7	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) (No. of candidates placed) as on 10.7.26	161230	98295	77034
8	Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) (No. of candidates settled) as on 30.10.2025	350272	467259	201108
9	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) (No. of skilled trained candidates placed) *	54,717	5,082 till 30.09.2024	-

*Scheme ended on 30th September,2024

Source: Concerned Ministry

ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATION STATUS/INFRASTRUCTURE IN HINGOLI LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCY

3677. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the status of Government and aided schools with regard to learning outcomes, enrollment attendance, dropout rates, teacher vacancies, dilapidated school buildings, science laboratories, libraries, computer facilities, smart classrooms, toilet for girls, drinking water facilities and internet connectivity in Hingoli Lok Sabha Constituency particularly in rural and tribal areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the persistent shortage of Science, Mathematics and English teachers in Government schools in the said constituency affecting the quality of education in rural and tribal areas, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of sanctioned and vacant teaching posts in primary, upper primary and secondary schools in Hingoli district, along with the steps taken by the Central Government in coordination with the State Government to address these vacancies;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of teachers' shortages on learning outcomes, enrollment, attendance and drop-out rates of students in the said district, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any representations regarding the lack of higher secondary schools, science and commerce streams, hostels, digital and vocational educational facilities in remote villages of Hingoli, resulting in increased drop-out rates especially among girl students after class X or XII, if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details of funds sanctioned and released to Hingoli under Samagra Shiksha, PM SHRI Schools and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the last three years along with the works completed, district-wise; and

(g) whether the Government proposes to launch/provide any special package for educationally backward districts such as Hingoli for establishing new schools, girls' hostels, digital learning centres, teacher recruitment and skill-

based education under the National Education Policy, 2020 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 (g) 'Education' is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the schools are under the administrative jurisdiction of concerned States/UTs. Samagra Shiksha Scheme supports creation of infrastructure and basic facilities for students in Government Schools including construction of classrooms and repair, including science laboratories, libraries, computer facilities, smart classrooms, toilet for girls, drinking water facilities and internet connectivity. The need for infrastructure augmentation in schools including for rural and tribal areas of Hingoli District are worked out in a decentralized manner every year by the respective State/Union Territory depending on their need and priority and reflected in their Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Department of School Education & Literacy in consultation with the States and Union Territories.

As informed by the State Government, the details regarding the availability of infrastructure facilities in Hingoli Lok Sabha constituency are as follows:

Sr. No.	Infrastructure facilities	Number of Schools
1	Smart classrooms	1427
2	ICT labs	210

3	Computer facilities	1388
4	Internet connection	1442
5	Science Laboratories	260

As per UDISE+, details of dropout rate of girls and all students (including from disadvantaged sections) in Maharashtra at preparatory, middle and secondary level in 2024-25 and 2025-26 is as under:

Year	**Preparatory**		**Middle**		**Secondary**	
	Girls	**Total**	**Girls**	**Total**	**Girls**	**Total**
2024-25	0	0	0.6	0.6	7.3	8.3
2025-26	0	0	0	0	5.4	6.2

Further matters relating to recruitment, service conditions, deployment of teachers and filling up of vacant teaching posts fall within the administrative domain of the respective State Governments and UT Administrations. Recruitment of teachers is a continuous process, and vacancies arise due to factors such as retirement, promotion, resignation, opening of new schools. As informed by the State government of Maharashtra, 98 posts are vacant against 3351 sanctioned posts in Hingoli District.

The Ministry of Education, undertakes large-scale assessments to measure learning outcomes in schools across the country, including in Maharashtra from time to time. In this regard, the PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 (formerly National Achievement Survey) was conducted by the National Assessment Centre-PARAKH, NCERT to measure 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 (Grades 3, 6 and 9 respectively) of schooling. National, State and District level reports for PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 are available at https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en, a dedicated dashboard designed to disseminate the findings of the assessment. The findings enable States and UTs to identify learning gaps and undertake targeted interventions for improving the quality of school education.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India has issued directives in July and August 2025 to all States and Union Territories to take urgent steps to ensure student safety and well-being as well as structural safety of school buildings, urgent identification of unsafe and dilapidated school buildings and prohibition of their use, unless certified as safe. Accordingly, State Government of Maharashtra has emphasized school safety and no use of dilapidated school buildings. Construction of classrooms and repairs are carried out under Samagra Shiksha and other State Government Schemes.

Further, the Central Government, through various forums, including Project Approval Board meetings, regular review meetings and PRABANDH portal regularly reviews and assesses the implementation of the scheme by the States and UTs and advises them regarding timely implementation of various interventions of the schemes, enhancing learning outcomes and reducing dropouts of students, filling up vacant posts of teachers through transparent and merit-based recruitment processes.

Details of central share approved and released during last three years under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Samagra Shiksha, PM SHRI, PM POSHAN and STARS to Maharashtra are as under:

(Rs in crore)

Schemes	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Central Allocation	Central Releases
STARS	201.27	156.26	326.31	110.15	167.98	36.63
SAMAGRA SHIKSHA	1348.00	1001.19	1438.59	1126.25	1431.82	1289.00
PM POSHAN	1099.5550	663.18	1329.1997	1021.43	1386.1872	1272.91
PM SHRI	126.81	63.4	339.37	226.15	230.77	170.89*

* Since FY 2025-26, PM SHRI Scheme has onboarded on SNA SPARSH, therefore, this figure is that of the Mother Sanction issued

As informed by the Government of Maharashtra, the details of works approved during the last three years, which include additional classrooms, boys toilets, girls toilets, CWSN toilets, repair of dilapidated primary and upper primary school buildings, electrification, major repairs, and furniture, are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details of district-wise Approved works in last three years in Maharashtra

S.No.	District	Approved works
1	Ahilynagar	675
2	Akola	955

3	Amravati	1623
4	Chh. Sambhajinagar	10983
5	Beed	4750
6	Bhandara	1027
7	Buldhana	5053
8	Chadrapur	1613
9	Dhule	259
10	Gadchiroli	586
11	Gondia	1700
12	Hingoli	4523
13	Jalgaon	1511
14	Jalna	5361
15	Kolhapur	1418
16	Latur	2807
17	Nagpur	592
18	Nanded	5748
19	Nandurbar	900
20	Nashik	3044
21	Osmanabad	4347
22	Palghar	3840
23	Parbhani	2666
24	Pune	4464
25	Raigad	284
26	Ratnagiri	53
27	Sangli	1856

28	Satara	509
29	Sindhudurga	330
30	Solapur	1461
31	Thane	859
32	Wardha	236
33	Washim	854
34	Yavatmal	4125
	Total	**81012**

*Source: State Government of Maharashtra

GST IMPACT ON LIVESTOCK INSURANCE COVERAGE

3678. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

(a) the Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue collected from insurance premiums on livestock/cattle policies outside the National Livestock Mission's Central Sector Scheme on Cattle Insurance during each of the last three financial years, State-wise;

(b) the basis on which livestock insurance premiums are placed in the standard 18 per cent GST slab;

(c) whether the Government has considered the fact that businesses insuring machinery can claim back the GST paid on the premium, effectively reducing the tax to nil, whereas livestock owners insuring their animals which are

similarly productive but living asset receive no such relief, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of this tax rate on insurance uptake among livestock owners outside subsidized schemes and proposes to move a proposal before the GST Council to reduce it, including herd sizes beyond the National Livestock Mission's subsidy cap and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) GST revenue data is collected against each SAC (Services Accounting Code.) Livestock/cattle insurance falls under the SAC 997139 which include all other non-life insurance services such as motor vehicle insurance, livestock insurance, home insurance, travel insurance etc. The data regarding GST revenue collected against insurance premiums charged on livestock/cattle policies outside the National Livestock Mission’s Central Sector Scheme on Cattle Insurance is not separately maintained.

(b) The GST rates and exemptions on any supply of services and goods are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council which is a Constitutional body comprising of representatives from the Union/States/UT Governments.

The GST rate on livestock insurance premium since the introduction of GST, i.e., 01.07.2017 is 18%, at par with most of the other services.

(c) Input Tax Credit (ITC) is admissible only on inputs/input services used for making taxable outward supplies. Where the outward supply is non-taxable or fully exempt, ITC with respect to inputs and input services is not available as per GST law.

(d) As per the information obtained from IRDAI, no such assessment has been undertaken regarding the impact of the GST rate on insurance uptake among livestock owners outside subsidized schemes.

It is further stated that at present no such proposal to reduce tax rate on livestock insurance is pending for consideration before the GST Council.

RESPONSE OF TEACHERS TO REAPPEAR FOR TET

3679. SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of in-service primary and secondary school teachers in the country including West Bengal are opposed to appear for the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) again after having served for many years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any representations from teachers' associations or other stakeholders requesting that serving teachers be exempted from any requirement to reappear in the TET and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has examined the concerns raised by such teachers regarding the necessity, fairness and rationale of requiring

experienced in-service teachers to take the TET again, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to take any appropriate measures, including issuing suitable directions or guidelines to ensure that duly appointed and serving teachers are not required to reappear in the TET after years of service, 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 (d) Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers fall within the administrative domain of the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, vide its judgment dated 01.09.2025, inter alia, held that the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) is one of the minimum qualifications prescribed under Section 23 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, and is mandatory for appointment as a teacher in schools covered under the Act. The Hon'ble Supreme Court further directed that eligible teachers shall acquire the prescribed TET qualification within the timeline specified in the judgment. The order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court may be accessed at the following link:

https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2018/36466/36466_2018_9_1501_63764_Judgement_01-Sep-2025.pdf

Subsequently, while disposing of the review petitions in the matter, vide judgment dated 29.05.2026, the Hon'ble Supreme Court extended the timeline for acquisition of TET qualification from 31.08.2027 to 31.08.2028. The Hon'ble Supreme Court further observed that the respective appropriate Governments/authorities should endeavour to conduct the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) periodically, preferably twice every year, with an interval of approximately six months between successive examinations, so as to afford eligible teachers a reasonable opportunity to comply with the prescribed minimum qualification. The judgment dated 29.05.2026 may be accessed at the following link:

https://api.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2025/53434/53434_2025_7_1501_71637_Judgement_29-May-2026.pdf

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, while taking into consideration the practical difficulties faced by in-service teachers recruited prior to the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, invoked its powers under Article 142 of the Constitution of India and directed that such teachers who have less than five years of service remaining, as on the date of the judgment dated 01.09.2025, may continue in service till attaining the age of superannuation without acquiring the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) qualification. The Hon'ble Court further clarified that such teachers shall not be eligible for promotion unless they acquire the prescribed TET qualification.

PRIVATE COMPANIES SHUT DOWN IN MAHARASHTRA

3680. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE:

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

(a) the number of private companies shut down in Maharashtra during the last five years, sector-wise and district-wise, particularly in industrial hubs like Nashik, Pune and Sambhajinagar, where thousands of workers have lost their livelihoods;

(b) whether the Government is aware that a majority of displaced employees have received neither rehabilitation nor statutory dues, and the steps taken to ensure payment of Provident Fund, gratuity and pending wages;

(c) whether any special rehabilitation package is being implemented for workers affected by company closures in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes tax incentives and location-based benefits to attract genuine industries to rural and backward districts of Maharashtra to generate employment and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Companies Act, 2013 and IBC have provisions regarding liquidation and dissolution. Provisions regarding removing the name of companies from the register of companies, are dealt with under the Companies Act ,2013.

However, the details of the number of private companies which have been liquidated, dissolved or struck off district wise as per the above legal provisions in Maharashtra in the last 5 financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** Sector-wise information is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Information on the workers affected due to closure of operations of private companies is not maintained by this Ministry.

(b) In case of a company admitted into CIRP under IBC, on its successful resolution or liquidation, the claims of the employees and workers are adjudicated in terms orders passed by the Adjudicating Authority.

Further, cases where companies are under winding up/liquidation, the claims of workmen/employees, including pending wages and other admissible statutory dues, are dealt with by the Liquidator in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act or the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, as the case may be. The Liquidator invites and adjudicates claims of workmen/employees and distributes the proceeds realised from the assets of the company in accordance with the statutory order of priority, subject to availability of funds.

(c) and (d) In view of the reply to part(a) and (b) above, no such information is centrally maintained with this Ministry.

STATEMENT-I

Number of private companies that were liquidated, dissolved or struck off in Maharashtra for the last five financial years district wise

Sl. No.	District	Number of Companies
1.	Ahmednagar	308
2.	Akola	119
3.	Amravati	151
4.	Aurangabad	654
5.	Bandra Suburban	172
6.	Bhandara	51
7.	Bid	116
8.	Buldhana	133
9.	Chandrapur	111
10.	Dhule	99
11.	Gadchiroli	25
12.	Gondiya	43
13.	Hingoli	29
14.	Jalgaon	215
15.	Jalna	108
16.	Kolhapur	429
17.	Latur	163
18.	Mumbai City	12009
19.	Nagpur	1478
20.	Nanded	169
21.	Nandurbar	47
22.	Nashik	840
23.	Osmanabad	71
24.	Others	5636

25.	Parbhani	72
26.	Pune	6433
27.	Raigarh	822
28.	Ratnagiri	78
29.	Sangli	247
30.	Satara	196
31.	Sindhudurg	46
32.	Solapur	262
33.	Thane	4704
34.	Wardha	69
35.	Washim	29
36.	Yavatmal	76
	Grand Total	36211

STATEMENT-II

Number of private companies that were liquidated, dissolved or struck off in Maharashtra for the last five financial years sector wise.

Sl No	Sector	Number of Companies
1.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1178
2.	Business Services	14613
3.	Community, personal & Social Services	3361
4.	Construction	2356
5.	Electricity, Gas & Water companies	387
6.	Finance	1012
7.	Insurance	41
8.	Manufacturing, Mining & Quarrying &	6582

	Others	
9.	Real Estate and Renting	1149
10.	Trading	4196
11.	Transport, storage and Communications	1336
	Grand Total	36211

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12:00 p.m.

11.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

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12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

… (*interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज़ आप लोग अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण**,** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी को कई माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा विभिन्न 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

At this stage, Shri Deepender Singh Hooda, Shri Aditya Yadav, Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय सभापति : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 2 **,** माननीय मंत्री श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत जी।

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE; AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Hon. Chairperson, with your kind

permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2024-2025.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7640/18/26]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of the Section 20E of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958:-

(i) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws, 2026 of the Protected Monument – “Triple shrined Temple of Bhavani, Village-Tahakri, Taluka-Akola, District-Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyangar), Maharashtra”.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7641/18/26]

(ii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws, 2026 of the Protected Monument – All the ancient caves, structures and other monuments or remains that are situated on the Udaygiri and the Khandagiri hills in the villages of Jagamara, zilla

Dandimal, District-Puri in (now in Khorda).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7642/18/26]

(iii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws 2026 of the Protected Monument – “Jahangirpur Gate at Mandu, District-Dhar, Madhya Pradesh”.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7643/18/26]

(iv) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws 2026 of the Protected Monument – “Ancient Tomb of Lal Khan at Rajghat, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh”.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7644/18/26]

(v) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws 2026 of the Protected Monument – “Closed Cemetery at Rajghat, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh”.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7645/18/26]

(vi) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws, 2026 of the Protected Monument – “Gulab Bari and Tomb of Shuja-ud-daula, Faizabad (now in Ayodhya), District-Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh”.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7646/18/26]

(vii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws, 2026 of the Protected Monument – “Rock-cut Cave together with adjacent area comprised in survey plot Nos. (402/10A-36/6) and

(402/10A-35/7, 35/8), Locality-Vizhinjam, District-Trivandrum (Now-Thiruvananthapuram), Kerela".

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7647/18/26]

(viii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws, 2026 of the Protected Monument – "Fort and gateway excluding the ancient buildings enclosed therein, viz., the Purkota Masjid and the tomb of Bismillah Shah Wali, Sidhout village (now Siddavatam village), Sidhout Mandal (now Siddavatam Mandal), Cuddapah District (now YSR District), Andhra Pradesh".

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7648/18/26]

(ix) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws 2026 of the Protected Monument – "Dhorara Masjid, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh".

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7649/18/26]

(x) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws, 2026 of the Protected Monument – "The observatory of Mansinha (Mansingh), Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh".

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7650/18/26]

(xi) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws, 2026 of the Protected Monument – "The Temple of Amriteshwar, Ratanwadi, District-Ahmednagar (Now known as Ahilyangar), Maharashtra".

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7651/18/26]

(xii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws, 2026 of the

Protected Monument – “Rupmati Pavilion, Baz Bahadur’s Palace, Ruins on the west of Rewa Kund, Bhagwania Gate at Mandu, District-Dhar, Madhya Pradesh”.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7652/18/26]

(xiii) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws 2026 of the Protected Monument – “An Ancient mound on the Benares Ghazipur road, about five miles from Benaras, Tilmapur, District-Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh”.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7653/18/26]

(xiv) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws, 2026 of the Protected Monument – “Venkateswara Vishnu Temple, Mangapuram (hamlet of Mittapaliam village), Taluk Chendragiri (now Chandragiri), District-Chittoor (now in Tiruprati District), Andhra Pradesh”.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7654/18/26]

(xv) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws, 2026 of the Protected Monument – “Songarh Gate, Neelkanth, Tarapur Gate and Mosque near Tarapur Gate at Mandu, District-Dhar, Madhya Pradesh”.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7655/18/26]

(xvi) The National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws, 2026 of the Protected Monument – “Lal Bungalow at Mandu, District –

Dhar, Madhya Pradesh".

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7656/18/26]

… (*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, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Goa Samagra Shiksha, Goa, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Goa Samagra Shiksha, Goa, for the year 2024-2025.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7657/18/26]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Abhinayan, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Abhinayan, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, for the year 2024-2025.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in

laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7658/18/26]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Uttar Pradesh, Education for All Project Board, Lucknow, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Uttar Pradesh, Education for All Project Board, Lucknow, for the year 2024-2025.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7659/18/26]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Karnataka, Bengaluru, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Karnataka, Bengaluru, for the year 2024-2025.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7660/18/26]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, for the year 2024-2025.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7661/18/26]

… (*Interruptions*)

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी) : सभापति महोदया, मैं वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(1) आय-कर अधिनियम, 2025 की धारा 534 के अंतर्गत आय-कर (तीसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 24 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.656(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7662/18/26]

(2) 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 (निधि प्रबंधन) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 28 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2026/006 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7663/18/26]

(दो) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (पेंशन निधि) विनियम, 2026, जो

दिनांक 2 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2026/007 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7664/18/26]

(तीन) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (वित्त कंपनी) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 7 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2026/009 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7665/18/26]

(चार) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण (प्रबंधन सामान्य अभिकर्ता) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 12 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2026/010 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7666/18/26]

(3) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2019 की धारा 28 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं. आईएफएससीए/जीएन/2026/008, जो दिनांक 7 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र (टेकफिन और सहायक सेवाएँ) विनियम, 2025 में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं, की एक प्रति।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7667/18/26]

(4) (एक) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण, गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र प्राधिकरण, गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण का सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7668/18/26]

(5) पेंशन निधि विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (पीएफआरडीए) अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 53 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) पेंशन निधि विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत निकास और प्रत्याहरण) (संशोधन) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या फा.सं.पीएफआरडीए/ 16/14/06/0009/2018-आरईजी-एक्जिट में प्रकाशित में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7669/18/26]

(दो) पेंशन निधि विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (विनियामक सैंडबॉक्स) विनियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या पीएफआरडीए/16/01/01/0001/2026-आरईजी-सीआरए में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7670/18/26]

(6) (एक) राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक, मुंबई के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक, मुंबई के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7671/18/26]

(7) (एक) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, मुंबई के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, मुम्बई के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7672/18/26]

(8) सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 9क की उप-धारा (7) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सा.का.नि.667(अ), जो दिनांक 27 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय ऑस्ट्रेलिया, चीन जनवादी गणराज्य, कोलम्बिया, इंडोनेशिया, जापान और रूस से उद्भूत अथवा वहाँ से निर्यातित "लो ऐश मेटालर्जिकल कोक" के आयातों पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रतिपाटन शुल्क अधिरोपित करना है तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7673/18/26]

(दो) सा.का.नि.693(अ), जो दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा जिनका आशय व्यापार उपचार महानिदेशालय के अनुरोध पर चीन जनवादी गणराज्य से उद्भूत अथवा वहाँ से निर्यातित "अनट्रीटेड फ्यूम्ड सिलिका" के आयातों पर प्रतिपाटन शुल्क के उद्ग्रहण को 10 फरवरी, 2027 तक तथा उसे सम्मिलित करते हुए 3 और माह की अवधि के लिए जारी रखना है, तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7674/18/26]

(9) सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 10 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ (भारत और ओमान के बीच व्यापक आर्थिक भागीदारी समझौते के अधीन माल की उत्पत्ति का निर्धारण) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 29 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि.419(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7675/18/26]

(दो) सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ (भारत और यूनाइटेड किंगडम ऑफ ग्रेट ब्रिटेन और उत्तरी आयरलैंड के

बीच व्यापक आर्थिक एवं व्यापार समझौते के अधीन माल की उत्पत्ति का निर्धारण) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि.560(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7676/18/26]

(10) सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 159 के अधीन अधिसूचना सं. का.आ.3612(अ) जो दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा यूनाइटेड किंगडम ऑफ ग्रेट ब्रिटेन और उत्तरी आयरलैंड की सरकार तथा भारत गणराज्य की सरकार के मध्य व्यापक आर्थिक एवं व्यापार समझौते के अंतर्गत पशुओं के अस्थायी प्रवेश से संबंधित उपबंधों को 15 जुलाई, 2026 से प्रवृत्त किए जाने को अधिसूचित किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7677/18/26]

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): Hon. Chairperson, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

(i) The Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R.237(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7678/18/26]

(ii) The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2026 published in Notification No.

G.S.R.636(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th July, 2026

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7679/18/26]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, 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 Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, for the year 2024-2025.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7680/18/26]

… (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR): Hon. Chairperson, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology (BHU), Varanasi, for the year 2024-2025, together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7681/18/26]

… (*Interruptions*)

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय से संबंधित संविधान के अनुच्छेद 151(1) के अंतर्गत भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक-संघ सरकार–(वर्ष 2026 का प्रतिवेदन संख्यांक 7)-संघ सरकार-(निष्पादन लेखापरीक्षा-वाणिज्यिक) बैंगलोर मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा बैंगलोर मेट्रो रेल परियोजना के चरण 1 और चरण 2 के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7682/18/26]

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… (व्यवधान)

12.04 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 29th July, 2026, adopted the following Motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect two Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri N. R. Elango and Shri Deepak Prakash from the membership of Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 2nd April, 2026 and 21st June,

2026, respectively, and resolves that the House do proceed to elect, in the manner as directed by the Chairman, two Members from amongst the Members of the House to the said Joint Committee, to fill the vacancies."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above Motion, Shri S. Kalyanasundaram and Shri Sat Paul Sharma, Members, Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee.

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12.04½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

37th to 42nd Reports

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance:-

(1) Thirty-seventh Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on the subject 'Evolving Role of Competition Commission of India in the Economy, particularly the Digital Landscape' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(2) Thirty-eighth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh

Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on the subject 'Performance review of National Statistical Commission (NSC)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(3) Thirty-ninth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

(4) Fortieth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(5) Forty-first Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' of the Ministry of Planning.

(6) Forty-second Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

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… (*Interruptions*)

12.05 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

(i) 9th and 10th Reports

DR. C.M. RAMESH (ANAKAPALLE): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways (2025-26):-

(1) Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (18th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Increasing freight related earnings of Indian Railways and development of Dedicated Freight Corridors'.

(2) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Railways (18th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' of the Ministry of Railways.

… (*Interruptions*)

(ii) Statement

DR. C. M. RAMESH (ANAKAPALLE): Madam, I wish to lay the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing further Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter– I of the 7th Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Railways on action taken by the

Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in 4th Report (18th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Railways on the subject 'Construction and maintenance of Rail Tunnels and Bridges including Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges'.

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… (*Interruptions*)

12.06 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

11th Report

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY (ONGOLE): Madam, I rise to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2025-26) on the subject, 'Review of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) with special emphasis on Urban Drinking Water' pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

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12.06½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

21st to 24th Reports

SHRI P. C. MOHAN (BANGALORE CENTRAL): Madam, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2025-26):

(1) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventeenth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' pertaining to the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(2) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighteenth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' pertaining to the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(3) Twenty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Nineteenth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(4) Twenty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their

Twentieth Report (Eighteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

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… (*Interruptions*)

12.07 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 31st Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI HARSH MALHOTRA): Madam, I rise to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 31st Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

———————

… (*Interruptions*)

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7639/18/26.

12.08 hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS – Introduced

(i) The Tribunals Reforms Bill, 2026*

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 15. श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to improve the efficiency, ensure independence, transparency, and uniformity in the qualifications, appointment, terms and conditions of service of Chairpersons and Members of various Tribunals, the administration and functioning of the Tribunals, to establish a National Tribunals Commission and to make consequential amendments in related enactments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ **:**

> "कि विभिन्न अधिकरणों के सभापतियों और सदस्यों की पात्रता, नियुक्ति, सेवा के निबंधनों और शर्तों में दक्षता में सुधार, स्वतंत्रता, पारदर्शिता और एकरूपता सुनिश्चित करने, अधिकरणों के प्रशासन और कार्य करने, एक राष्ट्रीय अधिकरण आयोग की स्थापना और संबंधित अधिनियमितियों में परिणामी संशोधन करने और उनसे सहबद्ध या उनके आनुषंगिक विषयों वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 10.08.2026.

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया आप सब लोग अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए। अगर आप इस विधेयक का विरोध करना चाहते हैं, तो कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठिए और चर्चा करिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी जी, प्रो. सौगत राय जी, श्री डी. एम. कथीर आनंद जी, श्री ई. टी. मोहम्मद बशीर जी, श्री मनीश तिवारी जी, श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटिल जी, डॉ. कडियम काव्य जी और डॉ. टी. सुमति उर्फ तामिझाची थंगापंडियन।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है **:**

> "कि विभिन्न अधिकरणों के सभापतियों और सदस्यों की पात्रता, नियुक्ति, सेवा के निबंधनों और शर्तों में दक्षता में सुधार, स्वतंत्रता, पारदर्शिता और एकरूपता सुनिश्चित करने, अधिकरणों के प्रशासन और कार्य करने, एक राष्ट्रीय अधिकरण आयोग की स्थापना और संबंधित अधिनियमितियों में परिणामी संशोधन करने और उनसे सहबद्ध या उनके आनुषंगिक विषयों वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित कीजिए।

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, I introduce** the Bill.

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** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नम्बर 16 - माननीय मंत्री श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी।

12.10 hrs

(ii) THE MINES AND MINERALS (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2026*

THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

"कि खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

….(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी जी, श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी, श्री डी. एम. कथीर आनंद, श्री ई. टी. मोहम्मद बशीर, श्री मनीश तिवारी जी, श्री के. राधाकृष्णन जी, श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील जी, डॉ. कडियम काव्य जी, प्रो. सौगत राय जी।

….(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी।

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 10.08.2026.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I strongly oppose the introduction of this Bill as it is against the constitutional conscience. … (*Interruptions*) It is against the federal character of the Constitution. … (*Interruptions*) It *ultra vires* the Constitution and takes away the rights of the States to impose tax, levy and royalty on the property. … (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करें।

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I introduce the Bill.

———

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नम्बर 17- माननीय मंत्री श्री नित्यानन्द राय जी।

12.12 hrs

(iii) THE KERALA (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL, 2026*

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय) : सभापति महोदया, माननीय गृह मंत्री श्री अमित शाह जी की ओर से, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि केरल राज्य का नाम परिवर्तन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

माननीय सभापति : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

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"कि केरल राज्य का नाम परिवर्तन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

....(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री सौगत राय जी।

....(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि केरल राज्य का नाम परिवर्तन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करें।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : मैं विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं।

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नम्बर 18 - माननीय मंत्री श्री नित्यानंद राय जी।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदया, मैंने विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित** कर दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)

12.13 hrs

(iv) THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026*

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल) : सभापति महोदया, श्री अमित शाह जी की ओर से, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम अधिनियम, 1962 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 10.08.2026.

माननीय सभापति : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

"कि राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम अधिनियम, 1962 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

….(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी, श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन, प्रो. सौगत राय, डी. एम. कथीर आनंद, डॉ. कडियम काव्य, श्री मनीश तिवारी जी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आप सभी लोगों से अनुरोध करती हूं कि प्लीज, अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर बैठें।

….(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगर आप इस विधेयक का विरोध करना चाहते हैं, तो कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर जाएं। आपका यह व्यवहार उचित नहीं है।

….(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज, आप सभी लोग अपनी सीटों पर बैठें।

….(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम अधिनियम, 1962 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करें।

श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल : महोदया, मैं विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूं।

———

….(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही आज दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

… (व्यवधान)

12.14 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

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14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

… (*interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : अभी आप बैठ जाइये।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : नियम 377 के अधीन मामले, उसमें आपके भी हैं और सभी के हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

14.01 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, जिन सदस्यों ने नियम 377 के अधीन मामले दिए हैं, आज उनको नियम 377 के अंतर्गत मामला उठाने की अनुमति दी जाती है। वे व्यक्तिगत रूप से तत्काल मामले का अनुमोदित पाठ सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत करें।

… (व्यवधान)

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) Need for an independent inquiry into the alleged coal stock shortage in Singareni Colleries Company Limited

SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI (NIZAMABAD): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the grave allegations concerning the disappearance of nearly 40 LMT of coal, valued at approximately ₹1,600 crore, from the stocks of Singareni Collieries Company Limited. The Union Minister for Coal has also written to the Government of Telangana seeking an urgent inquiry into these reports. SCCL is a prestigious public-sector coal company jointly owned by the Government of Telangana and the Government of India in the ratio of 51:49. Any unexplained shortage of such a massive quantity of coal represents a serious threat to public revenue, the financial stability of the company and the interests of thousands of workers dependent upon it. The matter cannot be addressed through a routine departmental exercise alone. It is necessary to ascertain whether the alleged shortage resulted from the manipulation of stock records, illegal diversion, pilferage, or any other mismanagement. I, therefore, request the Government to ensure that an independent enquiry is conducted in this regard. I also request that the findings be made public and responsibility be fixed on all the persons involved. Further, technology-based real-time stock monitoring should also be made mandatory to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

(ii) Need to connect Deogarh, Jharkhand with Amritsar-Delhi-Kolkata Industrial Corridor

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): As per the announcement, the Inter-

ministerial group was to examine the feasibility of setting up the Amritsar-Delhi-Kolkata Industrial Corridor along with the structural and financing arrangements required for implementation. The Amritsar-Delhi-Kolkata Industrial Corridor will use the Eastern dedicated freight corridor as the backbone. The Eastern DFC extends from Ludhiana in Punjab to Dankuni near Kolkata. Therefore, the Amritsar-Delhi-Kolkata Industrial Corridor will be structured around the Eastern DFC as well as the highway network alongside this route. It will also leverage the Inland Waterways System being developed along National Waterway-1, which extends from Allahabad to Haldia. It will cover Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. This is one of the most densely populated regions in the world and in home for about 40% of India's population. Interestingly, the corridor is proposed to cover the cities of Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Ambala, Saharanpur, Delhi, Roorkee, Moradabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Asansol, Durgapur and Kolkata. I urge the Government to consider connecting Deoghar in Jharkhand, which is less than 100 Kilometers from the proposed alignment. The area is in extreme need of infrastructure and slight change in alignment would make a huge difference.

(iii) Need for a barrage/dam on the Udanti River at Sinapeli, Nuapada district, Odisha to address the water problem and irrigation in the area

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the urgent need for construction of a barrage on the

Udanti River in Sinapali Block of Nuapada district of my Kalahandi Parliamentary Constituency. The people of Sinapali are predominantly dependent on agriculture, yet the region faces recurring droughts, erratic rainfall, and acute water scarcity. Although the Udanti River carries substantial water during the monsoon, the absence of a storage structure results in this precious resource flowing away unutilized. A barrage would enable irrigation for thousands of hectares of agricultural land, improve groundwater recharge, provide drinking water security, and support livestock and fisheries. It would also reduce distress migration by creating sustainable livelihood opportunities and enhance climate resilience in this drought-prone region. I, therefore, urge the Union Government, in coordination with the Government of Odisha, to undertake a feasibility study and accord priority approval and financial assistance for the construction of a barrage on the Udanti River at Sinapali in the larger interest of the farmers and people of Nuapada district.

(iv) Need to establish an integrated industrial and logistics hub in Hazaribagh Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

श्री मनीष जायसवाल (**हज़ारीबाग**): मैं सरकार का ध्यान झारखंड के हजारीबाग लोकसभा क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक एवं लॉजिस्टिक हब की स्थापना की आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हजारीबाग राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के महत्वपूर्ण नेटवर्क से जुड़ा हुआ है तथा कोयला,कृषि एवं खनिज संसाधनों की दृष्टि से अत्यंत समृद्ध क्षेत्र है। इसके बावजूद यहां बड़े औद्योगिक निवेश, आधुनिक वेयरहाउस, लॉजिस्टिक पार्क तथा एमएसएमई आधारित औद्योगिक क्लस्टर का अभाव है । परिणामस्वरूप स्थानीय युवाओं को पर्याप्त रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहे हैं और उन्हें अन्य राज्यों की ओर पलायन करना पड़ता है। यदि हजारीबाग में एकीकृत औद्योगिक पार्क,

एमएसएमई क्लस्टर, मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक पार्क,वेयरहाउसिंग एवं कोल्ड-चेन अवसंरचना विकसित की जाती है, तो इससे विनिर्माण,कृषि-आधारित उद्योग, ई-कॉमर्स, परिवहन एवं सेवा क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर निवेश और रोजगार के अवसर सृजित होंगे । साथ ही क्षेत्र की औद्योगिक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ेगी और झारखंड के आर्थिक विकास को नई गति मिलेगी । अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि हजारीबाग लोकसभा क्षेत्र में एक समेकित औद्योगिक एवं लॉजिस्टिक हब की स्थापना हेतु विशेष योजना बनाकर आवश्यक वित्तीय एवं प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति प्रदान करने की कृपा करे।

(v) Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Jalalpur, Saran district, Bihar

श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल (**महाराजगंज**): मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अंतर्गत,जिला-सारण (छपरा), बिहार के जलालपुर प्रखंड अंतर्गत,जलालपुर (कोठेयाँ) में आई.टी.बी.पी, छठी वाहिनी का मुख्यालय (केंद्र) स्थित है । इस मुख्यालय परिसर में लगभग 9 भवन खंडों में 10 कम्पनियों के लगभग 1000 जवान और अधिकारी कार्यरत है। इन जवानों और अधिकारियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा और पठन पाठन की समस्या है, कारण कि जलालपुर में गुणवत्तापूर्ण और सही रूप से सुचारू शिक्षा देने वाले विद्यालय की कमी है । इसलिये देश के कर्मठ और वीर जवानों के बच्चों को सही और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा स्थानीय स्तर पर ही उपलब्ध कराने हेतु एक केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना जलालपुर में करने की आवश्यकता है। जलालपुर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खुलने से न सिर्फ ITBP के जवानों के बच्चों को शिक्षा की सुविधा मिलेगी बल्कि जलालपुर के आस-पास के दर्जनों ग्रामों के सैकड़ो केन्द्रीय कर्मियों के बच्चों को भी गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा का लाभ मिलेगा॥

अतः भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के सारण जिला अंतर्गत जलालपुर प्रखंड के जलालपुर में एक केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोलने हेतु कृपया अपने स्तर से आवश्यक आदेश/निर्देश देने का कष्ट करें।

(vi) Need for immediate measures to address public health hazard caused by a poultry farm in Ahirori block, Hardoi district, Uttar Pradesh

श्री जय प्रकाश (**हरदोई**): मैं माननीय मत्स्य पालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रीजी का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र हरदोई में विकास खण्ड- अहिरोरी के ग्राम पंचायत डही, जनपद हरदोई में स्थापित पोल्ट्री केन्द्र से आस-पास के करीब 30 गाँवों के निवासियों की बुरी तरह प्रभावित हो रही दैनिक जीवनचर्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस पोल्ट्री केन्द्र में स्वच्छता की कमी,बिखरे हुए चारे, सड़े गले अवशेष, और मरे हुए पक्षियों के ठीक से निपटान न होने से बीमारियों का खतरा और सामाजिक परेशानी पैदा हो रही है। इन मक्खियों के कारण ग्रामीणों को खाना खाने के लिए भी मच्छरदानी लगानी पड़ रही है।

इस केन्द्र से उड़ने वाली मक्खियों की वजह से गांव में रिश्ते, शादियाँ और मेहमानवाजी बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हो रही है। लोग यहाँ से पलायन करने के लिए आतुर हैं। यह समस्या अब गंभीर रूप ले चुकी है। फार्म से फैली गंदगी और दुर्गंध के कारण क्षेत्र के इन गांवों में मक्खियों का अत्यधिक प्रकोप है। स्थानीय ग्रामीणजन इस विकट समस्या अत्यन्त गंभीर रूप से ग्रसित है और आंदोलित है।

मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस समस्या के स्थाई निवारण के लिए राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से कोई त्वरित कार्य योजना अतिशीघ्र बनाये जाने की कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित किये जाने के लिए कदम उठायें।

(vii) Need for timely procurement of custom milled rice (CMR) by FCI in Bargarh district, Odisha

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित (**बारगढ़**): मैं ओडिशा के बारगढ़ जिले में भारतीय खाद्य निगम एवं कस्टम मिल्ड राइस से जुड़ी गंभीर समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बारगढ़, जो ओडिशा का प्रमुख धान उत्पादक जिला है, वहाँ एफसीआई द्वारा कस्टम मिल्ड राइस समय पर नहीं उठाए जाने से राइस मिलों में लाखों क्विंटल चावल का भंडारण हो गया है। दूसरी

ओर,ओडिशा राज्य नागरिक आपूर्ति निगम द्वारा मिलरों के रखरखाव, परिवहन एवं अभिरक्षा शुल्क का भुगतान भी लंबे समय से लंबित है । भंडारण क्षमता समाप्त होने तथा बकाया भुगतान नहीं मिलने केकारण राइस मिलरों ने नए धान की खरीद एवं मिलिंग से हाथ खींच लिया है ।इसका सीधा असर सरकारी धान खरीद केंद्रों (मंडियों) पर पड़ा है, जहाँ किसानों का धान नहीं खरीदा जा रहा है । इससे हजारों किसान आर्थिक संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं और उन्हें अपनी उपज औने-पौने दामों पर बेचने के लिए विवश होना पड़ रहा है । अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि एफसीआई द्वारा लंबित CMR का शीघ्र उठाव सुनिश्चित किया जाए,मिलरों के सभी बकाया भुगतान तत्काल जारी किए जाएँ तथा बारगढ़ सहित प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में धान खरीद एवं मिलिंग की प्रक्रिया को अविलंब सामान्य किया जाए,ताकि किसानों के हितों की रक्षा हो सके ।

(viii) Need to ensure early approval and implementation of the proposed Dangadhar and Jhalakani minor irrigation projects in Kendujhar district of Odisha

श्री अनन्त नायक (क्योंझर): मैं सरकार का ध्यान ओडिशा के क्योंझर जिले में प्रस्तावित डांगाधर (डी/डब्ल्यू) तथा झलकानी (डी/डब्ल्यू) लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र अनुमोदन एवं क्रियान्वयन की आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इन दोनों परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण होने पर लगभग 300 हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि को सुनिश्चित सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी, जिसमें डांगाधर परियोजना से लगभग 160 हेक्टेयर तथा झलकानी परियोजना से लगभग 140 हेक्टेयर भूमि सिंचित होगी । इससे विशेष रूप से आदिवासी एवं कृषक परिवारों सहित क्षेत्र के सैकड़ों किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ मिलेगा । इन परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन से कृषि उत्पादकता में वृद्धि,किसानों की आय में सुधार, जल संसाधनों का समुचित उपयोग तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में आजीविका एवं जल सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने में महत्वपूर्ण सहायता मिलेगी । किन्तु, डिज़ाइन एवं ड्रॉइंग की स्वीकृति तथा अन्य आवश्यक प्रशासनिक अनुमोदनों में विलम्ब के कारण इन परियोजनाओं का कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हो सका है । अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि सभी

आवश्यक स्वीकृतियाँ शीघ्र प्रदान कर डांगाधर एवं झलकानी लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का समयबद्ध क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया जाए, ताकि क्योंझर जिले के किसानों तथा आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास को गति मिल सके।

(ix) Regarding direct transfer of agricultural subsidies to farmers by reducing intermediaries

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद): सरकार द्वारा किसानों के हित में उर्वरक, बीज, कीटनाशक, कृषि यंत्र, विद्युत, सिंचाई, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य तथा अन्य योजनाओं, कंपनियों के माध्यम से प्रतिवर्ष लगभग ₹10 लाख करोड़ की प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है,जो अत्यंत सराहनीय पहल है। किंतु अनेक योजनाओं में सब्सिडी का लाभ कंपनियों अथवा मध्यस्थ संस्थाओं के माध्यम से किसानों तक पहुँचता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कितनी कंपनियाँ सब्सिडी वितरण व्यवस्था से जुड़ी हैं तथा इस प्रक्रिया में प्रशासनिक एवं वितरण लागत का अनुमान कितना है? साथ ही, क्या सरकार इस विषय पर विचार कर रही है कि जहाँ संभव हो वहाँ मध्यस्थ व्यवस्था को कम करते हुए सब्सिडी अथवा सहायता राशि सीधे किसानों के खातों में हस्तांतरित की जाए, जिससे किसानों को अधिक पारदर्शी एवं पूर्ण लाभ प्राप्त हो तथा सरकारी व्यय की दक्षता भी बढ़ सके?

(x) Need to establish a special integrated tourism circuit under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 in Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha

SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI (KANDHAMAL): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the immense yet untapped tourism potential of the Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency in Odisha, across the four districts of Kandhamal, Boudh, Nayagarh and Ganjam. The region is endowed with exceptional eco-tourism, heritage and tribal tourism assets, including Daringbadi, Mandasaru Gorge, Belghar Nature Camp, Putudi Waterfall,

Gandharadi Twin Temples, Buddhist heritage sites, the Mahanadi riverfront, the scenic Bhanjanagar Reservoir, Budhakhol Temple and the Satkosia landscape. Despite its immense potential, inadequate tourism infrastructure, poor last-mile connectivity, the lack of visitor amenities and fragmented planning have prevented the region from emerging as a major tourism destination and have deprived local tribal communities of sustainable livelihood opportunities. I, therefore, urge the Union Government to establish a special integrated tourism circuit under Swadesh Darshan 2.0, with dedicated central assistance for developing eco-friendly infrastructure around waterfalls and gorges through viewing decks, trekking trails and solar lighting; promoting community-managed rural homestay networks to showcase authentic tribal culture; establishing modern visitor amenities, digital tourist facilitation kiosks and youth-led hospitality skill development programmes; strengthening integrated road connectivity and destination branding; and creating a sustainable tourism ecosystem that generates employment, preserves cultural heritage and accelerates inclusive economic development in this aspirational tribal region.

(xi) Need to launch a special campaign for promotion and implementation of PM Suryaghar Muft Bijli Yojana in Bastar Parliamentary Constituency, Chhattisgarh

श्री महेश कश्यप (**बस्तर**): बस्तर लोकसभा क्षेत्र देश का सर्वाधिक जनजातीय एवं वनाच्छादित क्षेत्र है,जहाँ अनेक दूरस्थ एवं दुर्गम ग्राम आज भी ऊर्जा संबंधी चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई "प्रधानमंत्री सूर्यघर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना" स्वच्छ ऊर्जा, ऊर्जा

आत्मनिर्भरता एवं पर्यावरण संरक्षण की दिशा में एक ऐतिहासिक पहल है। बस्तर में वर्षभर पर्याप्त सूर्य प्रकाश उपलब्ध होने के कारण यह क्षेत्र सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लिए अत्यंत उपयुक्त है,किंतु जागरूकता के अभाव, अधिकृत विक्रेताओं की सीमित उपलब्धता, तकनीकी सहायता की कमी तथा बैंकिंग एवं आवेदन प्रक्रिया की जटिलताओं के कारण बड़ी संख्या में पात्र परिवार इस योजना का लाभ प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि बस्तर लोकसभा क्षेत्र के सभी जिलों में प्रधानमंत्री सूर्यघर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना के अंतर्गत विशेष अभियान संचालित किया जाए,आवेदन एवं स्वीकृति प्रक्रिया को सरल एवं समयबद्ध बनाया जाए,जिला एवं विकासखंड स्तर पर विशेष जागरूकता एवं पंजीयन शिविर आयोजित किए जाएँ, स्थानीय युवाओं को सौर ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाए तथा बस्तर के लिए सौर ऊर्जा अवसंरचना के विकास हेतु विशेष वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाए, जिससे यह क्षेत्र स्वच्छ ऊर्जा एवं जनजातीय आत्मनिर्भरता का राष्ट्रीय मॉडल बन सके।

(xii) Need to improve mobile telecommunication and internet services in Chhota Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवा (छोटा उदयपुर): मैं केंद्र सरकार का ध्यान गुजरात के मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र छोटा उदयपुर की एक गंभीर जनहित की समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। छोटा उदयपुर एक आदिवासी बहुल एवं भौगोलिक दृष्टि से दुर्गम क्षेत्र है। आज भी यहाँ के अनेक गाँव गुणवत्तापूर्ण मोबाइल नेटवर्क और इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी से वंचित हैं। विभिन्न दूरसंचार कंपनियों के टावर होने के बावजूद नेटवर्क कमजोर और अस्थिर है, जिससे ग्रामीणों को मोबाइल एवं इंटरनेट सेवाओं का समुचित लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। आज डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, बैंकिंग, ई-गवर्नेंस तथा सरकारी योजनाओं तक पहुँच का प्रमुख माध्यम बन चुकी है। कमजोर नेटवर्क के कारण नागरिकों को आधार प्रमाणीकरण, डिजिटल भुगतान, बैंकिंग सेवाओं, विद्यार्थियों की ऑनलाइन शिक्षा तथा किसानों को कृषि एवं मौसम संबंधी जानकारी प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि छोटा उदयपुर जिले के

नेटवर्क-वंचित एवं कमजोर कवरेज वाले गाँवों का शीघ्र सर्वेक्षण कर आवश्यकतानुसार नए मोबाइल टावर स्थापित किए जाएँ, वर्तमान नेटवर्क अवसंरचना सुदृढ़ बनाई जाए तथा उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना लागू की जाए, ताकि आदिवासी एवं ग्रामीण नागरिक डिजिटल भारत की मुख्यधारा से समान रूप से जुड़ सकें।

(xiii) Need to enhance LPG storage capacity, expand gas pipeline supply chain and alternative import routes/sources

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL (SURAT): The Government has successfully led the nation overcoming the unprecedented energy crises. It was due to the visionary steps that Sh. Narendra Modi, PM took in the past that the nation, to the most extent, survived from the energy crises, particularly LPG crisis. I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the lessons learned from this crisis. We need to enhance our LPG storage capacity almost doubling 35 days from today's capacity of 18 days. We also need to expand our LPG storage underground caverns and floating storage on waters as we import 60% of our requirements of which 90% are routed through the strait of Hormuz. We also need to find out alternative import routes and alternative sources like U.S., Russia and Europe in order not to get exposed to supply risks in any unseen future crisis. We also need to enhance our 214 LPG bottling plants of 23.04 metric tonnes (April 2026). Storage batter should keep in mind total consumption residential totally, commercial and our import to increase our domestic production capacity, the government may also review its present policy to opt for privatisation at least for industrial and commercial

purposes similarly, network of gas supply through pipeline may also be augmented.

(xiv) Need to make comprehensive arrangements and financial assistance to Mahamagam, 2028 at Kumbakonam

KUMARI SUDHA R. (MAYILADUTHURAI): Kumbakonam Mahamagam is considered as the Kumbh Mela of the South. Mahamagam is held once every 12 years. During the last Mahamagam in 2016, Kumbakonam town witnessed the congregation of more than 46 lakh people. The next Mahamagam event is scheduled to be held in February 2028, and we need to prepare the small temple town and its surrounding areas for an influx of more than 65 lakh people this time. It is only a conservative estimation. Planners and activists in my constituency say this time it could even surpass the 75-lakh mark. As per the Hindu mythology, the water in the Mahamagam tank is a holy confluence of nine Indian river goddesses – Ganga, Yamuna, Sarasvati, Narmada, Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Kaveri, and Sarayu. I request your good self to announce a special Mahamagam financial package so that funds will not be a constraint to make necessary arrangements. Identify spots for temporary bus stops to ferry devotees and tourists who are expected to converge in large numbers. Hence, I request to create a special purpose vehicle to publicise the oncoming Kumbh Mela of the South in not only in Tamil Nadu and North India, but also in foreign countries.

(xv) Need for a balanced approach towards ethanol production to safeguard food security and water resources

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY (KHAMMAM): India's ethanol blending programme is an important initiative aimed at enhancing energy security, reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels, and promoting cleaner sources of energy. However, the increasing production of ethanol from food crops such as sugarcane, rice, and maize raises concerns regarding its potential implications for food security. The diversion of food grains and sugarcane for ethanol production may reduce the availability of these commodities for human consumption and exports, contributing to supply constraints and upward pressure on food prices. This "food versus fuel" dilemma may also influence cropping patterns, leading to reduced cultivation of essential crops such as pulses and oilseeds, thereby affecting nutritional security. Further, sugarcane, a major feedstock for ethanol, is a highly water-intensive crop, and its expanded cultivation could aggravate water stress in regions already facing groundwater depletion. Although the National Policy on Biofuels encourages the use of non-food feedstocks, agricultural residues, and advanced biofuels, continued reliance on food-based feedstocks warrants careful assessment. A balanced approach is, therefore, necessary to ensure the expansion of ethanol production complements for national energy objectives without compromising food availability, price stability, water sustainability, or the livelihood and nutritional security of the population, particularly vulnerable sections.

(xvi) Need to revise the funding pattern under Ayushman Vaya Vandana to support states with ageing population

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the need to revisit the funding pattern under Ayushman Vay Vandana, which extends Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) health insurance coverage to all senior citizens aged 70 years and above. While the scheme has significantly expanded access to healthcare for elderly citizens, it continues to operate under the existing 60:40 centre-state funding pattern. Further, the central government's financial assistance is subject to a prescribed per-beneficiary-family ceiling, requiring states to bear expenditure beyond that limit. Given that senior citizens typically require more frequent and costlier medical care, the present funding arrangement places a disproportionately higher fiscal burden on states with ageing populations. This is particularly evident in Kerala, which has the highest proportion of elderly citizens in the country and is consequently witnessing higher utilisation of the scheme than most other states. I, therefore, urge the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister to revisit the funding pattern under Ayushman Vay Vandana and evolve a financing mechanism that adequately accounts for demographic differences across States, ensuring that states with ageing populations are not required to shoulder a disproportionate share of the financial burden while implementing this important national health initiative.

(xvii) Need to establish an international export market hub in Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR): I would like to highlight a matter of great economic significance for Tamil Nadu and the nation — the need to boost the global competitiveness of Sivakasi's renowned match and fireworks industries. Sivakasi, proudly known as the "Mini Japan" of India, has earned global recognition for its dominance in the market for manufacturing of fireworks, safety matches, and printing products. This district alone contributes significantly to the country's domestic and export markets in these sectors. However, despite its industrial strength, Sivakasi lacks a dedicated platform for international trade and export facilitation. To fully unlock its export potential and attract international buyers, I propose the establishment of a state-of-the-art international export market hub in Sivakasi. This hub will serve as a centralized facility for trade exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, quality testing, packaging, branding, and global marketing. It will also provide critical support infrastructure to local MSMEs and artisans. I request the Government to allocate ₹500 crore under the Industrial Development Programme for this purpose. This strategic investment will significantly enhance exports, generate employment, and position Sivakasi as a global business destination.

(xviii) Need to establish an Indian Coast Guard station in Kanyakumari with advanced search and rescue infrastructure

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH (KANYAKUMARI): I wish to raise a matter of urgent public importance concerning my constituency,

Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu. Kanyakumari, the southernmost district of our country, has a long and vulnerable coastline where thousands of fishermen from 42 fishing coastal villages depend entirely on the sea for their livelihood. Every year, cyclones, rough seas, strong winds, and coastal erosion put their lives at grave risk. At present, the nearest Indian Coast Guard stations are located at Tuticorin and Vizhinjam. During maritime emergencies, rescue teams have to travel a considerable distance to reach the affected area. As a result, they are often unable to reach fishermen within the golden hour, when timely rescue is most critical to saving lives. This delay has unfortunately led to avoidable loss of life and property. I urge the Central Government to establish a fully equipped Indian Coast Guard station in Kanyakumari with an air ambulance facility for emergency medical evacuation, a helicopter rescue Unit, high-speed search-and-rescue and recovery boats, and a modern high rise coastal watchtower equipped with advanced surveillance technology. A dedicated Coast Guard station in Kanyakumari will ensure faster response during disasters, save precious lives, protect the livelihoods of thousands of fishermen, and strengthen India's coastal security.

(xix) Need to restore Air India flight services to Assam, Manipur and Nagaland

SHRI S. SUPONGMEREN JAMIR (NAGALAND): I would like to bring to the urgent attention of the Government the severe connectivity hardships faced by the citizens of Assam, Manipur, and Nagaland due to the sudden withdrawal of flight services. The Air India Express service operating on the Delhi–Kolkata

via Guwahati–Dimapur route was stopped nearly a year ago. This cancellation deeply affected regional travellers. Compounding this heavy burden, Air India Express has further discontinued its services on the Bengaluru–Kolkata via Guwahati to Dimapur sector with effect from 1st August 2026. The suspension of these flights has severely disrupted economic, medical, and personal travel for thousands of citizens across these three North Eastern states. It has left passengers with limited, expensive, and time-consuming travel alternatives. I urge the Hon'ble Minister for Civil Aviation to urgently intervene on humanitarian grounds and direct Air India Express or alternate airlines to restore the Bengaluru–Kolkata via Guwahati–Dimapur and Imphal flight.

(xx) Need to develop a tourist circuit connecting historical, natural and spiritual places in Chandoli district, Uttar Pradesh

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह (**चन्दौली**): मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र चंदौली के ऐतिहासिक, प्राकृतिक एवं आध्यात्मिक महत्व के अनेक स्थलों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जनपद चंदौली में बाबू देवकीनंदन खत्री के प्रसिद्ध उपन्यास चंद्रकांता से जुड़े नौगढ़ का किला, नौगढ़ बांध एवं राजगढ़ का किला, प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य से परिपूर्ण राजदरी एवं देवदरी जलप्रपात, अघोर परंपरा के प्रवर्तक बाबा कीनाराम की जन्मस्थली रामगढ़, गंगा तट पर स्थित बाबा त्रिदंडी स्वामी, जियर महाराज, खड़ेश्वरी महाराज की तपोस्थलियाँ, बरठी स्थित बाबा कालेश्वरनाथ तथा वैष्णव परंपरा से जुड़े अनेक धार्मिक स्थल स्थित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त बलुआ से महर्षि वाल्मीकि स्थल तक लगभग पाँच किलोमीटर तक गंगा का पश्चिमवाहिनी प्रवाह अपनी धार्मिक एवं प्राकृतिक विशिष्टता के लिए प्रसिद्ध है, जहाँ प्रत्येक वर्ष मार्गशीर्ष शुक्ल एकादशी के अवसर पर पंचवाहिनी मेला एवं पवित्र स्नान का आयोजन होता है। उक्त सभी स्थलों को यदि एकीकृत "चंदौली पर्यटन एवं आध्यात्मिक सर्किट" के रूप में विकसित कर आवश्यक आधारभूत सुविधाएँ, पर्यटन

अवसंरचना, संपर्क मार्ग, प्रकाश व्यवस्था, पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र एवं प्रचार-प्रसार की व्यवस्था की जाए, तो इससे न केवल देश-विदेश से पर्यटकों का आगमन बढ़ेगा, बल्कि स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए व्यापक रोजगार एवं स्वरोजगार के अवसर सृजित होंगे तथा जनपद चंदौली की अर्थव्यवस्था को भी नई गति मिलेगी।

अतः मेरा केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि जनपद चंदौली के उपर्युक्त ऐतिहासिक, प्राकृतिक एवं आध्यात्मिक स्थलों को एकीकृत पर्यटन सर्किट के रूप में विकसित करने हेतु विशेष योजना बनाकर आवश्यक वित्तीय एवं प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए।

(xxi) Regarding construction of bridges on Ganga and Yamuna rivers in Kaushambi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज (**कौशाम्बी**): मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र कौशाम्बी, उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा एवं यमुना नदियों पर अपर्याप्त पुल अवसंरचना की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इसके कारण क्षेत्र के लोगों को शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, व्यापार तथा कृषि उपज के परिवहन में गंभीर कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है । बेहतर संपर्क व्यवस्था से न केवल कौशाम्बी बल्कि प्रयागराज, चित्रकूट एवं प्रतापगढ़ के बीच आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक गतिविधियों को भी गति मिलेगी। चक गुलाम आलम (कोसम इनाम)-बियावल घाट के बीच यमुना नदी पर राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना पाइपलाइन (NIP) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत पुल परियोजना अभी तक पूर्ण नहीं हो सकी है। साथ ही, कड़ा धाम–कालाकांकर तथा सेंवढ़ा घाट–शंकरगढ़ जैसे महत्वपूर्ण नदी पार मार्गों पर स्थायी पुलों का अभाव क्षेत्रीय संपर्क, कृषि विपणन, पर्यटन तथा आपातकालीन सेवाओं को प्रभावित कर रहा है। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि: चक गुलाम आलम (कोसम इनाम)-बियावल घाट पुल परियोजना को शीघ्र पूर्ण कराया जाए। कड़ा धाम–कालाकांकर तथा सेंवढ़ा घाट–शंकरगढ़ के बीच स्थायी उच्च स्तरीय पुलों के निर्माण हेतु डीपीआर तैयार कर उन्हें पीएम गति शक्ति, भारतमाला अथवा अन्य उपयुक्त केंद्रीय योजनाओं में शामिल किया जाए। इन पुलों से जुड़े संपर्क मार्गों एवं एप्रोच रोड के विकास हेतु आवश्यक केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाए।

(xxii) Need to strengthen child protection and welfare services in the country

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH (MEDINIPUR): I wish to raise a matter of urgent public importance regarding the need to strengthen child protection and welfare services in the country. Despite several initiatives undertaken by the Government, many children continue to face abuse, trafficking, child labour, malnutrition, neglect, and lack of timely rehabilitation. There is a pressing need to strengthen the implementation of child protection laws and welfare schemes by improving the functioning of Child Welfare Committees, District Child Protection Units, and Child Care Institutions. Adequate infrastructure, trained personnel, regular monitoring, and better coordination among State Governments, law enforcement agencies, schools, and healthcare institutions are essential to ensure the safety and well-being of children. The Ministry should also expand awareness programmes on child rights and provide accessible mental health and counselling services for vulnerable children. I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development to take appropriate steps to further strengthen the child protection system and ensure a safe, secure, and nurturing environment for every child.

(xxiii) Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Jangipur in Murshidabad district, West Bengal

SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN (JANGIPUR): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need for establishing a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Jangipur in Murshidabad district. Jangipur is an important administrative and

educational centre and is on the verge of being upgraded into a separate district. However, despite its large population, rapid urbanisation there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya in the entire sub-division, which is a matter of serious concern. At present, only one Kendriya Vidyalaya in Murshidabad is located at Berhampore, nearly 100 kilometres away. The long distance deprives thousands of deserving students from Jangipur and adjoining areas for quality CBSE education and impose considerable hardship on families, especially those from economically weaker sections who cannot afford relocation. Kendriya Vidyalaya at Jangipur will not only provide quality education to students, but also prevent long-distance travel, strengthen the educational infrastructure of the upcoming district, and promote educational and socio-economic development in the region. It will also ensure equitable access to central education facilities for children in this backward and underserved area. I, therefore, urge the Hon'ble Minister of Education to kindly approve the establishment of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Jangipur at the earliest in the larger interest of the students and the people of the region.

(xxiv) Need to take comprehensive measures to prevent road accidents on all National Highways in the country

SHRI ARUN NEHRU (PERAMBALUR): India faces a severe road-safety crisis that requires urgent action. According to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways' Road Accident Report 2023, our country recorded 4,80,583 road crashes, leading to 1,72,890 deaths and nearly 4,63,000 injuries. What is most tragic is that 70% of these victims were young Indians, many of them the sole

breadwinners of their families. This is not just a public-health challenge, it is an economic and social tragedy. The core issue lies in the dangerous mismatch between design speeds and operational speed limits. This disparity forces dangerous overtaking maneuvers, leading to lane-cutting, speed variance, and is a major contributor to fatal highway crashes. Furthermore, the lack of effective, standardized enforcement compounds the danger. Speed-limit signage is often absent or unclear, and automated, scientific monitoring remains inadequate. This results in arbitrary policing or a complete absence of monitoring, failing to deter overspeeding, which remains the single biggest killer. Therefore, I urge the Government to adopt scientifically determined speed limits, expand AI-based automated speed-enforcement systems, and ensure strict, uniform implementation across all NHs. Simultaneously, awareness campaigns must be strengthened, and measures like Child Restraint Systems (CRS) must be made mandatory to protect our most vulnerable passengers.

(xxv) Need for central financial and technical assistance to mitigate grave coastal and deltaic erosion in Amalapuram Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI (AMALAPURAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the grave and worsening erosion crisis confronting Amalapuram Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh owing to its unique geography as a low-lying coastal constituency located in the Godavari delta. It faces the combined impact of sea-driven coastal erosion and

river-driven deltaic erosion, threatening habitations, agricultural land, fisheries, public infrastructure and the livelihoods of thousands of families. Nearly 32% of Andhra Pradesh's coastline is under erosion. In Amalapuram constituency, over 30% of its 84.96 km coastline is already eroding. Reduced sediment flow into the Godavari delta has further accelerated shoreline retreat and riverbank instability, leaving the region more exposed to floods, storm surges and impacts of climate change. Despite the increasing severity of the problem, no anti-erosion works have been undertaken in Amalapuram constituency during the last three years. Deltaic regions are among India's most productive and ecologically significant landscapes, yet their unique vulnerabilities demand a distinct policy approach beyond conventional coastal protection. I, therefore, urge the Government to establish a dedicated Central support mechanism, with complete Central financial and technical assistance, for coastal and deltaic erosion mitigation in uniquely vulnerable regions such as Amalapuram, ensuring timely protection of lives and livelihoods.

(xxvi) Need for a comprehensive national regulatory framework, uniform safety standards and robust emergency medical infrastructure for adventure sports across the country

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL (MUMBAI NORTH-EAST): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the growing concerns regarding the operation of adventure sports activities across country without adequate regulation, safety standards and medical preparedness. Activities such as trekking, river rafting, para gliding, bungee jumping, zip-lining, scuba diving,

rock climbing and other adventure sports are witnessing increasing participation. However, several operators continue to function without proper licensing, mandatory safety certifications, trained personnel or regular inspections by competent authorities. absence of a uniform regulatory framework has contributed to accidents resulting in serious injuries and loss of lives. In many adventure tourism destinations, emergency response systems remain inadequate, with limited availability of well-equipped hospitals, trauma centres, ambulances, trained medical personnel and rescue teams. Delays in emergency medical assistance can aggravate the consequences of accidents. I urge Government to formulate a comprehensive national policy for adventure sports, providing mandatory licensing and accreditation of operators, uniform safety standards, periodic inspection of equipment and infrastructure, and compulsory insurance coverage for participants. Emergency medical facilities, trauma care centres, dedicated ambulances, trained rescue teams and helipads, wherever feasible, should be established at major adventure sports destinations. I request the Government to introduce strict monitoring, accountability and penalties for violations, thereby ensuring participant safety while promoting responsible, regulated and sustainable adventure tourism across country.

(xxvii) Regarding relaxation of forest law provisions for civic amenities in Don area in Valmiki Nagar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar and measures to address the problems of land-erosion affected people in Kailash Nagar area of the constituency

श्री सुनील कुमार (**वाल्मीकि नगर**): वाल्मीकि नगर संसदीय क्षेत्र के थारू आदिवासी बहुल दोन क्षेत्र और बगहा शहर के कैलाश नगर से आये एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से समस्याओं को लेकर मुलाक़ात की थी। दोन क्षेत्र के निवासी वन विभाग के अव्यावहारिक कानूनों के चलते सड़क, पुल, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, विद्युत, संचार आदि बुनियादी सुविधाओं का संकट झेल रहे हैं। वन क़ानून के प्रावधानों को मानवता के हित में शिथिल करते हुए यहाँ के लोगों को दिनचर्या की आसान जिंदगी के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराने की जरूरत है। वहीं बगहा नगर परिषद् क्षेत्र अंतर्गत कैलाश नगर में रेलवे की जमीन में बसे कटाव पीड़ित लोगों को भी स्थायी निवास प्रमाण पत्र, आवास और शौचालय आदि व्यक्तिगत सुविधाओं का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है जिससे उनको भारी परेशानी हो रही है।

(xxviii) Need to introduce new Vande Bharat Express train on Ranchi-Bokaro-Dhanbad-Dumka route in Jharkhand

श्री नलिन सोरेन (**दुमका**): मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान झारखंड राज्य की एक महत्वपूर्ण रेल आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। रांची से बोकारो, धनबाद होते हुए दुमका तक प्रतिदिन हजारों यात्री यात्रा करते हैं। यह क्षेत्र औद्योगिक, शैक्षणिक तथा प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। रांची राज्य की राजधानी है, बोकारो और धनबाद प्रमुख औद्योगिक नगर हैं तथा दुमका संथाल परगना क्षेत्र का मुख्यालय है। अतः मेरा माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से विनम्र निवेदन है कि भारतीय रेल के माध्यम से रांची–बोकारो–धनबाद–दुमका मार्ग पर एक नई वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन संचालित की जाए, ताकि यात्रियों को तेज,सुरक्षित और आधुनिक सुविधा युक्त यात्रा का लाभ मिल सके तथा क्षेत्र के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक विकास को गति मिल सके।

(xxix) Need to permit displaced Darukhana hutment dwellers to settle down on Mumbai Port Authority land pending their final rehabilitation

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH): I had earlier raised the issue of rehabilitation of hutment dwellers residing on the land of Central Government through Rule 377 Notice, to which the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs responded positively. But in contrast, on the eve of the monsoon, nearly 98 hutments at Darukhana on the land of Mumbai Port Authority were demolished, displacing families who had been residing there for decades, despite the assurance given by the then Shipping Minister on the floor of the Parliament regarding their rehabilitation in tune with the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme of the Government of Maharashtra. These poor families continue to live on the lands belonging to the Railways, Mumbai Port Authority, BARC, Defence establishments, Airports Authority of India, LIC, and other Central Government Ministries. These Ministries have consistently taken the position that they are unable to undertake rehabilitation in the absence of a comprehensive and holistic rehabilitation policy. As a result, the dream of providing pucca ghar by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to these families has remained unfulfilled. Therefore, I urge the Government to allow the above displaced hutment dwellers situated at Darukhana on the land of Mumbai Port Authority (MPA) to reoccupy their demolished houses until their rehabilitation is completed.

(xxx) Need to complete Dungarpur-Banswara-Ratlam rail project in a time-bound manner

श्री राजकुमार रोत (बांसवाड़ा) :मैं सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान की बहुप्रतीक्षित डूंगरपुर–बांसवाड़ा–रतलाम रेल परियोजना की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2012 में स्वीकृत यह परियोजना लगभग 14 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी पूर्ण नहीं हो सकी है, जिससे बांसवाड़ा एवं डूंगरपुर के आदिवासी क्षेत्र आज भी अपेक्षित रेल संपर्क से वंचित हैं। इस परियोजना के लिए अनेक आदिवासियों की भूमि अधिग्रहित की गई, किंतु बड़ी संख्या में प्रभावित परिवारों को आज भी उचित एवं पूर्ण मुआवजा प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। विकास परियोजनाओं के नाम पर आदिवासी परिवारों की पुश्तैनी भूमि लेकर उन्हें वर्षों तक न्यायोचित मुआवजे से वंचित रखना गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि डूंगरपुर–बांसवाड़ा–रतलाम रेल परियोजना को समयबद्ध रूप से पूर्ण किया जाए, सभी प्रभावित आदिवासी परिवारों को शीघ्र उचित मुआवजा प्रदान किया जाए तथा परियोजना में हो रही देरी के कारणों और वर्तमान प्रगति की जानकारी सदन के समक्ष रखी जाए।

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14.02 hrs

At this stage, Dr. Mallu Ravi, Sushri Mahua Moitra, Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर।

… (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) : सभापति महोदय जी, कांग्रेस पार्टी और राहुल गांधी जी पहले दिन से ही यह मांग कर रहे थे कि गृह मंत्री अमित शाह जी

को स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) मैं बहुत साफ शब्दों में सरकार की ओर से कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार छात्रों के मामले को लेकर चर्चा के लिए तैयार है और स्टेटमेंट ही नहीं, बल्कि छात्रों के मामले को लेकर पूरी चर्चा के लिए तैयार है।... (व्यवधान) सरकार पूरा जवाब देने के लिए तैयार है।... (व्यवधान) गृह मंत्री जी विस्तार से जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं।... (व्यवधान) मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी और इनसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी के जवाब के समय डरना नहीं है, भागना नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) आपको पूरा सुनना पड़ेगा।... (व्यवधान) मैंने बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में सब के सामने कह दिया था कि सरकार छात्रों के मामले को लेकर पूर्ण रूप से, विस्तार से चर्चा के लिए तैयार है और पूरा जवाब देने के लिए तैयार है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप लोग जो लगातार मांग कर रहे थे, अखिलेश यादव जी, आप सुन लीजिए। इधर सभी लोग शांतिपूर्वक बैठे हुए हैं। आप सुन लीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगर माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस सदन में चर्चा का उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार हैं तो मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा, आप सभी से रिक्वैस्ट करूंगा कि कृपया सदन को व्यवस्थित करें। आप सदन की कार्यवाही को चलाने दें।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Tagore ji, you are the Chief Whip of the Party. If the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister has told you that the hon. Home Minister is ready to reply on the floor of the House, then आप हाउस को व्यवस्थित करें। अखिलेश जी, इधर से व्यवस्थित है, चाहे संजय जायसवाल जी हों, चाहे निशिकान्त जी हों, पूरा सत्ता पक्ष बैठा है। संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कह दिया है कि गृह मंत्री जी चर्चा का उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अखिलेश जी, मैं समाजवादी पार्टी, कांग्रेस और डीएमके के सभी मैम्बर्स से

रिक्वैस्ट करूंगा । This is the last week of the Monsoon Session. The last three weeks of the entire Monsoon Session have been washed out. Who is responsible? Who is accountable? You have been elected. You are fortunate. You only have to bear your responsibility towards your electoral college but you are not participating in the debate. You are demanding that the hon. Home Minister should reply. अब पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया है और अगर आप जवाब सुनना चाहते हैं तो आप सदन को व्यवस्थित करें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगर आप चाहते हैं कि सदन में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी जवाब दें तो आप सदन को व्यवस्थित करिये।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सभी अपनी सीटों पर जाएं। आप जवाब मांग रहे थे कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी सदन में हमें जवाब दें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कह दिया है कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी जवाब देने के लिए तैयार है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : गृहमंत्री जी चाहते हैं कि चर्चा हो। आप सदन को व्यवस्थित करें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नम्बर 20, ट्रिब्यूनल्स रिफॉर्म बिल, 2026।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है। आप प्लेकार्ड्स नीचे कीजिए। इस तरह से प्लेकार्ड डिस्प्ले करना, न तो नियम परमिट करता है, न ही चेयर यह परमिट करता है। अगर आप इस तरह से

प्लेकार्ड डिस्प्ले करेंगे, तो यह बात बिलकुल ठीक नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी आप बोलिए।

… (व्यवधान)

14.05 hrs

THE TRIBUNALS REFORMS BILL, 2026

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill to improve the efficiency, ensure independence, transparency, and uniformity in the qualifications, appointment, terms and conditions of service of Chairpersons and Members of various Tribunals, the administration and functioning of the Tribunals, to establish a National Tribunals Commission and to make consequential amendments in related enactments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

सभापति जी, आज यह महत्वपूर्ण बिल सदन के समक्ष आया है।… (व्यवधान) देश में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो रिफॉर्म एक्सप्रेस चल रही है, यह उसी का एक पार्ट है। … (व्यवधान) आपने अनुमति प्रदान की है, इसलिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। … (व्यवधान) हमारे संविधान के अर्टिकल 323ए और 323बी में यह उपबंधित किया गया है और बाद में स्वर्ण सिंह कमिटी की रिकोमेंडेशन के आधार पर 42वें संविधान संशोधन,1976 के अंतर्गत ट्रिब्यूनल की

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

व्यवस्था को संविधान में शामिल किया गया। यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान) इससे पहले, देश की आजादी से पहले भी हमारे यहां एक ट्रिब्यूनल था, आईटीएटी, इनकम टैक्स अपीलेट ट्रिब्यूनल। ... (व्यवधान) यह वर्ष 1941 का था। लेकिन, यह 1976 में फिर से ट्रिब्यूनल की व्यवस्था की गयी। ट्रिब्यूनल का उद्देश्य कोर्ट का अल्टरनेट बनना न होकर मॉर्डन गवर्नेंस में टैक्सेशन, कंपनी लॉ, इनवायर्नमेंट, सिक्योरिटी ई-मार्केट, इटेलेक्चुअल प्रॉपर्टी और अन्य स्पेशलाइज्ड रेगुलेटरी मैटर्स से जुड़े मामले सुलझाने हेतु एक कंप्लीमेंट्री संस्था के रूप में भूमिका निभाता है, जिससे स्पीडी एंड इफेक्टिव जस्टिस डिलेवरी के अल्टीमेट गोल को प्राप्त किया जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) यह ट्रिब्यूनल की व्यवस्था है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति, समय के साथ ट्रिब्यूनल्स की संख्या बढ़ी। ... (व्यवधान) अलग-अलग मिनिस्ट्रीज़, डिपार्टमेंट्स के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्ट्रक्चर के अंतर्गत इसके लिए अलग-अलग सिस्टम विकसित हुए। इससे ट्रिब्यूनल इको-सिस्टम में फ्रैगमेंटेशन, मल्टीप्लीसिटी ऑफ द प्रोसीजर एंड एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव वेरीएशन जैसी चुनौतियां सामने आयी।... (व्यवधान) इसलिए प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार ने वर्ष 2015 से ही ट्रिब्यूनल्स के रेशनेलाइजेशन की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ की। इसके तहत फाइनेंस एक्ट, 2017 द्वारा समान प्रकृति वाले ट्रिब्यूनल्स का मर्जर कर उनकी संख्या 26 से घटाकर 19 की गयी। ... (व्यवधान) इसके उपरांत ट्रिब्यूनल रूल्स, 2017 एवं ट्रिब्यूनल रूल्स, 2020 अधिसूचित किए गए, किन्तु इनके अपॉइंटमेंट, टेन्योर, सर्विस कंडीशन, ज्यूडिशियल इंडिपेंडेंस संबंधी प्रावधानों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चुनौती दी गयी। ... (व्यवधान) रोजर मैथ्यू केस, 2019 तथा मद्रास बार एसोसिएशन, 2020 मामलों में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कई प्रावधानों को असंवैधानिक ठहराते हुए एक स्वतंत्र नेशनल ट्रिब्यूनल कमीशन की स्थापना का निर्देश दिया। ... (व्यवधान) इसी के लिए मैं आपके समक्ष यह बिल लेकर आया हूं। इसके पश्चात् ट्रिब्यूनल रिफॉर्म ऑर्डिनेंस, 2021 तथा बाद में ट्रिब्यूनल्स रिफॉर्म्स एक्ट, 2021 लागू किए गए। इसके पश्चात् ट्रिब्यूनल्स की संख्या को 19 से घटाकर 16 किया गया। ... (व्यवधान) इस एक्ट के कई प्रावधानों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ज्यूडिशियल इंडिपेंडेंस एवं सेपरेशन ऑफ पावर्स के

विरुद्ध मानते हुए असंवैधानिक घोषित कर दिया। ... (व्यवधान) फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 19 नम्बर, 2025 के जजमेंट में पुन: स्पष्ट किया कि ट्रिब्यूनल्स मेंबर की अपॉइंटमेंट, टेन्योर, सर्विस ऑफ कंडीशन, न्यायापालिका की स्वतंत्रता के अनुरूप होनी चाहिए तथा एग्जीक्यूटिव कंट्रोल से मुक्त ट्रांसपेरेंट, इंडिपेंडेंट नेशनल ट्रिब्यूनल कमीशन की स्थापना आवश्यक है। एनटीसी की स्थापना आवश्यक है, ऐसा सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है। ... (व्यवधान) इसी के लिए, इन्हीं न्यायिक निर्देशों को ध्यान में रख कर तथा कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनल तथा ज्यूडिशियल फ्रेमवर्क को देखते हुए एक मॉर्डन इंडीपेंडेंट एंड यूनिफॉर्म ट्रिब्यूनल इकोसिस्टम बनाने हेतु इस महान सदन के समक्ष ट्रिब्यूनल्स रिफॉर्म्स बिल, 2026 लाया गया है। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से एक बात स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल ट्रिब्यूनल की सब्सटेंटिव जूरिस्डिक्शन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करता है। ... (व्यवधान) प्रत्येक ट्रिब्यूनल की जूरिस्डिक्शन वही रहेगी, जो उसके संबंधित पेरेंट एक्ट्स में निर्धारित है, अर्थात जूरिस्डिक्शन बदलने का यह बिल नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) यह गवर्नेंस, अपॉइंटमेंट्स, इंस्टिट्युशनल इंडिपेंडेंस, ट्रांसपेरेंसी और एफिशिएंसी को मजबूत करने वाला बिल है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, इस बिल के प्रमुख प्रोविजन्स इस प्रकार हैं – नेशनल ट्रिब्यूनल कमीशन यानी एनटीसी की स्थापना, जिसकी अध्यक्षता सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फॉर्मर जज तथा हाईकोर्ट के फॉर्मर चीफ जस्टिस करेंगे। एनटीसी में दो ज्यूडिशियल तथा दो टेक्निकल मैम्बर्स होंगे, ताकि न्यायिक व तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों में समन्वय हो। ... (व्यवधान) ट्रिब्यूनल अपॉइंटमेंट की प्रक्रिया एनटीसी के माध्यम से अधिक पारदर्शी, निष्पक्ष और मेरिट बेस्ड बनाई जाएगी, जिससे सिलेक्शन, अपॉइंटमेंट तथा इंक्वायरी और ट्रिब्यूनल से जुड़े कार्य शामिल होंगे। ... (व्यवधान) यूनिफॉर्म गवर्नेंस की एकरूपता के लिए डेडिकेटेड एनटीसी सेक्रेटेरिएट की व्यवस्था भी की गई है, ताकि ट्रिब्यूनल का प्रशासनिक संचालन अधिक व्यवस्थित और संस्थागत हो। ... (व्यवधान) मैम्बर्स के लिए फाइव ईयर्स का टेन्योर तथा स्पष्ट सर्विस कंडीशन का प्रावधान है, जिससे ट्रिब्यूनल की इंस्टीट्यूशनल इंडिपेंडेंस मजबूत हो। एलिजिबिलिटी के लिए कोई मिनिमम एज रिक्वायरमेंट निर्धारित नहीं की

गई है।... (व्यवधान) यह ट्रिब्यूनल रिफॉर्म ईज ऑफ जस्टिस, ईज ऑफ डुइंग बिजनेस को बढ़ाने तथा ग्लोबल बेस्ट प्रैक्टिसेस को एडॉप्ट करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण माइल स्टोन है, जो भारत के लीगल और इंस्टीट्यूशनल आर्किटेक्चर को और ज्यादा मजबूत करेगा तथा सुलभ, समयबद्ध और प्रभावी न्याय की हमारी संवैधानिक प्रतिबद्धता को आगे बढ़ाकर विकसित भारत 2047 के संकल्प को और ज्यादा सशक्त करेगा। ... (व्यवधान) मैं इसी विश्वास के साथ सभी सदस्यों से आग्रह करता हूँ कि सुधारों की इस कड़ी में लाए गए ट्रिब्यूनल रिफॉर्म्स विधेयक को सर्वसम्मति से पारित करें। ... (व्यवधान) जैसे हमारे रोड सेक्टर में रोड्स आवश्यक हैं, रेल सेक्टर में रेल आवश्यक है, एयर सेक्टर में एयर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर आवश्यक है, वैसे ही इकॉनोमी का साइज बढ़ाने के लिए लीगल सेक्टर में यह आवश्यक है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप एक मिनट रुक जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कह रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी पूरे देश के ट्रिब्यूनल्स की यूनिफॉर्मिटी के लिए एक्सेस टू जस्टिस की बात कर रहे हैं, इसलिए कृपया आप इनकी बात को सुनिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : देश के सारे ट्रिब्यूनल्स के लिए क्वालिफिकेशन यूनिफॉर्मिटी बनाई जा रही है।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Baalu, you are a senior member. The Law Minister is bringing forward a piece of legislation to ensure efficiency, independence, transparency, and uniformity in the qualifications, appointments, and terms and conditions of service of Chairpersons and Members of various Tribunals.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : ये सभी ट्रिब्यूनल्स की यूनिफॉर्मिटी की बात कर रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : सर, यूनिफॉर्मिटी के लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार चल रही है, वह हर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूती देने के लिए काम करती है। … (व्यवधान) यह भी रिफॉर्म है। लीगल सेक्टर के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को ठीक करने का यह रिफॉर्म है। … (व्यवधान) इसलिए इस रिफॉर्म को मैं सर्वसम्मति से पास करने के लिए आपसे और सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूँ। … (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

> "कि विभिन्न अधिकरणों के सभापतियों और सदस्यों की पात्रता, नियुक्ति, सेवा के निबंधनों और शर्तों में दक्षता में सुधार, स्वतंत्रता, पारदर्शिता और एकरूपता सुनिश्चित करने, अधिकरणों के प्रशासन और कार्य करने, एक राष्ट्रीय अधिकरण आयोग की स्थापना और संबंधित अधिनियमितियों में परिणामी संशोधन करने और उनसे सहबद्ध या उनके आनुषंगिक विषयों वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री के. राधाकृष्णन, श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा, श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन और श्री मनोज कुमार, आप सबसे मेरा अनुरोध है कि अगर आप सब अपने-अपने संशोधन प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं तो अपने-अपने स्थान पर चले जाइए। आप वेल को खाली कर दीजिए। Kindly move your amendments from your alloted seats. इसके लिए मैं आपको अनुमति दूंगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, अगर आप अपने-अपने स्थानों पर नहीं जाएंगे, इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल को जिस पर हमारे कानून मंत्री जी ने कहा है, अगर आप इस पर संशोधन मूव

करना नहीं चाहते हैं, आप चर्चा नहीं चाहते हैं, you are a part and parcel of legislative business. अगर आप चर्चा नहीं चाहते हैं तो मैं सभी खंडों को सभा के निर्णय के लिए एक साथ ले लूंगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मेरा एक बार फिर आग्रह है कि अभी भी अवसर है। बर्वे साहब, अभी भी अवसर है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अनुराग जी, आपने तो पार्लियामेंट में हमेशा डिबेट में भाग लिया है। आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि खंड 2 से 24 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 से 24 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि पहली और दूसरी अनुसूची विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

पहली और दूसरी अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी गई।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब मंत्री जी प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your permission, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय मंत्री जी ने विधेयक को पास करने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है। अगर आप लोगों में से किसी को विधेयक पर कुछ कहना है तो कहिए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सदन में हंगामा कर रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

———

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आपने इस विधेयक में हिस्सा नहीं लिया। मैं सबसे बार-बार रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूं कि मैं सभी को अवसर दूंगा। आप कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर चले जाएं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आपको मैं अवसर देना चाहता हूं। आपको पूरा देश देख रहा है। The entire nation is watching who is responsible for the disruption of the House. इस सदन में, जहां चर्चा होनी चाहिए, वहां मानसून सत्र के पहले दिन से आप लगातार व्यवधान कर रहे हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, प्रश्न-काल माननीय सदस्यों का है, ज़ीरो ऑवर माननीय सदस्यों का है। सतीश गौतम जी, कई माननीय सदस्यगण बैठे हुए हैं, इसके बावजूद इनको सदन में अपना विषय उठाने का मौका नहीं मिल रहा है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, गणेश जी और अजय भट्ट जी भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। इनके विषय आए हैं। जय प्रकाश जी, औजला जी, मैं आपसे कह रहा हूं, आप कृपया सदन को व्यवस्थित करें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, इससे स्पष्ट है कि आप केवल प्ले कार्ड्स लेकर आएंगे। इस सदन में देश की जनता के प्रति आपकी जवाबदेही है, अकाउंटेबिलिटी है। जब माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने आपकी मांग मान ली, बिज़नेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी ने मान लिया। बिज़नेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी ने कह दिया कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी चर्चा का उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार हैं, तो भी आप चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, जब चर्चा का उत्तर देने के लिए गृह मंत्री जी तैयार हैं, तो फिर आप चर्चा करिए। ये आप क्या कर रहे हैं? जब सरकार ने कह दिया कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस सदन में जवाब देंगे, तो मैं कहता हूं कि चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार होइए। बिज़नेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी में भी सभी दल के नेताओं द्वारा सहमति व्यक्त की गई थी।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही कल मंगलवार, दिनांक 11 अगस्त, 2026 को प्रात: 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

14.19 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 11, 2026/ Sravana 20,1948 (Saka).

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