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Monday, March 9, 2026
Phalguna 18, 1947 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Seventh Session
(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 9, 2026/ Phalguna 18, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

OBITUARY REFERENCES

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, with profound grief, I have to inform the House about the passing away of our colleague and four former colleagues.

Dr. Ricky Andrew J. Syngkon was a sitting Member of the 18th Lok Sabha representing the Shillong Parliamentary Constituency of Meghalaya. He was also a Member of the Committee on Chemical and Fertilizers. Dr. Ricky Andrew J. Syngkon passed away on 19th February, 2026 in Shillong, Meghalaya at the age of 54 years.

Kumari Sushila Tiriya was a Member of the 10th and 11th Lok Sabhas representing the Mayurbhanj Parliamentary Constituency of Odisha. She also served as a Member of Rajya Sabha for two terms. She was a Member of various Parliamentary Committees. Kumari Sushila Tiriya passed away on 1st February, 2026 in Bhubaneswar, Odisha at the age of 69 years.

Shri Devi Bux Singh was a Member of the 10th, 11th, and 12th Lok Sabhas representing the Unnao Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Shri Singh was also a Member of several Parliamentary Committees. Shri Devi Bux Singh passed away on 9th February, 2026 in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh at the age of 85 years.

Shri Purnmasi Ram was a Member of the 15th Lok Sabha representing the Gopalganj Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar. He had served as a Member of the Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.

Earlier, he was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly for five terms and served as a Minister in the Government of Bihar. Shri Purnmasi Ram passed away on 25th February, 2026 in Patna, Bihar at the age of 76 years.

Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan was a Member of 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Lok Sabhas representing the Badagara Parliamentary Constituency of Kerala. He served as the Union Minister for Surface Transport and Minister for Communications, and was also a Member of several Parliamentary Committees. A widely travelled person, Shri Unnikrishnan was a Member of various Indian Delegations to represent the country abroad. Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan passed away on 3rd March, 2026 in Kozhikode, Kerala at the age of 89 years.

The House deeply mourn the loss of our present colleague and four former colleagues. I am sure that the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.02 hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 221 to 240****EXCESSIVE BANK CHARGES FOR NOT MAINTAINING MINIMUM
BALANCE*****221. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:****PROF. SOUGATA RAY:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Public Sector Banks have collected more than Rupees 8,000 crore from ordinary citizens for not maintaining minimum balance, if so, the details thereof along with the details of private banks still doing the same;
- (b) the total amount collected so far as penalty for not maintaining minimum balance in bank accounts, bank-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that small depositors and daily wage earners are being penalised for insufficient balances despite the national push for financial inclusion, if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective action taken in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government is likely to order immediate reversal and recredit of unfairly collected Monthly Average Balance (MAB) charges from low-income account holders, if so, the timeline thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (e) whether the RBI/Government has taken any decision to write off penalty charges for not maintaining minimum balance in bank accounts and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether there is any judgement by Court(s) for writing off penalty charges, if so the details thereof;
- (g) whether banks are prioritising revenue generation through penalties instead of public service obligations expected from taxpayer-supported institutions and if so, the response of the Government thereto; and
- (h) whether customers were adequately warned before deduction of penalties or whether the charges were imposed automatically without informed consent and if so, the details thereof and safeguards in place in this regard?

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

(a) to (h): Banks offer zero-balance savings accounts facility. These accounts are *inter alia* comprised of Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts (BSBDAs) including the accounts opened under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), to ensure universal access to banking facilities, particularly for unbanked, vulnerable and small depositors, and to promote financial inclusion through affordable and accessible banking services. These accounts do not require maintenance of any minimum balance and provide basic banking services such as deposits, withdrawals and ATM access free of charge, without levy of any penal charges. Accordingly, approximately 72 crore

BSBDAs, including, PMJDY accounts are not subject to any penal charges for non-maintenance of minimum balance.

For accounts other than BSBDAs including PMJDY accounts, banks may levy charges for non-maintenance of Minimum Monthly Average Balance (MAB) in accordance with their Board-approved policies and the extant instructions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which require that such charges be reasonable, transparent and broadly aligned with the cost of providing the services.

During FY 2022–23 to FY 2024–25, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have collected ₹8,092.83 crore from deposit account holders comprising of current account and savings account holders, on account of non-maintenance Minimum Monthly Average Balance (MAB). The bank-wise details of charges collected for non-maintenance of Minimum Monthly Balance by Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks are provided in the **Statement**.

The amount of ₹8,092.83 crore collected over the last three financial years constitutes approximately 0.23% of the total income of Public Sector Banks during the same period, indicating that such charges form only a very small proportion of banks' income and are primarily aligned with the cost of providing banking services rather than revenue generation through penalties.

To further enhance customer centricity and promote inclusive banking PSBs have reviewed their service charge structures. While, in accordance with board-approved policies and commercial considerations, SBI had completely

waived off penal charges for non-maintenance of minimum MAB in saving accounts since March 2020, in 2025 nine more PSBs have completely waived off such charges. The remaining two PSBs have also rationalised minimum balance charges in 2025.

RBI has informed that information regarding Court judgments on waiver or write-off of penal charges for non-maintenance of minimum balance is not maintained by it. Further, as per available information, no general direction has been issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court or any High Court mandating waiver or refund of such penal charges across banks.

In cases of non-maintenance of the agreed minimum balance in bank accounts, banks have been advised by RBI to notify customers through SMS, email, letter or other appropriate means. Customers are generally provided time to restore the required minimum balance before penal charges are applied as per extant regulatory guidelines.

STATEMENT

Details of charges collected by Public Sector Banks in last 3 years:

(₹ in crore)

Bank	Charges levied for non-maintenance of Minimum Average Balance (Current account & Savings account)		
	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Bank of Baroda	387.52	443.30	441.35
Bank of India	174.99	194.25	170.83

Bank of Maharashtra	131.77	143.69	152.86
Canara Bank	390.85	358.67	277.71
Central Bank of India	150.81	135.31	97.19
Indian Bank	295.23	367.66	503.38
Indian Overseas Bank	13.00	15.06	15.55
Punjab & Sind Bank	19.02	42.53	48.57
Punjab National Bank	486.16	674.04	417.67
State Bank of India*	211.47	302.95	418.40
UCO Bank	18.30	43.43	53.56
Union Bank of India	128.70	188.21	178.84

Source: Public Sector Banks

* Amount pertains to current account as SBI had completely waived off penal charges for non-maintenance of Minimum Average Balance in saving accounts since March 2020.

Details of charges collected by Private Sector Banks in last 3 years:

(₹ in crore)

Bank	Charges levied for non-maintenance of Minimum Average Balance		
	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Axis Bank Limited	878.23	826.45	1,001.29
Bandhan Bank Limited	-	43.26	73.54
City Union Bank Limited	75.35	31.86	35.45
CSB Bank Limited	25.29	35.58	44.15
DCB Bank Limited	8.73	9.94	11.75

Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	-	-	-
Federal Bank Limited	86.21	102.76	132.42
HDFC Bank Limited	1,036.05	1,316.80	1,518.92
ICICI Bank Limited	400.45	433.06	391.28
IDBI Bank Limited	76.17	59.31	75.73
IDFC First Bank Limited	91.93	120.44	119.18
IndusInd Bank Limited	92.68	108.76	170.60
Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited	-	30.52	47.67
Karnataka Bank Limited	-	-	-
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	51.99	50.14	49.84
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	192.26	261.24	254.26
Nainital Bank Limited	-	-	-
RBL Bank Limited	28.33	28.92	33.43
South Indian Bank Limited	41.83	62.61	89.45
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	26.71	28.76	30.03
Yes Bank Limited	59.75	69.66	119.89

Source: Reserve Bank of India

EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF PARENTAL MIGRATION ON CHILDREN

***222. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the educational impact of seasonal and long-term parental migration on children in the high-migration districts of Kalahandi, Balangir and Nuapada in Odisha and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any mechanism is in place under Samagra Shiksha or allied schemes to identify and track left-behind children who face irregular attendance and learning gaps due to parental absence and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of remedial education, bridge courses or special learning interventions extended to such children in western Odisha, particularly for girls whose literacy levels remain below the State average;
- (d) whether any provisions for psychosocial counselling and community-based support systems have been integrated into school education frameworks in migration-prone districts of Odisha and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes targeted measures such as migration-linked scholarships, community learning centres or technology-enabled parental engagement models to address educational deprivation in western Odisha and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (e): Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the schools come under the purview of the respective State and UT

Government. Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, State Government is supported based on annual plans prepared by the State based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) Proposals which are then appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Department of School Education & Literacy in consultation with the State as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, and physical and financial progress of the State for the interventions approved.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Samagra Shiksha, support is provided to States and Union Territories for the mainstreaming of Out-of-School Children (OoSC) through age-appropriate admission in regular schools. Financial support is provided for Special Training for age appropriate admission of out-of-school children at Elementary level. As per the norms upto Rs. 6,000/- per child per annum is provided for non-residential courses and upto Rs. 20,000/- per child per annum is provided for residential courses. During 2025-26, Rs. 219.10 lakh has been approved for this component for Odisha. 35 residential seasonal hostels have been opened in the districts of Kalahandi, Balangir and Nuapada benefiting 1367 children, including 753 boys and 614 girls. Under the scheme of Samagra Shiksha 324 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (including 22 in Balangir, 10 in Nuapada and 26 in Kalahandi district) are functional in Odisha, where 40,999 girls (including 2501 in Balangir, 1500 in Nuapada and 3681 in Kalahandi district) are getting access to quality education. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sanctioned 111 Eklavya

Model Residential Schools (EMRS) schools in Odisha to provide quality education to the tribal children in their own environment located in tribal dominant blocks. Further, under PM JANMAN 8 hostels in Kalahandi and 2 hostels in Nuapada districts have been approved for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group in Odisha. Under DAJGUA, 6 hostels in Kalahandi and 2 hostels in Nuapada districts have been approved for tribal children in Odisha.

In addition to the above, as informed by the Government of Odisha, residential Seasonal Hostels have been established to address the issue of school-going children migrating with their parents to distant places in search of better livelihood opportunities. The primary objective is to retain such children in schools, ensure continuity of their education, facilitate completion of Elementary and Secondary Education, and prevent dropouts. The identification of children from migrant families is carried out annually by Assistant Block Education Officer (ABEO)-cum-Block Resource Centre Coordinators (BRCCs), Cluster Resource Centre Coordinators (CRCCs), and teachers prior to the migration season, particularly after the Nuakhai festival in the western region of the State. The implementation of seasonal hostels in the districts of Kalahandi, Balangir, and Nuapada has led to a significant reduction in the migration of children who used to migrate with their families, thereby impacting their learning outcomes. These seasonal hostels provide a safe and homely environment, along with essential logistical support such as food, electricity, water, boundary walls, and toilet facilities, in accordance with prescribed

guidelines. Children are able to continue their studies without disruption, leading to noticeable improvement in their learning outcomes.

PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan (PRS) conducted in December, 2024 reflects that the performance of Odisha is better than the national average in all categories in grade 3, 6 and 9. The report of PRS 2024 is available at: https://parakh.ncert.gov.in/sites/default/files/2025-07/REPORT_India_IND.pdf

Class 3 (Percentage Correct Scores Comparison) 2024					
Subject	Kalahandi	Balangir	Nuapada	National	State
Language	73	66	60	64	65
Mathematics	70	62	58	60	61

Class 6 (Percentage Correct Scores Comparison) 2024					
Subject	Kalahandi	Balangir	Nuapada	National	State
Language	68	65	59	57	64
Mathematics	61	56	51	46	51
The World around us	62	57	51	49	54

Class 9 (Percentage Correct Scores Comparison) 2024					
Subject	Kalahandi	Balangir	Nuapada	National	State
Language	60	57	51	54	59
Mathematics	50	41	38	37	41
Science	50	42	38	40	43
Social Science	49	43	39	40	43

Further, as informed by the State Govt. of Odisha, Girls from migrant families who are retained in Seasonal Hostels are able to continue their studies smoothly, receiving academic support in accordance with the prescribed curriculum and hostel guidelines, without any disruption or difficulty.

Community participation is actively encouraged through Parent-Teacher Meetings (PTMs), SMC meetings, and other school-level interactions conducted as and when required, ensuring continuous engagement, monitoring, and support for the children. The Seasonal Hostels are managed by the School Management Committees (SMCs). Group and individual counselling sessions are conducted by school teachers in coordination with the SMCs to address the psychosocial needs of migrant children and their families. In addition, awareness programmes and community-based initiatives are undertaken to encourage retention of migrant children in the Residential Seasonal Hostels and to ensure their safety and protection in accordance with the guidelines.

The State Govt. of Odisha provides educational assistance to the children of construction workers including children of migrant construction workers under Nirman Shramik Kalyan Yojana (NSKY). Under this scheme, Rs. 1951.93 lakh was provided to 23,850 children during 2024-25 and Rs. 3414.27 lakh was provided to 39,062 children during 2025-26.

गुजरात में स्टेडियमों की स्थिति

***223. श्री हरीभाई पटेल:**

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान गुजरात में विशेषकर उत्तरी गुजरात में कुल कितने आउटडोर और इंडोर खेल स्टेडियमों का निर्माण किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मेहसाणा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तरी गुजरात में नए आउटडोर और इंडोर खेल स्टेडियमों का निर्माण करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, खेलों के विकास, जिसमें आउटडोर और इंडोर खेल स्टेडियमों का निर्माण शामिल है, की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। तथापि, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ), जिनके अंतर्गत खेल अवसंरचना के विकास हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, मांग-आधारित स्कीमे हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार और अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं से प्राप्त

प्रस्तावों पर वित्तीय सहायता हेतु उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और स्कीम के तहत उपलब्ध निधियों के अधीन विचार किया जाता है।

खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और एनएसडीएफ के अंतर्गत गुजरात राज्य सहित देशभर में, स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> तथा <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html> पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

नेवासा तीर्थ स्थल का विकास

*224. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मराठी साहित्य और संस्कृति के महान संत, संत ज्ञानेश्वर की जन्मस्थली महाराष्ट्र के अहमदनगर (अब अहिल्यानगर) जिले में स्थित नेवासा एक ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व का केन्द्र है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या नेवासा गांव में संत ज्ञानेश्वर की समाधि पर स्थापित की गई उनकी प्रतिमा एक तीर्थ स्थल है और उनके अनुयायियों द्वारा वहाँ पूजा की जाती है तथा उनके जीवन से जुड़े कई अन्य मंदिर और स्मारक भी वहां स्थित हैं;

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

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा नेवासा तीर्थ स्थल में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय धनराशि का आवंटन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाए जाने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क): नेवासा, अहमदनगर (महाराष्ट्र) में स्थित पुरातात्विक टीला, जिसे स्थानीय रूप से "लाडमोड का प्राचीन स्थल" के नाम से जाना जाता है, प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के प्रावधानों के तहत एएसआई द्वारा एक संरक्षित क्षेत्र है।

(ख) और (ग): लाडमोड टीला, नेवासा के दक्षिणी तलहटी पर स्थित मंदिर, जो एएसआई द्वारा संरक्षित नहीं है, एक ऐसा स्थान है जहां स्थानीय मान्यताओं और परंपरा के अनुसार, संत ज्ञानेश्वर ने बोल कर गीता पर अपना व्याख्यान दिया था।

स्थानीय रूप से लाडमोड, नेवासा के नाम से प्रसिद्ध इस प्राचीन स्थल की देखरेख भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा की जाती है और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इसके रखरखाव पर किया गया व्यय निम्नानुसार है:

स्थल के वार्षिक रखरखाव पर व्यय (रुपये में)			
2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (जनवरी तक)
635412	321268	259492	290414

(घ) और (ङ): पर्यटन के संबंध में, तीर्थस्थलों का विकास और रखरखाव मुख्यतः संबंधित राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय विभिन्न योजनाओं और पहलों के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित देश के विविध पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास और संवर्धन करके राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय को नेवासा तीर्थस्थल के पर्यटन संबंधी विकास के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने महाराष्ट्र में 437.10 करोड़ रुपये की विभिन्न पर्यटन विकास परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है, जिनका ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है और निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

विवरण

पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा महाराष्ट्र में 437.10 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूर की गई विभिन्न पर्यटन विकास परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

(क) महाराष्ट्र में प्रशाद योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना की सूची निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	त्र्यंबकेश्वर, नासिक का विकास	2017-18	45.41	38.44

(ख) महाराष्ट्र में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना (1.0) के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परिपथ/स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी/प्राधिकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	तटीय परिपथ 2015-16	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय परिपथ - सागरेश्वर, तारकार्ली, विजयदुर्ग (बीच और क्रीक), मितभव का विकास	19.06	18.10
2.	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2018-19	वाकी – अडासा – धापेवाड़ा – परदसिंघा – तेलनखंडी - गिराड का विकास	45.47	43.19

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना (2.0) के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना की सूची निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	अनुभव का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	प्राधिकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	शिवसृष्टि थीम पार्क	2024-25	76.22	7.62

(घ) महाराष्ट्र में चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजना की सूची निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	गंतव्य/श्रेणी	अनुभव का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	प्राधिकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	अहमदनगर (संस्कृति और विरासत)	अहमदनगर किले का विकास	2024-25	25.00	2.50

(ङ) महाराष्ट्र में पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	सिंधुदुर्ग में आईएनएस-गुलदार अंतर्जालीय संग्रहालय, कृत्रिम चट्टान और पनडुब्बी पर्यटन	2024-25	46.91	96.39
2.	नासिक में राम-काल पथ का विकास	2024-25	99.14	

(च) महाराष्ट्र में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास हेतु केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता (एसीए) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	प्राधिकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	कानोजी आंग्रे लाइटहाउस का पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकास	2016-17	15.0	15.0
2.	मुंबई के इंदिरा डॉक स्थित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रूज टर्मिनल का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण।	2017-18	12.5	12.5
3.	मुंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के इंदिरा डॉक स्थित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रूज टर्मिनल का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण	2021-22	37.5	30.0
4.	नांदेड़ रेलवे स्टेशन	2016-17	5.18	2.59
5.	औरंगाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन	2017-18	5.71	2.85
6.	3 ग्लास टॉप कोचों का निर्माण: (दादर-मडगांव रूट, मुंबई से गोवा)	2017-18	4.0	4.0

समग्र शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास

***225. श्री आलोक शर्मा:**

श्री बलभद्र माझी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) समग्र शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के अनुरूप अवसंरचना विकास, शिक्षकों की क्षमता का निर्माण और गुणवत्ता वृद्धि संबंधी उपायों सहित हुई प्रगति का विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलंदशहर और सिद्धार्थनगर, कर्नाटक में बेंगलुरु तथा नबरंगपुर, शिमला, जलगांव और भरतपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के अनुरूप बुलंदशहर जैसे जिलों में समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन और बेहतर अधिगम परिणामों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं;

- (ग) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उक्त जिलों, लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों/राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में उन्नत किए गए विद्यालयों, स्थापित किए गए नए आवासीय विद्यालयों/छात्रावासों, निर्मित किए गए अतिरिक्त कक्षा भवनों तथा विकसित किए गए सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी)-सक्षम स्मार्ट विद्यालयों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा नामांकन और विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा की निरंतरता पर उनका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का विचार समग्र शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत उत्कृष्ट अनुकरणीय परिणाम दर्शाने वाले नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जैसे आकांक्षी जिलों/पिछड़े संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त निष्पादन आधारित/संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन या विशेष सहायता तंत्र शुरू करने का है; और
- (ङ) क्या पर्वतीय और दूर-दराज स्थित क्षेत्रों में भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों के कारण शैक्षिक अवसंरचना के विकास में अतिरिक्त लागत और चुनौतियां आती हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे राज्यों के लिए अतिरिक्त निष्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन या विशेष सहायता तंत्र प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):

(क) और (ख): समग्र शिक्षा योजना स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत योजना है जिसमें प्री-स्कूल से लेकर बारहवीं कक्षा तक के सारे पहलू शामिल हैं। यह योजना स्कूल शिक्षा को एक निरंतरता के रूप में मानती है और यह शिक्षा के लिए सतत विकास लक्ष्य (एसडीजी-4) के अनुसार है। इस योजना को एनईपी 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप बनाया गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि सभी बच्चों को एक न्यायसंगत और समावेशी कक्षा वातावरण के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा सुलभ हो जिससे उनकी विविध पृष्ठभूमि, बहुभाषी आवश्यकताओं, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक क्षमताओं का ध्यान रखा जा सके और उन्हें अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदार बनाया जा सके।

समग्र शिक्षा योजना सरकारी स्कूलों में केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों की अन्य संगत योजनाओं के अभिसरण में तथा प्रत्यक्ष कार्यक्रम वित्त पोषण दोनों के माध्यम से बुनियादी ढांचे और बुनियादी

सुविधाओं के सृजन में सहायता करती है। पिछले 3 वर्षों में समग्र शिक्षा के तहत अवसंरचना सुविधाओं की राज्य-वार स्वीकृति **विवरण-I** में दी गई है। इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलंदशहर और सिद्धार्थनगर, कर्नाटक में बेंगलुरु, नबरंगपुर, शिमला, जलगांव और भरतपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के लिए अनुमोदित बुनियादी अवसंरचना सुविधाएं **विवरण-II** में दी गई हैं। राज्य-वार बुनियादी अवसंरचना सुविधाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति यूडीआईएसई+पोर्टल <http://udiseplus.gov.in/#/en/page/publications> पर उपलब्ध है।

समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, छात्रों के अधिगम स्तरों में सुधार लाने पर ध्यान देने के साथ गुणवत्ता और नवाचार का एक विशिष्ट घटक है, जिसमें राज्यों को अधिगम वृद्धि कार्यक्रम, युथ और इको क्लब; समग्र प्रगति कार्ड; सीखने के लिए अनुकूल माहौल प्रदान करने के लिए समग्र स्कूल अनुदान; पुस्तकालय; खेल और शारीरिक शिक्षा आदि जैसे मध्यवर्तनों के लिए निधियां प्रदान की जाती हैं।

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना, समग्र शिक्षा के तहत शिक्षक क्षमता वृद्धि और गुणवत्ता वृद्धि संबंधी उपायों को मजबूत बनाना राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप है। एनईपी 2020 में अनुशंसा की गई है कि शिक्षकों को उनके पेशे में आत्म-सुधार तथा नवीनतम नवाचारों और प्रगति सीखने के निरंतर अवसर दिए जाएं। समग्र शिक्षा योजना राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शिक्षकों के निरंतर व्यावसायिक विकास, संस्थागत सुदृढीकरण और कक्षा पद्धतियों में सुधार के लिए शैक्षिक और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है।

सेवाकालीन शिक्षक और शिक्षकों के शिक्षक का प्रशिक्षण समग्र शिक्षा योजना का एक अभिन्न अंग है। ये प्रशिक्षण संबंधित राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषदों (एससीईआरटी) और जिला शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (डीआईईटी) के माध्यम से संचालित किए जाते हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुणवत्ता और नवाचार संबंधी मध्यवर्तन के सेवारत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण घटक के तहत किए गए वित्तीय अनुमोदनों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के अनुरूप शिक्षकों की क्षमता वृद्धि और गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के

उपायों के लिए स्कूल प्रमुखों और शिक्षकों की समग्र उन्नति के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (निष्ठा), ज्ञान साझा करने के लिए डिजिटल अवसंरचना (दीक्षा), एकीकृत शिक्षक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम (आईटीईपी-सेवा-पूर्व शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण) जैसी पहलें भी की जा रही हैं।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के पैरा 15.11 में यथापरिकल्पित राष्ट्रीय परामर्श मिशन (एनएमएम) स्कूल शिक्षकों को सलाह प्रदान करने के इच्छुक उत्कृष्ट पेशेवरों के एक बड़े पूल के निर्माण की अवधारण करता है। ये संभावित संरक्षक, उम्र या पद की परवाह किए बिना, हमारे राष्ट्र के 21वीं सदी के विकास लक्ष्यों को साकार बनाने में योगदान देंगे। एनएमएम लघु और दीर्घकालिक सलाह/पेशेवर सहायता के महत्व को रेखांकित करता है। यह विभिन्न व्यक्तियों के बीच क्रॉस-लर्निंग का लाभ उठाने का अवसर लाता है जिससे उनका निरंतर पेशेवर विकास होता है। मेंटर स्कूल के शिक्षकों को उनकी पूरी क्षमता प्राप्त करने, उनकी शिक्षण पद्धतियों, ज्ञान कौशल और छात्र अधिगम के परिणामों को सकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करने के दृष्टिकोण में सुधार करने के लिए सशक्त बनाते हैं।

शिक्षकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पेशेवर मानक (एनपीएसटी), जैसा कि एनईपी 2020 के पैरा 5.20 में परिकल्पित है, शिक्षकों के व्यक्तिगत और पेशेवर विकास में सुधार करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, जिससे वे यह समझ पाते हैं कि उनके प्रदर्शन के संदर्भ में क्या अपेक्षित है और इसे बढ़ाने के लिए क्या करने की आवश्यकता है।

भारत सरकार ने बेहतर अधिगम परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए शिक्षकों और स्कूल प्रशासकों के लिए जवाबदेही तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए अनेक उपाय किए हैं जिसमें बुलंदशहर शामिल है। इस संबंध में एक प्रमुख पहल राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन केंद्र, परख की स्थापना है जो शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए मानक निर्धारित करने, बड़े पैमाने पर मूल्यांकन करने और साक्ष्य-आधारित नीतिगत सिफारिशें करने के लिए एक केंद्रीय निकाय के रूप में कार्य करता है। परख मानकीकृत मूल्यांकन ढांचे को विकसित करने, विभिन्न शिक्षा बोर्डों में मूल्यांकन में स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के अनुरूप दक्षमता-आधारित आकलन को बढ़ावा देने में

महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, समग्र प्रगति कार्ड (एचपीसी) की शुरुआत ने शिक्षार्थियों का 360-डिग्री मूल्यांकन प्रदान करके छात्र मूल्यांकन को पूरी तरह से बदल दिया है, जो केवल शैक्षिक प्रदर्शन के बजाय संज्ञानात्मक, सामाजिक-भावनात्मक और कौशल-आधारित विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

मूलभूत चरण (बालवाटिका के 3 वर्ष और ग्रेड 1 और 2) में अधिगम के परिणामों में सुधार करने के लिए, दिनांक 20 अक्टूबर, 2022 को मूलभूत चरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा (एनसीएफ-एफएस) जारी की गई थी, जिसमें पाठ्यक्रम, शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण, अधिगम शिक्षण सामग्री (एलटीएम) आदि के लिए एक संरचना प्रदान की गई थी। तदनुसार, बालवाटिका के लिए जादुई पिटारा (प्री-स्कूल के 3 वर्ष) और ग्रेड 1 और 2 के लिए पुस्तकें एनसीईआरटी द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के उपयोग के लिए उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं।

प्राथमिक विद्यालय के छात्रों के मध्य अधिगम के परिणामों में सुधार करने के लिए, दिनांक 5 जुलाई, 2021 को "समझ कर पढ़ना और संख्यात्मकता में प्रवीणता के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (निपुण भारत)" नामक एक राष्ट्रीय मिशन आरंभ किया गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि देश का प्रत्येक बच्चा ग्रेड 2 के अंत तक मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्याज्ञान प्राप्त कर ले। समग्र विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए, दिनांक 29 जुलाई, 2021 को 'विद्या प्रवेश' नाम से ग्रेड 1 के लिए 3 महीने का खेल आधारित 'स्कूल तैयारी मॉड्यूल और दिशानिर्देश' आरंभ किया गया था।

परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण (पीआरएस) 2024 (पूर्व में राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण) राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन केंद्र-परख, एनसीईआरटी द्वारा स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के तत्वावधान में किया गया था, ताकि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के तहत स्कूली शिक्षा मूलभूत, प्रारंभिक और मध्य चरण (क्रमशः ग्रेड 3, 6 और 9) के अंत तक छात्रों में दक्षताओं के विकास में बेसलाइन प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन किया जा सके।

मूलभूत स्तर पर (ग्रेड 3 में मूल्यांकित), परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण (पीआरएस) 2024 से भाषा और गणित के स्कोर राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण (एनएसएस) 2021 की तुलना में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार को

विशिष्ट रूप से दर्शाते हैं, जिससे 2021 में प्रमुख समग्र शिक्षा योजना के तहत शुरू किए गए निपुण भारत मिशन से शुरुआती लाभ का संकेत मिलता है।

परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण 2024 के लिए राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तर के रिपोर्ट कार्ड जो अधिगम के परिणामों में भिन्नता, चरण-विशिष्ट दक्षताओं की प्राप्ति और कम प्रदर्शन करने वाली दक्षताओं में सुधार के लिए सुझाए गए मध्यवर्तनों के संबंध में पूरी जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं, मूल्यांकन के निष्कर्षों को प्रसारित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया एक विशिष्ट डैशबोर्ड <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en> पर उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग): समग्र शिक्षा के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलंदशहर और सिद्धार्थनगर, कर्नाटक में बेंगलुरु, नबरंगपुर, शिमला, जलगांव और भरतपुर में स्तरोन्नत और निर्मित अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं वाले स्कूलों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

जिले	नए स्कूल (वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक)	अतिरिक्त कक्षा	प्राथमिक विद्यालयों का उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में स्तरोन्नयन (VI -VIII)	उच्च प्राथमिक स्कूलों का माध्यमिक स्कूलों में स्तरोन्नयन
बेंगलुरु*	1	-	-	-
भरतपुर	-	85	11	-
बुलंदशहर	1	64	-	1
जलगांव	-	1	-	-
नबरंगपुर	17	104	6	3
शिमला	-	20	-	-
सिद्धार्थनगर	1	209	-	-

*बेंगलुरु शहरी दक्षिण/उत्तर और बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण शामिल हैं

*स्रोत: प्रबंध

पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान अनुमोदित नए/स्तरोन्नत स्कूलों की राज्य-वार सूची **विवरण-IV** के रूप में संलग्न है।

यूडीआईएसई+ 2022-23, 2023-24 और 2024-25 के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बुलंदशहर और सिद्धार्थनगर जिलों, कर्नाटक राज्य के बेंगलुरु शहरी दक्षिण, बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण, बेंगलुरु शहरी उत्तर जिलों, ओडिशा राज्य के नबरंगपुर जिले, हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिमला जिले, महाराष्ट्र राज्य के जलगांव जिले और राजस्थान के भरतपुर जिले में आईसीटी लैब और स्मार्ट क्लासरूम सुविधाओं वाले सरकारी स्कूलों (ग्रेड VI और उससे ऊपर) का विवरण इस प्रकार है: -

राज्य का नाम	जिला	आईसीटी लैब वाले स्कूल			स्मार्ट क्लासरूम वाले स्कूल		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
उत्तर प्रदेश	बुलंदशहर	34	20	10	619	375	253
	सिद्धार्थनगर	43	36	30	342	230	202
कर्नाटक	बेंगलुरु शहरी दक्षिण	101	103	105	304	273	211
	बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण	65	63	73	211	193	152
	बेंगलुरु शहरी उत्तर	66	63	64	194	158	109
ओडिशा	नबरंगपुर	173	193	173	481	241	175
हिमाचल प्रदेश	शिमला	355	371	319	389	363	284
महाराष्ट्र	जलगांव	42	52	40	410	392	360
राजस्थान	भरतपुर	130	132	257	239	193	116

स्रोत: यूडीआईएसई

स्थापना के बाद से स्कूलों में स्थापित आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं और विकसित स्मार्ट क्लासरूम की राज्य-वार संख्या **विवरण-V** के रूप में संलग्न है।

उक्त जिलों में से, शिमला जिले में 2 आवासीय विद्यालयों/छात्रावासों को नेताजी सुभाष आवासीय विद्यालय के तहत 2025-26 के दौरान अनुमोदित किया गया है।

कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालय (केजीबीवी), जो अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग और अन्य जैसे सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से वंचित समूहों (एसईडीजी) के

लड़कियों के लिए कक्षा VI से XII तक के आवासीय विद्यालय हैं, के तहत उक्त जिलों में पिछले 3 वर्षों में भरतपुर जिले में 2, बुलंदशहर में 11 और सिद्धार्थनगर में 7 कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों का स्तरोन्नयन किया गया है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के साथ मिलकर धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयू) कार्यक्रम के तहत, नबरंगपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए 100-100 क्षमता के 9 छात्रावास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिसमें 3 जिले शामिल हैं: नबरंगपुर (4), मलकानगिरी (3) और कोरापुट (2), जिनकी कुल एनआर लागत 3433.05 लाख रुपये है। मलकानगिरी जिले में- जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की एक अन्य योजना जिसका नाम प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) है, के तहत कुल 1300 क्षमता (100 बिस्तर वाला) के 16 छात्रावासों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनकी कुल एन आर लागत 4130 लाख रुपये है।

पीएम जनमन के तहत अनुमोदित छात्रावासों की राज्य-वार संख्या **विवरण-VI** के रूप में संलग्न है और पिछले 3 वर्षों (2023-24 से 2025-26) के दौरान डीएजेजीयू कार्यक्रमों के तहत अनुमोदित छात्रावासों **विवरण-VII** के रूप में संलग्न है।

(घ) और (ङ): समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत, शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े ब्लॉकों (ईबीबी), वामपंथी उग्रवादियों, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों और आकांक्षी जिलों आदि को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। तदनुसार, इन जिलों में शिक्षा तक पहुंच और उसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए अलग-अलग मध्यवर्तन प्राथमिकता के आधार पर अनुमोदित किए जाते हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा प्रत्येक के आरंभ में उनकी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) तैयार किया जाता है। विभिन्न गतिविधियों/घटकों वाले राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रस्तावों का मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों के अनुसार राज्य के परामर्श से परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा किया जाता है।

निधियों के केन्द्रीय हिस्से को किस्तों में जारी किया जाता है जो पहले जारी की गई निधियों के उपयोग की वित्तीय प्रगति पर निर्भर करता है, जिससे राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को और अधिक निधियों का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

पहाड़ी और दूरदराज के क्षेत्र में निर्माण कार्यों की लागत कठिन इलाके, निर्माण सामग्री की सीमित उपलब्धता, उच्च परिवहन लागत और लॉजिस्टिक चुनौतियों के कारण तुलनात्मक रूप से अधिक है। समग्र शिक्षा मानकों के अनुसार, कार्यकलापों की इकाई लागत की गणना करते समय दरें विनिर्दिष्ट मानकों और राज्य दर सूची (एसएसओआर) अथवा सीपीडब्ल्यूडी दरों, इनमें से जो भी कमतर हो, के अनुसार ली जाती हैं। इस प्रकार लागत में भिन्नता को शामिल किया जाता है।

समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट प्रावधानों के माध्यम से दुर्गम भौगोलिक भू-भाग और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के साथ घने वनों वाले क्षेत्रों सहित कम आबादी वाले या पहाड़ी और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में बच्चों तक पहुंचने के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है

- I. **अनुकूल अनुदान पैटर्न:** जबकि केंद्र-राज्य वित्त पोषण अनुपात मानक 60:40 है, 8 पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और 3 हिमालयी राज्यों (हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर) के लिए इसे कम कर 90:10 तक कर दिया गया है, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हो कि केंद्र सरकार वित्तीय बोझ का बड़ा हिस्सा वहन करे।
- II. **आवासीय विद्यालय/छात्रावास:** उन क्षेत्रों में जहां विरल आबादी या चरम इलाके के कारण स्कूल का निर्माण अव्यवहार्य है, इस योजना में नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालयों अर्थात् आवासीय विद्यालयों/छात्रावासों का प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा, पीएम जनमन और डीएजेजीयूए योजना के तहत समग्र शिक्षा की छतरी के तहत आदिवासी छात्रों के लिए विस्तारित छात्रावास सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं।
- III. **परिवहन और मार्गरक्षण सुविधा:** दूरदराज की बस्तियों में रहने वाले बच्चों के लिए, इस योजना में कक्षा 10 तक प्रति वर्ष ₹6,000 तक का परिवहन भत्ता का प्रावधान है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि वे सुरक्षित रूप से स्कूलों तक पहुंच सकें।

- IV. **शिक्षकों के लिए आवासीय क्वार्टर:** दूरदराज और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में शिक्षक प्रतिधारण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, इस योजना में स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता का प्रावधान है।

विवरण-I

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुमोदित बुनियादी अवसंरचना सुविधाएं

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पेयजल	अतिरिक्त कक्षाएँ	लड़कों के लिए शौचालय	लड़कियों के लिए शौचालय	रैंप	बिजली	पुस्तकालय	प्रमुख मरम्मत	प्रयोगशालाएं (भौतिक, रसायन, जैव विज्ञान)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	216	173	0	0	29 8	81	115	389	557
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	226	233	273	0	0	34	173	109
4	असम	12	3192	1221	856	10 16	0	0	1186	2051
5	बिहार	1854	6615	6022	7041	21 3	191	12	0	14593
6	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	छत्तीसगढ़	70	1148	568	414	43	0	60	494	76
8	दमन और दीव तथा दादर और नगर हवेली	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0
9	दिल्ली	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	गोवा	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
11	गुजरात	0	732	252	217	0	0	3	292	4
12	हरियाणा	0	1695	0	0	0	0	168	0	986
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	189	74	50	6	67	235	354	268
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	45	2824	1094	1135	65	13	147	610	391
15	झारखंड	262	965	398	249	0	0	1	1229	866
16	कर्नाटक	67	0	245	73	0	200	0	399	347
17	केरल	69	0	422	496	15 0	69	0	110	61

18	लद्दाख	59	125	89	90	32	96	10	114	4
19	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	153	976	490	506	21	5060	168	1590	1215
21	महाराष्ट्र	0	99	1061	716	0	0	45	482	535
22	मणिपुर	111	186	230	228	0	0	32	167	88
23	मेघालय	410	18	102	143	38 9	100	0	66	0
24	मिजोरम	30	15	12	11	22 3	92	3	20	20
25	नागालैंड	0	24	16	18	0	10	0	59	65
26	ओडिशा	237	1360	2172	1360	79 9	1673	0	1	344
27	पुडुचेरी	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	पंजाब	0	1960	1797	1969	0	0	167	704	317
29	राजस्थान	495	1242	68	349	0	0	872	40	3430
30	सिक्किम	5	4	141	133	11 6	5	0	71	11
31	तमिल नाडु	0	107	0	549	27 4	0	0	1003	0
32	तेलंगाना	0	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	598
33	त्रिपुरा	0	301	186	285	57 8	50	33	202	113
34	उत्तराखंड	0	338	242	273	0	48	38	506	357
35	उत्तर प्रदेश	332	5412	48	51	34	0	9	1688	8
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	812	99	0	0	0	0	1341	4300
कुल		4428	30960	1728 2	17485	42 61	7755	2153	1335 8	31722

स्रोत: प्रबंध

विवरण -II

उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलंदशहर और सिद्धार्थनगर, कर्नाटक में बेंगलुरु, नबरंगपुर, शिमला, जलगांव
और भरतपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के लिए अनुमोदित बुनियादी अवसंरचना सुविधाएं

जिले	नए स्कूल (वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक)	पेय जल	अतिरिक्त कक्षा	लड़कों के लिए शौचालय	लड़कियों के लिए शौचालय	सीडब्ल्यूएसएन रैंप	विद्युतीकरण	पुस्तकालय कक्षा	प्रमुख मरम्मत	प्रयोगशालाएं (भौतिक, रसायन, जैव विज्ञान)
बैंगलुरु	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
भरतपुर	-	9	85	3	10	-	-	35	-	71
बुलंदशहर	1	12	64	-	1	-	-	-	8	-
जलगांव	-	-	1	18	21	-	-	-	3	7
नबरंगपुर	17	-	104	50	37	21	142	-	-	15
शिमला	-	-	20	14	7	-	23	33	53	16
सिद्धार्थ नगर	1	4	209	1	1	-	-	-	85	-

स्रोत: प्रबंध

विवरण -III

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुणवत्ता और नवाचार मध्यवर्तन के सेवारत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण

घटक के तहत दिए गए वित्तीय अनुमोदन

(₹) लाख में

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अनुमोदित		
		2023-24*	2024-25	2025-26
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	24.05	40.80	57.48
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1887.31	3821.68	2129.43
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	447.55	218.38	182.80
4	असम	1975.97	2734.32	1905.27
5	बिहार	6979.40	10793.37	20982.30
6	चंडीगढ़	96.96	45.83	53.18
7	छत्तीसगढ़	1468.86	1446.02	1271.51
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली और	119.18	100.03	110.85

	दमन और दीव			
9	दिल्ली	697.83	1080.95	1281.02
10	गोवा	50.38	76.08	21.18
11	गुजरात	777.22	0.00	7082.47
12	हरियाणा	427.48	926.24	738.29
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	134.89	399.55	327.71
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1650.49	1734.15	1501.45
15	झारखंड	331.38	861.97	487.80
16	कर्नाटक	1986.93	4423.59	5828.84
17	केरल	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	लद्दाख	59.48	28.81	27.06
19	लक्षद्वीप	1.58	3.70	5.30
20	मध्य प्रदेश	7829.74	5515.39	2830.89
21	महाराष्ट्र	3014.80	3200.64	1661.18
22	मणिपुर	356.65	460.48	90.25
23	मेघालय	0.00	114.06	136.42
24	मिजोरम	28.61	0.00	47.75
25	नागालैंड	317.37	5.98	13.41
26	ओडिशा	0.00	0.00	18.84
27	पुडुचेरी	8.10	227.30	80.33
28	पंजाब	946.85	541.81	319.12
29	राजस्थान	775.87	1803.89	1854.75
30	सिक्किम	84.54	9.13	0.68
31	तमिलनाडु	856.25	11350.15	11910.80
32	तेलंगाना	575.76	1949.61	1925.70
33	त्रिपुरा	414.03	425.78	467.35
34	उत्तराखंड	386.98	144.83	421.38
35	उत्तर प्रदेश	5701.58	7491.53	5333.62
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	649.06	1967.50	1349.90

	कुल	41063.11	63943.50	72456.26

स्रोत: प्रबंध

विवरण -IV

वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 तक राज्य-वार अनुमोदित नए/स्तरोन्नत स्कूल					
क्रम संख्या	राज्य	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	कुल योग
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	2	0	0	2
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4	0	0	4
4	असम	15	26	28	69
5	बिहार	0	0	0	0
6	चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0
7	छत्तीसगढ़	14	0	0	14
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0	6	0	6
9	गुजरात	10	17	11	38
10	हरियाणा	0	0	0	0
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	0	2	3
13	झारखंड	0	0	0	0
14	कर्नाटक	14	14	21	49
15	केरल	0	0	0	0
16	लद्दाख	1	3	2	6
17	मध्य प्रदेश	24	0	42	66
18	महाराष्ट्र	0	2	0	2
19	मणिपुर	13	6	0	19
20	मेघालय	19	0	0	19
21	मिजोरम	14	0	0	14
22	नागालैंड	0	0	0	0
23	ओडिशा	108	0	206	314
24	पंजाब	32	15	0	47
25	राजस्थान	78	13	0	91

26	सिक्किम	2	1	0	3
27	तमिलनाडु	0	0	0	0
28	त्रिपुरा	9	3	4	16
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	29	63	69	161
30	उत्तराखंड	1	3	1	5
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	0
कुल योग		390	172	386	948

*स्रोत: प्रबंध

विवरण -V

स्थापना के बाद से स्कूलों में स्थापित आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं और विकसित स्मार्ट

क्लासरूम की राज्य-वार सूची

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के नाम	आईसीटी (वर्ष 2005-06 से आज तक)		स्मार्ट क्लासरूम (वर्ष 2020-21 से आज तक)	
	अनुमोदन	कार्यात्मक	अनुमोदन	कार्यात्मक
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	162	147	49	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	9671	9040	6840	4691
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	794	480	345	141
असम	8400	7536	7146	6023
बिहार	4942	3410	11586	3422
चंडीगढ़	155	139	186	186
छत्तीसगढ़	6965	2341	10771	5857
दादर और नगर हवेली तथा दमन	153	141	192	137
दिल्ली	2208	1181	5696	1018
गोवा	463	460	87	24
गुजरात	6179	5851	7155	7293
हरियाणा	5446	3553	3556	3226
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3893	2558	2858	2262
जम्मू और कश्मीर	4341	3036	4428	1352
झारखंड	5447	4966	2459	1244
कर्नाटक	9536	3468	4099	437
केरल	2489	2409	752	373
लद्दाख	200	172	165	123

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के नाम	आईसीटी (वर्ष 2005-06 से आज तक)		स्मार्ट क्लासरूम (वर्ष 2020-21 से आज तक)	
	अनुमोदन	कार्यात्मक	अनुमोदन	कार्यात्मक
लक्षद्वीप	28	11	0	0
मध्य प्रदेश	8489	4037	12573	5758
महाराष्ट्र	11387	10134	6006	2257
मणिपुर	997	826	565	544
मेघालय	545	464	25	25
मिजोरम	1166	724	244	229
नागालैंड	811	649	712	703
ओडिशा	10084	8315	11776	6973
पुडुचेरी	258	188	152	145
पंजाब	8965	3971	3938	3568
राजस्थान	13408	8807	16891	7612
सिक्किम	385	381	301	301
तमिलनाडु	16595	13351	9832	865
तेलंगाना	7419	5292	6248	3982
त्रिपुरा	1782	1456	1162	889
उत्तर प्रदेश	20098	9613	34533	26925
उत्तराखंड	1108	856	2829	1537
पश्चिम बंगाल	4184	2788	581	0
कुल	179153	122751	176738	100122

विवरण -VI

पीएम जनमन के तहत अनुमोदित कुल छात्रावास

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल स्वीकृत छात्रावास
आंध्र प्रदेश	87
बिहार	15
छत्तीसगढ़	40
गुजरात	13
झारखंड	39

कर्नाटक	7
केरल	4
मध्य प्रदेश	106
महाराष्ट्र	25
मणिपुर	6
ओडिशा	76
राजस्थान	21
तमिलनाडु	8
तेलंगाना	16
त्रिपुरा	32
उत्तराखंड	3
यूपी	2
कुल	500

*स्रोत: प्रबंध

विवरण -VII

डीए जेजीयूए के तहत अनुमोदित कुल छात्रावास

क्रं. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत छात्रावास
1	मध्य प्रदेश	104
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	45
3	झारखंड	5
4	तेलंगाना	10
5	त्रिपुरा	15
6	सिक्किम	5
7	राजस्थान	58
8	बिहार	19
9	महाराष्ट्र	22
10	आंध्र प्रदेश	4
11	कर्नाटक	14
12	नागालैंड	23
13	ओडिशा	40

14	मणिपुर	44
15	असम	209
16	गुजरात	9
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	3
18	उत्तराखंड	3
19	लद्दाख	1
20	मिजोरम	13
21	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2
22	छत्तीसगढ़	42
23	केरल	2
कुल		692

*स्रोत: प्रबंध

EMPLOYMENT LINKAGES UNDER PMKVY 4.0

***226. SHRI ATUL GARG:**

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

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

- whether the Government has any data on the percentage of skilled trainees who have received employment or self-employment opportunities within six months of completing training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- whether a mechanism exists to align skill training modules with real-time industry demand, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (c) whether any third-party evaluation of skill training partners has been undertaken to ensure quality and accountability, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has collaborated with State Governments and private institutions to establish regional skill hubs focused on green technologies, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any financial or non-financial incentives are being provided to industries employing certified trainees from Government-funded programmes, particularly in Ghaziabad, Khagaria, Samastipur, Jamui and Surat Lok Sabha Constituencies, 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): 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 youth across the country.

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, 24.38 lakh candidates have been reported placed which makes the overall placement rate 42.8%.

Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus was to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. Further, various IT tools like Skill India Digital Hub also gives this opportunity. The focus has shifted towards empowering trained candidates to choose diverse career pathways. These pathways include both self-employment and wage employment, depending on the candidate's preference and available opportunities. To support this approach, candidates are oriented through industry-relevant skill courses that include On-the-Job Training (OJT). This ensures practical exposure and workplace experience, enabling trainees to develop the necessary skills and make informed choices regarding their career paths.

(b): National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has formed 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors. These SSCs are mandated to identify the skill development needs of respective sectors as well as to determine skill competency standards. Further, District Skill Committees (DSCs), set up across all States/UTs, are mandated with formulating District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to promote decentralized planning for skill development and implementation at the grassroots level. The DSDPs identify sectors with employment opportunities as well as the associated demand for skilling in the district, and map the available facilities for

Skill Training. Skill Development Programmes of the Government are designed and implemented to bridge identified skill gaps across sectors.

To ensure that the skills training is aligned with the current industry requirements and thereby improve employability of the youth, following specific steps have been taken by MSDE under PMKVY. These include:

1. Enhanced industry participation: Proposals from industry partners, industry bodies, and employer organizations are actively considered for designing and implementing training programs, ensuring that training delivery corresponds to real-time workforce requirements and new-age skills such as AI, ML, robotics, and green technologies.

2. Awarding Bodies: More than fifteen industries designated as Awarding Bodies to develop job roles aligned with industry needs such as HCL Technologies, IBM, Bajaj Finserv, Microsoft, etc.

3. Industry Consultation Workshops: Organized with over 120 industries to enhance the skilling ecosystem through strategies like voucher-based training, hybrid models, and establishment of Centres of Excellence.

4. Industry-Led Sector Skill Councils (SSCs): SSCs engage continuously with employers and industry partners to identify emerging job roles, update Qualification Packs (QPs) and National Occupational Standards (NOS), and ensure that training content reflects current industry requirements.

5. National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF): All job roles are aligned to NSQF, which is periodically revised based on industry feedback, technological developments, and sectoral demand patterns.

6. District Skill Committees (DSCs): DSCs conduct district-level skill gap assessments to map local employment demand and align training implementation with regional industry needs and livelihood opportunities.

7. On-Job-Training (OJT) in short term skilling in Industries.

(c): MSDE conducts periodic independent evaluations of PMKVY to ensure quality and accountability. An evaluation by NITI Aayog (October 2020) indicated that approximately 94 percent of surveyed employers expressed willingness to hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. The study also noted that 52 percent of candidates placed in employment or oriented under the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component reported receiving higher salaries or expecting improved earnings compared to uncertified peers. An independent evaluation of PMKVY 2.0 conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) found that about 70.5 percent of surveyed candidates were placed in their desired skill sector. More recently, a third-party evaluation of PMKVY 4.0 conducted by the Arun Jaitley National Institute of Financial Management (AJNIFM) in 2025 observed that 77 percent of Short-Term Training (STT) candidates and 78 percent of surveyed RPL candidates reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the training content, reflecting strong acceptance of the curriculum and its delivery across the country.

(d): The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is working in collaboration with State Governments, industry partners, and private institutions to promote green skills and strengthen training infrastructure in emerging green technology sectors. Under PMKVY 4.0, efforts are being

undertaken to integrate green job roles across the skilling ecosystem. Key initiatives include:

1. Collaboration with State Governments: As PMKVY 4.0 follows a demand-driven approach, States have been engaged to submit demand-based proposals for skilling. State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) have been involved in identifying State-specific green skill requirements and in integrating green technology training through designated State-run skill hubs. Several States have initiated green skilling in areas such as renewable energy, electric mobility, waste management, sustainable agriculture, and energy efficiency.

2. Partnerships with Industry and Private Institutions: MSDE collaborates with industry bodies and Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) to co-create curricula and establish training facilities focused on green technologies, including solar energy, electric vehicles (EV), battery management systems, green logistics, and circular economy-related skills.

3. Integration with National Green Initiatives: Green skilling efforts are aligned with key Government initiatives such as the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM). Skilling has been prioritised in regions where NGHM-linked industrial plants are being established. As on 31st December 2025, a total of 7,884 candidates have been trained across India under green hydrogen-related skilling initiatives.

4. PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (PMSGMBY): The Directorate General of Training (DGT) is the nodal agency for imparting technical skilling under the

scheme, while NIESBUD is implementing the entrepreneurship development component. Under the skilling component, 62,000 candidates have been trained by DGT, and over 24,000 vendors have been trained by NIESBUD under the entrepreneurship module.

(e): PMKVY 4.0 does not provide direct financial or non-financial incentives to industries for employing certified trainees, including those within the Lok Sabha constituencies of Ghaziabad, Khagaria, Samastipur, Jamui and Surat. Instead, the Scheme follows a demand-driven approach to enhance employability and foster industry participation in all regions of the country.

एकेडमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट्स

***227 श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) महाराष्ट्र में विश्वविद्यालयों, संबद्ध महाविद्यालयों और उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों (एचईआई) में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 के अंतर्गत एकेडमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट्स (एबीसी) और 'मल्टीपल एंट्री-एग्जिट' के प्रावधानों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) क्या पंजीकृत संस्थाओं की संख्या तथा संचित और हस्तांतरित किए गए क्रेडिट का ब्यौरा एबीसी पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ चुके छात्रों के पुनः नामांकन और उनकी शिक्षा की निरंतरता में एबीसी के उक्त उपबंधों से कितनी सहायता मिली है;

- (घ) क्या सरकार ने उक्त राज्य में विभिन्न विषयों और विश्वविद्यालयों में एबीसी और 'मल्टीपल एंट्री-एग्जिट सिस्टम' को एक समान और प्रभावी ढंग से अपनाया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई आवधिक समीक्षा, परामर्श या दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं; और
- (ङ) क्या महाराष्ट्र में सभी राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों और संबद्ध संस्थाओं में उक्त सुधारों के पूर्ण और समान कार्यान्वयन के लिए कोई विशिष्ट समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है अथवा कोई कार्ययोजना बनाई गई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):

(क) से (ङ): भारत सरकार ने आजीवन अधिगम को बढ़ावा देने वाली समग्र, बहुविषयक और लचीली शिक्षा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 तैयार की है। इसका उद्देश्य लचीले पाठ्यक्रम संबंधी संरचनाओं को उदार बनाकर शिक्षा को छात्र-केंद्रित करना है जो शिक्षार्थियों को अपने स्वयं के शैक्षणिक पथ पर आगे बढ़ने की स्वतंत्रता की अनुमति देने के लिए बहु प्रवेश और निर्गम मार्ग प्रदान करते हैं।

एनईपी 2020 के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप, राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क (एनसीआरएफ) को प्रारंभिक, स्कूली, उच्च और कौशल शिक्षा को शामिल करने वाली एक व्यापक क्रेडिट प्रणाली के रूप में शुरू किया गया है। एनसीआरएफ एकेडमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट्स (एबीसी) के माध्यम से क्रेडिट, अंतरण और ऋणमुक्ति के मानकीकरण को बढ़ावा देता है और बहु प्रवेश- बहु निर्गम (एमईएमई) मार्गों को सक्षम बनाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने "उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में प्रदान किए जाने वाले शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों में बहु-प्रवेश और निर्गम के लिए दिशानिर्देश" अधिसूचित किए हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों ने उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों (एचईआई) को छात्रों की अपनी पसंद, सुविधा या आवश्यकता के अनुसार संस्थान बदलते हुए उनकी अपनी गति से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की अवसर बनाने में सक्षम बनाया है।

विभिन्न मान्यता प्राप्त प्रदाता निकायों से अर्जित शैक्षणिक क्रेडिट को डिजिटल रूप से संग्रहीत करने के लिए अकादमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट (एबीसी) भी स्थापित किया गया है ताकि एचईआई से डिग्री अर्जित क्रेडिट को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रदान की जा सके। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने प्रत्येक शिक्षार्थी के लिए एक 12-अंकीय विशिष्ट डिजिटल पहचान शुरू की है ताकि पहचान को सरल बनाया जा सके और एबीसी योजना के तहत उनकी शैक्षणिक और कौशल यात्रा को व्यवस्थित रूप से ट्रैक करने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके। इस 12-अंकीय विशिष्ट आईडी को "स्वचलित स्थायी शैक्षणिक खाता रजिस्ट्री" (एपीएएआर आईडी) कहा गया है। एपीएएआर आईडी को शैक्षणिक, कौशल और अनुभवात्मक अधिगम से अर्जित क्रेडिट को संचित करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय और यूजीसी संस्थागत तत्परता, डिजिटल अवसंरचना की आवश्यकताओं और छात्रों के बीच क्रेडिट गतिशीलता जागरूकता आदि का आकलन करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और एचईआई सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों से नियमित रूप से परामर्श करते हैं। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के तहत डिजिटल इंडिया कॉर्पोरेशन (डीआईसी) एबीसी योजना को लागू करने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय का तकनीकी भागीदार है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने डीआईसी की सहकार्यता से व्यापक पहुंच के माध्यम से एबीसी के अभिग्रहण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं; जिसमें एचईआई के लिए राष्ट्रव्यापी कार्यशालाएं, नियमित प्रशिक्षण सत्र और जागरूकता अभियान शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, क्रेडिट की समय पर रिकॉर्डिंग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सभी पुरस्कार देने वाले संस्थानों को अगले कैलेंडर वर्ष में जून माह से पहले एक कैलेंडर वर्ष में आयोजित परीक्षाओं के लिए शैक्षणिक रिकॉर्ड अपलोड करने की सलाह दी है।

अब तक, उच्च शिक्षा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र से 2,600 से अधिक पुरस्कार प्रदान करने वाले संस्थानों को एबीसी पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत किया गया है। इसके अलावा, उच्च शिक्षा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में 4.6 करोड़ से अधिक एपीएएआर आईडी बनाई गई हैं, जिनमें से 7 करोड़ से अधिक क्रेडिट रिकॉर्ड इन आईडी से जुड़े हुए हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य के संबंध में, शुरुआत से ही 350 से अधिक ऐसे

संस्थान एबीसी पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत हैं, जिनमें से 54 लाख से अधिक एपीएएआर आईडी बनाई गई हैं और 87 लाख से अधिक क्रेडिट रिकॉर्ड जोड़े गए हैं। यूजीसी के उत्साह पोर्टल पर एचईआई द्वारा प्रदान की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 244 एचईआई में बहु प्रवेश प्रावधान हैं, जबकि 108 एचईआई में बहु निर्गम प्रावधान हैं, जिनमें महाराष्ट्र के क्रमशः 38 और 16 एचईआई शामिल हैं। पंजीकृत संस्थानों का विवरण, बनाई गई एपीएएआर आईडी और जमा क्रेडिट एबीसी डैशबोर्ड <https://www.abc.gov.in/dashboard.php> पर उपलब्ध हैं।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के अंतर्गत पहल

*228. श्री सनातन पांडेय:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा देश में प्राथमिक से लेकर विश्वविद्यालय तक सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 के अंतर्गत की गई विभिन्न पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) इस नीति के कार्यान्वयन के बाद से उक्त प्रयोजनार्थ नियत की गई बजटीय आवंटन का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) क्या देश में छात्रों द्वारा बारहवीं कक्षा उत्तीर्ण किए जाने के बाद उनके लिए लाभप्रद रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने हेतु माध्यमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा को कौशल आधारित/व्यवसायोन्मुखी बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 (एनईपी 2020) की घोषणा के बाद, इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्कूल और उच्चतर शिक्षा दोनों में कई परिवर्तनकारी पहल की गई हैं।

स्कूल शिक्षा में कई पहलें की गई हैं जैसे स्कूलों के स्तरान्वयन के लिए पीएम श्री (पीएम स्कूल फॉर राइजिंग इंडिया) सभी बच्चों के लिए एक समावेशी और न्यायसंगत कक्षा वातावरण के

साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए समग्र शिक्षा; ग्रेड 3 तक मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समझ और संख्यात्मकता के साथ पढ़ने में प्रवीणता के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहल (निपुण भारत); विद्या-प्रवेश तीन-महीने के खेल-आधारित स्कूल तैयारी मॉड्यूल के लिए दिशानिर्देश; शिक्षा के लिए सुसंगत बहु-आयामी पहुंच को सक्षम बनाने के लिए डिजिटल/ऑनलाइन/ऑन-एयर शिक्षा से संबंधित सभी प्रयासों को एकीकृत पीएम ई-विद्या करने के लिए 3 से 8 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए तैयार की गई खेल-आधारित अधिगम शिक्षण सामग्री के लिए मूलभूत चरण हेतु राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या ढांचा (एनसीएफ एफएस) और जादुई पिटारा का शुभारंभ; निष्ठा (नेशनल इनिशिएटिव फॉर स्कूल हेड्स एंड टीचर्स होलिस्टिक एडवांसमेंट) 1.0, 2.0 और 3.0; विद्या समीक्षा केंद्र; एकीकृत शिक्षक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम; शिक्षा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सक्रिय और उत्प्रेरित करने के लिए एक एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल अवसंरचना बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल शिक्षा वास्तुकला (एनडीईएआर); 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के सभी निरक्षरों को लक्षित करते हुए 'न्यू इंडिया लिटरेसी प्रोग्राम या उल्लास योजना आदि का कार्यान्वयन।

उच्चतर शिक्षा में, राष्ट्रीय क्रेडिट ढांचा (एनसीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा योग्यता ढांचा (एनएचईक्यूएफ) जैसे दिशा-निर्देशों/विनियमों के संयोजन में अवर स्नातक कार्यक्रम के लिए पाठ्यचर्या और क्रेडिट ढांचा; उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों द्वारा प्रदान किए जाने वाले शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम में बहुआयामी प्रवेश और निगम; उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों को बहु-विषयक संस्थानों में बदलना; एक साथ दो शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम जारी रखना; व्यक्तिगत छात्र की स्वचलित स्थायी शैक्षणिक खाता रजिस्ट्री (एपीएएआर आईडी) जो प्री-प्राइमरी से उच्चतर शिक्षा तक उनकी शैक्षिक यात्रा और उपलब्धियों को ट्रैक करने के लिए आजीवन पहचान के रूप में कार्य करेगी; मेधावी छात्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए पीएम-विद्यालक्ष्मी योजना की शुरुआत जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एक सरल, पारदर्शी और छात्र-अनुकूल और पूरी तरह से डिजिटल आवेदन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से संपार्श्विक मुक्त, गारंटर मुक्त ऋण को सक्षम बनाना; ओडीएल / ऑनलाइन शिक्षा का

संशोधित विनियमन; बेहतर शिक्षण के लिए संकाय में दक्षताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए मालवीय मिशन शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम की पुनः परिकल्पना की गई; स्वयम प्लेटफॉर्म का उपयोग करके नियमित पाठ्यक्रमों में 40% तक क्रेडिट की अनुमति देना; विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत मौजूदा जनशक्ति के कौशल को बढ़ाने और फिर से कौशल प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से नए स्वयम प्लस पोर्टल का शुभारंभ; समर्थ के माध्यम से प्रवेश से लेकर डिग्री प्रदान करने तक उच्चतर शिक्षण संस्थानों के प्रशासन में प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण; एचईआई को उद्योग के विशेषज्ञों के साथ काम करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए प्रोफेसर ऑफ प्रैक्टिस के संबंध में दिशानिर्देश; भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों में विदेशों से छात्रों को प्रवेश देने के लिए अतिरिक्त सीटों हेतु दिशानिर्देश; युगल, संयुक्त डिग्री और दोहरी डिग्री कार्यक्रमों को प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय और विदेशी उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों के बीच अकादमिक सहयोग; विदेशी उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों को भारत में परिसर स्थापित करने की अनुमति देने के लिए विनियम; अंतरराष्ट्रीय रैंकिंग में भारतीय उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों की प्रतिष्ठा में वृद्धि; शिक्षा में भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली को सन्निहित करना।

केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में एसटीईएम संस्थानों/पाठ्यक्रमों में छात्राओं के नामांकन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्त पोषण /पूँजीगत सहायता के माध्यम से प्रमुख औद्योगिक और संभारतंत्र गलियारों के आसपास 5 विश्वविद्यालय टाउनशिप और हर जिले में 1 बालिका छात्रावास स्थापित करने की घोषणा की गई है।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग में एनईपी 2020 के अनुरूप स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या ढांचा (एनसीएफ-एसई) शैक्षणिक विषयों के साथ समानता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कौशल शिक्षा को सीधे मध्य और माध्यमिक चरणों में इसे एकीकृत करके संस्थागत बनाती है।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग समग्र शिक्षा की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को लागू कर रहा है जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ग्रेड 6 से 8 के छात्रों के लिए कौशल प्रदर्शन और ग्रेड 9 से 12 के लिए एनएसक्यूएफ-अनुरूप कौशल पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करके व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देता है। माध्यमिक स्तर पर, छात्र कौशल

मॉड्यूल को एक अतिरिक्त विषय के रूप में चुनते हैं जबकि वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर पर, कौशल पाठ्यक्रम वैकल्पिक विषयों के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। कुल 138 स्वीकृत रोजगार भूमिकाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं और प्रत्येक में संप्रेषण, स्व-प्रबंधन, आईसीटी, उद्यमिता और हरित कौशल को कवर करने वाला एक नियोजनीयता कौशल मॉड्यूल शामिल है। विभाग स्कूलों में पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 को भी लागू कर रहा है, जिसमें 350 केंद्रीय विद्यालय कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहे हैं। 21,700 से अधिक स्कूलों में अब नवाचार, उद्यमिता, विवेचनात्मक सोच और आईपी जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए स्कूल नवाचार परिषद हैं।

माध्यमिक स्तर (ग्रेड 9 से 12) पर, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) ने नियोजनीयता कौशल के लिए पाठ्यक्रम और पाठ्यपुस्तकें विकसित की हैं, जो सभी कौशल पाठ्यक्रमों में अंतर्निहित हैं। राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा विकसित कौशल पाठ्यक्रम और पाठ्यपुस्तकें राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढांचा (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अंतर्गत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रोजगार की भूमिकाओं पर आधारित हैं, जो एक गुणवत्ता आश्वासन ढांचा है।

पाठ्यक्रम में नियोजनीयता कौशल मॉड्यूल को रोजगार की भूमिकाओं/स्वयम पाठ्यक्रमों के एक भाग के रूप में शामिल किया गया है जिसमें संप्रेषण कौशल, स्व-प्रबंधन कौशल, सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी कौशल, उद्यमिता कौशल और हरित कौशल शामिल हैं।

एनसीईआरटी ने कौशल शिक्षा तक पहुंच, विशेष रूप से जहां भौतिक संसाधन सीमित हैं, का विस्तार करने के लिए ई-लर्निंग सामग्री, वीडियो और आभासी कौशल प्रयोगशाला (वीएसएल) विकसित किए हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो कि सभी छात्र अकादमिक शिक्षा के साथ-साथ व्यावहारिक, नौकरी के लिए तैयार कौशल विकसित कर सकें।

केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) युवा पीढ़ी के कौशल और दक्षता के स्तर को बढ़ाने और उपलब्ध विभिन्न कैरियर विकल्पों का पता लगाने के लिए कक्षा 9-10 में 22 और कक्षा 11-12 में 43 कौशल विषय प्रदान करता है।

नीति आयोग द्वारा अटल इनोवेशन मिशन (एआईएम) के तहत, एसटीईएम (विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, इंजीनियरिंग और गणित), रोबोटिक्स, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और 3डी प्रिंटिंग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए स्कूलों में अटल टिकरिंग प्रयोगशाला स्थापित की गई हैं।

आईआईटी मद्रास के सहयोग से शुरू किया गया स्टडी वेब्स ऑफ एक्टिव लर्निंग फॉर यंग एस्पायरिंग माइंड्स (स्वयम), प्रमुख संस्थानों द्वारा बनाई गई सामग्री को प्रस्तुत करता है और "कोई भी, कहीं भी, कभी भी" सीखने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ निःशुल्क उपलब्ध है। 5.64 करोड़ से अधिक के संचयी नामांकन के साथ 4400 से अधिक विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान किए गए हैं। कौशल विकास में सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए, स्वयम प्लस पोर्टल भी शुरू किया गया है, जो कार्यबल के कौशल को बढ़ाने और फिर से कुशल बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है। वर्तमान में, 16 क्षेत्रों में 480 से अधिक पाठ्यक्रम इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर उपलब्ध हैं।

"मेक एआई इन इंडिया और मेक एआई वर्क फॉर इंडिया" के दृष्टिकोण को साकार करने के लिए, सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से वित्त वर्ष 2027-28 की अवधि में 990.00 करोड़ रुपये के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ कृत्रिम मेधा (एआई) में तीन उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (सीओई) की स्थापना को मंजूरी दी थी। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने तीन उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (सीओई) की स्थापना के लिए तीन शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को मंजूरी दी – आईआईएससी बंगलुरु में स्वास्थ्य में एआई का सीओई, आईआईटी रोपड़ में कृषि में एआई का सीओई और आईआईटी कानपुर में टिकाऊ शहरों में एआई का सीओई। इसके अलावा, बजट 2025-26 में 500.0 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के लिए शिक्षा में एक नए उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (सीओई) की घोषणा की गई है, जिसका निर्देशन आईआईटी मद्रास द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय नौकरी में रहते हुए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने और युवाओं की नियोजनीयता बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षता प्रशिक्षण योजना (एनएटीएस) भी लागू करता है।

अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद कौशल विकास को तकनीकी शिक्षा में शामिल करके सक्रिय रूप से सुदृढ़ बना रहा है। यह नियमित पाठ्यक्रम के साथ जुड़े ऑनलाइन कौशल

पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने के लिए उद्योगों और संस्थानों के साथ साझेदारी करता है जिसमें कौशल-केंद्रित कार्यक्रमों, अनिवार्य इंटर्नशिप, और व्यावसायिक डिग्री जैसे बैचलर ऑफ वोकेशन (बी.वीओसी) शामिल हैं। इन पहलों को छात्रों की व्यावहारिक क्षमताओं का निर्माण करने और नियोजनीयता में सुधार करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। एआईसीटीई-अनुमोदित संस्थानों के स्व-रिपोर्ट किए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर, डिप्लोमा प्लेसमेंट वर्ष 2023-24 में 1,80,866 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 में 1,91,801 हो गया। इसी अवधि के दौरान अवर स्नातक प्लेसमेंट में भी उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई, जो 4,10,843 से बढ़कर 4,71,227 हो गई। इसके अतिरिक्त, एआईसीटीई ने उद्योग 4.0 प्रौद्योगिकियों के लिए व्यावहारिक अनुभव सहित इंटर्नशिप, कौशल-वृद्धि और संकाय के कौशल संवर्धन के सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए प्रमुख उद्योगों और संगठनों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को एनईपी 2020 के अनुरूप बनाया गया है। जहां तक केन्द्र सरकार का संबंध है, इसने वर्ष 2021-22 के लिए अपना बजट आवंटन 93,224.31 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए 1,04,277.72 करोड़ रुपये और वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए 1,12,899.47 करोड़ रुपये और वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए 1,21,117.77 करोड़ रुपये और वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 1,28,650.05 करोड़ रुपये और वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए 1,39,289.48 करोड़ रुपये किया है।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग (डीओएसईएल) के लिए, वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए 83562.26 करोड़ रुपये का बजट आवंटन विभाग के लिए अब तक का सबसे अधिक आवंटन है। बजट अनुमान (बीई) 2025-26 की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 में डीओएसईएल के लिए बजट आवंटन में 4,990 करोड़ रुपये (6.35%) की समग्र वृद्धि हुई है।

उच्च शिक्षा के लिए, वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए समग्र बजट आवंटन 55,727.22 करोड़ रुपये है। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 में उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग के बजट आवंटन में ₹5,649.27 करोड़ (11.28%) की समग्र वृद्धि हुई है।

सरकारी विद्यालयों में बुनियादी ढांचे का अभाव

*229. श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या हजारीबाग लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित सरकारी विद्यालयों में भवनों, शौचालयों, पेयजल, बिजली और डिजिटल सुविधाओं जैसे बुनियादी ढांचे का अभाव है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 और 2024-25 के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए स्वीकृत और व्यय की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्मार्ट क्लास रूम, डिजिटल बोर्ड और इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना लागू की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) आज की स्थिति के अनुसार शिक्षकों के कुल कितने पद स्वीकृत हैं और वर्तमान में रिक्त पदों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) उक्त रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान):

(क) और (ख): 'शिक्षा' विषय संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में है और अधिसंख्य स्कूल संबंधित राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनिक अधिकार क्षेत्र में हैं। तथापि, केंद्र सरकार झारखंड सहित राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उनके द्वारा तैयार वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) प्रस्ताव और शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली (यूडाइज़) डेटाबेस द्वारा निर्धारित कमियों के आधार पर अवसंरचना सुविधाओं जैसे कि भवनों, लड़कों/लड़कियों/सीडब्ल्यूएसएन के लिए शौचालयों, पेयजल, बिजली और डिजिटल सुविधाओं के निर्माण और संवर्धन के लिए मौजूदा सरकारी स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना-समग्र शिक्षा के तहत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। योजना के कार्यक्रमिक और वित्तीय मानकों, पूर्व में संस्वीकृत निर्माण की

वास्तविक एवं वित्तीय प्रगति तथा बजटीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के परामर्श से स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग के परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा इन योजनाओं का बाद में मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन/आकलन किया जाता है।

अनुमोदित एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी के आधार पर, समग्र शिक्षा के तहत निधि का केंद्रीय भाग संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को निर्वाचन क्षेत्र या जिला-वार अलग अलग जारी न कर चार किशतों में एक मुश्त जारी किया जाता है। इसके बाद, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी प्राथमिकताओं के अनुरूप इन निधियों का अपनी धनराशि के साथ आबंटन और उपयोग करते हैं और अनुमोदित एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी के अनुसार, उन्हें आगे जिलों, प्रखंडों और स्कूलों में अंतरित करते हैं।

उभरते भारत के लिए पीएम स्कूल (पीएम श्री) की केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के तहत, देश भर में 14500 स्कूलों को आदर्श स्कूलों के रूप में विकसित किया जाना है, जिनमें से 22 पीएम श्री स्कूलों को हजारीबाग लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए मंजूरी दी गई है। पीएम श्री योजना में कंप्यूटर लैब/आईसीटी लैब/स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, अच्छे फर्नीचर के साथ पुस्तकालय, इंटरनेट सुविधा, व्यावसायिक कौशल शिक्षा, मार्गदर्शन और करियर परामर्श, पूरी तरह से समर्थ एकीकृत विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला/भौतिकी प्रयोगशाला/रसायन विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला/जीव विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला, फर्नीचर आदि सहित 21 घटकों के साथ पीएम श्री स्कूलों को परिपूर्ण बनाने का प्रावधान है।

झारखंड राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, हजारीबाग लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 98.09% स्कूलों में बिजली, 98.67% स्कूलों में शौचालय, 97.35% स्कूलों में हैंडपंप/नल का पानी, 99.98% स्कूलों में कक्षाएं, 48.98% स्कूलों में आईसीटी लैब और 38.62% स्कूलों में स्मार्ट क्लासरूम उपलब्ध हैं।

झारखंड राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 और 2024-25 के दौरान समग्र शिक्षा, पीएम श्री और राज्य निधि के माध्यम से हजारीबाग लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्कूल के बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए स्वीकृत और खर्च की गई निधियों का विवरण इस प्रकार है—

(रुपये करोड़ में)

लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का नाम	2023-24		2024-25	
	संस्वीकृत	व्यय	संस्वीकृत	व्यय
हजारीबाग	37.55	30.81	36.66	26.91

(ग): समग्र शिक्षा स्कीम के तहत, आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहल घटक में कक्षा VI से XII वाले सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल शामिल हैं। इस घटक के तहत स्कूलों में आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं और स्मार्ट कक्षाओं की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाएं और स्मार्ट कक्षाएं-कार्यक्रम संबंधी मानदंड:

‘आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहल’ के तहत अनावर्ती / आवर्ती अनुदान निम्नलिखित दो विकल्पों के लिए राज्यों को उपलब्ध है: -

(i). विकल्प I: इस विकल्प के तहत जिन स्कूलों ने पहले आईसीटी सुविधा का लाभ नहीं उठाया है, वे अपनी अपेक्षा और आवश्यकता के अनुसार या तो आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं अथवा स्मार्ट कक्षाओं का विकल्प चुन सकते हैं। 700 से अधिक नामांकन होने पर, एक अतिरिक्त आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है। राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के पास टैबलेट/लैपटॉप/नोटबुक /एकीकृत शिक्षण अधिगम उपकरण और ओपन-सोर्स ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम के साथ-साथ हार्डवेयर, सॉफ्टवेयर, प्रशिक्षण और संसाधन सहायता उपार्जित करने की छूट है। इसमें अनुमोदित स्कूलों की संख्या हेतु समानुपातिक आधार पर डिजिटल बोर्ड, स्मार्ट कक्षा, आभासी कक्षा और डीटीएच चैनलों के लिए सहायता शामिल होगी।

(ii). विकल्प II: इस विकल्प के तहत जो स्कूल पहले से ही आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं की सुविधा का लाभ उठा चुके हैं, वे योजना के मानदंडों के अनुसार स्मार्ट कक्षा/टैबलेट का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाएं और स्मार्ट कक्षाएं-वित्तीय मानदंड:

आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाएँ: 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए प्रति स्कूल 6.40 लाख रुपये तक का अनावर्ती अनुदान और प्रति वर्ष 2.40 लाख रुपये तक का आवर्ती अनुदान। वर्ष 2023-24 से, यह योजना स्कूल नामांकन के आधार पर चरणबद्ध वित्तपोषण भी प्रदान करती है। (संख्या<100: 2.5 लाख रुपये, संख्या 100 – 250 के बीच: 4.5 लाख रुपये, संख्या 250 – 700 के बीच: 6.4 लाख रुपये)

स्मार्ट कक्षाएँ: प्रति वर्ष प्रति स्कूल स्मार्ट कक्षा (प्रति स्कूल 2 स्मार्ट कक्षाएं) के लिए अनावर्ती अनुदान 2.40 लाख रुपये और आवर्ती अनुदान 38,000 रुपये (ई सामग्री और डिजिटल संसाधनों, बिजली के शुल्क सहित) है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं/स्मार्ट कक्षाओं वाले स्कूल इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी से जुड़े हुए हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की भर्ती और प्रबंधन संबंधित राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत आता है। केंद्र सरकार निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार स्कूल शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों पर उचित छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात बनाए रखने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। केंद्र सरकार राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ समय-समय पर समीक्षा बैठकों और परामर्शों के माध्यम से शिक्षकों की शीघ्र भर्ती और पुनः तैनाती के मामले को जारी रखती है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, हजारीबाग निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सरकारी स्कूलों में, स्वीकृत शिक्षण पदों की कुल संख्या 7,493 है, जिनमें से 3,416 पद वर्तमान में रिक्त हैं। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी बताया है कि प्रारंभिक और माध्यमिक स्तर पर शिक्षकों की भर्ती प्रक्रिया वर्तमान में न्यायाधीन है।

REDEVELOPMENT OF TEMPLE CORRIDORS AND PILGRIMAGE SITES

***230. SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:**

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

- (a) the details of the major temple corridor and pilgrimage sites redevelopment projects undertaken or completed during the last two years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilized for these projects during the said period along with its current status;
- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to balance heritage conservation with proper pilgrim amenities, crowd management and environmental sustainability;
- (d) the extent to which the said redevelopment initiatives have increased local employment and regional connectivity; and
- (e) the details of the new temple corridor from the State of Odisha to be taken up for development during the year 2026?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Tourism, through its ongoing Central Sector Schemes of 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)', 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)', 'Swadesh Darshan (SD2.0)', 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)', a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme, 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)' and Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development supplements the efforts of the State

Government(SG)/ Union Territory (UT) Administration/ Central Agencies by providing financial assistance for the development of tourism related infrastructure in the country including major pilgrimage sites and temple corridors.

The State/UT-wise list of projects sanctioned under the above-mentioned schemes during the last two years and the current year along with funds sanctioned, released, utilized and their present status are given in the **Statement-I.**

(c): Under the above mentioned schemes various interventions have been sanctioned such as queue management complex, waiting halls, cloak room, widening of approach roads, CCTVs for pilgrim safety, foot-over bridges, parking, tourist information centre, basic amenities such as toilets, dustbins, drinking water facilities and other site development works for improving and upgrading overall pilgrim/tourist experience.

To ensure balance between heritage conservation with proper pilgrim amenities, crowd management and environmental sustainability, the projects under the above mentioned schemes are prepared in consultations with the respective State Governments, UT Administrations, local bodies, and other stake holders. In addition, factors such as carrying capacity, footfall, cultural, historical & heritage importance of the places, resident population are taken into consideration so as to ensure sustainable and responsible tourism.

(d): The above mentioned Schemes of the Ministry of Tourism aims to rejuvenate pilgrimage and spiritual experience of the tourists through

availability of well-planned tourism infrastructure enabling tourist convenience, accessibility, cleanliness, last-mile connectivity among others. The development of tourism infrastructure is ensured in a holistic manner with the objective of boosting tourism, generating employment and strengthening the local economy.

(e): No proposal relating to a new temple corridor in the State of Odisha is under consideration of the Ministry of Tourism. However, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned various tourism development projects in Odisha amounting to Rs.326.86 Crore, details of which are given in the **Statement-II**.

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

STATEMENT- I

i. List of Projects sanctioned in last two years and current year under PRASHAD Scheme:

S. No.	State/UT	Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in Crore)	Amount Authorized (₹ in Crore)	Amount Utilized (₹ in Crore) as per UC received	Physical Progress (%)	Current Status

1.	Karnataka	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeswari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	45.38	13.33	0	3.63 %	Ongoing
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	2024-25	25.33	6.74	0	30.06 %	Ongoing
3.	Bihar	Development of Ambika Bhawani Temple, Saran	2024-25	13.29	0.00	0	0%	Ongoing
4.	Goa	Development of Bom Jesus Basilica	2024-25	16.46	4.68	0	24.78 %	Ongoing
5.	Karnataka	Development of RenukaYallama Devi	2024-25	18.37	0.00	0	0%	Ongoing

		temple						
6.	Karnataka	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	2024-25	22.25	6.30	0	0%	Ongoing
7.	Mizoram	Development of Basic Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai District	2024-25	5.47	1.56	0	24.53%	Ongoing
8.	Puducherry	Development of Pilgrim Facilities & Tourist attractions for Sri Dharbaranyeswara Temple	2024-25	25.94	0.00	0	0%	Ongoing
9.	Tamil Nadu	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	2024-25	40.94	0.00	0	3.19%	Ongoing
10.	Telangana	Development of Basic	2024-25	4.22	0.00	0	27.50	Ongoing

	a	Amenities at goddess RenukaYellamaDevasthanam					%	ng
Total				217.65	32.61	0		

ii. List of Projects completed in last two years and current year under PRASHAD Scheme

S. No	State/UT	Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Completion Year	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in Crore)	Amount Authorized (₹ in Crore)	Amount Utilized (₹ in Crore) as per UC received	Physical Progress (%)	Current Status
1	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	2023-24	29.62	29.62	29.62	100%	Completed
2	Meghalaya	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	2020-21	2023-24	29.29	27.78	27.78	100%	Completed
3	Nagaland	Development	2018	2023-	25.2	23.56	23.56	100%	Completed

		nt of Pilgrimage Infrastructu re in Nagaland	-19	24					
4	Jammu & Kashmir	Developme nt at Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar	2016 -17	2024- 25	40.46	34.30	34.30	100%	Completed
5	Chhattisg arh	Developme nt of MaaBamle shwari Devi Temple, Dongargar h, Rajnandga on District, Chhattisgar h	2020 -21	2024- 25	48.44	40.19	31.94	100%	Completed
6	Rajasthan	Integrated Developme nt of Pushkar/ Ajmer	2015 -16	2024- 25	32.64	26.11	26.11	100%	Completed
7	Uttar Pradesh	Developme nt of Infrastructu re facilities at	2018 -19	2024- 25	37.59	34.64	30.97	100%	Completed

		Govardhan							
8	Uttarakhand	Augmentati on of Pilgrimage Infrastructu re Facilities and Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	2021 -22	2024- 25	54.36	10.22	10.22	Foreclos ed	Foreclos ed
9	West Bengal	Developme nt of Belur Math	2016 -17	2024- 25	30.03	23.39	23.39	100%	Completed
10	Madhya Pradesh	Developme nt of Amarkanta k	2020 -21	2025- 26	49.99	42.55	34.63	100%	Completed
11	Maharas htra	Developme nt of Trimbakes hwar, Nashik	2017 -18	2025- 26	45.41	38.44	38.44	100%	Completed
12	Nagaland	Developme nt of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructu re at Zunheboto	2022 -23	2025- 26	18.18	15.45	15.45	100%	Completed

							ed		
1	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam - Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda -Amravati- Anupu (Buddhist Circuit)	2017 -18	2023-24	35.24	30.02	30.02	100%	Completed
2	Kerala	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli- Pampa- Sannidhanam (Spiritual Circuit)	2016 -17	2023-24	46.54	33.39	33.39	100%	Completed
3	Maharashtra	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad (Spiritual Circuit)	2018 -19	2023-24	45.47	43.19	38.84	100%	Completed

4	Punjab	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour – Patiala (Heritage Circuit)	2018-19	2023-24	85.32	81.05	81.05	100%	Completed
5	Rajasthan	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) (Krishna Circuit)	2016-17	2023-24	75.80	73.85	73.85	100%	Completed
6	Telangana	Development of QutubShahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi	2017-18	2023-24	96.90	70.61	70.61	100%	Completed

		Mosque-Raymond's Tomb (Heritage Circuit)							
7	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj) (Spiritual Circuit)	2018-19	2023-24	18.30	18.12	18.12	100%	Completed
Total					403.57	350.23	345.88		

iv. List of Projects sanctioned in last two years and current year under

Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme

S. No.	State/ UT	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)	Amount Authorised (₹ Crore)	Amount Utilised (₹ Cr.) as per UC	Physical Progress (%)	Current Status

							received		
1	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	2023-24	27.22	2.72	0	2.65%	Ongoing
2	Rajasthan	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	2023-24	21.65	2.17	0	5.23%	Ongoing
3	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kawardha	2024-25	145.99	14.60	0	0%	Ongoing
4	Rajasthan	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	2024-25	87.87	8.79	0	9.65%	Ongoing
5	Himachal Pradesh	Chintpur ni	Development of MaaChintpur ni Devi Temple, Una	2025-26	56.26	5.63	0	0%	Ongoing
6	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	Development of PitambaraPeethDatia	2025-26	44.24	4.42	0	3.59%	Ongoing
7	Rajasthan	Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karnimatama	2025-26	22.58	2.26	0	31.19%	Ongoing

			ndir, Bikaner						
8	Rajasthan	Malaseri Dungari (District Bhilwara)	Development of MalaseriDun gri, Bhilwara District	2025 -26	48.73	4.87	0	3.66%	Ongoing
Total					454.54	45.46	0		

v. List of Projects sanctioned in last two years and current year under CBDD Scheme

S. N o.	State/ UT	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)	Amount Authorized (₹ Crore)	Amount Utilized (₹ Cr.) as per UC received	Physical Progress (%)	Current Status
1	Andhra Pradesh	Ahobilam Temple	Ahobilam- A spiritual Odyssey	2024 -25	24.99	2.50	0	28.58 %	Ongoing
2	Jharkhand	RamrekhaDham	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	2024 -25	18.87	1.87	0	0%	Ongoing

3	Kerala	Varkala	Varkala-Dakshin Kashi	2024-25	25.00	2.50	0	2.29%	Ongoing
4	Punjab	Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	Heritage street -A symbol of peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar	2024-25	24.90	2.49	0	1.31%	Ongoing
5	Uttarakhand	Kainchidham	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	2024-25	17.60	1.76	0	19.96%	Ongoing
Total					111.36	11.12	0		

vi. List of Projects sanctioned in last two years and current year under SASCI Scheme

S. No.	State	Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)	Amount Released (₹ Crore)	Amount Utilized (₹ Crore)	Physical Progress (%) As	Current Status

						as per UC received	per MPR	
1	Karnataka	Development of SavadattiYallam magudda in Belgavi	2024-25	100.00	66.00	—	0%	Ongoing
2	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	2024-25	74.05	48.87	—	26.03 %	Ongoing
3	Uttar Pradesh	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	2024-25	80.24	52.96	40.71	44.61 %	Ongoing
Total				254.29	167.83	40.71		

vii. List of Projects sanctioned in last two years and current year under ACA Scheme

Sn	State/ UT	Implementing Agency	Name of the Experience	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)	Amount Authorised (₹ Crore)	Amount Utilized (₹ Cr.) as per	Physical Progress (%)	Current Status

							UC receive d		
I.	Tamil Nadu	ITDC	Illumination and allied works at Gangaikond a Cholapuram Temple, District - Ariyalur	2024- 25	11.47	0	0	0%	Ongoin g
Total					11.47	0	0		

STATEMENT-II**i. List of Project sanctioned in Odisha under PRASHAD Scheme**

Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Sanction Cost (Rs. In Crore)	Status
Infrastructure Development at Puri	(2014-15)	50.00	Foreclosed

ii. List of Project sanctioned in Odisha under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Sanction Cost (Rs. In Crore)	Status
Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	(2016-17)	70.82	Complete

iii. List of Projects sanctioned in Odisha under **Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)**

Name of the Project	Sanction Year	Sanction Cost (Rs. In Crore)	Status
Development of Hirakud	(2024-25)	99.90	Ongoing
Development of Satkosia	(2024-25)	99.99	Ongoing

iv. List of Project sanctioned in Odisha under **Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development (ACA)**

Name of the Project	Sanction Cost (Rs. In Crore)	Status
Puri Railway Station	6.15	Complete

TRAVEL FACILITIES FOR SPORTS PERSONS

***231. DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:**

THIRU DR. S JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a group of young wrestlers from Odisha, who were going to participate in a national-level sporting event, were compelled to travel in general compartments of a train and forced to sit near toilet areas due to the absence of their confirmed rail tickets, if so, the details of the circumstances leading to such travel arrangements;
- (b) whether the Government has any existing policy or quota available with Indian Railways to facilitate travel for sportspersons representing States or institutions at national and inter-State sporting competitions and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons for the absence of such a mechanism; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to consider the introduction of a dedicated travel quota for athletes travelling for national sporting events?

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

(a): Wrestling Federation of India (WFI), the recognized National Sports Federation (NSF) for wrestling, has stated that responsibility for making travel arrangements for athletes in national-level sporting event is that of the respective State wrestling associations, and, it did not receive any reference regarding travel arrangements for any group of wrestlers from Odisha.

The Railway Board has also confirmed that no request was received in Northern Railway for confirmation of accommodation for athletes in question.

(b) to (d): The Ministry of Railways' instructions are in place for providing facility of block reservations to sports teams participating in national tournaments recognized by the Association of Indian Universities, NSFs, Indian Olympic Association, and School Games Federation of India, which can be done without waiting for the finalization of the team.

Sports teams participating in national tournaments can send their formal request to the nearest quota controlling authority where requests for releasing seats from unutilized quota of seats earmarked to meet the urgent requirements of High Official Requisition (HOR) holders.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN KONASEEMA, ANDHRA PRADESH

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

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

- (a) the details of tourism destinations identified and promoted by the Government in Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema district of Andhra Pradesh, category-wise including eco-tourism, river tourism, coastal tourism and cultural heritage tourism;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised for tourism infrastructure development in the said district under Central tourism schemes and assistance programmes during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;
- (c) the details of the number of domestic and foreign tourist footfalls recorded in the district during the said period, year-wise; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve connectivity, amenities, livelihood-linked tourism and private sector participation in the said district to enhance its tourism potential?

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

(a) to (d): Development and promotion of 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 (an initiative under Swadesh Darshan), 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. The details of the projects sanctioned in the state of Andhra Pradesh under SD, which includes development works at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema district, SD2.0, CBDD and PRASHAD schemes is annexed.

Further, Government of India in 2024-25 sanctioned the projects 'Enriching the Fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota' for Rs.77.91 Crore and 'Akhand Godavair (Havelok Bridge & Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravarman' for Rs.94.44 Crore in the State of Andhra Pradesh under its initiative for 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)- Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale'.

Ministry of Tourism holistically promotes various tourism destinations and products of the country including those in Andhra Pradesh through various promotional tools such as website, events, social media etc.

The details of the domestic and foreign tourist footfalls recorded in the district as informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

Year	Domestic	International	Total
2023	1,22,57,873	403	1,22,58,276
2024	1,16,99,706	469	1,17,00,175
2025	1,44,75,779	525	1,44,76,304

Government of Andhra Pradesh has also informed that it has also taken several steps to enhance tourism potential in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Konaseema

District through improvement of connectivity, tourism amenities, livelihood-based initiatives and promotion of private sector participation. Road connectivity to major tourism destinations in the district is strengthened through National Highway and State Highway networks and regular maintenance and upgradation of tourism infrastructure and visitor facilities are undertaken at key destinations.

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation's Haritha Resort at Dindi is maintained and operated to provide quality accommodation, restaurant and tourism services to visitors. To promote community based tourism and local livelihood, Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified more than 150 houses for development as homestays in Konaseema region including holding sensitization programmes and basic training to house owners.

In addition, Government of Andhra Pradesh is encouraging private participation through Andhra Pradesh Tourism 2024-29 policy initiatives, promotion of homestays, boating operations, tourism related services etc. It also organizes multiple events in the district and undertakes social media promotions to encourage tourism.

STATEMENT

(i) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Released / Authorized	Amount Utilised
●	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally (Includes works sanctioned for Rs. 2.68 Crore at Passarlapudi, Rs. 3.87 Crore at Adurru, 0.57 Crore at S Yanam and 2.06 Crore at Kotipally)	67.83	67.83	67.83
●	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubbilamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55	49.55	49.55
●	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda - Amravati- Anupu	35.24	30.02	30.02
		Total	152.62	147.4	147.4

(ii) Details of Project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for utilization
1.	2024-25	Bapatala	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	97.52	9.75
2.	2023-24	Araku-Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	29.88	2.99
			Total	127.4	12.74

(iii) Details of Project sanctioned under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount	Amount Released	Amount Utilised
1.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	27.77	27.77	27.77
2.	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	43.08	43.08	43.08
3.	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami VariDevasthanam at	2022-23	54.04	27.37	27.37

	Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple				
4.	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	2024-25	25.33	6.74	0.00
		Total	150.22	104.96	98.22

(iv) Details of Project sanctioned under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

(Amount in ₹Crore)

S. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Category	Sanctioned Cost	Amount Authorized for utilization
1.	2024-25	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	Nagarjuna Sagar (Culture & Heritage)	25.00	2.50
2.	2024-25	Development of Abhobilam as a Spiritual Odyssey	Ahobilam Temple (Spiritual Tourism)	24.99	2.50
			Total	49.99	5.00

IMPACT OF RISING GLOBAL CRUDE OIL PRICES

***233. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of rising global crude oil prices on inflation in the country and if so, the details thereof,
- (b) the details of corrective steps being taken by the Government to manage inflationary pressure, and
- (c) whether any fiscal measures are proposed by the Government to provide relief to common consumers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The price of both global crude oil and the Indian basket has been on a declining trajectory for the past one year, till the geo-political clashes commenced in West Asia on 28 February 2026. Between the end of February and uptill 2nd March 2026, the Crude Oil FOB Price (Indian Basket) rose from USD69.01/barrel to USD80.16/barrel. Given that India's inflation is near the lower bound, the impact on inflation is not estimated to be substantial at this point. The Monetary Policy Report of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), released in October 2025, estimated that if crude oil prices are higher by 10 per cent than the baseline assumptions, and assuming full pass-through to domestic prices, inflation could turn out to be higher by 30 basis points. However, the medium-term impact of the global crude oil price rise on inflation depends on several factors, including exchange rate movements, global demand and supply situation, monetary policy transmission, the state of general inflation, and the extent of the indirect pass-through.

(b) and (c): The average retail inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index declined from 5.4 per cent in 2023-24 to 4.6 per cent in 2024-25 and further to 1.8 per cent in 2025-26 (April – January). The headline inflation for January 2026 stood at 2.75 per cent and is near the lower bound of the RBI's inflation tolerance band of $4\% \pm 2\%$. As part of inflation management, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has reduced the policy rate by 125 basis points cumulatively since February 2025. Concurrently, the Government has also undertaken a series of administrative measures, including fiscal and trade policy, to control inflation and mitigate its impact on the common citizen. These include, *inter alia*, augmentation of buffer stocks for essential food items, strategic sales of procured grains in the open market, facilitation of imports and export curbs during periods of short supply, implementation of stock limits to push more supplies of select commodities into the market, retail sales of select food items under the Bharat brand at subsidised rates, market intervention for perishable horticultural and agricultural commodities, reduction in fuel taxes, creation of scientific storage capacity and above all, 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 and the recent rationalization of Good and Services Tax (GST) rates.

NAGAR VAN YOJANA

***234. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:**

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

- (a) the key specifications of Nagar Van Yojana, along with the details of budgetary allocation for the said Yojana during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the status of urban forests sanctioned under the said Yojana, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh along with the list of approved projects in Chhattisgarh with corresponding development status and budget allocated, Nagar Van-wise;
- (c) whether specific scientific criteria exist to mandate a minimum ratio of native species over ornamental plants to ensure that these function as ecological units rather than recreational parks;
- (d) the mechanism currently in place to audit sapling survival rates after ending the mandatory maintenance period and whether future State grants are linked to this survival data; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote cost-effective "bio-fencing" using native shrubs over concrete boundaries to maximize green cover and biodiversity?

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

(a): The Nagar Van Yojana (NVY) was launched with the objective of developing Nagar Vans (Urban Forests) in cities and towns to enhance green cover, biodiversity, and provide recreational spaces to urban residents. The scheme is implemented through State Forest Departments with financial assistance from the Central Government for development and maintenance for a period of five years. The details of budgetary allocation under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, are at **Statement–I.**

(b): Proposals received from various States/UTs under Nagar Van Yojana have been approved based on prescribed guidelines. The status of sanctioned Nagar Vans, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh, is placed at **Statement–II.** The list of approved Nagar Vans in Chhattisgarh along with development status and budget allocation, Nagar Van-wise, is placed at **Statement–III.**

(c): The scheme guidelines emphasize plantation of indigenous/native species suited to local agro-climatic conditions to ensure ecological sustainability and biodiversity enhancement. While no fixed numerical ratio has been prescribed uniformly, States/UTs are advised to prioritize native species and limit ornamental/exotic species so that Nagar Vans function as ecological units rather than only recreational parks.

(d): Survival of plantations is monitored by the State Forest Departments through periodic inspections, geo-tagging, and submission of progress reports. Release of subsequent installments is subject to submission of Utilization

Certificates and physical progress reports. Survival performance is considered while examining future proposals from States/UTs.

(e): The guidelines encourage use of eco-friendly and cost-effective measures including bio-fencing with native shrubs and hedges, wherever feasible, in place of concrete boundaries to enhance green cover and biodiversity. States/UTs are advised to adopt locally suitable native species for this purpose.

STATEMENT-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	State/UT	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	358.61	5888.36	3549.55	1240.47
3	Arunachal Pradesh	56	0	24	208.97
4	Assam	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	137.61	44.80	15.16	0
6	Chandigarh	13.41	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	762.78
8	Goa	0	61.59	0	0
9	Gujarat	203	0	242.5	0
10	Haryana	0	0	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	319.4	0	0	0
12	Jammu & Kashmir	476.28	107.34	787.25	0
13	Jharkhand	1341.41	145.29	0	507.2
14	Karnataka	0	260.44	1598.65	0
15	Kerala	0	0	0	473.35
16	Madhya Pradesh	1175.09	0	3260.97	2705.41

17	Maharashtra	193.87	0	0	0
18	Manipur	0	0	0	208.96
19	Meghalaya	242.76	0	0	0
20	Mizoram	1766.1	121.74	0	0
21	Nagaland	0	1892.49	172.44	616.08
22	Odisha	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	0	360.53	0	0
24	Rajasthan	848.12	72.8	914.96	1292.63
25	Sikkim	390.97	42	653.48	0
26	Tamil Nadu	630	0	0	0
27	Telangana	585.68	0	1890	826.7
28	Tripura	0	151.44	0	0
29	Uttar Pradesh	5.6	0	831.6	110.84
30	Uttarakhand	86.72	0	0	0
31	West Bengal	16.8	158.07	0	0
Total		8847.43	9306.90	13940.57	8953.41

STATEMENT-II

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Sanctioned projects	Total Area approved in Ha
1	Andaman & Nicobar	1	21.15
2	Andhra Pradesh	73	3708.41
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4	100
4	Assam	3	59
5	Bihar	6	113.02
6	Chandigarh	1	6.79
7	Chhattisgarh	14	459.23
8	Goa	1	50
9	Gujarat	11	188.5
10	Haryana	5	168.54
11	Himachal Pradesh	6	172.07

12	Jammu & Kashmir	40	466.17
13	Jharkhand	30	597.36
14	Karnataka	26	868.11
15	Kerala	28	401.501
16	Madhya Pradesh	94	3131.43
17	Maharashtra	9	184.14
18	Manipur	4	138.53
19	Meghalaya	2	86.7
20	Mizoram	16	730.8
21	Nagaland	27	701.7
22	Odisha	35	662.66
23	Punjab	13	174.9
24	Rajasthan	35	1179.9
25	Sikkim	9	339.63
26	Tamil Nadu	10	435
27	Telangana	67	1991.6
28	Tripura	4	124.5
29	Uttar Pradesh	34	1060.22
30	Uttarakhand	5	99.27
31	West Bengal	14	97.48
	Total	627	18518.31

STATEMENT-III

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No	City/District	Site Name/Town	Area in Ha	Approved Cost	Total release
1	Kondagaon	PF449 Kopabeda	50	205.3	205.31
2	Bilaspur	Fadhakhar	50	200.5	200.5
3	Raipur	Sondaogri	30.63	123.02	123.016

4	Durg	Talpuri	14	56.5	56.5
5	Urdana Raigarh	Urdana Comp No. 6 RF	50	200.5	200.5
6	Sarguja	Mallanlaya Pahad R.F'. 2582	50	200.5	200.5
7	Gariyaband	Chhura, Compt. No. P236, P313	10	20	14
8	Gariyaband	Maroda, Compt No. A0570, Bhuteshwar Nath	50	174.5	122.15
9	Narayanpur	Narayanpur, Compt. No. OA2353, 2365	24.6	89.22	62.45
10	Dhamtari	Magarlod Comp P48	10	34.9	24.43
11	Manendragarh	Manendragarh, Comp No. P704	30	99.9	69.93
12	Dantewada	Dantewada, Comp No. P 1378	10	21.95	15.37
13	Sukma	Sukma, Comp No. RF 175	50	139.5	97.65
14	Bijapur	Bijapur, Comp No. OA 158	30	87	60.9

WELFARE OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN TAMIL NADU

***235. SHRI SELVAM G:**

SHRI C N ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the availability of welfare facilities and social security benefits for construction labourers in Tamil Nadu under

the Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW) Act and other related Centrally Sponsored Schemes, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the total number of registered construction workers in the State and the number out of them receiving benefits such as health insurance, accident cover, pension, maternity support and education assistance during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;
- (c) whether delays in registration, renewal and disbursal of welfare benefits have affected construction workers, particularly migrant and informal labourers;
- (d) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised for the welfare of construction workers in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen registration drives, improve portability of benefits, ensure safe working conditions and enhance access to housing, healthcare and social security for construction labourers in the State?

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

(a) to (e): The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 are subsumed in the

Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (OSH & WC Code, 2020) and the Code on Social Security, 2020 (CoSS, 2020). These codes have come into force from 21.11.2025.

The Central Government through National and Regional Conferences with Labour Departments in States/UTs, reviews the progress on implementation of the codes including CoSS, 2020 and OSH & WC Code, 2020.

The local authority or such other authority notified by the State Government are mandated under CoSS, 2020 to collect the cess levied at the prescribed rate by the Central Government and deposit the same to State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (BOCW Board). The State BOCW Boards are empowered and entrusted for making provisions for providing Social Security and welfare schemes relating to life and disability cover, pension, insurance, medical treatment of major health and maternity cover, financial assistance for education of wards of the registered Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW), transit housing, skill development, awareness programmes, and other etc.

As per data received from the State Govt. of Tamil Nadu, a total number of 25,42,135 BOC workers are registered with their Board. As reported by State Government of Tamil Nadu, the details of fund utilized for construction workers under various schemes, are as under:

Year	Beneficiaries	Amount (in Rs.)
2022-2023	4,88,985	378,86,11,321
2023-2024	4,99,047	508,07,24,737
2024-2025	7,45,912	691,37,13,496
2025-2026 (till Jan 2026)	7,41,814	1047,47,42,606

The State Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that it has taken various steps for registration of BOC workers and migrant workers viz. special registration camps, registration facility on the web portal, online Village Administrative Office (VAO) verification, renewal facility for registration through the web portal. Benefit Claim applications are processed through online submission by the worker / nominee on the web portal and all financial assistances are disbursed directly to the beneficiaries' bank account through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS). It has been informed that there are no delays in registration, renewal and disbursement of welfare benefits.

CoSS,2020 has the provision of registration of BOC workers as a beneficiary under BOCW Board. For strengthening the machinery for registration and welfare of construction workers, a 'Model Welfare Scheme and Action Plan for strengthening the implementation machinery had been

formulated and circulated by the Central Government to all the States/UTs for its strict compliance.

OSH & WC Code 2020 provides for the standard on occupational safety, health and working conditions of building and other construction workers. The Code provides, *inter alia*, for free annual health check-up, provision of free temporary living accommodation, safe drinking water, canteen facilities, protective equipment and safety devices, first aid etc. The Code also stipulates formation of Safety Committees consisting of employer and worker representatives to monitor safety practices in establishments employing 250 or more construction workers and provisions for appointment of safety officer.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT UNDER UDISE+

***236. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) 2024-25 data, which denotes that Government schools constituting approximately 70 percent of all schools nationwide, account for less than half (approximately 49 per cent) of total students enrollment, indicating a declining trend in students enrollment in Government schools, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the details of the specific measures undertaken by the Government to improve infrastructure, Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) and retention rate in Government schools in the country;
- (c) whether the Government is likely/proposes to allocate funds and stipulate a clear timeline for achieving parity in student enrollment in Government and private schools in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a): As per Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+), total number of government schools are 1013322 (68.9%) out of 1471473 schools and enrolment in these government schools is 121589911 (49.2%) out of 246932680 overall enrolments. The detail of Government schools is given below:

Schools/ Enrolment	Government				
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
Schools	618398	271408	52659	70857	1013322
Enrolment	36097945	39416099	11478846	34597021	121589911
Percentage of schools	61.03	26.78	5.20	6.99	100.0
Percentage of enrolment	29.69	32.42	9.44	28.45	100.0

(b) to (d): Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and most of the schools are under administrative jurisdiction of concerned States & UTs. Under

the Centrally Sponsored schemes like Samagra Shiksha, STARS and PM Shri, States and UTs are supported for strengthening of existing government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities like Additional Classrooms, Toilets for Boys/Girls/CWSN, Drinking Water, Electricity, Boundary Walls, Library, ICT and Digital Classrooms, based on the gaps determined from Unified District Information System for Education plus (UDISE+) database and proposals received from respective State/UT. The requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools is worked out every year by the respective State/Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and Union Territories as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, physical and financial progress of works sanctioned earlier and availability of budgetary resources.

The Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, provides financial assistance to the States and UTs to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for various levels of schooling, as per norms prescribed in NEP, 2020 and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, as amended from time to time.

Strengthening of teacher training/education programmes is supported under the centrally sponsored scheme of Samagra Shiksha in alignment with the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020. The interventions under Samagra Shiksha are aimed at strengthening of physical

infrastructure in Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs); support to State Councils of Educational Research and Trainings (SCERTs) so that they can effectively and efficiently carry out quality teacher education, research and develop state-specific curriculum framework, as a follow up to the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF SE); capacity building of District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) functionaries; continuous academic support to schools through BRC/CRC etc.

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, financial assistance/grant is also provided for aids and appliances for children with special needs.

As per UDISE+, Percentage of government schools having different infrastructure facilities, Pupil Teacher Ratio in government schools by level of education and overall retention rate by level of education and gender for the year 2023-24 and 2024-25 are available at <https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl ques>.

INCREASE IN BUDGETARY ALLOCATION FOR EDUCATION SECTOR

***237. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:**

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has allocated a sum of Rs. 1,39,289.48 crore for the Ministry of Education in Budget 2026-27 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the rationale for establishing the high- powered 'Education to Employment and Enterprise' standing Committee is to bridge the skill gap by aligning academic curricula with the emerging demands of the services sector and evaluating the impact of Artificial Intelligence on future jobs and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to create five university Townships near major industrial and logistics corridors in the country particularly in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to set up AVGC Content Creator Labs in 15,000 secondary schools and 500 colleges through the Indian Institute of Creative Technologies (IICT) to unlock career opportunities in the "Orange Economy"; and
- (e) the impact of one girls' hostel in every district through Viability Gap Funding (VGF) on female students to boost their enrollment in Higher Education fields?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (e): In the Union Budget 2026-27, the total budget allocation for the Ministry of Education has reached ₹139289.48 crore, marking 8.27 % increase over BE 2025-26. The Budget Allocation for the Department of School Education & Literacy for 2026-27 is ₹ 83562 Cr which is an overall increase of ₹ 4990 Cr (6.35%) as compared to FY 2025-26. The overall Budget Allocation for Department of Higher Education for 2026-27 is Rs. 55727.22 Cr which is an overall increase of Rs. 5649.27 Cr (11.28%) with respect to FY 2025-26.

To make India a global leader in services, with a 10% global share by 2047 by prioritising areas to optimise the potential for growth, employment and exports, assessing the impact of emerging technologies, including AI, on jobs and skill requirements and propose measures thereof, Union Budget 2026-27 has announced setting up of a High-Powered 'Education to Employment and Enterprise' Standing Committee to recommend measures that focus on the Services Sector as a core driver of Viksit Bharat.

Union Budget 2026-27 has announced setting up of 5 University Townships in the vicinity of major industrial and logistic corridors by supporting States, through challenge route. These planned academic zones will host multiple universities, colleges, research institutions, skill centres and residential complexes.

The detailed structure of the scheme, including its implementation model, key components, priority sectors, and institutional arrangements, will be finalised through a consultative process. Broadly, the proposed university townships are envisaged to provide world-class academic and research infrastructure including innovation and incubation facilities, industry partnerships and sustainable urban amenities.

Selecting of locations will be dependent on factors such as availability of suitable land, connectivity, regional educational needs, potential for industry linkage, balanced regional development and environmental sustainability.

With India's Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comics (AVGC) sector a growing industry, with projected requirement of 2 million professionals by 2030 in the Budget 2026-27 announcement has been made to support the Indian Institute of Creative Technologies, Mumbai in setting up AVGC Content Creator Labs in 15,000 secondary schools and 500 colleges.

Budget announcement of establishment of 1 girls' hostel in every district through VGF/capital aims to support women's participation in STEM as in higher education STEM Institutions prolonged hours of study and laboratory work pose some challenges for girl students.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL SITES IN KOTILINGALA

238. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to preserve the ancient Satavahana-era artifacts discovered at Kotilingala and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for excavation, preservation and conservation of archaeological remains in Kotilingala during the last five years and the current year;
- (c) the details of the measures taken/being taken to promote Kotilingala as a historical tourism site, including details of infrastructure development, signage, accessibility and awareness campaigns by the Government or allied agencies; and
- (d) the role and involvement of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in preserving and protecting the cultural, religious and historical significance of the Kotilingala site?

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

(a): The Kotilingala site is under the protection of the Department of Heritage, Telangana. The department has conducted excavation at Kotilingala during the year 1979-1983 and unearthed structures like Chaitya Grihas, Vihara Complex, brick structures and antiquities include coins, pottery, iron objects,

beads of semi-precious stones and terracotta, shell bangles, inscriptions, etc., that are preserved by the department.

(b): The Department of Heritage, Telangana has not allocated any fund for excavation, preservation, and conservation of archaeological remains in Kotilingala during the last five years and the current year.

(c): The department has published a report on Kotilingala excavation 1979-1983 and has brought publication on Kotilingala coins. It has also conducted guest lecturers, seminars, especially on Kotilingala. To create the awareness, the department has displayed the unearth antiquities at District Archaeological Museum, Karimnagar, and Centenary Archaeological Museum and Directorate Office, Gunfoundry, Hyderabad.

The Department of Heritage, Telangana, has provided infrastructure development work near Sri Sundareshwara Swami Temple adjoining to the Kotilingala site.

(d): The Kotilingala is not declared as of national importance and hence the Archaeological Survey of India is not involved in its maintenance. Being protected by the Department of Heritage, Telangana, the department is preserving and protecting the cultural, religious, and historical significance of the site.

खेल सुविधाओं संबंधी अवसंरचना का विकास और आधुनिकीकरण

***239. श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी:**

श्री नव चरण माझी:

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

- (क) कर्नाटक, विशेषकर बेंगलुरु, ओडिशा और राजसमंद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (एसएआई) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों (एनसीओई), प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों और क्षेत्रीय केंद्रों में खेल अवसंरचना के उन्नयन और आधुनिकीकरण की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) वर्तमान में ऐसे कार्यशील केंद्रों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा देश के प्रत्येक केंद्र में प्रस्तावित खेल विधाओं और प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे खिलाड़ियों की स्वीकृत संख्या का हिमाचल प्रदेश और ओडिशा विशेषकर क्योझर के खिलाड़ियों सहित केंद्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) बायोमैकेनिक्स, खेल औषधि, पोषण के साथ-साथ प्रदर्शन के विश्लेषण सहित खेल विज्ञान सुविधाओं के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है और इन सुविधाओं को उभरते खेल केंद्रों विशेषकर बेंगलुरु तथा ओडिशा के क्योझर जैसे आकांक्षी एवं जनजातीय जिलों तक विस्तारित करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का विचार विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राज्य में नए केंद्र या अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने का है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या अवसंरचना और खेल विज्ञान के उन्नयन का खिलाड़ियों के प्रदर्शन और उनकी अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कोई

रोडमैप या परिणाम-आधारित मूल्यांकन ढांचा स्थापित किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में, विशेष रूप से जालौर और सिरोही जिलों सहित राजस्थान, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में खेल सुविधाओं और अवसंरचना के विकास में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

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

(क): देशभर में भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) के तहत राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केन्द्रों (एनसीओई), प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों और क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों में खेल अवसंरचनाओं के उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण की स्थिति का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** पर दिया गया है।

(ख): भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) विभिन्न आयु वर्गों के प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों की पहचान करने और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने हेतु तैयार करने के लिए देशभर में निम्नलिखित खेल संवर्धन स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करता है।

- राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केन्द्र (एनसीओई)
- साई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र (एसटीसी)
- एसटीसी का विस्तार केन्द्र
- राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा प्रतियोगिता (एनएसटीसी)

(इसकी उप-स्कीमें – देशज खेल और मार्शल आर्ट विद्यालय (आईजीएमए) तथा अपनाए गए अखाड़े)

देशभर में कुल 181 केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं। खेल विधा तथा कुल नामांकित एथलीटों की संख्या सहित इनका ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले एथलीटों की स्वीकृत संख्या केंद्र दर केंद्र भिन्न होती है। वर्तमान में एनसीओई और एसटीसी की स्वीकृत क्षमता क्रमशः 4309 और 4824 है।

(ग): राष्ट्रीय खेल विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान केन्द्र (एनसीएसएसआर) स्कीम के अंतर्गत उच्च प्रदर्शन केन्द्रों (एचपीसी) में खेल विज्ञान सुविधाओं के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु ₹11.90 करोड़ की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। स्वीकृत राशि वर्ष 2022-2026 अवधि के लिए है। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य खेल विज्ञान सहयोग तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करना है, जिसमें बायोमैकेनिक्स, खेल चिकित्सा, पोषण और प्रदर्शन विश्लेषण शामिल हैं, ताकि वैज्ञानिक हस्तक्षेपों के माध्यम से खिलाड़ियों के प्रदर्शन को बेहतर बनाया जा सके।

(घ): 'खेल' राज्य विषय होने के कारण खेलों के संवर्धन की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्रीय सरकार राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। वर्तमान में, महाराष्ट्र में किसी भी नए केंद्र या अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ङ): एनसीएसएसआर स्कीम के अंतर्गत, नियमित परीक्षण और प्रदर्शन मूल्यांकन की एक प्रणाली लागू की गई है ताकि एथलीट की प्रगति और प्रदर्शन परिणामों का आकलन वैज्ञानिक प्रोटोकॉल के माध्यम से किया जा सके। एथलीटों को एकीकृत खेल विज्ञान सहयोग प्रदान किया जाता है जिसमें प्रदर्शन विश्लेषण, चोट की रोकथाम और पुनर्वास, रिकवरी और लोड मॉनिटरिंग, पोषण और शारीरिक सहयोग तथा संबद्ध उपचार शामिल हैं।

(च): साई खेल संवर्धन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत राजस्थान, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के साई केंद्रों का ब्यौरा विवरण -II पर दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत, राजस्थान में 60 खेलो इंडिया केन्द्र (केआईसी) अधिसूचित किए गए हैं जिनमें जालोर और सिरौही में 01-01 केंद्र शामिल हैं। इसी

प्रकार, झारखंड में 24, मध्य प्रदेश में 52 और छत्तीसगढ़ में 33 केआईसी अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के प्रत्येक जिले में दो केआईसी अधिसूचित करते हुए उन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है।

केआईसी की अधिसूचना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जो राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर आधारित होती है। पिछले दो वर्ष में निर्मित/उन्नत किए गए खेल अवसंरचनाओं का ब्यौरा विवरण-I में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान लागत और स्थिति सहित राज्य-वार, वर्ष-वार स्वीकृत परियोजनाएँ

क्र.सं.	कार्य का नाम	राज्य	अवसंरचना का प्रकार	आवंटित धनराशि (राशि करोड़ में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
वि.व. 2024-25					
1	साई एनएस एनआईएस पटियाला में सहायक कार्यों सहित सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक ट्रैक का प्रतिस्थापन	पंजाब	खेल का मैदान (एफओपी)	12.21	कार्य प्रगति पर है।
2	एनसीएसएसआर के अंतर्गत आईजी स्टेडियम में बायो-मैकेनिक्स प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना हेतु जिम्नास्टिक्स अभ्यास हॉल-2 में परिवर्तन	नई दिल्ली	खेल विज्ञान केंद्र	1.37	पूर्ण
3	आईजी स्टेडियम परिसर के ईस्ट प्लाज़ा में एनसीएसएसआर कैब्स का नवीनीकरण	नई दिल्ली	खेल विज्ञान केंद्र	4.01	पूर्ण
वि.व.2023-24					
4	साआई एनएसडब्ल्यूसी गांधीनगर में कम लागत वाला बहुउद्देशीय हॉल का निर्माण	गुजरात	एफओपी	4.37	पूर्ण
5	साई एनएसएससी बेंगलुरु में सहायक कार्यों सहित हॉकी टर्फ	कर्नाटक	खेल का मैदान (एफओपी)	7.88	पूर्ण

क्र.सं.	कार्य का नाम	राज्य	अवसंरचना का प्रकार	आवंटित धनराशि (राशि करोड़ में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
	(नीला) को पुनः बिछाना				
वि.व. 2022-23					
6	साई एनसीओई सोनीपत में एकीकृत उच्च प्रदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना	हरियाणा	खेल विज्ञान केंद्र	72.09	कार्य प्रगति पर है।
वि.व. 2021-22					
7	राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केन्द्र, औरंगाबाद में फेंसिंग हॉल का निर्माण	महाराष्ट्र	खेल का मैदान (एफओपी)	1.98	पूर्ण
वि.व. 2020-21					
8	एमडीसीएनएस में स्ववैश कोर्ट का निर्माण	नई दिल्ली	खेल का मैदान (एफओपी)	5.52	पूर्ण
9	बैंगलोर में सिंथेटिक एथलेटिक्स ट्रैक और अन्य फील्ड सुविधाओं का निर्माण	कर्नाटक	एफओपी	13.86	पूर्ण
10	साई एनएसएससी बेंगलुरु में 330 बेड वाला छात्रावास का निर्माण	कर्नाटक	आवासीय	29.46	पूर्ण
11	आईजी स्टेडियम में 300 बेड वाला छात्रावास	नई दिल्ली	आवासीय	29.48	कार्य प्रगति पर है।
12	एसटीसी हजारीबाग में सिंथेटिक हॉकी र्फ बिछाना	झारखंड	एफओपी	8.57	पूर्ण
13	डॉ. केएसएसआर में 300 बेड वाले छात्रावास का निर्माण	नई दिल्ली	आवासीय	29.3	पूर्ण
14	एनएसडब्ल्यूसी, खेल कॉम्प्लेक्स, गांधीनगर में 400 बेड वाले हॉस्टल का निर्माण	गुजरात	आवासीय	30.28	कार्य प्रगति पर है।
15	एनसीओई, ईटानगर में 120 बेड वाले हॉस्टल – कम – इंटीग्रेटेड खेल कॉम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	आवासीय-सह-एफओपी	26.72	कार्य प्रगति पर है।
16	सोनीपत में उच्च निष्पादन लैब के साथ एलाइड सुविधाओं वाला तीरंदाजी उत्कृष्टता केन्द्र	हरियाणा	एफओपी	4.96	पूर्ण
17	साई एनआरसी, सोनीपत में मौजूदा सिंथेटिक हॉकी र्फ को बदलना	हरियाणा	एफओपी	4.75	पूर्ण

क्र.सं.	कार्य का नाम	राज्य	अवसंरचना का प्रकार	आवंटित धनराशि (राशि करोड़ में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
18	साई एनएस एनआईएस पटियाला में एकीकृत खेल विज्ञान केन्द्र और कंडीशनिंग हॉल बनाना	पंजाब	खेल विज्ञान केंद्र	30.33	पूर्ण
19	एनएस एनआईएस पटियाला में केन्द्रीकृत किचन और फूड कोर्ट का निर्माण	पंजाब	आवासीय	7.51	पूर्ण

विवरण - II

साई खेल संवर्धन स्कीमें

वर्ष 2025-2026

- (1) साई राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केन्द्र (एनसीओई) (26 केन्द्र)
 - (2) साई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र (69 केन्द्र)
 - (3) एसटीसी के विस्तार केन्द्र (22 केन्द्र)
 - (4) राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा प्रतियोगिता (64 केन्द्र)
- (05 नियमित विद्यालय, 09 आईजीएमए और 50 अखाड़े)

राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र (एनसीओई)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	केन्द्र	विधा
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	ईटानगर	तीरंदाजी
		ईटानगर	मुक्केबाजी
		ईटानगर	भारोत्तोलन
		ईटानगर	वुशु
2	असम	गुवाहाटी	तीरंदाजी
		गुवाहाटी	मुक्केबाजी

		गुवाहाटी	साइक्लिंग
		गुवाहाटी	फेंसिंग
		गुवाहाटी	फुटबॉल
		गुवाहाटी	ताइक्वांडो
3	चंडीगढ़ (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	जीरकपुर	अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है
4	दिल्ली (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	डॉ. केएसएसआर	शूटिंग
		डॉ. केएसएसआर	शूटिंग (पैरा)
		डॉ. एसपीएमएसपीसी	स्विमिंग
		आई.जी. स्टेडियम	साइक्लिंग
		आई.जी. स्टेडियम	जिम्नास्टिक्स
		एमडीसीएन स्टेडियम	हॉकी
5	गुजरात	गांधीनगर	एथलेटिक्स (पैरा)
		गांधीनगर	बैडमिंटन (पैरा)
		गांधीनगर	फेंसिंग (पैरा)
		गांधीनगर	हैंडबॉल
		गांधीनगर	कबड्डी
		गांधीनगर	खो-खो
		गांधीनगर	पावरलिफ्टिंग
		गांधीनगर	स्विमिंग (पैरा)
		गांधीनगर	टेबल टेनिस (पैरा)
		गांधीनगर	बास्केटबॉल
		नारनपुरा	ताइक्वांडो
		नारनपुरा	वॉलीबॉल
		नारनपुरा	वुशु
6	हरियाणा	रोहतक	मुक्केबाजी
		सोनीपत	तीरंदाजी
		सोनीपत	तीरंदाजी (पैरा)
		सोनीपत	एथलेटिक्स
		सोनीपत	हॉकी

		सोनीपत	कबड्डी
		सोनीपत	कुश्ती
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	धर्मशाला	कबड्डी
		धर्मशाला	वॉलीबॉल
		हमीरपुर	एथलेटिक्स
		हमीरपुर	बैडमिंटन
		हमीरपुर	मुक्केबाजी
		हमीरपुर	हॉकी
		हमीरपुर	जूडो
		हमीरपुर	कुश्ती
8	कर्नाटक	बैंगलोर	एथलेटिक्स
		बैंगलोर	एथलेटिक्स (पैरा)
		बैंगलोर	हॉकी
		बैंगलोर	वॉलीबॉल
9	केरल	एलेप्पी	कयाकिंग और कैनोइंग
		एलेप्पी	रोइंग
		त्रिवेंद्रम	एथलेटिक्स
		त्रिवेंद्रम	एथलेटिक्स (पैरा)
		त्रिवेंद्रम	साइकिलिंग
		त्रिवेंद्रम	फेंसिंग
		त्रिवेंद्रम	फुटबॉल
		त्रिवेंद्रम	ताइक्वांडो
		त्रिवेंद्रम	ताइक्वांडो (पैरा)
		त्रिवेंद्रम	वॉलीबॉल
10	मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल	एथलेटिक्स
		भोपाल	हॉकी
		भोपाल	जूडो
		भोपाल	जूडो (पैरा)
		भोपाल	कयाकिंग और कैनोइंग

11	महाराष्ट्र	औरंगाबाद	तीरंदाजी
		औरंगाबाद	तीरंदाजी (पैरा)
		औरंगाबाद	मुक्केबाजी
		औरंगाबाद	फेंसिंग
		औरंगाबाद	फेंसिंग (पैरा)
		औरंगाबाद	जिम्नास्टिक्स
		औरंगाबाद	हॉकी
		औरंगाबाद	भारोत्तोलन
		कांदिवली	हॉकी
		कांदिवली	कुश्ती
12	मणिपुर	इम्फाल	तीरंदाजी
		इम्फाल	साइक्लिंग
		इम्फाल	फेंसिंग
		इम्फाल	फुटबॉल
		इम्फाल	हॉकी
		इम्फाल	जूडो
		इम्फाल	भारोत्तोलन
		इम्फाल	वुशु
13	ओडिशा	जगतपुर	क्याकिंग और कैनोइंग
		जगतपुर	रोइंग
14	पंजाब	पटियाला	एथलेटिक्स
		पटियाला	साइक्लिंग
		पटियाला	फेंसिंग
		पटियाला	भारोत्तोलन
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	लखनऊ	एथलेटिक्स
		लखनऊ	हॉकी
		लखनऊ	पावरलिफ्टिंग
		लखनऊ	ताइक्वांडो
		लखनऊ	ताइक्वांडो (पैरा)

		लखनऊ	भारोत्तोलन
		लखनऊ	कुश्ती
		सिगरा	मुक्केबाजी
		सिगरा	फेंसिंग
		सिगरा	शूटिंग
		लखनऊ	कुश्ती
16	पश्चिम बंगाल	कूच बिहार	तीरंदाजी (पैरा)
		कूच बिहार	एथलेटिक्स (पैरा)
		कूच बिहार	फुटबॉल
		कूच बिहार	वॉलीबॉल
		कोलकाता	तीरंदाजी
		कोलकाता	तीरंदाजी (पैरा)
		कोलकाता	एथलेटिक्स
		कोलकाता	एथलेटिक्स (पैरा)
		कोलकाता	जिम्नास्टिक्स
		कोलकाता	हॉकी
		कोलकाता	टेबल टेनिस

साई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र(एसटीसी) स्कीम

क्र.सं.	राज्य	केंद्र	विधा
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	कार निकोबार	एथलेटिक्स
		कार निकोबार	साइक्लिंग
		कार निकोबार	फुटबॉल
		कार निकोबार	भारोत्तोलन
		पोर्ट ब्लेयर	फुटबॉल
		पोर्ट ब्लेयर	कयाकिंग और कैनोइंग
		पोर्ट ब्लेयर	रोइंग
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	एलुरु	एथलेटिक्स

		एलुरु	भारोत्तोलन
		कुरनूल	हेन्डबोल
		कुरनूल	तायक्वोंडो
		विशाखापत्तनम	मुक्केबाज़ी
		विशाखापत्तनम	वालीबाल
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	नाहरलगुन	मुक्केबाज़ी
		नाहरलगुन	कराटे
		नाहरलगुन	तायक्वोंडो
4	असम	गोलाघाट	मुक्केबाज़ी
		गोलाघाट	फुटबॉल
		कोकराझार	तीरंदाजी
		कोकराझार	एथलेटिक्स
		कोकराझार	मुक्केबाज़ी
		कोकराझार	फुटबॉल
		कोकराझार	हॉकी
		कोकराझार	कबड्डी
		कोकराझार	तायक्वोंडो
		कोकराझार	वुशु
		सोलालगोअन	मुक्केबाज़ी
		सोलालगोअन	फुटबॉल
		सोलालगोअन	भारोत्तोलन
		तिनसुकिया	एथलेटिक्स
		तिनसुकिया	फुटबॉल
		तिनसुकिया	जूदो
5	बिहार	पटना	तायक्वोंडो
		पटना	वुशु
6	छत्तीसगढ़	रायपुर	तीरंदाजी
		रायपुर	वालीबाल
		राजनंदगांव	बास्केटबाल
		राजनंदगांव	हॉकी

7	दिल्ली (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र)	बवाना	जूदो
		बवाना	सेपकटकराव
8	गोवा	पेडेम	मुक्केबाज़ी
		पेडेम	जूदो
		पोंडा	जूदो
9	हरियाणा	भिवानी	एथलेटिक्स
		भिवानी	मुक्केबाज़ी
		भिवानी	कुश्ती
		हिसार	एथलेटिक्स
		हिसार	मुक्केबाज़ी
		हिसार	हॉकी
		हिसार	कुश्ती
		कुरुक्षेत्र	साइक्लिंग
		कुरुक्षेत्र	हॉकी
		कुरुक्षेत्र	वालीबाल
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	बिलासपुर	मुक्केबाज़ी
		बिलासपुर	कबड्डी
		बिलासपुर	कयाकिंग और कैनोइंग
		बिलासपुर	रोइंग
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	जम्मू	बैडमिंटन
		जम्मू	बास्केटबाल
		जम्मू	वालीबाल
		जम्मू	वुशु
12	झारखंड	हजारीबाग	तीरंदाजी
		हजारीबाग	हॉकी
		रांची	तीरंदाजी
		रांची	एथलेटिक्स
		रांची	फुटबॉल
		रांची	हॉकी

13	कर्नाटक	बैंगलोर	हॉकी
		बैंगलोर	जूदो
		धारवाड़	बास्केटबाल
		धारवाड़	कबड्डी
		धारवाड़	कुश्ती
		मदिकेरी	हॉकी
14	केरल	कैलीकट	एथलेटिक्स
		कैलीकट	वालीबाल
		कोल्लम	एथलेटिक्स
		कोल्लम	फुटबॉल
		कोल्लम	हॉकी
		कोल्लम	कबड्डी
		तेल्लीचेरी	एथलेटिक्स
		तेल्लीचेरी	बाड़ लगाना
		तेल्लीचेरी	कसरत
		तेल्लीचेरी	वालीबाल
		तेल्लीचेरी	कुश्ती
		त्रिचूर	जूदो
		त्रिचूर	तैरना
15	लद्दाख	कारगिल	मुक्केबाज़ी
		कारगिल	तायक्वोंडो
16	लक्षद्वीप	एंड्रोथ	एथलेटिक्स
		एंड्रोथ	फुटबॉल
		एंड्रोथ	वालीबाल
17	मणिपुर	इम्फाल	मुक्केबाज़ी
		इम्फाल	कसरत
		इम्फाल	कराटे
		इम्फाल	सेपकटकराव
		इम्फाल	कुश्ती
		इम्फाल	वुशु

		उत्तलौ	मुक्केबाज़ी
		उत्तलौ	फुटबॉल
		उत्तलौ	तायक्वोंडो
		उत्तलौ	भारोत्तोलन
18	मेघालय	शिलांग	तीरंदाजी
		शिलांग	एथलेटिक्स
		शिलांग	मुक्केबाज़ी
		शिलांग	फुटबॉल
		शिलांग	जूदो
		शिलांग	कराटे
19	मिजोरम	आइजोल	मुक्केबाज़ी
		आइजोल	जूदो
		आइजोल	तायक्वोंडो
		आइजोल	भारोत्तोलन
		लुंगलेई	मुक्केबाज़ी
		लुंगलेई	तायक्वोंडो
		थेनज़ावल	हॉकी
20	नागालैंड	दीमापुर	मुक्केबाज़ी
		दीमापुर	फुटबॉल
		दीमापुर	सेपकटकराव
21	ओडिशा	कटक	एथलेटिक्स
		कटक	फुटबॉल
		सुंदरगढ़	तीरंदाजी
		सुंदरगढ़	हॉकी
22	पुदुचेरी	पुदुचेरी	कबड्डी
		पुदुचेरी	खो-खो
		पुदुचेरी	वालीबाल
		पुदुचेरी	भारोत्तोलन
		यानम	बैडमिंटन
		यानम	तैरना

23	राजस्थान	अलवर	हॉकी
		अलवर	शूटिंग
		जयपुर	कबड्डी
		जयपुर	भारोत्तोलन
		जोधपुर	मुक्केबाज़ी
		जोधपुर	कसरत
24	सिक्किम	नामची	तीरंदाजी
		नामची	मुक्केबाज़ी
		नामची	फुटबॉल
		नामची	तायक्वोंडो
25	तमिलनाडु	चेन्नई	एथलेटिक्स
		चेन्नई	फुटबॉल
		चेन्नई	कबड्डी
		माइलादुत्रयी	एथलेटिक्स
		माइलादुत्रयी	बास्केटबाल
		माइलादुत्रयी	मुक्केबाज़ी
		माइलादुत्रयी	कबड्डी
		माइलादुत्रयी	वालीबाल
		माइलादुत्रयी	भारोत्तोलन
		सलेम	बास्केटबाल
		सलेम	तायक्वोंडो
26	तेलंगाना	हैदराबाद	तीरंदाजी
		हैदराबाद	एथलेटिक्स
		हैदराबाद	कसरत
		हैदराबाद	हॉकी
		हैदराबाद	कबड्डी
27	त्रिपुरा	अगरतला	एथलेटिक्स
		अगरतला	फुटबॉल
		अगरतला	कसरत
		अगरतला	तैरना

28	उत्तर प्रदेश	बरेली	एथलेटिक्स
		बरेली	हॉकी
		बरेली	सेपकटकराव
		रायबरेली	तायक्वोंडो
		रायबरेली	वालीबाल
		सफाई इटावा	एथलेटिक्स
		सफाई इटावा	हेन्डबोल
		वाराणसी	एथलेटिक्स
		वाराणसी	बास्केटबाल
		वाराणसी	मुक्केबाज़ी
		वाराणसी	कुश्ती
29	उत्तराखंड	काशीपुर	एथलेटिक्स
		काशीपुर	मुक्केबाज़ी
		काशीपुर	तायक्वोंडो
		काशीपुर	भारोत्तोलन
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	बोलपुर	टेबल टेनिस
		जलपाईगुड़ी	तीरंदाजी
		जलपाईगुड़ी	एथलेटिक्स
		जलपाईगुड़ी	फुटबॉल
		जलपाईगुड़ी	कसरत
		जलपाईगुड़ी	टेबल टेनिस
		लेबोंग	तीरंदाजी
		लेबोंग	फुटबॉल

एसटीसी का विस्तार केंद्र

क्र.सं.	राज्य	संस्थान / केंद्र	विधा
1	असम	दाखा देवी रासिवासिया कॉलेज, चबुआ	तीरंदाजी
		डिब्रूगढ़ जूडो एसोसिएशन, डिब्रूगढ़	जूदो
		एमएएचसीएचएस विद्यालय, माजुली (चालू नहीं है)	एथलेटिक्स

		एमएचसीएस विद्यालय, माजुली (चालू नहीं है)	फुटबॉल
		टेबल टेनिस अकादमी, जोरहाट	टेबल टेनिस
2	गुजरात	केंद्रीय विद्यालय नंबर 3 सूरत (चालू नहीं है)	बैडमिंटन
3	हिमाचल प्रदेश	गवर्नमेंट सीनियर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय, धवल, मंडी (चालू नहीं है)	कुश्ती
		पीजी गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज, हमीरपुर (चालू नहीं है)	एथलेटिक्स
4	जम्मू और कश्मीर	वाटर खेल, नेहरू पार्क, डल झील, श्रीनगर	क्याकिंग और कैनोइंग
5	झारखंड	टाटा स्टील लिमिटेड, जमशेदपुर (चालू नहीं)	एथलेटिक्स
		टाटा स्टील लिमिटेड, जमशेदपुर (चालू नहीं)	मुक्केबाजी
6	मध्य प्रदेश	एक्सटेंशन केन्द्रखंडवा	तायक्वोंडो
		एक्सटेंशन केन्द्रखंडवा	कुश्ती
		गवर्नमेंट बॉयज़ एमपी हायर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय, इंदौर	कसरत
		गवर्नमेंट बॉयज़ एमपी हायर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय, इंदौर	खो-खो
		गवर्नमेंट बॉयज़ एमपी हायर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय, इंदौर	कुश्ती
7	ओडिशा	हिंदुस्तान एयरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड (एचएएल), कोरापुट	तीरंदाजी
		हिंदुस्तान एयरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड (एचएएल), कोरापुट	एथलेटिक्स
		हिंदुस्तान एयरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड (एचएएल), कोरापुट	फुटबॉल
		रामकृष्ण मिशन, रायगढ़ (चालू नहीं)	एथलेटिक्स
		रामकृष्ण मिशन, रायगढ़ (चालू नहीं)	फुटबॉल
8	राजस्थान	गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज, अजमेर (चालू नहीं है)	हॉकी
		जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय, पावटा जयपुर (चालू)	एथलेटिक्स

		नहीं)	
		जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय, पावटा जयपुर (चालू नहीं)	बास्केटबाल
		जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय, पावटा जयपुर (चालू नहीं)	हॉकी
		एलबीएस गवर्नमेंट डिग्री कॉलेज, कोटपुतली (चालू नहीं है)	एथलेटिक्स
		एलबीएस गवर्नमेंट डिग्री कॉलेज, कोटपुतली (चालू नहीं है)	बास्केटबाल
		एलबीएस गवर्नमेंट डिग्री कॉलेज, कोटपुतली (चालू नहीं है)	फुटबॉल
		मेयो कॉलेज, अजमेर	फुटबॉल
		मेयो कॉलेज, अजमेर	हॉकी
		श्री कल्याण सिंह राजकीय सीनियर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय, जयपुर (चालू नहीं है)	फुटबॉल
		श्री कल्याण सिंह राजकीय सीनियर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय, जयपुर (चालू नहीं है)	कबड्डी
		राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर	बैडमिंटन
		राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर	टेबल टेनिस
		राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर	कुश्ती
9	उत्तर प्रदेश	गुरुकुल तीरंदाजी अकादमी, टिकरी, मेरठ	तीरंदाजी
10	पश्चिम बंगाल	स्कॉटिश यूनिवर्सिटी मिशन इंस्टिट्यूशन, कलिम्पोंग (चालू नहीं)	फुटबॉल
		स्कॉटिश यूनिवर्सिटी मिशन इंस्टिट्यूशन, कलिम्पोंग (चालू नहीं)	तायक्वोंडो
		सेंट टेरेसा गर्ल्स हायर सेकेंडरी, दार्जिलिंग (चालू नहीं)	एथलेटिक्स
		सेंट टेरेसा गर्ल्स हायर सेकेंडरी, दार्जिलिंग (चालू नहीं)	फुटबॉल

राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा प्रतियोगिता (एनएसटीसी) स्कीम

नियमित विद्यालय

क्र.सं.	राज्य/क्षेत्र	विद्यालय / संस्थान	विधा
1	गुजरात	गांधीनगर विद्यालय केंद्र	एथलेटिक्स
		गांधीनगर विद्यालय केंद्र	फुटबॉल
		गांधीनगर विद्यालय केंद्र	वालीबाल
2	केरल	एलएनसीपीई त्रिवेंद्रम	एथलेटिक्स
		एलएनसीपीई त्रिवेंद्रम	तैरना
3	महाराष्ट्र	मुंबई विद्यालय केंद्र	एथलेटिक्स
		मुंबई विद्यालय केंद्र	फुटबॉल
		मुंबई विद्यालय केंद्र	कसरत
4	पश्चिम बंगाल	कोलकाता विद्यालय केंद्र	एथलेटिक्स
		कोलकाता विद्यालय केंद्र	फुटबॉल
		कोलकाता विद्यालय केंद्र	वालीबाल

देशज खेल और मार्शल आर्ट विद्यालय (आईजीएमए)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	संस्थान / विद्यालय	विधा
1	असम	असम मार्शल अथॉरिटी तेंगापारा, कोकराझार	खोमलाइनाई
2	झारखंड	स्वामी श्रद्धानंद डीएवी सेंटेनरी पब्लिक विद्यालय, खूंटी (चालू नहीं है।)	तीरंदाजी
3	केरल	व्यास विद्या पीठम, कल्लेक्कड़, पलक्कड़	कलारिपयाट्टू
4	महाराष्ट्र	धर्मवीर संभाजी हायर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय, संभाजीनगर (चालू नहीं है।)	मलखंब
5	मणिपुर	सोफिया इंग्लिश विद्यालय, वांगमाताबा, थौबल	मुक्ना

		सोफिया इंग्लिश विद्यालय, वांगमाताबा, थौबल	थांग-टा
		पंथोइबी जागोई सिंदम अकादमी, शांगलेन	मुकना
		पंथोइबी जागोई सिंदम अकादमी, शांगलेन	थांग-टा
6	पंजाब	इंटरनेशनल फतेह अकादमी, जंडियाला गुरु, अमृतसर	गटका
7	तमिलनाडु	श्री विवेकानंद विद्यालय, अंबुर	सिलंबम
		गवर्नमेंट गर्ल्स हायर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय, तंजावुर	

अपनाए गए अखाड़े

क्र.सं.	राज्य	संस्था / अखाड़ा	विधा
1	असम	लांगहिन तिनाली खेल एसोसिएशन, आंगलॉग	कुश्ती
2	दिल्ली	चंद्ररूप अखाड़ा, आज्ञादपुर	कुश्ती
		चंदगी राम एथलेटिक्सशाला, सिविल लाइन	कुश्ती
		गुरु द्रोण मान अकादमी, बकोली	कुश्ती
		गुरु हनुमान अखाड़ा, शक्ति नगर	कुश्ती
		महर्षि दयानंद अखाड़ा, नजफगढ़	कुश्ती
		सोनकर एथलेटिक्सशाला, गुड़मंडी	कुश्ती
		स्वामी भूमानंद कुश्ती अकादमी, नरेला	कुश्ती
		आर्य समाज मंदिर, बांकनेर (चालू नहीं)	कुश्ती
3	हरियाणा	लाला दीवानचंद मॉडर्न रेसलिंग केन्द्र, झज्जर	कुश्ती
		चौ. भरत सिंह मेमोरियल खेल विद्यालय, निडानी	कुश्ती
		कैप्टन राम करण एथलेटिक्सशाला, रोहतक	कुश्ती
		शहीद भगत सिंह अखाड़ा, मिर्चपुर	कुश्ती
		विकास पहलवान एथलेटिक्सशाला, रोहतक	कुश्ती
4	मध्य प्रदेश	श्री अच्युतानंद गुरु एथलेटिक्सशाला, उज्जैन	कुश्ती
		श्री बिंदा गुरु अखाड़ा, इंदौर	कुश्ती
		देशवाली समाज अखाड़ा, उज्जैन	कुश्ती
5	महाराष्ट्र	सरकारी कुश्ती केंद्र, कोल्हापुर	कुश्ती

		गुलसाची तालीम अखाड़ा, पुणे	कुश्ती
		हर हर महादेव, धुले	कुश्ती
		जय शिव रे एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, कोल्हापुर	कुश्ती
		जोग महाराज एथलेटिक्सशाला, पुणे	कुश्ती
		किशनवीर अखाड़ा, सतारा	कुश्ती
		क्रीड़ा विकास एथलेटिक्समंडल, सांगली	कुश्ती
		एमएन देशमुख आर्ट्स साइंस कॉलेज, अहमदनगर	कुश्ती
		कोल्हापुर जिला राष्ट्रीय तालीम केंद्र	कुश्ती
		एनएल बलकवाडे एथलेटिक्सशाला, नासिक	कुश्ती
		रंगनाथ मार्कंड क्रीड़ा और युवक मंडल, पुणे	कुश्ती
		वीर हनुमान कला क्रीड़ा, सांगली	कुश्ती
		विश्वात्मक जंगली महाराज कुश्ती केंद्र, अहमदनगर	कुश्ती
		मामासाहेब मोहोल कुश्ती अखाड़ा, पुणे	कुश्ती
6	पंजाब	बाबा शेख फरीद कुश्ती अखाड़ा, फरीदकोट	कुश्ती
		पद्म श्री करतार सिंह अखाड़ा, अमृतसर	कुश्ती
		गुलज़ार सिंह कुश्ती अखाड़ा, जीरकपुर (चालू नहीं)	कुश्ती
7	राजस्थान	लव कुश अखाड़ा, भीलवाड़ा	कुश्ती
		राजकीय सरदार हायर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय, कोटपुतली (चालू नहीं है)	कुश्ती
		राजकीय बालिका माध्यमिक विद्यालय, बानसूर (चालू नहीं)	कुश्ती
		गवर्नमेंट सीनियर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय, बानसूर (चालू नहीं है)	कुश्ती
		गवर्नमेंट आदर्श सीनियर विद्यालय, शाहपुर (चालू नहीं है)	कुश्ती
		गवर्नमेंट सीनियर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय, मरधा (चालू नहीं है)	कुश्ती
		गवर्नमेंट सीनियर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय, सुंदरपुर	कुश्ती

		(चालू नहीं है)	
		सरकारी सीनियर सेकेंडरी विद्यालय, टस्कोटा (चालू नहीं है)	कुश्ती
8	उत्तर प्रदेश	गुरु गया सेठ, वाराणसी	कुश्ती
		चौधरी महावीर सिंह, गाजियाबाद	कुश्ती
		मेघू पहलवान एथलेटिक्सशाला, वाराणसी	कुश्ती
		सत्यनारायण सिंह खेल विकास संस्थान, मिर्जापुर	कुश्ती
		बचन सिंह अखाड़ा, मुजफ्फरनगर	कुश्ती
		आर्य एथलेटिक्सशाला, छपरौली, बागपत	कुश्ती
		राष्ट्रीय कॉलेज, शाहपुर, मुजफ्फरनगर	कुश्ती

NSTI OFFERING TRAINING ON AI TRADE

*240. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the details of the number of National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) established across the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to establish such Institute to provide advanced technical and vocational training including Artificial intelligence (AI) trade in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details of the proposal, including location, capacity, estimated cost and timeline for its implementation;

- (d) the details of new courses and trades proposed to be offered at the existing NSTIs and new NSTIs including the parameters used to decide industry needs;
- (e) whether the Government has allocated funds or sought industry partnerships for establishing such an NSTI in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and
- (f) the details of the steps taken by the Government to strengthen skill development infrastructure and trainer capacity in NSTIs in line with national standards?

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

(a): The Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), runs the Craft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) through a network of 33 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) (19 Women & 14 General) and 5 Extension Centres across the country with an objective to provide comprehensive training, in both hands-on skills and training methodology to the instructor trainees to make them conversant with techniques for training skilled manpower for the industry.

State/UT-wise details of the NSTIs across the country is given at **Statement-I**.

(b) to (e): In-principle approval of Department of Expenditure (DoE) for the establishment of new NSTI in Andhra Pradesh has been obtained vide OM dated 28.10.2025 placed at **Statement-II**.

The estimated cost for the new NSTI is ₹100 crore, and the tentative timeline for implementation is three years, subject to availability of land and completion of statutory approvals.

The existing NSTI Extension Centre at Visakhapatnam has a training capacity of 50 trainees. The new NSTI is expected to augment this capacity by introducing additional long-term and short-term courses, along with advanced skilling and upskilling programmes.

The new courses and trades to be offered at the new & existing NSTIs are finalized in consultation with State Government/UTs, Industry Stakeholders, Sector Skill Councils.

(f): With a view to strengthen skill development infrastructure and enhance the capacity of National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs), under Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs (PM-SETU) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The approved financial outlay of the Scheme is ₹60,000 crore, comprising a Central share of ₹30,000 crore, State share of ₹20,000 crore and Industry share of ₹10,000 crore. Under the Scheme, the Component-II pertains to capacity augmentation of five National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs)

located at Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Hyderabad, Ludhiana and Kanpur and establishment of National Centres of Excellence for Skilling at these NSTIs with Industry Collaboration and Global Partnership with an approved outlay of ₹1,500 crore.

STATEMENT- I

State/UT-wise Detail of National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of NSTIs/Extension Center
1	Andhra Pradesh	National Skill Training Institute Extension Center, Vizag
2	Bihar	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Patna
3	Goa	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Goa
4	Gujarat	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Vadodara
5	Haryana	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Panipat
6	Himachal Pradesh	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Shimla
7	Jammu & Kashmir	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Jammu
8	Jammu & Kashmir	National Skill Training Institute Extension Center, Srinagar
9	Jharkhand	National Skill Training Institute, Jamshedpur
10	Jharkhand	National Skill Training Institute Extension Center, Ranchi
11	Karnataka	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Bangalore

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of NSTIs/Extension Center
12	Karnataka	National Skill Training Institute, Bengaluru
13	Kerala	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Trivandrum
14	Kerala	National Skill Training Institute, Calicut
15	Ladakh	National Skill Training Institute Extension Centre, Leh
16	Madhya Pradesh	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Indore
17	Maharashtra	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Mumbai
18	Maharashtra	National Skill Training Institute, Mumbai
19	Manipur	National Skill Training Institute Extension Centre, Manipur
20	Meghalaya	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Tura
21	Odisha	National Skill Training Institute, Bhubaneswar
22	Punjab	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Mohali
23	Punjab	National Skill Training Institute, Ludhiana
24	Rajasthan	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Jaipur
25	Rajasthan	National Skill Training Institute, Jodhpur
26	Tamil Nadu	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Trichy
27	Tamil Nadu	National Skill Training Institute, Chennai
28	Telangana	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Hyderabad
29	Telangana	National Skill Training Institute, Hyderabad (Ramanthapur)
30	Telangana	National Skill Training Institute, Hyderabad (Vidyanagar)
31	Tripura	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Agartala

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of NSTIs/Extension Center
32	Uttar Pradesh	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Allahabad
33	Uttar Pradesh	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Noida
34	Uttar Pradesh	National Skill Training Institute, Kanpur
35	Uttarakhand	National Skill Training Institute, Dehradun
36	Uttarakhand	National Skill Training Institute, Haldwani
37	West Bengal	National Skill Training Institute for Women, Kolkata
38	West Bengal	National Skill Training Institute, Howrah

STATEMENT II

364304/2025/O/o DIR(CFIs)

No.74(02)/PFC-II/2024
 Government of India/भारत सरकार
 Ministry of Finance/वित्त मंत्रालय
 Department of Expenditure/व्यय विभाग
 Public Finance Central-I/ लोक वित्त केंद्र-I

Kartavya Bhawan-1, New Delhi
 Dated: 28.10.2025

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Seeking in-principal approval of Department of Expenditure on the Concept Note for setting up New National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) in Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh- reg.

The undersigned is directed to refer to MSDE O.M. No. DGT-NSTI/1/2025-O/o DIR(CFIs) (70753) dated 26.05.2025 seeking in-principal approval from DoE on the Concept Note for setting up new National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

2. The proposal has been examined and *in-principle* approval of the DoE for setting up of two NSTIs in Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh is conveyed subject to the condition that MSDE would send a separate proposal to E.Coord.I Division of DoE on file for creation of posts (below JS level) for the new National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) in Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh for examination/consideration in terms of this Department's instructions/guidelines dated 05.01.2024. Such proposal may be sent only after the main proposal is approved by the appraisal body.

3. Further, the MSDE is also advised to frame a policy regarding setting up/ expansion of NSTIs, adhering to demand, skill-gap, emerging skills, population/ population density, etc. Such policy shall also cater to the needs of aspirational districts, north-eastern states, underserved areas and shall also address the gender gap concerns.

4. This issues with the approval of the Secretary (Expenditure).

Niraj 28/10/2025
 Niraj Pratap Singh
 Dy. Director (PFC-I)

364304
to
4/11/25
 To,
 The Director (CFI)
 M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
 Kaushal Bhawan, New Moti Bagh
 New Delhi- 110023

DIR (HDG)
 Dy. No./FTS No. 342
 Date 4-11-2025

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2531 to 2760

DELHI AND DISTRICT CRICKET ASSOCIATION

2531. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government had ordered a probe/inspection of accounts of the Delhi and District Cricket Association (DDCA) under Section 206(5) of the Companies Act, 1956 and for round tripping of public money by its President into his own company and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if so, the action taken in pursuance of the report against the President and others who facilitated the fraud;
- (c) whether the case is still being kept under wraps by DDCA and whether there is any plan to take any punitive action against the then President; and
- (d) if so, the timeline by which action is likely to be taken?

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

(a) to (d): The Government has not ordered inspection under Section 206(5) of the Companies Act, 1956 of the books of account of Delhi and District Cricket Association (DDCA). However, on basis of complaints alleging irregularities in functioning of DDCA, inspection of books of account and other papers was ordered on 28.09.2012 under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956. Subsequently, further inspection was ordered on 27.03.2015 under section

206(5) of the Companies Act, 2013. The inspection report indicated violations of sections 36, 150, 166, 209, 210, 211 read with Schedule VI, 217(3), 220, 285, 299, 303, 309, 314 and 211(3A)/(3C) of the Companies Act, 1956 read with Accounting Standards- 5, 15, 18, 19, 22 and 29. The above stated offences being compoundable in nature, the then Hon'ble Company Law Board has compounded the said offences, on the applications by the company and officers in default. Non-compliance of provisions of section 227 read with section 233 of the aforementioned Act were reported against the auditors of the company in the Inspection Report and prosecution was filed against the auditor and the same was also compounded. Further a complaint was also lodged with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, (ICAI) against the auditor. The Disciplinary Committee of ICAI vide orders dated 03/02/2023 reprimanded the said auditor.

ROZGAR MELA

2532. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to organize a Rozgar Mela in Akola district, Maharashtra to enhance employment opportunities for youth;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including its objectives, key features and implementation mechanism;

- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure effective linkage between job seekers and employers across various sectors through the Rozgar Mela;
- (d) the measures adopted to ensure maximum outreach and participation, particularly among youth in rural and remote areas;
- (e) the details of the expected outcomes of the initiative; and
- (f) the details of the monitoring and evaluation framework for assessing its impact?

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): Job fair is one of the steps towards fulfilment of the Commitment of the Government to accord highest priority to employment generation amongst youth. Regular Job Fairs are being organized under various schemes by the State Governments/ Ministries/ Departments.

Job fairs are primarily intended to facilitate linkage between jobseekers and local employers, so as to address local employment requirements. Such fairs focus on employment opportunities aligned with local labour market demand.

As on 28.02.2026, more than 3280 job fairs have been organized in the State of Maharashtra including in Akola District, in which more than 7.99 lakh

jobseekers and more than 15,800 employer participated. Further, more than 18.83 lakh vacancies were mobilized through these job fairs.

Ministry has also signed several MoUs with the private and public employers/ portals/ platforms to strengthen public-private partnerships for enhancing employment opportunities for all jobseekers. Till date more than 35 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed including MoUs with private partners such as APNA, Swiggy, Rapido, Zomato, Amazon, TCS iON, Quikr, FoundIt (Monster) etc. offering facilities such as job fairs listing, skill development programmes, career counselling etc. available on the NCS Portal.

In order to streamline conducting of job fairs by States/ UT Governments, Ministry has issued guidelines for effectively organizing job fairs. The guidelines include effective mobilization of job seekers, job fair venue selection, branding and publicity for the job-fairs, putting-up stalls and counters for job fairs, coordination with employment officers and people's representatives, registration and reporting of job fair data etc.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CAUSED BY TEXTILE INDUSTRY

2533. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the extent of environmental pollution caused by the textile and apparel industry during the last five years, including water pollution, air emissions and hazardous waste generation, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the number of textile units identified as polluting and the status of their compliance with prescribed environmental norms, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of pollution control infrastructure supported or created by the Government, including Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETPs), Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems and solid and hazardous waste management facilities, along with capacity created and units covered;
- (d) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised under various Central schemes for pollution control and environmental compliance in the textile sector during the last five years;
- (e) the number of proposals received, approved, rejected and pending for setting up or upgrading CETPs, ZLD plants or adopting cleaner technologies; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen monitoring, enforcement and adoption of sustainable and low-pollution technologies in the textile industry?

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

- (a) to (f): The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has revised the categorisation of the industries including Textile industry in 2025 and issued

direction on 12.02.2025 to all the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) under section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981 for harmonisation of classification of industrial sector under Red, Orange, Green, White and Blue categories.

The CPCB carries out random surprise inspections of the industries to verify their compliance by analysing real-time Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) data, National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) program (in Ganga Basin) and on receipt of public complaints/representations etc., as and when required. Based on the severity of violations, during the last five years, CPCB has issued closure direction to six units under Section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986 for non-compliance with effluent /emission discharge standards. All these 6 units have later complied with CPCBs closure direction and the closure directions were revoked. State wise details of polluting units and status of their compliance is being maintained by concerned State Governments.

There are 225 operational CETPs across 21 States in the country, with a combined design treatment capacity for the treatment of 2245 million litres per day (MLD) of industrial wastewater. Out of these 56 CETPs located in various States are designed to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). To strengthen self-regulation with Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS), 184 CETPs are equipped with real-time monitoring and alert system with connectivity to the server of SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB. Further, in order to harmonize the discharge norms of CETPs w.r.t. the discharge norms of

contributing industrial sectors and for effective monitoring and proper functioning of CETPs, MoEFCC published an amendment notification on 09.09.2024 which comprises harmonised discharge norms for CETPs and also defines the roles and responsibilities of various stake holders for proper functioning of CETPs.

The MoEFCC vide G.S.R. 978(E), dated 10.10.2016 notified standards for treated effluent for All Integrated textile units, units of Cotton / Woollen / Carpets / Polyester, Units having Printing / Dyeing / Bleaching process or manufacturing and Garment units. The concerned SPCBs/PCCs in respective States ensure the implementation and compliance of these standards.

In order to facilitate the textile industry to meet the required environmental standards and to support new CETP/ upgradation of CETPs in processing clusters/ processing parks, the Ministry of Textiles has been implementing Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) since 2013. The scheme aims at facilitating the Indian textile industry to become globally competitive using environmentally friendly processing standards and technology. The scheme is being implemented for completing ongoing projects only. Under the Scheme, 6 projects have been sanctioned which are currently under implementation. So far, Rs. 213 crores of Government of India grant has been released till date. The details of projects is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT**Details of projects sanctioned under Integrated Processing
Development Scheme (IPDS)**

(Rs. In crore)

S. No.	Name of the Project	State	Sanction Date	Project Cost	Approved Gol share	Released Gol share	Status
1	Balotra Water Pollution Control Treatment & Reverse Osmosis Private Ltd	Rajasthan	06.07.2015	131.89	65.89	62.45	Nearing completion stage.
2	Jasol Water Pollution Control Treatment & Reverse Osmosis Private Limited	Rajasthan	19.10.2015	38.5	19.25	14.43	Under Implementation
3	Sanganer Enviro Project Development	Rajasthan	11.03.2016	159	75	37.5	Under Implementation
4	Nextgen Textile Park	Rajasthan	13.04.2021	129.42	64.71	6.3	Under Implementation
5	Pali Common Effluent Treatment Plant	Rajasthan	19.10.2016	100	50	37.5	Under Implementation
6	Gujarat Eco Textile Park	Gujarat	06.04.2018	146.39	73.195	54.84	Under Implementation

विश्वविद्यालय के पाठ्यक्रम से समाज सुधारकों को हटा देना

2534. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सामाजिक न्याय के अग्रदूत महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले को राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय के राजनीति विज्ञान के पाठ्यक्रम से हटा दिया गया था और बाद में उन्हें पुनः शामिल किया गया था और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या ऐसे निर्णय सामाजिक न्याय और संवैधानिक मूल्यों के प्रतीकों का अनादर करते हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) क्या केंद्र सरकार का विश्वविद्यालयों में डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर, महात्मा फुले और अन्य समाज सुधारकों के बारे में अध्ययन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कोई ठोस दिशानिर्देश जारी करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (ग): शिक्षा भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है। विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना केंद्रीय अधिनियमों और राज्य अधिनियमों दोनों के तहत की जाती है। राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय एक राज्य विश्वविद्यालय है।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने सूचित किया है कि विश्वविद्यालय स्वायत्त संस्थान हैं जो अपने संबंधित अधिनियमों, संविधियों और अध्यादेशों द्वारा शासित होते हैं। वे स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर कार्यक्रम संचालित करते हैं और अपने संबंधित सांविधिक प्राधिकरणों के अनुमोदन से अपना पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, यूजीसी ने विश्वविद्यालयों में चेयर की स्थापना के लिए दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए हैं, जिसके तहत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और ज्ञान के क्षेत्रों में उनके योगदान के सम्मान में प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों, नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेताओं और अन्य प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों के नाम पर चेयर स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं।

देश में अनुसंधान एवं विकास में सुगमता

2535. श्री लालजी वर्मा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) जुलाई, 2025 में आईआईटी जम्मू में आयोजित अनुसंधान एवं विकास में सुगमता पर तीसरी क्षेत्रीय परामर्श बैठक के प्रमुख निष्कर्ष और सिफारिशें क्या हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार उक्त सिफारिशों के आधार पर देश में अनुसंधान एवं विकास को बढ़ावा देने और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और उद्योग में अनुसंधान क्षमता को मजबूत करने के लिए कोई नई नीति या योजना पर विचार कर रही है;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा निजी क्षेत्र और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के बीच अनुसंधान सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा अनुसंधान के लिए वित्तपोषण प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने और नौकरशाही संबंधी बाधाओं को कम करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट पहल की गई है?

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

- (क) से (घ): नीति आयोग द्वारा 14-15 जुलाई 2025 को आईआईटी जम्मू में "ईज ऑफ डूइंग रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट (आर एंड डी)" पर तीसरी क्षेत्रीय परामर्श बैठक आयोजित की गई थी। परामर्श बैठकों में भारत के अनुसंधान एवं विकास पारिस्थितिकी को अनुपालन-संचालित ढांचे से

सुविधा-उन्मुख, विश्वास-आधारित और परिणाम-केंद्रित प्रणाली में बदलने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला गया। चर्चा किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों में वित्तपोषण और खरीद प्रक्रियाओं में सक्रियता बढ़ाना, संस्थागत अनुसंधान प्रबंधन क्षमताओं को मजबूत करना, अधिक प्रतिभा गतिशीलता और प्रतिधारण को सक्षम करना, प्रौद्योगिकी रूपांतरण तंत्र में सुधार करना और राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के अनुरूप मजबूत निगरानी ढांचे को स्थापित करना शामिल है।

शैक्षणिक, उद्योग और उद्यम निर्माण के अनुसंधान एवं विकास संचालित एकीकरण के उद्देश्य से, इन संस्थानों के आसपास अनुसंधान पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए आठ आईआईटी और आईआईएससी बेंगलुरु सहित प्रमुख उच्चरतर शिक्षा संस्थानों में अनुसंधान पार्क स्थापित किए गए हैं। ये अनुसंधान पार्क उद्योग से वित्त पोषित अनुसंधान में सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं, जिससे उद्योग-शैक्षणिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा मिलता है। भारत के प्रमुख शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले अनुसंधान को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रतिभा को आकर्षित करने के लिए, सरकार ने वर्ष 2018-19 में कुल 1650 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ प्रधानमंत्री अनुसंधान अध्येता (पीएमआरएफ) योजना शुरू की। यह योजना भारत के प्रमुख शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले अनुसंधान को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ और प्रतिभाशाली मेधा को आकर्षित करने के लिए शुरू की गई थी, जिसमें छात्रवृत्ति और शोध अनुदान सहित बढ़ी हुई वित्तीय सहायता शामिल है। पीएमआरएफ के तहत 3688 शोधार्थियों को प्रवेश दिया गया है। पीएमआरएफ के पहले चरण से अनुसंधान के बेहतर परिणाम सामने आए हैं और इस प्रकार, उन्नत वित्तीय सहायता के साथ तकनीकी अनुसंधान के लिए बजट वर्ष 2025-26 में पीएमआरएफ के तहत 10,000 छात्रवृत्ति की घोषणा की गई है।

अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन (एनआरएफ) की स्थापना एनआरएफ अधिनियम 2023 द्वारा फरवरी, 2024 में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान, नवाचार और उद्यमिता के लिए उच्च स्तरीय कार्यनीतिक दिशा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है, जिसमें निजी क्षेत्र से बजट योगदान का पर्याप्त हिस्सा प्रदान किया गया है।

सरकार ने 3 नवंबर, 2025 को 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए की पहल, अनुसंधान विकास और नवाचार (आरडीआई) योजना भी शुरू की है, जो भारत के अनुसंधान और विकास परिदृश्य को मजबूत करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। सरकार ने अनुसंधान प्रयोजन के लिए वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों और उपभोज्य वस्तुओं की खरीद की प्रक्रिया को भी सरल बनाया है और वैज्ञानिक मंत्रालय/विभागों/संगठनों के तहत शैक्षिक और अनुसंधान संस्थानों के निदेशकों/कुलपति को अनुसंधान गतिविधियों के हित में ऐसी खरीद के लिए औचित्य के अध्यक्षीन, सामान्य वित्तीय नियम (जीएफआर), 2017 के नियम 161(IV) के तहत 200 करोड़ रुपये तक की वैश्विक निविदा जांच (जीटीई) जारी करने की मंजूरी देने की शक्तियां सौंपी हैं। संस्थागत स्वायत्तता बढ़ाने और अनुसंधान खरीद में तेजी लाने के उद्देश्य से, सरकार ने वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों और उपभोज्य वस्तुओं की खरीद के लिए जीएफआर, 2017 के नियम 154, 155, 161 और 162 के तहत मौद्रिक सीमा को भी संशोधित किया और बढ़ाया है।

इसके अलावा, स्वास्थ्य, दीर्घकालिक शहरों, कृषि और शिक्षा के चार क्षेत्रों में अंतरविषयक अनुसंधान करने, अत्याधुनिक अनुप्रयोगों को विकसित करने और स्तरोन्नयन योग्य समाधान के लिए, सरकार ने चार आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलीजेन्स (एआई) उत्कृष्टता केन्द्रों (सीओई) की स्थापना भी की है, जिनमें से स्वास्थ्य, दीर्घकालिक शहर, कृषि और शिक्षा प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में आईआईएससी बेंगलुरु, आईआईटी कानपुर, आईआईटी रोपड़ और आईआईटी मद्रास में क्रमशः स्थापित किया गया है, जिसका कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय 1490.00 करोड़ रुपये है।

मध्य प्रदेश में किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड का कार्यान्वयन

2536. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में कई छोटे, सीमांत और

- जनजातीय कृषक किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) योजना के लाभों से वंचित हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 2022 से अब तक जिला-वार कितने किसानों को केसीसी जारी किए गए हैं और कितने आवेदन लंबित/अस्वीकृत हैं;
- (ग) इन तीनों जिलों में केसीसी के अंतर्गत किसानों को दी गई ऋण राशि, ब्याज राजसहायता और बीमा लाभों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का उक्त जिलों में विशेष शिविरों, मोबाइल बैंकिंग इकाइयों और डिजिटल माध्यमों के माध्यम से केसीसी का विस्तार करने का विचार है; और
- (ङ) 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): सरकार बीज, उर्वरक और कीटनाशकों जैसे कृषि निविष्टियों की खरीद के साथ-साथ फसल उत्पादन और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों से संबंधित नकदी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) के माध्यम से रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों के किसानों सहित सभी पात्र किसानों को समय पर और किफायती ऋण प्रदान करती है। केसीसी के अंतर्गत सभी पात्र किसानों के लिए ऋण सीमा वित्त मान, खेती किए जानेवाले क्षेत्र, फसल पैटर्न और संबंधित आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार निर्धारित की जाती है।

राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (एसएलबीसी), मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022 से रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में जारी केसीसी और अस्वीकृत आवेदनों की संख्या का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

जिला	जारी किए गए केसीसी	अस्वीकृत आवेदनों की संख्या
रतलाम	217136	493
झाबुआ	112282	63
अलीराजपुर	72737	30

स्रोत: एसएलबीसी, मध्य प्रदेश

(ग): एसएलबीसी मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार इन तीन जिलों में किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के माध्यम से किसानों को प्रदान की गई ऋण राशि, ब्याज सब्सिडी और बीमा लाभों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

जिला	ऋण राशि (राशि करोड़ में)	प्रदान की गई सब्सिडी (राशि करोड़ में)	प्रदान किए गए फसल बीमा लाभ (राशि करोड़ में)
रतलाम	4694.1	118.7	9.9
झाबुआ	883.6	44.5	52.7
अलीराजपुर	360.3	11.8	112.0

स्रोत: एसएलबीसी, मध्य प्रदेश

(घ) और (ङ): किसान क्रेडिट कार्डों (केसीसी) के अंतर्गत किसानों के कवरेज का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार ने कई उपाय किए हैं जिनमें, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :

- किसानों के बीच केसीसी योजना के लाभों के बारे में जागरूकता लाने के लिए केंद्र/राज्य सरकारें, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई), राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) और बैंक विभिन्न जागरूकता कार्यक्रम और आईसी (सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार) अभियान आयोजित करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार सभी पात्र किसानों को केसीसी प्रदान करने के लिए केसीसी परिपूर्णता अभियान का आयोजन करती है। इसके अलावा, पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्य पालन (एएचडीएफ) के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत सभी पात्र किसानों के लिए केसीसी के लाभों का विस्तार करने के लिए राष्ट्रव्यापी जिला स्तरीय साप्ताहिक शिविरों का भी आयोजन किया गया था।
- डिजिटल वित्तीय सेवाओं को अधिक सुलभ और उपयोगकर्ता के अनुकूल बनाने के लिए बैंकों द्वारा डिजिटल बैंकिंग इकाइयों (डीबीयू) की स्थापना की गई है, जिसका उद्देश्य यह

सुनिश्चित करना है कि डिजिटल बैंकिंग का लाभ देश के कोने-कोने में उपलब्ध हो। ये इकाइयां बचत बैंक खाते खोलने, पासबुक प्रिंटिंग, धन हस्तांतरण, ऋण आवेदन आदि जैसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करती हैं।

- जन समर्थ पोर्टल का शुभारंभ सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित ऋणों और सब्सिडी योजनाओं को जोड़ने के लिए वन-स्टॉप डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में किया गया है। यह ऋण के लिए आवेदन करने और आवेदक के डेटा के डिजिटल मूल्यांकन के आधार पर अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के लिए एक त्वरित और कुशल मंच प्रदान करता है।

RUPAY KISAN CREDIT CARDS (KCCS)

2537. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL:

SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI RAHUL SINGH LODHI:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRIMATI D K ARUNA:

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

SHRI NEERAJ MAURYA:

SHRI BHARATBHAI MANUBHAI SUTARIYA:

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

- (a) the number of new RuPay Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) issued in the year 2025, State/Union Territory-wise, including Amreli Lok Sabha Constituency of Gujarat and district-wise data for Assam;
- (b) the total credit limit activated under the said cards;
- (c) whether there is any evidence regarding increased agricultural productivity, income stability and reduced dependence on informal credit sources among KCC beneficiaries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including district-wise data for West Bengal; and
- (e) the number of digital transactions done through KCC till January, 2026 along with the percentage of the said transactions executed for the purchase of direct agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilisers and pesticides) and loan repayment, State-wise details thereof, especially in the context of Aonla, Shahjahanpur and Budaun Lok Sabha Constituencies in Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b): As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the details of total Operative Kisan Credit Cards and outstanding amount (including RuPay Kisan Credit Cards) as on 31 December 2025 in each State/UT is at **Statement-I**. Further, as informed by State Level Bankers' Committees of Gujarat and Assam, the

details of new RuPay Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) issued in the states of Gujarat & Assam, Amreli district of Gujarat and all districts of Assam in 2025 is provided at **Statement-II**. The credit limit to all eligible farmers under KCC is determined according to the scale of finance of the crops, area under cultivation, cropping pattern, and related requirements.

(c) and (d): The steady increase in Ground Level Credit Flow to agriculture, along with the expansion in Kisan Credit Card issuance and related disbursements, indicates improved access to institutional credit. This, in turn, supports better input utilization, alleviates liquidity constraints, and facilitates the consumption and marketing requirements of KCC beneficiaries.

(e): As reported by National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI), the total number of digital transactions reported through RuPay KCC cards in FY 2025-26 (upto 31st January 2026) in the country is 4.10 lakh with a value of 122.49 crore. The state/district-wise details of digital transactions done through KCC is not maintained by NPCI.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Operative KCC Account and Amount Outstanding

(Number in Actual & Amount in Rs Crores)

State	Total Operative KCC Accounts	
	Number	Amount outstanding
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	8,980	23

ANDHRA PRADESH	46,50,958	68,110
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	23,713	294
ASSAM	4,98,108	3,600
BIHAR	22,59,036	16,355
CHANDIGARH	739	89
CHHATTISGARH	19,73,475	15,231
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	1,202	38
GOA	9,540	124
GUJARAT	32,56,598	77,418
HARYANA	23,51,039	53,399
HIMACHAL PRADESH	5,24,328	10,149
JAMMU & KASHMIR	11,16,132	7,775
JHARKHAND	9,16,330	5,548
KARNATAKA	57,81,201	67,403
KERALA	22,76,340	43,642
LADAKH	28,041	284
LAKSHADWEEP	3,375	34
MADHYA PRADESH	64,17,424	86,995
MAHARASHTRA	68,05,090	79,911
MANIPUR	17,917	121
MEGHALAYA	91,643	655
MIZORAM	37,367	384
NAGALAND	40,167	272
NCT OF DELHI	2,147	36
ODISHA	42,07,594	25,502
PUDUCHERRY	13,744	300
PUNJAB	21,31,833	52,377

RAJASTHAN	71,36,374	1,11,186
SIKKIM	9,957	80
TAMIL NADU	37,72,068	47,849
TELANGANA	47,44,737	52,352
TRIPURA	1,64,213	484
UTTAR PRADESH	1,04,45,486	1,37,896
UTTARAKHAND	5,02,984	5,825
WEST BENGAL	32,62,129	14,281

Source: RBI and NABARD

***: Data is provisional.**

STATEMENT-II

Details of RuPay Kisan Credit Cards issued during the year 2025 in the states of Assam and Gujarat

(Number in Actual)

State/District	Rupay KCC issued
Gujarat State	823362
Amreli District of Gujarat	32549

District -Wise data of Assam	Rupay KCC issued
Bajali	1595
Baksa	1036
Barpeta	3942
Biswanath	2869
Bongaigaon	1406
Cachar	2917
Charaideo	752

Chirang	1122
Darrang	3732
Dhemaji	1558
Dhubri	3295
Dibrugarh	4306
Dimahasao	49
Goalpara	2187
Golaghat	2419
Hailakandi	2375
Hojai	1534
Jorhat	3837
Kamrup	4697
Kamrup Metro	782
Karbianglong	1339
Kokrajhar	3724
Lakhimpur	4383
Majuli	461
Morigaon	3862
Nagaon	5387
Nalbari	2819
Sibsagar	2416
Sonitpur	3174
South Salmara	13
Sribhumi	886
Tamulpur	149
Tinsukia	5645
Udalguri	1316
West Karbianglong	723

Source: State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs) of Gujarat and Assam

सरकारी क्षेत्र के केन्द्रीय उपक्रमों हेतु एक अलग वेतन संशोधन समिति

2538. श्री लक्ष्मीकान्त पप्पू निषाद:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सरकारी क्षेत्र के केन्द्रीय उपक्रमों (सीपीएसयू) में कार्यरत लगभग 8 लाख गैर-कार्यकारी कर्मचारियों और बोर्ड स्तर से नीचे के अधिकारियों के वेतन में वर्ष 2027 से पीएसयू अधिकारियों के समान वृद्धि करने के लिए 8वें केंद्रीय वेतन आयोग की तर्ज पर एक अलग और संस्थागत वेतन संशोधन समिति (पीआरसी) गठित करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार यह स्वीकार करती है कि सीपीएसयू में अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन संशोधन की प्रक्रिया, बोनस/पीआरपी का सूत्र, भत्तों और सुविधाओं का प्रतिशत और लाभ-साझाकरण का पैटर्न एक सीपीएसयू से दूसरे सीपीएसयू में काफी भिन्न और असंगत है, जिससे समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन के सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन होता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार उक्त प्रक्रिया को मानकीकृत करने और इसे अधिक न्यायसंगत बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों (सीपीएसई) में कार्यरत बोर्ड स्तर से नीचे के गैर-कार्यकारी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के लिए एक अलग और संस्थागत वेतन संशोधन समिति (पीआरसी) गठित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग): सीपीएसई में वेतन, भत्ते और प्रोत्साहनों में भिन्नता उनकी वित्तीय क्षमता, कार्य-निष्पादन में अंतर दर्शाती है। सरकार सीपीएसई की कार्यात्मक स्वायत्तता को संरक्षित करते हुए,

पारदर्शिता, वहनीयता और व्यापक समता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवधिक एकसमान दिशानिर्देश जारी करती है।

कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व निधि का उपयोग

2539. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के अंतर्गत सामाजिक कल्याण हेतु किए गए कार्यों का राज्य-वार और पीएसयू-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न कार्यों पर व्यय की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है और इनसे लाभान्वित व्यक्तियों की राज्य-वार और पीएसयू-वार संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने सीएसआर के अंतर्गत निधि के उपयोग के संबंध में कोई मानदंड निर्धारित किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का विशेषकर पिछड़े और अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में सीएसआर निधि के व्यय को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ प्रभावी कदम उठाने का विचार है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या सरकार को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा सीएसआर की निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने के संबंध में कोई सामाजिक संपरीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी परिणाम क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों अर्थात् 2021-22 से 2023-24 के दौरान किए गए सीएसआर व्यय का राज्य-वार तथा विकास क्षेत्र-वार विवरण क्रमशः विवरण -I और विवरण -II में संलग्न है। लाभार्थी-वार सीएसआर व्यय का विवरण नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ग): कारपोरेट संस्थाओं, जिनमें केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यम भी सम्मिलित हैं, के सीएसआर कार्यकलाप कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 135 के अनुसार शासित होती हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सीएसआर के दायरे में आने वाली कंपनियों के लिए मानदंड, सीएसआर के अंतर्गत आने वाले कार्यकलाप तथा सीएसआर कार्यकलापों के लिए आवंटित की जाने वाली राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है। तथापि, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि सार्वजनिक उद्यम विभाग द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 से सभी प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों तथा केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को सीएसआर व्यय के लिए प्रतिवर्ष विषय-आधारित केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाने संबंधी दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए जाते रहे हैं। इन निर्देशों में अन्य बातों के साथ यह भी प्रावधान है कि ऐसे विषयगत कार्यक्रमों पर सीएसआर व्यय केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के वार्षिक सीएसआर व्यय का लगभग 60 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए तथा नीति आयोग द्वारा चिन्हित आकांक्षी जिलों को सीएसआर व्यय में प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

(घ) और (ङ): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 (अधिनियम) के अंतर्गत कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) एक बोर्ड संचालित प्रक्रिया है तथा कंपनी का बोर्ड अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उनका निष्पादन करने तथा उन पर निगरानी करने के लिए अधिकृत है। यह समिति सीएसआर नीति का निर्माण एवं अनुशंसा करती है, जिसमें अनुसूची VII में निर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों या विषयों के अनुरूप कंपनी द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यकलापों का उल्लेख किया जाता है। सरकार कारपोरेट संस्थाओं को किसी विशेष क्षेत्र या कार्यकलाप में व्यय करने के लिए कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं करती है।

(च): जी नहीं।

विवरण- I

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा राज्यवार

सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24
1	अंडमान और निकोबार	0.64	1.04	1.18
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	52.34	52.32	62.41
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	11.25	7.93	15.51
4	असम	231.81	298.05	316.07
5	बिहार	56.48	110.29	91.13
6	चंडीगढ़	0.29	0.59	0.16
7	छत्तीसगढ़	166.01	161.24	109.91
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1.63	1.42	6.10
9	दिल्ली	353.33	448.95	683.27
10	गोवा	4.22	4.75	19.83
11	गुजरात	131.40	121.88	78.26
12	हरियाणा	58.08	38.61	55.22
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	60.71	55.99	55.68
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	24.69	25.87	45.11
15	झारखंड	67.45	114.81	142.32
16	कर्नाटक	193.36	167.02	167.81
17	केरल	38.51	54.47	48.57
18	लक्षद्वीप	0.53		
19	लेह और लद्दाख	9.54	5.09	11.58
20	मध्य प्रदेश	148.22	206.98	240.08

21	महाराष्ट्र	324.86	308.71	401.57
22	मणिपुर	8.97	12.93	9.44
23	मेघालय	1.68	1.78	1.36
24	मिजोरम	5.09	9.03	2.92
25	नागालैंड	4.25	6.33	6.55
26	ओडिशा	397.61	396.65	486.38
27	पुडुचेरी	0.86	2.26	8.32
28	पंजाब	7.08	12.59	12.88
29	राजस्थान	52.25	58.14	49.56
30	सिक्किम	18.77	23.70	24.72
31	तमिलनाडु	74.65	102.65	173.74
32	तेलंगाना	94.90	81.78	85.71
33	त्रिपुरा	10.95	14.44	3.21
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	213.91	229.93	349.34
35	उत्तराखंड	84.49	116.03	144.15
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	100.45	138.44	118.11
37	संपूर्ण भारत*	526.47	315.80	425.03
38	अन्य केंद्रीकृत फंड	869.43	403.58	319.98
	कुल	4,407.17	4,112.08	4,773.17

(31.03.2025 तक की जानकारी) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

* कंपनियों ने या तो राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के नाम विनिर्दिष्ट नहीं किए थे या एक से अधिक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का उल्लेख किया था जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं।

विवरण- II

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तक भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा विकास
क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24
1	कृषि वानिकी	3.47	0.65	0.70
2	पशु कल्याण	3.16	2.96	20.05
3	सशस्त्र बल, पूर्व सैनिक, युद्ध विधवाएं/आश्रित	9.56	4.98	17.99
4	कला और संस्कृति	26.36	69.71	120.11
5	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	10.18	21.19	24.82
6	शिक्षा	825.93	669.72	884.13
7	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	275.58	265.67	243.96
8	लैंगिक समानता	1.28	3.02	2.91
9	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	1,386.65	1,527.74	1,494.16
10	आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	31.81	156.47	524.50
11	गरीबी, भुखमरी का उन्मूलन, कुपोषण	119.69	23.92	63.94
12	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	380.66	372.84	442.33
13	सुरक्षित पेयजल	33.58	39.91	127.53
14	स्वच्छता	142.77	226.41	105.13
15	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	7.32	5.40	3.26
16	महिलाओं के लिए घर और छात्रावास की स्थापना	1.71	6.10	5.20
17	अनाथालय की स्थापना	1.37	2.02	0.92
18	स्लम क्षेत्र विकास	36.23	2.21	4.83
19	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएं	14.40	20.55	9.59
20	विशेष शिक्षा	3.99	11.66	12.17
21	प्रौद्योगिकी इनक्यूबेटर	0.61	-	-

22	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	56.91	102.50	129.16
23	व्यावसायिक कौशल	142.33	142.97	169.40
24	महिला सशक्तिकरण	22.21	29.89	43.90
25	केंद्र सरकार के अन्य फंड	869.43	403.58	319.98
26	एनईसी/उल्लेख नहीं*	-	-	2.52
	कुल	4,407.17	4,112.08	4,773.17

(31.03.2025 तक की जानकारी) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

* कंपनियों ने या तो उन क्षेत्रों के नाम निर्दिष्ट नहीं किए या एक से अधिक क्षेत्रों को इंगित किया है जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई थीं।

TEACHING MEDIUM IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

2540. SUSHRI S JOTHIMANI:

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

- whether schools and other educational institutions run by the Government teach students in their mother tongue, except Hindi or a significant language;
- if so, whether the Government has any language policy governing the medium of instruction in educational institutions;
- if not, the details of the medium of language presently adopted in such institutions;
- the number of students who have benefited from the Government's schemes and enrolled for Post-Graduate (PG) from 2014 till date; and

(e) the details of recruitment of teaching faculty for education institutions run by the Government, social category-wise, language-wise and State-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 (e): The Government of India has brought out National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and National Curriculum Frameworks for School Education (NCF-SE) 2023. These policy and curriculum documents promote all Indian languages in school. These documents have been developed after a nationwide deliberation with stakeholders and those concerned about education of children. NEP 2020 and NCF-SE advocate mother tongue-based education with the aim to promote all Indian languages in school because children's cognitive and academic development is smooth and harmonious when children learn in their languages. Multilingual Education is the pedagogy, policy and goal of language education in school.

The NEP 2020 inter-alia provides that it is well understood that young children learn and grasp nontrivial concepts more quickly in their home language/mother tongue. Home language is usually the same language as the mother tongue or that which is spoken by local communities. However, at times in multi-lingual families, there can be a home language spoken by other family members which may sometimes be different from mother tongue or local language. Wherever possible, the medium of instruction until at least

Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, will be the home language/mother tongue/local language/regional language. Thereafter, the home/local language shall continue to be taught as a language wherever possible. This will be followed by both public and private schools.

Further, the NEP 2020 also emphasizes that the three-language formula will continue to be implemented while keeping in mind the Constitutional provisions, aspirations of the people, regions, and the Union, and the need to promote multilingualism as well as promote national unity. However, there will be a greater flexibility in the three-language formula, and no language will be imposed on any State. The three languages learned by children will be the choices of States, regions, and of course the students themselves, so long as at least two of the three languages are native to India.

The NCF-SE 2023, inter-alia, provides that the students will learn at least three languages in their school years, denoted R1, R2, and R3.

- R1: This is the language used as medium of instruction (Mol), and in which literacy is first attained. Preferably it should be the most familiar language of the students, which is usually the mother tongue/home language. With India's linguistic diversity, even within a class-room, it may not be possible to have the home language as the R1 for all students; in such circumstances a language which is familiar to the students should be chosen as R1 – which is often the most commonly used local language.

- R2: This could be any other language, including English.
- R3: This is any other language that is not R1 or R2.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued circulars pertaining to the availability of entry-level primers for mother tongues/local languages/home languages, promotion of multilingual education and use of mother tongue as a medium of instruction, and the implementation guidelines for language instruction under the NCF-SE 2023 for Foundational and Preparatory Stages. The links to the aforesaid circulars are provided below:

- https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/Circulars/2023/84_Circular_2023.pdf
- https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/Circulars/2024/43_Circular_2024.pdf
- https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/Circulars/2025/30_Circular_2025.pdf

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has encouraged the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in the country to prepare course structures, syllabi and course material in various Indian languages so as to facilitate teaching-learning and enable students to write examinations in their mother tongue or local language. For this purpose, UGC has issued Guidelines for translation of books into Indian languages vide its letter dated 13.07.2023 to all HEIs. Further, to create an enabling ecosystem of content creation in

Bharatiya Bhasha, the UGC in collaboration with Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti has conceptualized a project titled 'ASMITA' to promote academic writing and translation in higher education.

Further, the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has a language policy that promotes the use of Indian languages (mother tongue/regional languages) as a medium of instruction in technical education, in alignment with the NEP 2020.

Recruitment is a continuous process & recruitment of teaching faculty in Government and Government-aided educational institutions is carried out by the respective recruiting authorities on pan-India basis, in accordance with the extant provisions and reservation policies of the Government for various social categories, including SC, ST, OBC, EWS and PwD, as applicable.

Moreover, since education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India and the majority of schools and colleges are under the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations, the States and UTs are equipped to take appropriate steps regarding the medium of instruction and recruitment of teaching faculty in their respective educational institutions.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND IN ASSAM

2541. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- (a) the total funds allocated and released to Assam under the Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF) during 2024–25 and the extent of their utilisation, city-wise;
- (b) the number and nature of urban infrastructure projects sanctioned, under implementation and completed so far in Assam under UIDF;
- (c) the specific challenges faced in the disbursement of UIDF funds and in project implementation in Assam including issues related to the capacity of Urban Local Bodies, preparation of Detailed Project Reports, land availability and inter-departmental coordination; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address these constraints, strengthen Urban Local Bodies in Assam and ensure timely and effective completion of UIDF supported projects?

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

(a) and (b): As informed by the National Housing bank (NHB), the implementing agency for the Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF), ₹ 55.45 crore was sanctioned to the State of Assam of which mobilization amount of ₹ 12.94 crore was disbursed based on the demands received from the State during FY 2024-25. The details of number and nature of urban infrastructure projects sanctioned and disbursed so far in the State of Assam under UIDF are placed at Statement.

(c) and (d): Under UIDF, the funds are disbursed to the State Governments on reimbursement basis (except mobilization advance) and the projects are submitted by the implementing agencies like Urban Local Bodies through the Finance Department of respective States. In the State of Assam, State-level Implementing Agencies/ Competent Authorities provide confirmation for land availability for the projects.

Further, as informed by NHB, stakeholders meetings are organized by the Finance Department, Assam where the State-level Implementing Agencies/ Departments discuss the progress of the projects. In case of any constraints, the same are taken up for resolution. Additionally, NHB also conducts outreach programmes/ training sessions for State functionaries to create awareness about UIDF through its Regional Offices. Regular follow-up is being done by NHB with the State Government functionaries for submission of projects under UIDF.

STATEMENT

Tranche I (FY 2023-24)				
(Amount in Rs Crores)				
S. No.	Urban Local Body	Activity	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursed Amount
1	Nagaon Municipality	Water Supply Network (Rehabilitation)	6.95	2.09
2	Tinsukia Municipality	Area Development Projects (town planning)	45.16	13.55
3	Dibrugarh	Area Development	3.72	1.11

	Municipality	Projects (town planning)		
4	Silchar Municipality	Area Development Projects (town planning)	3.23	0.97
5	Sivasagar Municipality	Water Supply Network (New)	46.56	13.96
6	Dibrugarh Municipality	Water Supply Network (New)	44.97	13.49
7	Tezpur Municipality	Water Supply Network (New)	60.2	18.06
8	North Lakhimpur Municipality	Water Supply Network (New)	55.02	16.5

Tranche II (FY 2024-25)				
(Amount in Rs Crores)				
S. No.	Urban Local Body	Activity	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursed Amount
1	North Lakhimpur Municipality	Area development projects	4.01	1.2
2	Dibrugarh Municipality	Drains/storm water drain	39.15	11.74
3	Sivasagar Municipality	Area development projects (Heritage Conservation)	12.29	-

PARAKRAM DIWAS, 2026

2542. SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

- (a) whether the Government celebrated Parakram Diwas, 2026 to commemorate the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose recently and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of programmes, events and activities organised during the said event;
- (c) the aims and objectives of celebrating Parakram Diwas and its role in promoting patriotism and awareness about the life and contributions of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose among the youth; and
- (d) the total expenditure incurred on the celebrations of the said event?

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

(a): Yes. The Government of India celebrated Parakram Diwas, 2026 from 23rd January 2026 to 25th January 2026 to commemorate the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The main event was organised at Sri Vijaya Puram, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and similar commemorative events were held at thirteen other locations across the country closely associated with the life of Netaji, namely Cuttack (Odisha); Kolkata, Kodalía and Murshidabad (West Bengal); Meerut (Uttar Pradesh); Kohima (Nagaland); Gomoh and Ramgarh (Jharkhand); Delhi; Dalhousie (Himachal Pradesh); Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh); Moirang (Manipur); and Haripura (Gujarat). The

programmes were conducted with the active participation of State Governments, UT Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, educational institutions and cultural organisations.

(b): During the celebrations; commemorative ceremonies were organised at Sri Vijaya Puram and 13 other locations associated with Netaji. Cultural performances and exhibitions highlighting life and legacy of Netaji were held. Book and scroll painting exhibitions, seminars, lectures, panel discussions and youth interaction programmes in collaboration with academic and research institutions were organised.

(c): The celebration of Parakram Diwas aims to honour and commemorate the unparalleled contribution of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to India's freedom struggle. It seeks to instil a sense of patriotism, courage, leadership and self-reliance among citizens, particularly the youth. The observance also promotes awareness about the history and role of the Indian National Army in the independence movement and encourages academic research as well as informed public discourse on Netaji's ideology and vision for a strong and self-reliant India. Through these initiatives, the celebration contributes to strengthening national pride and inspiring younger generations.

(d): The estimated budget for celebration of Parakram Diwas is ₹7 crores (approximately).

कोलाक नदी और दमनगंगा नदी में विषाक्त अपशिष्ट जल को छोड़ना

2543. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

- (क) क्या विभिन्न उद्योग उचित उपचार के बिना अपशिष्ट जल नदियों में छोड़ रहे हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि वापी (गुजरात) स्थित रासायनिक और फार्मास्यूटिकल कारखानों से विषाक्त अपशिष्ट जल छोड़े जाने के कारण कोलाक नदी और दमनगंगा नदी का जल अत्यधिक प्रदूषित हो गया है;
- (ग) क्या केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड और गुजरात प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने इस संबंध में कोई निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा इस प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए अब तक क्या ठोस कार्रवाई की गई/की जा रही है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार दमन तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली के भू-जल संरक्षण हेतु एक विशेष कार्यबल गठित करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-I के अंतर्गत “विभिन्न उद्योगों से पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषकों के उत्सर्जन अथवा निर्वह के मानक” अधिसूचित किए हैं। अब तक 79 उद्योग-विशिष्ट पर्यावरणीय मानक अधिसूचित किए जा चुके हैं। जिन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए विशिष्ट मानक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, उनके लिए पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 की अनुसूची-VI के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित सामान्य मानक लागू होते हैं।

सभी उद्योगों के लिए जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 तथा वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के उपबंधों के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण

नियंत्रण बोर्ड/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति (एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी) से स्थापना की सहमति तथा संचालन की सहमति प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य है। एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित निर्धारित मानकों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करते हैं। दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में सभी उद्योगों के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि वे अपशिष्ट जल का समुचित उपचार सुनिश्चित करें तथा उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल का पुनः उपयोग और/अथवा पुनर्चक्रण अपने-अपने परिसरों के भीतर ही करें। किसी भी नदी में अपशिष्ट जल का निर्वहन या छोड़ा जाना सख्ती से प्रतिबंधित है।

इसके अलावा, केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों के सहयोग से राष्ट्रीय जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यक्रम (एनडब्ल्यूएमपी) के अंतर्गत देशभर में 4922 स्थानों पर जलीय संसाधनों की जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करता है। इसमें दमनगंगा नदी पर 16 निगरानी स्थल तथा कोलक नदी पर 02 निगरानी स्थल शामिल हैं। वर्ष 2024 में दमनगंगा नदी और कोलक नदी पर निगरानी किए गए स्थलों के जल गुणवत्ता संबंधी आंकड़े **विवरण -I** में दिए गए हैं।

सीईटीपी वापी को ऑनलाइन सतत बहिर्वाह निगरानी प्रणाली (ओसीईएएमएस) से युक्त किया गया है। सीईटीपी के अंतिम आउटलेट के बाद काचिगाम पुल पर दमनगंगा नदी के अनुप्रवाह स्थल की मासिक निगरानी की जाती है। पिछले एक वर्ष का डेटा **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है। गुजरात प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड का क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, वापी पाटलिया पुल पर कोलक नदी की मासिक निगरानी करता है। पिछले एक वर्ष का डेटा **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है।

दमन तथा दादरा एवं नगर हवेली के भूजल की सुरक्षा के लिए केंद्रीय भूजल प्राधिकरण औद्योगिक, अवसंरचनात्मक तथा खनन परियोजनाओं द्वारा भूजल दोहन का विनियमन करता है। इसके लिए ऐसे परियोजनाओं को जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा दिनांक 24.09.2020 को सं. 32 (89) ई. द्वारा अधिसूचित तथा दिनांक 29.03.2023 के सां.आ. 1509 (अ.) के माध्यम से संशोधित

दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र जारी किया जाता है। इन दिशानिर्देशों में भूजल के प्रदूषण/संदूषण की रोकथाम के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रावधान किए गए हैं:

- उपचारित/अनुपचारित अपशिष्ट जल को जलभृत प्रणाली में प्रविष्ट कराने की सख्त मनाही है।
- भूजल प्रदूषित करने की संभावना वाले उद्योग (जैसे—रसायन, औषधि, डाई, पिगमेंट, पेंट, वस्त्र, चर्मशोधनालय, कीटनाशक/क्रमिनाशक, उर्वरक, बूचड़खाना, विस्फोटक आदि) वर्षा जल संचयन से प्राप्त जल को भूतल भंडारण टैंकों में संग्रहित करेंगे और उसे भूजल रीचार्ज के लिए उपयोग नहीं करेंगे, बल्कि उद्योग में ही उनका उपयोग करेंगे।
- वे उद्योग जो भूजल प्रदूषण का कारण बन सकते हैं, जैसे—टेनिंग, बूचड़खाने, डाई, रासायनिक/पेट्रोकेमिकल, कोयला वॉशरी तथा अन्य खतरनाक इकाइयाँ (जैसा कि सीपीसीबी की सूची में निर्दिष्ट है), उन्हें भूजल प्रदूषण की रोकथाम सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक कूप द्वारा संरक्षण उपाय करने होंगे।
- सीजीडब्ल्यूए द्वारा जारी अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र में निम्नलिखित शर्त शामिल होती है:
 - “परियोजना प्रस्तावक परिसर में भूजल प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सभी आवश्यक उपाय करेगा। ऐसा न करने की स्थिति में उत्पन्न होने वाले किसी भी परिणाम के लिए संबंधित फर्म स्वयं जिम्मेदार होगी।”
 - इन दिशानिर्देशों में जलभृत प्रणाली में उपचारित/अनुपचारित जल के अंतःक्षेप के मामले में ₹10,00,000/- के दंड का भी प्रावधान है। हालांकि, अब तक ऐसे किसी मामले की रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

विवरण- I

वर्ष 2024 में नदी दमनगंगा के निगरानी किए गए स्थलों के लिए जल-गुणवत्ता डेटा

निगरानी स्थल	घुलित O2 (मिग्रा./ली.)		pH		बीओडी (मिग्रा./ली.)		फ़ीकल कोलिफॉर्म (एमपीएन/100मिली.)	
	न्यून.	अधि.	न्यून.	अधि.	न्यून.	अधि.	न्यून.	अधि.
बाह्य स्नान के लिए प्राथमिक जल गुणवत्ता मानदंड	>5 मिग्रा./ली.		6.5-8.5		< 3 मिग्रा./ली.		< 2500 एमपीएन/100 मिली	
मधुबन, दमन के डाउनस्ट्रीम पर दमनगंगा नदी	4	7.4	7.34	8.42	1	1	2	13
ज़री कौजवे पुल, दमन पर दमनगंगा नदी	3.2	7.5	7.28	8.12	1	8	11	900
आसवनी के अपशिष्ट निर्वहन बिंदु पर दमनगंगा नदी, दमन	2.5	5.3	7.6	7.99	2.2	9	900	900
दमन जेठ्टी, मोती दमन पर दमनगंगा नदी	4.1	7.5	7.52	8.1	1	10	110	1600
वापी वियर, वापी, दमन पर दमनगंगा नदी	5.8	7.4	7.7	8.3	1	3	60	280
लवाचा मंदिर, सिलवासा पर दमनगंगा नदी	5.8	7.5	7.81	8.67	1	4	6	280
ग्राम दादरा, सिलवासा में मैसर्स सूरत बेवरेजेस के डाउनस्ट्रीम पर दमनगंगा नदी	5.6	7.5	7.75	8.47	1	2	70	500
नरोली पुल, सिलवासा पर दमनगंगा नदी	4.9	7.6	7.79	8.54	1	2	2	50
नमधा गाँव, वापी में दमनगंगा नदी	1.9	6.9	7.53	7.98	1	6	60	900

ज़री कॉजवे पुल, दमन पर दमनगंगा नदी (गुजरात तथा दमन, दीव, दादरा और नगर हवेली के अपस्ट्रीम)	2.7	6.3	7.56	7.78	2.2	9.5	9400	540000
जीआईडीसी वियर के अपस्ट्रीम पर काचीगांव में दमनगंगा नदी जीआईडीसी वियर पर दमनगंगा नदी	6.8	7.2	7.45	8.06	1	1	12	34
काचीगांव डाउनस्ट्रीम (दमन) पर दमनगंगा नदी काचीगांव पुल पर दमनगंगा नदी	5.4	7	7.21	8.03	1	1.6	17	94
जीआईडीसी वियर के डाउनस्ट्रीम पर, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-48 के निकट, वापी, गुजरात में दमनगंगा नदी (दमन, दीव, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा गुजरात के अपस्ट्रीम)	6.5	8	7.2	8.48	1	2.6	68	7900

वर्ष 2024 में कोलक नदी के निगरानी किए गए स्थलों का जल गुणवत्ता डेटा

निगरानी स्थल	घुलित O ₂ (मिग्रा./ली.)		pH		बीओडी(मिग्रा./ली.)		फ़ीकल कोलिफॉर्म (एमपीएन/100मिली.)	
	न्यून.	अधि.	न्यून.	अधि.	न्यून.	अधि.	न्यून.	अधि.
बाह्य स्नान के लिए प्राथमिक जल गुणवत्ता मानदंड	>5 मिग्रा./ली.		6.5-8.5		< 3 मिग्रा./ली.		< 2500 एमपीएन/100मिली	
पाटलिया पुल	5.8	7	7.25	8.09	1	1.4	13	58

पर कोलक नदी								
रेलवे पुल संख्या 313, वापी, बलसाड पर कोलक नदी	5.8	6.9	7.31	8.08	1	1.5	14	43

विवरण - II

जनवरी 2025 से जनवरी 2026 की अवधि के लिए काचिगाम में काचिगाम पुल के पास नदी दमनगंगा की निम्नधारा से एकत्रित जल नमूनों के विश्लेषण के निष्कर्ष।

मापदंड	pH	बीओडी (मिग्रा./ली.)	डीओ(मिग्रा./ली.)
महीना और वर्ष			
सीमा	5.5-9.0	30	4
01/01/2025	7.57	1.5	6.4
03/02/2025	8.17	1.4	6.5
03/03/2025	7.88	1.5	6.4
01/04/2025	7.73	1.5	6.5
02/05/2025	7.16	1.5	6.1
03/06/2025	8.25	1.6	6.7
03/07/2025	7.73	1.3	6.9
05/08/2025	7.86	1	6.9
01/09/2025	7.32	1	6.8
04/10/2025	7.44	1	7
06/11/2025	7.60	1	6.8
02/12/2025	7.28	1.1	6.8
औसत	7.7	1.3	6.65

मापदंड	pH	बीओडी (मिग्रा./ली.)	डीओ(मिग्रा./ली.)
महीना और वर्ष			
सीमा	5.5-9.0	30	4
02/01/2026	7.50	1.1	6.8
औसत	7.50	1.1	6.8

विवरण - III

जनवरी 2025 से जनवरी 2026 की अवधि के लिए पाटलिया पुल, पाटलिया वापी पर कोलक नदी से एकत्रित जल नमूनों के विश्लेषण के निष्कर्ष।

मापदंड	pH	बीओडी (मिग्रा./ली.)	डीओ(मिग्रा./ली.)
महीना और वर्ष			
सीमा	5.5-9.0	30	4
03/01/2025	7.84	1	6.9
01/02/2025	7.45	1.1	6.8
01/03/2025	7.95	1.1	6.9
02/04/2025	7.54	1.6	6
01/05/2025	7.33	1.4	6.5
02/06/2025	7.63	1.5	6.6
02/07/2025	7.58	-	6.9
03/08/2025	7.95	1	6.9
01/09/2025	7.6	1.1	6.8
03/10/2025	7.52	1.2	6.9
04/11/2025	7.62	1.2	6.8
01/12/2025	7.21	1.3	6.9
औसत	7.60	1.23	6.74

मापदंड	pH	बीओडी (मिग्रा./ली.)	डीओ(मिग्रा./ली.)
महीना और वर्ष			
सीमा	5.5-9.0	30	4
01/01/2026	7.81	1.3	6.9
औसत	7.81	1.3	6.9

OPERATION DEEP MANIFEST

2544. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Operation Deep Manifest is a major ongoing operation by India's Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) to stop the illegal import of Pakistani-origin goods, especially after a trade ban following terror attacks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the current status of Operation Deep Manifest launched by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI);
- (d) the names of third countries identified to be involved in the illegal import of Pakistani-origin goods;
- (e) whether DRI discovered blatant violation of import policy conditions imposed by the Government on direct or indirect import or transit of Pakistani-origin goods; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with such blatant violations?

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

(a) to (d): Yes, Operation Deep Manifest was launched by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) in the aftermath of the Pahalgam attack in April 2025 and the subsequent prohibition imposed by the Government of India on trade with Pakistan. The primary objective of the said Operation is to identify and seize consignments originating from Pakistan and transshipment via third countries to India. It is ongoing, with a continued focus on preventing the direct or indirect import of goods originating in or exported from Pakistan. Till January 2026, as part of this operation total of 12 cases involving goods of Pakistani origin have been booked by DRI, wherein goods valued at Rs. 1748 Lakhs have been seized. In all 12 cases goods have been imported via UAE.

(e) and (f): DRI has detected 12 cases, as mentioned in reply to para (a) to (d) above, where goods have been found to be imported in violation of the existing legal provisions including prohibitions imposed vide DGFT Notification No. 06/2025-26 dated 02.05.2025.

आकांक्षी क्षेत्रों में कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व

2545. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने आकांक्षी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर गुजरात में, कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) व्यय को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए कोई नए दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) वर्ष 2024-26 के दौरान गुजरात में सीएसआर के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई निधि की मात्रा कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार स्थानीय उद्योगों को शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और डिजिटल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं में सीएसआर निवेश बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): जी नहीं। सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई नया दिशानिर्देश जारी नहीं किया है।

(ख): सीएसआर के वैधानिक ढांचे में सीएसआर फंड के अनुमोदन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

(ग): अधिनियम के तहत, सीएसआर एक बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी का बोर्ड अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर कंपनी के सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उनका निष्पादन करने और उनपर निगरानी करने के लिए अधिकृत है। सरकार कंपनियों को किसी विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्र या कार्यकलाप में व्यय करने संबंधी कोई विशिष्ट निर्देश जारी नहीं करती है।

DEREGULATION OF OFFENCES UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

2546. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) the status of deregulation of offences under the Companies Act, 2013 as part of the Government's trust-based regulatory reforms;
- (b) the number and categories of offences shifted to civil penalties or in-house adjudication mechanisms, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the impact of these measures on litigation burden, compliance costs and enforcement efficiency;
- (d) whether any review or assessment has been undertaken to evaluate the outcomes of these reforms in terms of ease of business and improved voluntary compliance, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to establish a Corporate Compliance Facilitation Centre for MSMEs and startups in Bhiwani–Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency in Haryana to support emerging industries in the region 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) to (c): In keeping with the Government's objective of providing greater ease of doing business to law abiding corporates, process of de-criminalization of technical & procedural violations under Companies Act, 2013 was carried out in phased manner. In the first phase, through the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2019, 16 compoundable offences under the Companies Act, 2013 were shifted to an In-house Adjudication Mechanism.

In the second phase, through the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2020, 35 more compoundable offences under the Companies Act, 2013 were de-criminalized. In addition, through this amendment, in case of 11 compoundable offences, provisions for imprisonment were removed and only fines were retained.

This initiative has reduced litigation burden and compliance costs and has strengthened the enforcement efficiency.

(d): No such specific assessment has been carried out by the Ministry. However, the de-criminalization of various offences under Companies Act, 2013 has reduced the burden on criminal courts and the number of cases under In-house Adjudication Mechanism have increased.

(e): No such proposal is under consideration.

EDUCATIONAL TOURS FOR ST STUDENTS OF LAKSHADWEEP

2547. SHRI MUHAMMED HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that educational tours for Scheduled Tribes (ST) students of Lakshadweep who passed the 8th and 11th standards, which provided essential exposure to mainland geography and learning, have been discontinued;
- (b) if so, the reasons for discontinuation of these tours;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of this discontinuation on the educational and personal development of these students from isolated islands and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to resume or introduce alternative educational tours or exposure programs for ST students of Lakshadweep and if so, the timelines and modalities 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 (d): As per information received from the UT of Lakshadweep, the Education Tour Scheme for students who passed 8th and 11th Standards were discontinued in 2020 due to restrictions on inter-island and mainland travel, suspension of transport services, and concerns relating to the safety and well-being of students, in accordance with Government advisories issued during the COVID-19 pandemic. This scheme was for all students of Lakshadweep, and not exclusively for ST students. The budget provision for the scheme is made under the Grant-in-Aid (GIA) UT Budget of Lakshadweep.

The Administration recognizes the importance of educational exposure programmes for students from isolated islands. While no formal impact assessment was conducted specifically on the discontinuation of educational tours, efforts were made to ensure continuity of students' academic, co-curricular, and personal development through alternative exposure initiatives.

The students including those belonging to Scheduled Tribes (ST) are provided opportunities to interact with peers from the mainland through national-level programmes such as Ashtalakshmi Darshan, INSPIRE-MANAK, the India International Science Festival (IISF), NCC camps (including ATC, NIC, and Republic Day Camp), NSS Activities, Kala-Utsav, and other cultural and youth exchange programmes of the Government of India, thereby ensuring adequate educational and developmental exposure.

RECOMMENDATION OF 16th FINANCE COMMISSION

2548. SHRI MATHESWARAN V S:

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

- i. the details of 16th Finance Commission Recommendations which are rejected by the Government along with the reasons for the same; and
- ii. the details of funds given to States across the country as per the Recommendation of 16th Finance Commission, State-wise?

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

(a): Government of India has not rejected any of the recommendations of the 16th Finance Commission. The same was informed to the Parliament through the 'Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations made by the Sixteenth Finance Commission', available online at <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/16fc.pdf> .

(b): The award period of the 16th Finance Commission (1st April 2026 to 31st March 2031) is yet to commence. However, a statement showing state-wise distribution of net proceeds of union taxes and duties for BE 2026-2027 is available in the Receipt Budget 2026-27 as Annex-4. The statement is also available online at <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/rec/annex4.pdf> .

STAGNATION IN RURAL WAGES

2549. DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR:

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

- (a) the details of the real wage of the agriculture labourer, non-agriculture labourer and construction workers during the last five years and the current year, year-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there has not been a significant increase in real wage for agriculture labourers, non-agriculture labourers and construction workers during the said period; and

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

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

(a) to (c):The Ministry of Labour and Employment does not maintain centrally compiled data on the average real wages of agriculture labourers, non-agriculture labourers and construction workers.

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).

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 01.10.2025 are available at https://clc.gov.in/clc/sites/default/files/mygov_17592265211.pdf

FDI IN INSURANCE SECTOR

2550. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) the details of announcement made by Finance Minister in the Budget 2025-26 about 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in insurance sector;
- (b) whether it is true that there is a big rider of this announcement which says that 100% FDI would be allowed only when company invest the entire 100% premium in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken by the Government for attracting foreign companies to invest 100% premium in the country?

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

(a): The Hon'ble Finance Minister, in Budget Speech for FY 2025-26, announced that "The FDI limit for the insurance sector will be raised from 74 to 100 per cent. This enhanced limit will be available for those companies which invest the entire premium in India. The current guardrails and conditionalities associated with foreign investment will be reviewed and simplified."

(b): Insurance Laws prohibit investment of funds of policyholders directly or indirectly outside India.

(c): Various measures have been taken for attracting foreign companies to invest 100% premium in the country including reviewing and simplifying the current guardrails and conditionalities associated with foreign investment,

simplification and consolidation of regulations by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, introducing one-time registration for insurance intermediaries and reducing the net owned fund requirement for Foreign Reinsurers' Branches etc.

PRESERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ANCIENT TEMPLES

2551. KUMARI SUDHA R:

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

- (a) the details of temples along with funds approved and disbursed for preservation and maintenance of ancient temples and cultural sites in Tamil Nadu especially in the Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to provide special recognition or packages to the Cauvery delta's temple architecture for promoting spiritual and cultural tourism;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor along with alternative support for spiritual and cultural tourism in the said region; and
- (d) whether the Government plans to declare Mahamaham Theerthavari celebrated at Kumbakonam as a national festival?

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

(a): There are 412 centrally protected monument/sites including temples under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Tamil Nadu State

including 04 monuments in the Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency. ASI takes up conservation and maintenance works as per the need and availability of resources subject to the National Policy for Conservation and it is a continuous process. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of monuments/sites including Temple in Tamil Nadu including Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency during last three years are given as under:-

(Amount in Crores)

S. No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure incurred
1.	2022-23	19.95	19.95
2.	2023-24	22.50	22.50
3.	2024-25	18.95	18.94

Further, the details of expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of 04 monuments in Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency during last three years are given at **Statement**.

(b) and (c): Yes, there are 3 temples in the Cauvery delta region under the jurisdiction of ASI. They are having UNESCO World Heritage Status namely, Brihadisvara temple Thanjavur; Airavatesvarar temple Darasuram and Brihadisvara temple Gangaikondacholapuram. ASI in collaboration with various governmental and non-governmental agencies, organizes cultural

programs and heritage walks, special cleaning campaigns during the World Heritage Week, World Heritage Day, World Museum Day, International Day of Yoga for promoting spiritual and cultural tourism.

The Ministry of Tourism regularly promotes diverse tourist destinations and experiences of India including spiritual and cultural tourism through various initiatives including promotional events, participation in travel exhibitions and fairs in domestic and international markets, familiarization tours, assistance to State Governments/Union Territories for organizing fairs and festivals, website, amplification through social media handles etc.

(d): At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

STATEMENT

The details of expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of 04 monuments in Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency during last three years

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	Expenditure incurred in 2022-23	Expenditure incurred in 2023-24	Expenditure incurred in 2024-25
1	Town Gateway, Tranquebar (Tharangambadi), Tiruthuraipundi, Mayiladuthurai	165898/-	196009/-	153286/-
2	Excavated Remains Of Buddhist Vihara And Temple	907574/-	392016/-	998496/-

	At Pallavaneswaram, Melaiyur (Kaveripattinam), Sirkazhi, Mayiladuthurai			
3	Kambarmedu, Melaiyur, Sirkazhi, Mayiladuthurai	623066/-	433815/-	680954/-
4	Airavatesvarar Temple, Chattram Darasuram, Kumbakonam , Thanjavur	2207966/-	2486192/-	4629936/-

'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' अभियान का प्रभाव मूल्यांकन

2552. श्री तारिक अनवर

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के बीच आयोजित/आयोजित किए जाने वाले सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों, प्रदर्शनियों और विरासत दौरों के संबंध में 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' अभियान के तहत कार्य योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त अभियान के लिए बजट आवंटन में वृद्धि के बावजूद, सरकार के पास यह मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कोई मानकीकृत प्रभाव मूल्यांकन तंत्र है कि यह कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय एकता और सांस्कृतिक समझ के उद्देश्यों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे रहा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने छात्रों, युवाओं और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाकर इस अभियान की व्यापक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई नई रणनीति तैयार की है?

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

(क): भारत सरकार ने देश भर में लोक कला और संस्कृति के विभिन्न रूपों के संरक्षण, संवर्धन और प्रसार के लिए, सात क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र (जेसीसीसी) स्थापित किए हैं, जिनके मुख्यालय

पटियाला, नागपुर, उदयपुर, प्रयागराज, कोलकाता, दीमापुर और तंजावुर में स्थित हैं। ये क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र अपने सदस्य राज्यों में नियमित आधार पर विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और कार्यक्रम आयोजित करते हैं। इन केंद्रों द्वारा वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' अभियान के तहत आयोजित सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और कार्यक्रमों का विवरण विवरण पर दिया गया है।

(ख): 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' (ईबीएसबी) के तहत आयोजित कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत नियमित रिपोर्टों के माध्यम से की जाती है। ये केंद्र अपने कार्यक्रमों का विवरण डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर भी अपलोड करते हैं। राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण और सांस्कृतिक जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देने में इन पहलों के प्रभाव का आकलन करने हेतु आयोजित कार्यक्रमों की संख्या, भागीदारी का स्तर, आगंतुकों की संख्या और प्राप्त फीडबैक जैसी जानकारी की जांच की जाती है।

(ग): सभी क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र विद्यार्थियों, युवाओं और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को शामिल करने के लिए स्कूलों, कॉलेजों, विश्वविद्यालयों और स्थानीय सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं के सहयोग से विभिन्न प्रकार के सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, कार्यशालाएं, प्रतियोगिताएं और संवादात्मक सत्र आयोजित करके इस अभियान की व्यापक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करते हैं। क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केंद्र कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी प्रसारित करने और व्यापक स्तर पर दर्शकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म और डिजिटल प्रचार का भी उपयोग करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, युवाओं की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मूलभूत स्तर पर आउटरीच कार्यक्रम, सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान और जागरूकता अभियान भी चलाए जाते हैं, जिससे इस अभियान के उद्देश्यों को बल मिलता है।

विवरण

**वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान जेडसीसी द्वारा 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' अभियान के तहत
आयोजित सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और कार्यक्रम**

2024-25

क्र. सं.	सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों और कार्यक्रमों का नाम	तारीख	कार्यक्रम स्थल	भाग लेने वाले कलाकारों की संख्या	आगंतुक की संख्या
1.	सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम (राष्ट्रपति भवन)	2/08/2024	राष्ट्रपति भवन, नई दिल्ली	47	300
2.	विश्व लोकगीत दिवस	22/08/2024	नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)	22	120
3.	डिविजन स्तरीय उत्सव	02/10/2024 से 04/10/2024	नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)	155	500
4.	डिविजन स्तरीय उत्सव	02/10/2024 से 04/10/2024	हैदराबाद (तेलंगाना)	180	10000
5.	मैसूर दशहरा	03/10/2024 से 7/10/2024	मैसूर (कर्नाटक)	30	400
6.	भगवान बिरसा मुंडा जयंती और जनजातीय गौरव दिवस "जनजातीय नृत्य महोत्सव"	15/11/2024 से 17/11/2024	नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)	154	1000
7.	उद्यान उत्सव	02/01/2025 से 13/01/2025	राष्ट्रपति भवन हैदराबाद (तेलंगाना)	251	10000
8.	लोक कला दर्शन	22/01/2025 से 24/01/2025	हिवरखेड़ , खेड़ और शेंदुरजना घाट (महाराष्ट्र)	90	15000
9.	ऑरेंज सिटी शिल्प मेला और लोक नृत्य महोत्सव	10/01/2025 से 19/01/2025	नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)	214	50000

10.	हर कंठ में भारत	02/02/2025 से 16/02/2025	मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और हैदराबाद)	60	600
11.	लोक नृत्य भारत भारती	01/03/2025 से 03/03/2025	गढ़चिरोली (महाराष्ट्र)	90	9000
12.	राष्ट्रीय लोक नृत्य महोत्सव	01/03/2025 से 04/03/2025	शिल्पग्राम खजुराहो (मध्य प्रदेश)	152	6000
13.	लोकनाट्य समारोह	18/03/2025 से 20/03/2025	अमरावती (महाराष्ट्र)	75	900
14.	ऑक्टेव	21/03/2025 से 23/03/2025	खीरागढ़ (छत्तीसगढ़)	244	20000
15.	ऑक्टेव	26/03/2025 से 28/03/2025	सोलापुर (महाराष्ट्र)	244	15000
16.	एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत कार्यक्रम त्रिपुरा- बिहार-मिजोरम	9/08/2024 से 10/08/2024	पटना, बिहार	110	1500
17.	कलाक्रांति – एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत कार्यक्रम महाराष्ट्र और ओडिशा	20/08/2024	कटक, ओडिशा	95	550
18.	दिवाली शिल्प मेला	17/10/2024 से 28/10/2024	प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश	375	22224
19.	राष्ट्रीय शिल्प मेला	01/12/2024 से 15/12/2024 तक	प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश	555	63477
20.	एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत (ईबीएसबी) सांस्कृतिक आदान- प्रदान कार्यक्रम – लोक नृत्य प्रस्तुतियाँ (रिखमापाड़ा – अरुणाचल प्रदेश, वंगाल – मेघालय, झिझिया – उत्तर	30/04/2024	युग्मित राज्यों से वर्चुअल मोड में भागीदारी	45	600

	प्रदेश)				
21.	एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम – लोक नृत्य और गीत प्रस्तुतियाँ (बधाई नोरता और बरेदी – मध्य प्रदेश, लोक नृत्य – मणिपुर, लोथा लोक गीत और नृत्य – नागालैंड)	29/06/2024	युग्मित राज्यों से वर्चुअल मोड	45	570
22.	एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम – लोक प्रदर्शन (बधाई नोरता – मध्य प्रदेश, लोक नृत्य – मणिपुर, चखेसंग लोक गीत और नृत्य – नागालैंड)	31/08/2024	युग्मित राज्यों से वर्चुअल मोड	45	650
23.	मैंगो फेस्टिवल-2024	09/05/2024	कासरगोड (केरल)	31	250
24.	लोक नृत्य महोत्सव	02/02/2025 से 03/02/2025	कन्नूर (केरल)	35	150
25.	राष्ट्रीय लोक महोत्सव 2025	03/02/2025 को 04/02/2025	त्रिशूर (केरल)	30	200
26.	गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र दिवस समारोह	01/05/2024	पंजाब राजभवन (चंडीगढ़)	60	लगभग 500
27.	सांस्कृतिक यात्रा और सिंधु दर्शन महोत्सव	16/06/2024 से 30/06/2024	पठानकोट (पंजाब), उधमपुर और श्रीनगर (जम्मू- कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र), करगिल और	135	प्रति कार्यक्रम प्रति दिन लगभग 1000- 1200

			लेह (जम्मू- कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र) लद्दाख) और केलांग और मंडी (हिमाचल प्रदेश)		
28.	बाबा शेख फरीद आगमन पर्व	19/09/2024 से 23/09/2024	फरीदकोट (पंजाब)	111	लगभग 18000- 20000
29.	14वां चंडीगढ़ राष्ट्रीय शिल्प मेला	29/11/2024 से 08/12/2024	कलाग्राम (चंडीगढ़)	975	लगभग 98000- 99000
30.	अंतरराष्ट्रीय गीता महोत्सव	28/11/2024 से 15/12/2024	कुरुक्षेत्र (हरियाणा)	329	लगभग 26000- 28000 प्रतिदिन
31.	भारत पर्व	26/01/2025 से 31/01/2025	लाल किला लॉन्स (नई दिल्ली)	545	लगभग 2500- 3000 प्रतिदिन
32.	अखिल भारतीय राज्यपाल सम्मेलन, दिल्ली	02/08/2024	दिल्ली	32	200
33.	नारली पूर्णिमा, दमन	19/08/2024	दमन	28	3000
34.	तरंग शक्ति	30/08/2024 से 07/09/2024	जोधपुर (राजस्थान)	69	1800
35.	गणेशोत्सव	12/09/2024 से 18/09/2024	गोवा	74	7000
36.	राष्ट्रीय लोक महोत्सव "लोकरंग"	21/10/2024 से 24/10/2024	जयपुर (राजस्थान)	70	2000
37.	राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस	31/10/2024	केवड़िया (गुजरात)	55	10000
38.	पुष्कर मेला	09/11/2024	पुष्कर (राजस्थान)	58	10000
39.	भगवान बिरसा-मुंडा	15/11/2024 से	शिल्पग्राम	179	1000

	राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय महोत्सव	16/11/2024	(उदयपुर)		
40.	बूंदी महोत्सव	18/11/2024 से 20/11/2024	बूंदी (राजस्थान)	46	5000
41.	मत्स्य महोत्सव	25/11/2024 से 26/11/2024	अलवर (राजस्थान)	43	6000
42.	शिल्पग्राम उत्सव	21/12/2024 से 30/12/2024	शिल्पग्राम (उदयपुर)	683	200000
43.	ऊँट महोत्सव	11/01/2025 से 12/01/2025	बीकानेर (राजस्थान)	46	5000
44.	लोकोत्सव	17/01/2025 से 26/01/2025	गोवा	227	10000
45.	मरु महोत्सव	10/02/2025 से 11/02/2025	जैसलमेर (राजस्थान)	47	5000
46.	बेणेश्वर मेला	11/02/2025 से 12/02/2025	डूंगरपुर (राजस्थान)	49	10000
47.	वसंतोत्सव	21/02/2025 से 02/03/2025	गांधीनगर (गुजरात)	172	100000
48.	लोकानुरंजन मेला	22/02/2025 से 24/02/2025	उदयपुर (राजस्थान)	30	1000
49.	ऑक्टव	07/03/2025 से 09/03/2025	गोवा	227	5000
50.	डांग दरबार	08/03/2025 से 12/03/2025	आहवा डांग (गुजरात)	59	5000
51.	30 वाँ आदि जाति महोत्सव	20/03/2025 से 21/03/2025	आनंद (गुजरात)	35	2000
52.	ईबीएसबी	20/03/2025 से 22/03/2025	पुणे (महाराष्ट्र)	30	2000
53.	लोकानुरंजन मेला	23/03/2025 से 25/03/2025	जोधपुर (राजस्थान)	56	8000
54.	शिल्पदर्शन	वर्ष भर	शिल्पग्राम (उदयपुर)	720	100000

2025-26

क्र. सं.	सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों और कार्यक्रमों का नाम	तारीख	कार्यक्रम स्थल	भाग लेने वाले कलाकारों की संख्या	आगंतुकों की संख्या
1.	अहिल्याबाई होल्कर त्रिशताब्दी जयंती के अवसर पर चित्रमाला निर्माण कार्यशाला पेंटिंग प्रदर्शनी	20/04/2025	रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)	50	500
2.	वेक्स (डब्ल्यूएवीईएस)	1/05/2025 से 3/05/2025	मुंबई (महाराष्ट्र)	70	10000
3.	मालवा उत्सव	08/05/2025 से 14/05/2025	इंदौर (मध्य प्रदेश)	60	1000
4.	नदी महोत्सव	27/09/2025 29/09/2025 तक	सांगली, मिरज और इचलकरंजी (महाराष्ट्र)	120	200
5.	कोल्हापुर शाही दशहरा महोत्सव	25/09/2025 और 26/09/2025	कोल्हापुर (महाराष्ट्र)	120	600
6.	ऑक्टेव - भारत के उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों का उत्सव	09/10/2025 से 12/10/2025	एससीजेडसीसी, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)	206	10000
7.	भारतीय कला महोत्सव	21/11/2025 से 30/11/2025	राष्ट्रपति निलयम, सिकंदराबाद (तेलंगाना)	357	150000
8.	शताब्दी महोत्सव - महाराष्ट्र लोक कला दर्शन	05/12/2025 से 08/12/2025	रतलाम (मध्य प्रदेश)	25	650
9.	चेतक महोत्सव	11/12/2025	सारंगखेड़ा	75	6000

		से 15/12/2025	(महाराष्ट्र)		
10.	ऑक्टेव - उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों का उत्सव	24/12/2025 से 27/12/2025	इंदौर (मध्य प्रदेश)	261	3000
11.	एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत कार्यक्रम गोवा और झारखंड	08/09/2025	रांची (झारखंड)	105	700
12.	एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत कार्यक्रम त्रिपुरा, मिजोरम, बिहार	04/02/2026 से 05/02/2026	भिखनपुरा , खोरमपुर और वैशाली (बिहार)	120	2500
13.	ऑक्टेव	26/04/2025 से 30/04/2025	भागलपुर (बिहार)	159	950
14.	महाकुंभ के दौरान कलाग्राम	16/01/2025 से 24/02/2025	प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश)	8499	400000+
15.	गंगा संस्कृति यात्रा	17/05/2025 से 18/05/2025	वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)	103	1550
16.	दिवाली शिल्प मेला	08/10/2025 से 19/10/2025	प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश)	512	33206
17.	राष्ट्रीय शिल्प मेला	01/12/2025 से 10/12/2025	प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश)	650	43010
18.	चलो मन गंगा जमुना तीर	04/01/2026 से 13/02/2026	प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश)	1827	24874
19.	विरासत कला महोत्सव	24/01/2026 से 02/02/2026	दिल्ली	163	1100
20.	विरासत कला महोत्सव	27/01/2026 से	छतरपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)	162	2000

		02/02/2026			
21.	विरासत कला महोत्सव	23/02/2026 से 01/03/2026	महेंद्रगढ़ (हरियाणा)	141	1450
22.	एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत – सांस्कृतिक आदान- प्रदान (भाग लेने वाले राज्य: बिहार, मिजोरम और त्रिपुरा)	13/10/2025 से 15/10/2025	एनईजेडसीसी शिल्पग्राम , गुवाहाटी (असम)	45	900
23.	एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत सांस्कृतिक आदान- प्रदान कार्यक्रम (भाग लेने वाले राज्य: मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैंड और मणिपुर)	07/12/2025	एनईजेडसीसी शिल्पग्राम , गुवाहाटी (असम)	45	300
24.	एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम (युग्मित राज्य: उत्तर प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मेघालय)	20/01/2026	शिल्पग्राम , एनईजेडसीसी गुवाहाटी (असम)	45	300
25.	अखिल भारतीय शिल्प मेला	20/12/2025 से 05/01/2026	हैदराबाद (तेलंगाना)	60	1500
26.	समन्वय	07/02/2026 08/02/2026 तक	कासरगोड (केरल)	61	300
27.	शिशिरासवम	08/02/2026 से 09/02/2026 तक	कन्नूर (केरल)	61	300
28.	संस्कृति	09/02/2026 से 11/02/2026 तक	मलपुरम (केरल)	68	250

29.	गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र दिवस समारोह	01/05/2025	पंजाब राजभवन (चंडीगढ़)	70	लगभग 450
30.	सांस्कृतिक यात्रा और सिंधु दर्शन महोत्सव	13/06/2025 से 29/06/2025	पठानकोट (पंजाब), उधमपुर और श्रीनगर (जम्मू-कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र), करगिल और लेह (जम्मू-कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र) लद्दाख) और केलोंग और मंडी (हिमाचल प्रदेश)	145	प्रति कार्यक्रम प्रतिदिन लगभग 1200-1500
31.	आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु (राज्य), और अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप, चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली, लक्षद्वीप, पांडिचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का स्थापना दिवस समारोह	30/10/2025	पंजाब राजभवन (चंडीगढ़)	87	लगभग 480
32.	15वां चंडीगढ़ राष्ट्रीय शिल्प मेला	28/11/2025 से 07/12/2025	कलाग्राम (चंडीगढ़)	940	लगभग 83000- 85000
33.	अंतरराष्ट्रीय गीता महोत्सव	15/11/2025 से 05/12/2025	कुरुक्षेत्र (हरियाणा)	503	लगभग 25000- 30000 प्रतिदिन
34.	भारत पर्व	26/01/2026 से 31/01/2026	लाल किला लॉन्स (नई दिल्ली)	438	लगभग 2500-3000 प्रति दिन

35.	भैरव जी मेला	12/04/2025	बसवाड़ा (राजस्थान)	60	5000
36.	वेक्स 2025	01/05/2025 से 03/05/2025	मुंबई (महाराष्ट्र)	74	5000
37.	एक देश एक धड़कन	15/05/2025, 16/05/2025, 18/05/2025, 19/05/2025, 21/05/2025, 24/05/2025, 25/05/2025 और 28/05/2025	राजस्थान	58	5000
38.	भारतीय फॉक कार्निवल फेस्टिवल	30/05/2025 से 01/06/2025	अहमदाबाद (गुजरात)	35	1500
39.	23वां लोक उत्सव	16/06/2025 से 20/06/2025	पुरी (ओडिशा)	29	5000
40.	यात्रा पश्चिमालाप	01/08/2025 से 07/08/2025	पाली (राजस्थान)	85	10000
41.	नारली पूर्णिमा	09/08/2025	दमन	45	6000
42.	वारसाश्याद्रिचा कार्यक्रम	18/08/2025 से 19/08/2025	औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र)	208	1500
43.	गणेशोत्सव	01/09/2025 से 06/09/2025	गोवा	70	7000
44.	राष्ट्रीय लोक नाट्य समारोह	17/09/2025 से 19/09/2025	जोधपुर (राजस्थान)	27	1500
45.	लोक-रंग	12/10/2025	जयपुर	97	30000

		से 17/10/2025	(राजस्थान)		
46.	ऑक्टोव	09/10/2025 से 12/10/2025	नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)	185	5000
47.	पुष्कर मेला	10/10/2025	पुष्कर (राजस्थान)	30	10000
48.	वागद महोत्सव	03/11/2025 से 04/11/2025	दुंगरपुर (राजस्थान)	36	3000
49.	भारत पर्व	07/11/2025 से 09/11/2025	एकता नगर (गुजरात)	81	10000
50.	पश्चिम भारत की विविधता का उत्सव	19/11/2025 से 30/11/2025	हैदराबाद (तेलंगाना)	197	150000
51.	जन जाति गौरव दिवस	15/11/2025	डूंगरपुर (राजस्थान)	39	5000
52.	शिल्पग्राम उत्सव	21/12/2025 से 30/12/2025	शिल्पग्राम (उदयपुर)	666	200000
53.	भारतीय संविधान के 75 वर्ष पूरे होने का समारोह	26/12/2025 से 27/12/2025	बालोतरा (राजस्थान)	59	1500
54.	राष्ट्रीय स्वदेशी महोत्सव	27/12/2025	चित्तौड़गढ़ (राजस्थान)	48	2500
55.	चंदेरी महोत्सव	27/12/2025 से 01/01/2026	गोवा	33	4000
56.	वंदे भारतम	08/01/2026 से 26/01/2026	नई दिल्ली	227	25000
57.	आदि लोकोत्सव	09/01/2026 से	गोवा	75	5000

		11/01/2026			
58.	लोकोत्सव	20/01/2026 से 29/01/2026	गोवा	321	10000
59.	बेणेश्वर मेला	31/01/2026 से 01/02/2026	डूंगरपुर (राजस्थान)	32	5000
60.	शिल्पदर्शन	(वर्ष भर)	शिल्पग्राम (उदयपुर)	460	120000

LABOUR INSPECTIONS IN KOLHAPUR

2553. SHRI SHAHU SHAHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

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

- the details of the number of labour inspections conducted by the Government in Kolhapur district during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;
- whether such inspections are conducted through a centralised online system and if so, the details thereof; and
- the details of the number of notices issued and penalties imposed by the Government?

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

(a) to (c): Labour being a subject under the Concurrent List, is enforced by both the Central Government and the State Governments within their respective jurisdictions. In the Central sphere, enforcement is carried out by inspecting officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), while in the State sphere, compliance is ensured through the State Labour Enforcement Machinery. The records relating to labour inspections in Kolhapur district falling under the jurisdiction of the State Government are maintained by the Government of Maharashtra.

In the Central sphere, labour inspections are conducted through a centralised online system, namely the Shram Suvidha Portal. During the last three years, 25 inspections were carried out and 25 notices were issued by the officers of the CIRM in Kolhapur district.

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME (CTS)

2554. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

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

- (a) whether the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) has been strengthened to improve enrolment, course completion and placement outcomes of trainees in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Keonjhar and Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituencies, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the introduction of New Age trades under the ITI framework is aligned with emerging skill requirements in areas such as artificial intelligence, telecommunications, drones, cybersecurity, semiconductors and green energy, and the extent of their expansion in the said Constituencies, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to augment institutional and trainer capacity, including ITI upgradation and instructor certification along with the current status thereof in the said Constituencies;

- (d) whether the Government proposes to further expand ITI capacity or introduce additional future-oriented trades and if so, the details thereof with specific reference to the said Constituencies;
- (e) the current status of upgrading Government ITIs in the industrial and mining district of Dhanbad, Bokaro and Ranchi into Model ITIs under the PM-SETU (National Scheme for ITI Upgradation); and
- (f) the details of specific New Age trades like Drone Technician and Semiconductor Maintenance introduced in Jharkhand to address local industrial demand ?

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

(a): The Directorate General of Training (DGT), under the aegis of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), implements the Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) through a network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for skilling the youth. Under CTS, training is imparted in 169 courses through 14,688 ITIs (Government - 3,345 & Private - 11,343) across the country.

The trade curriculum under CTS is updated periodically in consultation with industry, academia, and State/UT Governments to integrate emerging technologies, modern tools & equipment, and machinery. In addition, pedagogy and assessment systems are also strengthened. These initiatives

are designed to align training with current industry standards, improve overall quality, enrolment, and prepare trainees for both wage employment and self-employment.

During the last three years, a total of 14 CTS courses have been developed and 22 existing courses have been revised to align with industry requirements. The enrolment in ITIs has increased from 12.51 lakh in year 2022-23 to 14.70 lakh in year 2025-26.

In the Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency, 17 ITIs are functioning, comprising 04 Government ITIs and 13 Private ITIs. In the Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency, 08 ITIs are functioning, of which 06 are Government ITIs and 02 are Private ITIs.

(b): Under CTS, the DGT has introduced 31 New Age trades covering emerging areas such as artificial intelligence, drones, cybersecurity, semiconductors and green energy. These New Age trades have been designed in consultation with industry and other stakeholders to align training with evolving technological advancements and emerging skill requirements. The details of these 31 New Age trades imparting training in these trades, are available at **Statement-I**.

In Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency, four New Age trades are currently being implemented in two Government ITIs, while in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency, one New Age trade is currently being implemented in one Government ITI.

(c): The Cabinet has approved the Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability through Upgraded ITIs (PM-SETU) scheme to enhance the overall quality and relevance of vocational training with upgraded labs, machines, and industry-aligned curriculum in the country. The scheme includes 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 through industry-led Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). The selection of ITIs under the PM-SETU Scheme is led by the respective State/UT Governments in consultation with industry, ensuring alignment with emerging skill needs and local industrial potential.

In the Keonjhar Lok Sabha constituency, the Government of Odisha has identified two ITIs for upgradation, namely Govt. ITI Barbil as Hub and Govt. ITI Anandapur as Spoke.

To augment trainer capacity, the Craft Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) is implemented with an objective to provide comprehensive training in both hands-on skills and training methodology to instructor trainees to make them conversant with techniques for training skilled manpower for the industry through a network of 33 National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs), 5 NSTI Extension Centres and 120 Institutes for Training of Trainers (ITOTs) across the country. In the last three years, i.e., 2022-23 to 2024-25, 27,677 candidates have been trained under CITS.

(d): Addition of trades and enhancement of seats in Government ITIs fall within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments and UT Administrations. Proposals received in this regard are examined as per the prescribed affiliation norms.

Under the CTS, new and future-oriented trades are introduced from time to time by the DGT in consultation with industry and stakeholders, based on emerging skill requirements and technological advancements.

(e): The Government of Jharkhand has identified 1 cluster (Dhanbad) comprising 1 Hub (Government ITI Dhanbad) and 4 Spoke (Government ITI Bokaro, Government ITI Deoghar, Government ITI Giridih, and Government ITI Koderma) for upgradation under pilot phase of PM-SETU. The upgradation is proposed to be done through industry-led SPV. The Government of Jharkhand is in process of selection of the Industry Partner for establishment of industry-led SPV.

(f): The List of New Age trades imparting training in these trades in the State of Jharkhand are available at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

List of New Age Trades imparting training in these trades

Sr. No	Trade Name
1	Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing) Technician
2	Aeronautical Structure and Equipment Fitter
3	Artificial Intelligence Programming Assistant

4	Advance CNC Machining Technician
5	Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM) Programmer
6	Drone Pilot (Junior)
7	Drone Technician
8	Engineering Design Technician (Artisan Using Advanced Tool)
9	Fibre to Home Technician
10	Geo Informatics Assistant
11	Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) Technician
12	Industrial Robotics and Digital Manufacturing
13	Information Technology
14	Internet of Things Technician (Smart Agriculture)
15	Internet of Things Technician (Smart City)
16	Internet of Things Technician (Smart Healthcare)
17	Manufacturing Process Control & Automation
18	Mechanic Electric Vehicle
19	Multimedia, Animation & Special Effects
20	Semiconductor Technician
21	Small Hydro Power Plant Technician
22	Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester
23	Software Testing Assistant
24	Solar Technician (Electrical)
25	Technician Mechatronics
26	Virtual Analysis and Designer - FEM (Finite Element Method) (Basic Designer and Virtual Verifier)
27	Green Hydrogen Production Technician
28	Data Annotation Assistant
29	Cyber Security Assistant
30	Wind Plant Technician
31	5G Network Technician

STATEMENT-II

List of New Age trades imparting training in these trades in the State of Jharkhand

Sr. No.	Trade Name
1	Advance CNC Machining Technician
2	Drone Technician
3	Information Technology
4	Internet of Things Technician (Smart City)
5	Mechanic Electric Vehicle
6	Smartphone Technician Cum App Tester
7	Solar Technician (Electrical)
8	Technician Mechatronics

SIMPLIFICATION OF KYC NORMS

2555. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the steps taken by the Government in coordination with financial sector regulators, to simplify Know Your Customer (KYC) processes for retail investors and Non-Resident Indians, including measures to reduce duplication and promote digital, paperless compliance;
- (b) whether any review has been undertaken to assess the impact of these measures on financial inclusion, ease of investing and retail participation in financial markets;
- (c) if so, the key findings thereof; and

(d) the future roadmap for further streamlining KYC procedures, including timelines for achieving universal KYC interoperability across financial institutions?

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

(a) to (d): In order to prescribe uniform KYC norms and inter-usability of the KYC records across the entire financial sector, Central KYC Records Registry (CKYCRR) was established in the year 2016 under Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 (PMLR), which assigns a unique 14-digit number or code to a customer whose records are uploaded onto CKYCRR known as Central KYC Identifier. The regulated entities (REs) of various financial sector regulators (FSRs) may retrieve the KYC records of a customer with the unique identifier rather than asking citizens to re-submit the KYC documents.

As per amendments made to the PMLR in July, 2024, the REs shall seek the CKYC identifier from the client or retrieve the KYC identifier, if available, from the CKYCRR and proceed to obtain KYC records online by using KYC identifier and shall not require a client to submit the same KYC records or information. In effect, this amendment mandates CKYCRR as the first option for KYC information during customer onboarding.

The CKYC downloaded data by REs has significantly increased over the years and has grown with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 87.0 % during the last five years from 31st March, 2020 to 31st March, 2025, indicating

the growing use of CKYCR identifier by REs as the customer records are fetched from CKYCRR rather than asking the customers to furnish the KYC information.

**COMPLETION OF KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYAS IN
ANDHRA PRADESH**

2556. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:

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

- (a) the total number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (b) the status of KGBVs that are currently non-operational in the said State including stage-wise classification such as tender invited, physical construction in progress, etc., along with the timeline for completion of each such non-operational KGBV;
- (c) the year in which these KGBVs were sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh, district-wise; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to expedite completion and operationalisation of non-operational KGBVs in the said State including target timelines and monitoring mechanisms?

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 total number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in Andhra Pradesh is 587. District-wise details are at **Statement-I**.

(b) to (d): Out of approved 587 KGBVs, 528 KGBVs are currently operational. Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India with majority of the schools under the domain of the States and UTs. As per information received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh, at present, out of 59 non-operational KGBVs, 10 KGBVs have been cancelled/surrendered. Civil works in remaining KGBVs are at various stages of work. District-wise and year wise details of sanctioned non-operational KGBVs are at **Statement-II**.

The progress of the scheme is monitored through the Project Approval Board (PAB), as well as through monthly and half-yearly review meetings by the Department of School Education & Literacy. The matter is regularly taken up with the States for expediting completion and making the KGBVs operational.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise details of the total number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Name of the District	Total KGBVs
1	Srikakulam	44
2	Parvathipuram Manyam	25
3	Vizianagaram	47
4	Visakhapatnam	6

5	Anakapalli	39
6	Alluri Sitharama Raju	32
7	Kakinada	7
8	Eluru	3
9	Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao	5
10	Palnadu	38
11	Bapatla	5
12	Prakasam	44
13	SPSR Nellore	23
14	Chittoor	14
15	Tirupati	10
16	Annamayya	39
17	YSR Kadapa	20
18	Nandyal	47
19	Kurnool	42
20	Ananthapuramu	50
21	Sri Sathya Sai	47
Total		587
Source: State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh		

STATEMENT-II

District-wise and year wise details of sanctioned non-operational KGBVs in
Andhra Pradesh

District	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Anakapalli	0	5	3	8
Alluri Sitharama Raju	0	3	7	10
Anantapuramu	0	3	0	3
Annamayya	1	0	0	1
Chittoor	1	0	0	1
Nandyal	1	0	0	1
SPSR Nellore	1	0	0	1
Prakasam	1	6	0	7
Parvathipuram Manyam	0	1	0	1

Palnadu	4	0	0	4
Sri Sathya Sai	0	3	0	3
Srikakulam	0	2	0	2
Tirupati	3	0	0	3
Visakhapatnam	0	1	1	2
Vizianagaram	0	1	0	1
Kakinada	0	1	0	1
Total	12	26	11	49

Source: State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh

ZERO BALANCE JAN DHAN ACCOUNTS

2557. SHRIMATI BAG MITALI:

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

- (a) the total number of Jan Dhan Accounts (JDA) that have zero balance in them since inception, year-wise;
- (b) the total number of JDA that have less than Rs. 100, Rs. 200, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000, category-wise;
- (c) the total number of JDA which have zero account balance belonging to women; and
- (d) the total number of JDA which have zero account balance belonging to individuals aged between 18-30, 31-65 and 66 above since inception, category-wise?

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

CAPACITY OF SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

2558. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the total quantity of sewage generated daily in the country, vis-a-vis installed capacity of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), State/UT-wise;
- (b) the total operationalised capacity of STPs in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether certain States/UTs do not have sufficient number of STPs and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government to maximise treatment of sewage and reuse of treated water along with the result 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): Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) carried out inventorization of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for the year 2020 with the help of State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) of Union Territories & Local Bodies and prepared report titled “National Inventory of Sewage Treatment Plants in India-2021”.The state-wise assessment of the sewage generation, installed capacity for sewage treatment and operational

treatment capacity in urban centres across the country is attached as **Statement.**

The remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government to maximise treatment of sewage and reuse of treated water are as below:

- CPCB directed all SPCBs/PCCs under Section 18(1)(b) of The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to direct concerned agencies in the State/UT to develop infrastructure for sewage treatment.
- CPCB issued directions under Section 5 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to Municipal Corporations of 46 Metropolitan cities and 20 State Capitals for Treatment and Utilization of Sewage for Restoration of Water Quality of River.
- CPCB issued directions under section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974 to all SPCBs/PCCs for installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) for self-surveillance of Sewage Treatment Plants.

In addition, sewerage infrastructure is created under programs like Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. Under AMRUT, 890 sewerage/ septage management projects worth ₹34,505 crore have been grounded through which 4,447 Million Litre per Day (MLD) sewage treatment capacity (new/augmented)

has been created of which 1,437 MLD capacity has been developed for recycle/reuse.

Under AMRUT 2.0, 592 sewerage/septage projects worth ₹67,607.67 crore have been approved by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) so far. Approved projects cover 6,739 MLD sewage treatment capacity (new/augmentation) of which 2,093 MLD sewage treatment capacity is for recycle/reuse.

MoHUA has also launched "Jal Hi AMRIT" initiative under AMRUT 2.0 reforms, which aims to incentivize States and Union Territories (UTs) to efficiently manage sewage treatment plants for recyclable treated water meeting environmental standards on sustained basis. The focus of this initiative is to build capacity and incentivizing qualitative improvements in the treated discharge effluent. This initiative is targeted to create opportunities for suitable reuse of water, contributing to the overall goal of water security through increasing water availability under the Mission.

STATEMENT

State-wise Sewage Generation and Treatment Capacity of Urban Centers-India

States / UTs	Sewage Generation (in MLD)	Installed Capacity (in MLD)	Operational Treatment Capacity (in MLD)	Actual Utilization of Installed Capacity (in MLD)
Andaman &	23	0	0	0

Nicobar Islands				
Andhra Pradesh	2882	833	443	309
Arunachal Pradesh	62	0	0	0
Assam	809	0	0	0
Bihar	2276	10	0	0
Chandigarh	188	293	271	235
Chhattisgarh	1203	73	73	6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67	24	24	7
Goa	176	66	44	25
Gujarat	5013	3378	3358	2687
Haryana	1816	1880	1880	1284
Himachal Pradesh	116	136	99	51
Jammu & Kashmir	665	218	93	49
Jharkhand	1510	22	22	15
Karnataka	4458	2712	1922	1786
Kerala	4256	120	114	47
Lakshadweep	13	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3646	1839	684	536
Maharashtra	9107	6890	6366	4242
Manipur	168	0	0	0
Meghalaya	112	0	0	0
Mizoram	103	10	0	0
Nagaland	135	0	0	0
NCT of Delhi	3330	2896	2715	2412
Orissa	1282	378	55	50
Pondicherry	161	56	56	30
Punjab	1889	1781	1601	1360
Rajasthan	3185	1086	783	478
Sikkim	52	20	18	14
Tamil Nadu	6421	1492	1492	995
Telangana	2660	901	842	706
Tripura	237	8	8	1.5

Uttar Pradesh	8263	3374	3224	2510
Uttarakhand	627	448	345	187
West Bengal	5457	897	337	213
Total	72368	31841	26869	20235
Note: (i) Sewage Generation is estimated based on Water supply @ 185lpcd and rate of sewage generation as 80 %. (ii) Sewage generation for NCT of Delhi is estimated based on their 80 % of water supply of 925 MGD				

जीएसटी अनुपालन और रिटर्न-फाइलिंग में सुधार

2559. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:

श्री अनुराग शर्मा:

कैप्टन बृजेश चौटा:

श्री धर्मबीर सिंह:

श्री लावू श्रीकृष्ण देवरायलू:

श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाह:

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत:

श्री हरीभाई पटेल:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे:

श्री भरतसिंहजी शंकरजी डाभी:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा माल और सेवा कर (जीएसटी) के अनुपालन और रिटर्न दाखिल करने की प्रक्रियाओं को सरल और सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए किए गए सुधारों की स्थिति क्या है, जिसमें रिटर्न की संरचना में किए गए बदलाव, आंकड़ों का ऑटो-पॉपुलेशन और अद्यतन तंत्र शामिल हैं;
- (ख) फाइलिंग प्रक्रिया की सटीकता और ईमानदारी में सुधार करने तथा छोटे और मध्यम करदाताओं के लिए अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपाय क्या हैं;
- (ग) इन सुधारों ने रिटर्न दाखिल करने की समय-सीमा, अनुपालन स्तर, विवादों के उत्पन्न होने और व्यापार करने में सुगमता (ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस) पर किस प्रकार प्रभाव डाला है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने, जीएसटी परिषद के परामर्श से, इन जीएसटी अनुपालन और रिटर्न-फाइलिंग सुधारों की प्रभावशीलता का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या सरकार का छोटे व्यापारियों और एमएसएमई की सहायता के लिए भिवानी-महेंद्रगढ़ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जीएसटी सुविधा शिविर आयोजित करने या जीएसटी सहायता केंद्र स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

- (क) से (ङ): i. करदाताओं की सुविधा के लिए एसएमएस के माध्यम से शून्य जीएसटी मासिक विवरणी दाखिल करने हेतु सुविधा का सृजन किया गया है।

ii. इसके अतिरिक्त जीएसटी के तहत ई-इनवॉइसिंग को 1 अगस्त, 2023 से लागू कर दिया गया है। वर्तमान में, 5 करोड़ रुपये तक के कारोबार वाले करदाता ई-इनवॉइसिंग के माध्यम से इनवॉइस जारी करते हैं, जो विक्रेता के जीएसटीआर-1 में स्वतः भर जाते हैं। इससे उन्हें अपना जीएसटीआर-1 भरने और फिर उसी तरह जीएसटीआर-3बी दाखिल करने में सुविधा होती है।

iii. जीएसटीआर-1 और जीएसटीआर-3बी का क्रमबद्ध दाखिल करना: 1 अक्टूबर, 2022 से किसी कर अवधि के लिए जीएसटीआर-3बी दाखिल करने से पहले जीएसटीआर-1 दाखिल करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। इससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि विक्रेता द्वारा जीएसटीआर-1 में घोषित इनवॉइस विवरण का उपयोग जीएसटीआर-3बी में दाखिल किए जाने वाले उसकी विवरणी में कर देयता को स्वतः भरने के लिए किया जाता है और इसका उपयोग क्रेता द्वारा जीएसटीआर-3बी में दाखिल किए जाने वाली विवरणी में प्राप्त किए जाने वाले आईटीसी को स्वतः भरने के लिए भी किया जाता है।

iv. रिटर्न में कर देयता वाले डेटा के स्वतः भरने की प्रक्रिया को और सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए, अगस्त 2024 में जीएसटीआर-1ए में एक वैकल्पिक सुविधा आरंभ की गई, जिससे करदाताओं को जीएसटीआर-3बी दाखिल करने से पहले जीएसटीआर-1 डेटा में संशोधन करने की अनुमति मिलती है। इससे जीएसटीआर-3बी में चुकाई गई कर देयता, करदाता द्वारा अपने जीएसटीआर-1 में घोषित कर देयता के अनुरूप हो जाती है।

v. रिटर्न में आईटीसी डेटा के स्वतः भरने की प्रक्रिया को और सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए, 2024 के अंत में जीएसटी पोर्टल पर इनवॉइस मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम (आईएमएस) सुविधा शुरू की गई है। यह प्राप्तकर्ताओं को आपूर्तिकर्ता करदाताओं द्वारा सहेजे या दाखिल किए गए इनवॉइस को स्वीकार, अस्वीकार या लंबित के रूप में चिह्नित करने की अनुमति देता है। इससे करदाताओं को अपने

जीएसटीआर-1 में आपूर्तिकर्ताओं द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए इनवॉइस का पुनः सत्यापन और मिलान करने में मदद मिलती है, जिससे आईटीसी दावा प्रक्रिया सुव्यवस्थित और सुदृढ़ होती है।

vi. करदाताओं को समय पर विवरणी दाखिल करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु कुछ उपाय किए गए हैं, जैसे:

- नियमित करदाता के मामले में लगातार 6 महीने और कंपोजिशन करदाता के मामले में 2 कर अवधियों तक रिटर्न दाखिल न करने पर पंजीकरण को निलंबित किया जा सकता है।
- नियमित करदाताओं द्वारा लगातार दो कर अवधियों तक जीएसटीआर-3बी दाखिल न करने पर ई-वे बिल जनरेशन स्वतः ब्लॉक हो जाता है।

vii. विवरणी दाखिल करने की आवृत्ति को कम करने के लिए, छोटे करदाताओं के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमें उपलब्ध हैं, जैसे:

- तिमाही विवरणी दाखिल करने और मासिक भुगतान (क्यूआरएमपी) की स्कीम शुरू की गई है, जिसमें 5 करोड़ रुपये तक के कारोबार वाले छोटे करदाताओं के पास मासिक रिटर्न के बजाय तिमाही आधार पर रिटर्न दाखिल करने का विकल्प है।
- इसी प्रकार, 1.5 करोड़ रुपये तक के कारोबार वाले (विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों में 75 लाख रुपये तक) अत्यंत छोटे करदाता कुछ शर्तों के अधीन, कंपोजिशन स्कीम के तहत पंजीकरण करा सकते हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत कर भुगतान के साथ-साथ वार्षिक आधार पर विवरणी दाखिल करना होता है।

viii. जीएसटीआर-1 और जीएसटीआर-3बी दाखिल करने में संचयी वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है, जो इस बात की पुष्टि करती है कि विवरणी को क्रमिक रूप से दाखिल करना अनिवार्य करने से करदाताओं के अनुपालन पर उल्लेखनीय और सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(च): भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़ लोकसभा संसदीय क्षेत्र के लिए जीएसटी संबंधी सहायता वर्तमान में केंद्रीय माल एवं सेवा कर प्रभाग, भिवानी के माध्यम से प्रदान की जा रही है, जहां करदाता पंजीकरण, रिटर्न दाखिल करने, अनुपालन संबंधी मुद्दों और शिकायत निवारण से संबंधित मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा, मौजूदा निर्देशों के अनुसार, केंद्रीय जीएसटी आयुक्त कार्यालय, रोहतक में एक जीएसटी सहायता केंद्र स्थापित किया गया है। केंद्रीय जीएसटी आयुक्त कार्यालय की क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय छोटे व्यापारियों, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों और नए करदाताओं की सहायता के लिए नियमित रूप से पूरे आयुक्त कार्यालय में करदाता संपर्क और सुविधा गतिविधियां संचालित करती हैं। इन पहलों में स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार समय-समय पर जीएसटी जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, व्यापार सुविधा शिविर, शिकायत निवारण बैठकें और करदाता सहायता सत्रों का आयोजन करना शामिल हैं।

EXPENDITURE ON ADVERTISING GST BACHAT UTSAV

2560. SHRI JAGDISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:

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

(a) the details of total expenditure in Rupees on advertising GST Bachat Utsav;

(b) whether the Government has any data on measurable increase in GST compliance due to GST Bachat Utsav; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): It is submitted that the total expenditure done by Government on advertising for GST Bachat Utsav is Rs 88.74 Crore.

(b) and (c): In the 56th GST Council meeting held on 03.09.2025, rationalization of GST rates was done. Subsequent to that, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) is monitoring the prices of important commodities including packaged food items and medicines, pre and post 22nd September, 2025, to see that the benefits are duly passed on to end consumers.

Further, meetings were held with trade associations alongwith representatives of line Ministries to ensure that their members pass on the benefits of the rate cuts to the consumers.

Alongwith this, wide publicity campaigns were undertaken to spread awareness about GST rate rationalization through print media and social media.

Besides, Frequently Asked Questions were also prepared and uploaded on CBIC website to guide consumers to call National Consumer Helpline or register queries/complaints on the Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM) portal in case they have queries/complaints regarding not receiving benefits of GST rate changes. Based on inputs received from the field formations under Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, it is observed that these benefits have largely been passed on to the end-consumers post GST rate reduction.

श्रीगंगानगर-हनुमानगढ़ को पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित करना

2561.श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ क्षेत्र की अद्वितीय ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक, भौगोलिक और कृषि-आधारित पर्यटन क्षमता को देखते हुए इसे एक प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने की योजना बना रही है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का इस क्षेत्र को कृषि और कृषि-पर्यटन केंद्र के रूप में विकसित करने की संभावना का आकलन करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ऐसे विकास के लिए विशेष बजट, अवसंरचना और प्रचार योजनाओं की योजना बना रही 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) से (घ): गंतव्य के मूल्यांकन सहित पर्यटन का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे - स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी), स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0), तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) आदि के तहत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को योजना दिशानिर्देशों और सरकारी निर्देशों के अनुरूप उनसे परियोजना प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति पर तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता आदि के अध्यधीन ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक और अन्य पर्यटन संबंधी विषयगत पहलुओं से संबंधित देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास और पर्यटकों के अनुभवों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। राजस्थान राज्य में स्वदेश

दर्शन, एसडी 2.0 और प्रशाद योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2024-25 में राजस्थान राज्य में 'पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) - वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों का विकास' नामक पहल के तहत 49.31 करोड़ रुपये की 'जयपुर में अंबर-नाहरगढ़ और आसपास के क्षेत्र का विकास' और 96.61 करोड़ रुपये की 'जयपुर में जल महल का विकास' नामक परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी।

इसके अलावा, पर्यटन मंत्रालय वेबसाइट, कार्यक्रमों, सोशल मीडिया आदि जैसे विभिन्न प्रचार संबंधी साधनों के माध्यम से राजस्थान सहित देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों का समग्र रूप से संवर्धन करता है।

विवरण

राजस्थान राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन, एसडी 2.0 और प्रशाद योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण:

योजना	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
स्वदेश दर्शन	मरुस्थल परिपथ 2015-16	सांभर लेक टाउन और अन्य स्थलों का विकास	50.01
	कृष्ण परिपथ 2016-17	गोविंद देव जी मंदिर (जयपुर), खाटूश्याम जी (सीकर) और नाथद्वारा (राजसमंद) का विकास	75.80
	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ 2016-17	आध्यात्मिक परिपथ - चुरू (सालासर बालाजी) - जयपुर (श्री समोदके बालाजी, घाटके बालाजी, बंधेके बालाजी) - विराटनगर (बीजक, जैनसिया, अंबिका मंदिर) - भरतपुर (कमान क्षेत्र) - धौलपुर (मुचकुंड) - मेहंदीपुर बालाजी - चित्तौड़गढ़ (सांवलियाजी) का विकास	87.05
	विरासत परिपथ 2017-18	विरासत परिपथ राजसमंद (कुंभलगढ़ किला) - जयपुर (जयपुर और नाहरगढ़ किले के अग्रभाग में प्रकाश व्यवस्था) - झालावाड़ (गागरोन किला) - चित्तौड़गढ़ (चित्तौड़गढ़ किला) - जैसलमेर (जैसलमेर किला) - हनुमानगढ़ (गोगामेड़ी) - उदयपुर (प्रताप गौरव केंद्र) - धौलपुर (बाग-ए-निलोफर और पुरानी छावनी) - नागौर (मीरा बाई स्मारक, मेड़ता) - टोंक (सुनहरी कोठी) का विकास	70.61
स्वदेश	2024-25	श्री खाटू श्याम जी मंदिर (सीकर) में विकास कार्य	87.87

दर्शन 2.0	2023-24	केशोरायपाटन, बूंदी में आध्यात्मिक अनुभव	21.65
	2025-26	श्री करणी माता मंदिर, बीकानेर में विकास कार्य	22.58
	2025-26	मालासेरी डूंगरी, भीलवाड़ा जिले का विकास	48.73
प्रशाद	2015-16	पुष्कर/अजमेर का एकीकृत विकास	32.64

REDUCTION IN GRANTS TO HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

2562. SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN:

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

- whether it is a fact that there has been a significant reduction in grants allocated to higher education institutions in the country;
- if so, the reasons for such reduction in grants;
- the rate and quantum of fund reduction along with the names of the twenty institutions in the country that have been most affected by such cuts; and
- whether the Government has assessed the likely impact of such fund reductions on students, particularly with regard to possible increases in tuition fees and other institutional expenses 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): The budget allocation for Department of Higher Education has been increased to Rs.55727.22 Crore in B.E. 2026-27 against Rs.50077.95 Crore in B.E. 2025-26. There has been significant increase in grant-in-aid allocated to higher educational institutions. The allocation of funds in B.E. 2026-27 vis-à-vis B.E. 2025-26 for Central Universities has been increased by 4.58%, for IITs by 6.82%, for NITs by 10.07%, for IIMs by 15.92%, for Deemed to be Universities by 7.62% and for UGC by 11.18% respectively.
- (b) to (d): Does not arise.

FUNDS ALLOCATED UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA FOR ASSAM

2563. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether funds allocated under Samagra Shiksha for Assam were reduced or remained unutilised during the last five years, if so, the details of funds allocated, released and utilized, year-wise;
- (b) whether any delays in fund release have affected remedial teaching and infrastructure support in the said State, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by the Union Government to ensure timely utilisation of the said funds by the State Government?

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

(a) to (c): The Department of School Education & Literacy is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha in partnership with all the States and UTs. Financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components for implementation of the interventions under Samagra Shiksha as per norms. Details of funds allocation, Central share released and fund utilized including State share by State of Assam under Samagra Shiksha for the last five years i.e. from 2020-21 to 2024-25 is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Year	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure including State share
1	2020-21	197702.88	159429.09	191024.36
2	2021-22	197702.88	156156.40	180161.40
3	2022-23	251460.08	208086.22	216611.68
4	2023-24	260407.29	181046.93	231395.71
5	2024-25	288347.22	202677.34	270080.52

Under Samagra Shiksha, funds are released to the States/UTs based on the pace of expenditure, receipt of commensurate state share, audited accounts, statement on outstanding advances, up-to date expenditure statement, audited utilization certificate of previous year and furnishing of requisite information as prescribed by Ministry of Finance and the Manual on Financial Management & Procurement of the Scheme. The allocation of central share to States/UTs under Samagra Shiksha are made as per the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) submitted by the State. The proposals are appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Ministry in consultation with the respective State/UT Government.

Education is a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution and majority of the schools and teachers in the country are under the administrative control of the State Governments and UT Administrations. The States/UTs play pivotal role in conceptualization, implementation and realization of such schemes at the grass root level. The NEP, 2020 has laid down the broad framework and finer contours of Education at all levels and facets.

This Department has launched a comprehensive online monitoring system called PRABANDH (Project Appraisal, Budgeting Achievements and Data Handling). The system enables Ministry of Education and States & UTs to monitor the releases and expenditure besides viewing approved outlays and other scheme related information. Regular follow ups and review meetings are held with

the States/UTs ensuring an integrated approach for monitoring timely utilization of funds and smooth implementation of the scheme.

ENROLLMENT OF NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

2564. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) the details of enrolment of volunteers under the National Service Scheme (NSS) during the last five years, indicating University/College level and Higher Secondary/Senior Secondary level year and State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the funds released to various States under NSS during the last three financial years and the current year, year-wise;
- (c) the expenditure reported under NSS during the said period, State/UT and year-wise; and
- (d) the number of NSS units functioning across States during the said period, year-wise?

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

(a): The reply attached at Statement -I.

(b): The reply attached at Statement -II.

(c): The reply attached at Statement -III.

(d): The reply attached at Statement -IV.

STATEMENT-I

THE DETAILS OF ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS UNDER THE NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (NSS) DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS, INDICATING UNIVERSITY/ COLLEGE LEVEL AND HIGHER SECONDARY / SENIOR SECONDARY LEVEL YEAR AND STATE/ UT-WISE

S. No	State/ UT	No. of Volunteers enrolled in 2020-21		No. of Volunteers enrolled in 2021-22		No. of Volunteers enrolled in 2022-23		No. of Volunteers enrolled in 2023-24		No. of Volunteers enrolled in 2024-25	
		University /College / Institution	Schools	University /College/ nstitution	Schools	University /College/ Institution	Schools	University /College/ Institution	Schools	Univer sity /Colleg e/ Institut ion	Scho ols
1	A & N Islands	950	650	950	650	950	650	1350	650	1350	650
2	Andhra Pradesh	217300	Nil	217300	Nil	217300	Nil	217300	Nil	217300	Nil
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13800	Nil	13800	Nil	10000	7800	10000	7800	10000	7800

4	Assam	46900	Nil	46900	Nil	32700	31400	32100	30600	32100	3200 0
5	Bihar	57800	0	57800	NIL	60500	NIL	60500	NIL	61700	NIL
6	Chandigarh	6238	11237	7359	10441	6900	11237	7927	10509	6179	1286 3
7	Chhattisgarh	60096	40064	60703	40469	63403	42269	63455	42303	67890	4526 0
8	Dadra & N. Haveli, Daman & Diu	200	800	300	2400	368	2300	400	2400	400	2380
9	Delhi	18800	51400	18800	51400	18800	51400	18700	51500	18700	5150 0
10	Goa	11900	19000	11900	19000	11900	19000	11900	19000	11900	1900 0
11	Gujarat	106110	79300	107410	79300	121160	79300	124040	73800	12900 0	7380 0
12	Haryana	45000	77400	45000	77400	45000	77400	61600	60800	60500	6190 0

13	Himachal Pradesh	10949	70312	16047	70312	22428	73527	18142	77499	24400	70871
14	Jammu & Kashmir	34600	6800	34600	6800	34600	6800	34600	6800	34600	6800
15	Jharkhand	59000	12600	59000	12600	60300	12600	60300	12600	60300	12600
16	Karnataka	186200	92000	186200	92000	228000	93000	228000	93000	232000	89000
17	Kerala	102300	80500	102300	80500	137000	94300	137000	94300	137000	94300
18	Laddakh	600	0	600	0	600	0	600	0	600	0
19	Lakshadweep	Nil	1400	-	1400	-	1400	-	1400	-	1400
20	Madhya Pradesh	130024	32506	127776	31944	127440	31860	127848	31962	166688	41672
21	Maharashtra	293900	33800	293900	33800	323000	33800	323200	33600	323200	33600
22	Manipur	20900	Nil	20900	Nil	14500	6400	14500	6400	14500	6400

23	Meghalaya	37400	Nil	37400	Nil	28700	8700	28700	8700	28700	8700
24	Mizoram	30100	Nil	30100	Nil	22000	8100	22000	8100	22000	8100
25	Nagaland	9300	Nil	9300	Nil	15600	2100	15600	2100	15600	2100
26	Odisha	85200	30300	85200	30300	85200	30300	85200	30300	93400	30700
27	Puducherry	12550	4350	12550	4350	14050	4350	15250	4350	15250	4350
28	Punjab	112504	91587	105329	98468	80816	86544	125923	98922	88990	97513
29	Rajasthan	114900	85500	114900	85500	121500	90500	122900	92800	121300	94900
30	Sikkim	16400	Nil	16400	Nil	15120	1280	15120	1280	15120	1280
31	Tamil Nadu	292350	97650	292350	97650	309050	97650	345050	97650	345050	97650
32	Telangana	150700	Nil	150700	Nil	150700	Nil	150700	Nil	150700	Nil
33	Tripura	32600	0	32600	Nil	31230	3070	31230	3070	31230	3070

34	Uttar Pradesh	280000	27600	279800	27800	290200	30800	291000	30000	290800	30200
35	Uttarakhand	24600	34500	24600	34500	27600	33000	26700	33900	27600	33000
36	West Bengal	63241	12301	80101	15305	90100	19200	90100	19200	90100	19200
	TOTAL	2685412	993557	2700875	1004289	2818715	1092037	2918935	1087295	2946147	1094559

STATEMENT-II**THE DETAILS OF THE FUNDS RELEASED TO VARIOUS STATES DURING THE
LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS AND THE CURRENT YEAR, YEAR-WISE**

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	3,75,000	0	3,75,000
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,14,87,500	8,14,87,500	4,07,43,750	8,14,87,500
3	Arunachal Pradesh	66,75,000	66,75,000	66,75,000	33,37,500
4	Assam	1,20,18,750	3,60,56,250	2,40,37,500	2,40,37,500
5	Bihar	-		1,25,25,000	0
6	Chandigarh	99,93,858	78,75,000	78,75,000	77,18,315
7	Chhattisgarh	7,81,50,000	5,23,19,212	3,90,75,000	5,86,12,500
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	5,25,000	14,29,096	13,66,586	21,00,000
9	Delhi	2,63,25,000	3,94,87,500	3,94,87,500	3,16,80,801
10	Goa	57,93,750	57,93,750	57,93,750	1,73,81,250
11	Gujarat	11,62,50,000 (1st instalment- Rs. 37912500 and reimbursement of grant- Rs.	3,79,12,500 as 1 st Installment and 8,69,25,937 revalidated	11,37,37,500	7,58,25,000

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
		78337500)			
12	Haryana	2,29,50,000	5,47,34,426	6,88,50,000	6,88,50,000
13	Himachal Pradesh	6,87,75,000	3,47,07,500	1,71,93,750	4,27,81,450
14	Jammu & Kashmir	78,75,000	78,75,000	1,31,75,786	41,72,103
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1,01,90,482
16	Karnataka	24,07,50,000	15,46,83,986	24,07,50,000	16,36,29,004
17	Kerala	17,34,75,000	13,01,06,250	11,90,52,019	13,01,06,250
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	5,85,00,000	5,85,00,000	5,85,00,000	2,92,50,000
20	Maharashtra	9,74,70,330	27,99,96,010	19,98,58,701	13,38,00,000
21	Manipur	39,18,750	69,93,750	78,37,500	39,18,750
22	Meghalaya	1,40,25,000	0	1,40,25,000	70,12,500
23	Mizoram	1,69,31,250	2,25,75,000	1,69,31,250	1,12,87,500
24	Nagaland	33,18,750	33,18,750	66,37,500	66,37,496
25	Odisha	2,32,68,750	0	4,65,37,500	4,65,37,500
26	Puducherry	69,00,000	69,00,000	34,50,000	69,00,000
27	Punjab	3,03,00,000	29,97,780	3,03,00,000	3,03,00,000
28	Rajasthan	8,20,87,500	12,31,31,250 after revalidation	11,57,34,629	8,20,87,500

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
			of amount Rs.3,65,76,610/-		
29	Sikkim	30,75,000	61,50,000	51,65,542	61,50,000
30	Tamil Nadu	16,96,10,000	7,62,56,250 (Previous Year Balance 14,49,65,672)	15,25,12,500	7,62,56,250
31	Telangana	1,69,53,750	1,11,83,995	5,65,12,510	4,32,16,921
32	Tripura	1,92,93,750	1,92,93,750	1,28,62,500	1,85,93,955
33	Uttar Pradesh	6,01,87,500	18,05,62,500	9,05,45,981	23,07,66,943
34	Uttarakhand	3,81,13,945	1,13,62,500	2,27,25,000	4,46,82,597
35	West Bengal	2,04,19,283	2,04,93,750	2,04,93,750	2,04,93,750

STATEMENT-III**THE EXPENDITURE REPORTED UNDER NSS DURING THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS AND THE CURRENT YEAR, STATE/UT AND YEAR-WISE**

	States/ UTs	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (as on 6.3.2026)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	Fund released in 2023-24 were surrendered by the UT in 2024-25 with interest		0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	1,16,20,544	2,48,66,236 Utilized and 1,58,77,514 Surrendered to the Ministry	6,32,78,840
3	Arunachal Pradesh	66,75,000	60,09,110	64,47,541	19,85,501
4	Assam	Rs 99,36,922 Utilized and Rs 20,88,378 (including Interest) Surrendered to the Ministry	0	2,37,15,099	2,08,98,387
5	Bihar	0	0	0	0

	States/ UTs	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (as on 6.3.2026)
6	Chandigarh	80,16,662	74,44,939	71,66,221	71,81,844.00
7	Chhattisgarh	2,86,60,187 Utilized and remaining 4,94,89,813.70 revalidate for the FY 2023- 24	2,16,22,715	3,74,27,006	3,50,30,538
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	3,79,096	13,72,257	13,12,518	12,44,418
9	Delhi	1,89,30,028	3,40,13,477	3,63,74,305	1,93,05,020
10	Goa	6,74,940	9,82,382	96,90,388 (including revalidated amount of Rs. 48,11,368)	1,07,98,188
11	Gujarat	2,93,24,063	12,51,80,617	9,57,03,730	6,48,34,772
12	Haryana	1,15,77,551	6,61,06,825 (5,47,34,376 + Previous year Unspent balance	6,88,49,828	6,65,34,279

	States/ UTs	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (as on 6.3.2026)
			1,13,72,449)		
13	Himachal Pradesh	2,42,89,302	5,23,52,218	1,42,55,787	5,46,82,906
14	Jammu & Kashmir	32,42,991	50,57,515	39,54,243	8,87,390
15	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	21,48,71,743	17,75,31,715	22,64,15,088	12,62,08,675
17	Kerala	10,63,14,485	18,59,84,201 (including PY Balance of Rs. 6,71,60,515)	13,03,95,291 (including PY Balance of Rs 1,12,82,564)	12,74,03,174
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	2,92,50,000	5,86,20,000	2,43,89,325	1,99,69,449
20	Maharashtra	7,36,56,440	24,84,25,601 (including reimbursement for FY 2022- 23)	20,31,69,398 (including PY balance 5,54,02,299)	10,65,78,469

	States/ UTs	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (as on 6.3.2026)
21	Manipur	39,00,000	6482840	39,00,000	26,36,361
22	Meghalaya	1,02,60,926	0	60,60,874	28,07,061
23	Mizoram	1,69,31,250	2,25,75,000	1,69,31,250	1,11,22,798
24	Nagaland	4676768 (including PY 58,66,593 Balance)	45,08,576 (Rs. 11,89,826 + PY 2022-23 Balance Rs. 33,18,750)	66,37,500	38,77,971
25	Odisha	0	1,93,91,326	3,60,33,413	1,93,65,872
26	Puducherry	54,13,013	68,97,946	32,75,122	34,90,945
27	Punjab	29,97,780	2,36,36,235	2,16,70,230	2,26,11,490
28	Rajasthan	6,25,91,817	12,33,85,845	8,72,20,047	5,77,46,127
29	Sikkim	30,06,250	36,03,394	44,09,271	53,91,440
30	Tamil Nadu	2,48,49,683	14,99,01,484	7,62,56,250	4,80,64,358
31	Telangana	5,93,300	2,82,29,335 (including PY Balance 1,70,72,255)	2,02,72,591	93,87,777
32	Tripura	1,60,72,750	1,77,45,906	1,21,67,980	1,10,79,314

	States/ UTs	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (as on 6.3.2026)
33	Uttar Pradesh	14,67,499	15,07,33,481	17,05,79,943	2,88,68,663
34	Uttarakhand	13,27,295	41,00,510	3,05,94,829	1,78,84,217
35	West Bengal	67,50,000	2,30,17,004	1,89,40,863	79,41,359

STATEMENT-IV

**THE NUMBER OF NSS UNITS FUNCTIONING ACROSS STATES DURING
THE SAID PERIOD, YEAR-WISE**

S. No	State/ UT	Number of Units			
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andaman & Nicobar	20	20	20	20
2	Andhra Pradesh	2173	2173	2173	2173
3	Arunachal Pradesh	178	181	178	178
4	Assam	641	641	641	641
5	Bihar	444	444	553	553
6	Chandigarh	141	141	147	144
7	Chhattisgarh	1057	1058	1042	1042
8	Dadra & N. Haveli, Daman & Diu	27	28	28	28
9	Delhi	702	702	702	702
10	Goa	309	309	309	309
11	Gujarat	2010	1979	2022	1933
12	Haryana	1224	1224	1224	1224
13	Himachal Pradesh	922	927	762	950
14	Jammu & Kashmir	420	414	414	414

S. No	State/ UT	Number of Units			
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
15	Jharkhand	393	393	567	567
16	Karnataka	3210	3210	3210	3210
17	Kerala	2313	2313	2313	2313
18	Laddakh	0	6	6	6
19	Lakshadweep	14	14	14	14
20	Madhya Pradesh	1593	1598	1560	1560
21	Maharashtra	3568	3568	3568	3568
22	Manipur	209	209	209	209
23	Meghalaya	374	374	357	357
24	Mizoram	301	301	301	301
25	Nagaland	177	177	177	177
26	Odisha	1241	1241	1241	1241
27	Puducherry	186	184	184	184
28	Punjab	1621	1616	1669	1619
29	Rajasthan	2118	2118	2162	2189
30	Sikkim	164	164	164	164
31	Tamil Nadu	4069	4067	4067	4067
32	Telangana	1507	1507	1507	1507
33	Tripura	343	343	343	343
34	Uttar Pradesh	3210	3210	3210	3210
35	Uttarakhand	606	606	606	606
36	West Bengal	1093	1042	1093	1093
	TOTAL	38578	38502	38743	38816

NEW TOURISM PROJECTS IN KERALA

2565. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) the details of new tourism projects sanctioned or approved for the State of Kerala during the last five years and the current year, year, project and district-wise;
- (b) the details of the total funds allocated, released and utilised for the said projects, year-wise;
- (c) whether any projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, PRASHAD Scheme or other Central tourism initiatives are currently under implementation in Kerala, if so, the details along with the current status thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to sanction new tourism circuits, eco-tourism hubs, cruise tourism infrastructure, heritage conservation projects or digital tourism initiatives in Kerala; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote sustainable tourism and employment generation in Kerala through Central assistance?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry revamped its Swadesh Darshan scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 with the focus to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations and sanctioned 53 projects for Rs.2208.31 Crore in the country including Kerala. The scheme focuses on implementation of sustainable and responsible tourism practices in various projects and initiatives and also encourages adoption of principles of sustainable tourism viz. environmental

sustainability, socio-cultural sustainability and economic sustainability including employment generation. Under SD2.0 scheme and Challenge Based Destination Development (an initiative under Swadesh Darshan scheme), financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructure and experiences in the country is extended to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on receipt of the project proposals from them, in synergy with the scheme guidelines, Government directions, availability of funds, inter-se priority etc.

Sanctioning of projects under applicable schemes is an ongoing process. A range of components which may enhance tourism facilitation at the destination are considered for sanctioning as per project requirement including those related to sustainability, safety, sanitation, digital initiatives etc.

In addition, the Ministry under its 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' also sanctions projects to the State Governments/UT Administrations for integrated development of identified pilgrimage and heritage destinations.

Details of the projects sanctioned under SD2.0 & CBDD, which are at different stages of implementation and PRASHAD schemes in the state of Kerala is enclosed as **Statement**.

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' and these projects are at implementation stage.

STATEMENT

Details of the projects sanctioned under SD2.0, CBDD & PRASHAD schemes in the state of Kerala:-

Scheme	Year of Sanction	Name of the project	Sanction Amount (Rs. In Crore)	Amount released/ utilized/ authorized for utilization (Rs. In Crore)	Status
Swadesh Darshan 2.0	2024-25	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.18	9.32	Implementation Stage
	2024-25	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87	7.59	Do
	2023-24	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.81	1.38	Do

CBDD	2024-25	Varkala- Dakshin Kashi	25.00	2.50	Do
	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spritiual Nexus	25.00	2.50	Do
PRASHAD	2016-17	Development at Guruvayur Temple	45.19	45.19	Physically complete

SOAR (SKILLING FOR AI READINESS) PROGRAMME

2566. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI P C MOHAN:

SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:

SHRIMATI SANJNA JATAV:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) the details of implementation status of the Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR) programme, including the number of students and educators trained in Artificial intelligence (AI) literacy along with vocational training centers across the country, State/UT-wise, especially in Karnataka, Bangalore, Rajasthan, particularly in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the details of the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF)-aligned micro-credentials framework developed, including its integration with National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), under the National Credit Framework and partnerships with the industry leaders for curriculum development;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the programme on urban-rural digital inclusion outcomes and student career interest in AI sectors and emerging technology sectors and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the roadmap of the Government to expand SOAR coverage beyond the initial youth trained to include diploma and degree-level AI programmes along with advanced skilling centers in technology hub such as Bangalore?

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

(a): The Skilling for AI Readiness (SOAR) programme including the 04 courses (AI to be Aware, AI to Aspire, AI to Acquire, AI for educators) in phase 1 has been implemented as a national initiative to build foundational awareness and readiness in Artificial Intelligence across learners, educators and citizens. The programme is delivered through online, self-paced courses hosted on the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), ensuring nationwide accessibility. The State/UT-wise training data has been kept at **Statement-I**. The Data pertaining to Bengaluru, Bengaluru Rural, Pali and Jodhpur Districts are kept at **Statement-II**. The programme is being implemented through NCVET-recognised Awarding Bodies, and does not require physical vocational training centres as it follows a fully digital delivery model.

(b): Under Phase I of SOAR, four courses were approved, out of which three were structured as NSQF-aligned micro-credentials under the National Credit Framework. In Phase II, the initiative was expanded significantly with the approval of 50 NSQF-aligned AI and AI-application courses across multiple sectors. Out of these, 35 courses have been designed as micro-credentials with defined credit values, notional hours, and clear progression pathways.

The framework has been developed in alignment with the National Credit Framework and implemented through NCVET-recognised Awarding Bodies. Industry partnerships have played a central role in curriculum

development, including collaborations with CII, NASSCOM, Microsoft, Max Healthcare, Sector Skill Councils across Beauty & Wellness, Life Sciences, Tourism, Agriculture, Retail, Furniture & Fittings, Handicrafts, and others. Courses such as *Foundational Course – Applied Machine Learning and AI (HP)*, *Introduction to Vibe Coding*, *AI Foundation for Digital Health*, *AI for Women*, *AI for Manufacturing*, *AI Basics for Furniture Makers*, and *Yuva AI for All* represent structured, credit-enabled micro-learning modules aligned to NSQF levels 2 to 5.5.

This expansion marks the transition of SOAR from foundational AI literacy to a comprehensive, sector-integrated, NSQF-aligned micro-credential ecosystem supporting AI for jobs, productivity, and inclusive growth. The details of the 35 micro-credentials under SOAR is given at **Statement-III**.

(c): The Government has undertaken efforts to promote inclusive digital learning and AI awareness across both urban and rural areas. The design of SOAR as an fully online and self-paced learning initiative ensures accessibility across geographies, including underserved and remote regions.

Further, the expansion of SOAR includes focus on inclusivity, including courses for the unorganised sector, women, and persons with disability, thereby contributing to bridging the digital divide and enabling wider participation in AI-driven opportunities.

(d): The roadmap for SOAR includes progressive expansion from foundational AI literacy to application-oriented and advanced learning pathways. The programme is being scaled to include sector-specific AI courses aligned with

jobs, productivity and emerging industry requirements. Additionally, alignment with the National Credit Framework (NCrF) enables integration of SOAR courses with formal education pathways, including higher education and degree-level programmes, thereby supporting vertical mobility and lifelong learning in Artificial Intelligence and related domains.

STATEMENT-I

Data as of 23rd February 2026	SOAR - AI to be Aware		SOAR – AI to Aspire		SOAR - AI to Acquire		SOAR - AI for Educators	
States/ UT	Enrolled	Certified	Enrolled2	Certified3	Enrolled4	Certified5	Enrolled6	Certified7
Andhra Pradesh	8551	1258	4409	571	2693	408	3041	274
Arunachal Pradesh	114	30	44	10	56	25	20	4
Assam	3766	986	1456	380	1148	326	1017	110
Bihar	7243	602	2525	209	1692	121	2346	165
Chhattisgarh	2357	409	648	78	530	58	536	48
Goa	119	14	42	10	24	4	49	3
Gujarat	3414	343	1241	124	835	67	1329	131
Haryana	3338	440	1144	129	863	100	1171	140
Himachal Pradesh	1187	210	367	47	256	26	394	32
Jharkhand	2163	170	772	51	483	35	773	71
Karnataka	5364	1013	2543	457	1542	218	1539	162
Kerala	2487	543	936	162	747	143	795	80
Madhya Pradesh	6058	674	2099	227	1433	137	2055	142
Maharashtra	16466	1292	4674	525	2970	275	6861	663

Manipur	543	201	316	157	246	155	172	35
Meghalaya	241	48	65	10	45	6	114	20
Mizoram	35	4	10	1	4	1	14	2
Nagaland	55	2	13	0	28	15	27	5
Odisha	3588	250	1260	133	943	106	1041	85
Punjab	2078	277	663	130	458	100	709	80
Rajasthan	5156	646	1954	241	1428	199	1854	174
Sikkim	63	5	18	0	8	0	20	2
Tamil Nadu	4890	754	2374	280	1507	178	2070	267
Telangana	4198	977	1709	208	1036	148	1295	127
Tripura	660	244	328	193	250	138	139	12
Uttarakhand	1423	188	550	56	368	58	448	39
Uttar Pradesh	19993	2556	7366	977	5095	644	6233	538
West Bengal	4781	585	1901	215	1498	182	1817	206
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	83	9	30	5	24	10	34	8
Chandigarh	103	13	44	12	27	3	28	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1280	310	460	88	192	32	899	399
The Government of NCT of Delhi(Delhi)	3198	329	1200	122	849	88	1137	93
Jammu & Kashmir	1654	238	502	56	406	52	570	47
Ladakh	28	4	6	3	3	0	6	0
Lakshadweep	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	127	19	65	18	38	7	74	14
Total	116813	15643	43736	5885	29725	4065	40627	4178

STATEMENT-II

State	District	Course name	Enrolled	Certified
KARNATAKA	Bengaluru	SOAR - AI for Educators	128	16
KARNATAKA	Bengaluru	SOAR - AI to Acquire	96	15
KARNATAKA	Bengaluru	SOAR - AI to Aspire	152	39
KARNATAKA	Bengaluru	SOAR - AI to be Aware	284	31
KARNATAKA	Bengaluru Rural	SOAR - AI for Educators	15	2
KARNATAKA	Bengaluru Rural	SOAR - AI to Acquire	14	1
KARNATAKA	Bengaluru Rural	SOAR - AI to Aspire	19	4
KARNATAKA	Bengaluru Rural	SOAR - AI to be Aware	64	3
RAJASTHAN	PALI	SOAR - AI for Educators	57	6
RAJASTHAN	PALI	SOAR - AI to Acquire	22	5
RAJASTHAN	PALI	SOAR - AI to Aspire	37	4
RAJASTHAN	PALI	SOAR - AI to be Aware	108	12
RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR	SOAR - AI for Educators	112	10
RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR	SOAR - AI to Acquire	62	8
RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR	SOAR - AI to Aspire	85	6
RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR	SOAR - AI to be Aware	215	19

STATEMENT-III

S.No	Name of Awarding Body	Name of Qualification/NOS Name	NSQF level	Notional Hours Total	Credits
1	CII	Foundational Course - Applied Machine Learning and AI (HP)	4	30	1
2	NASSCOM	Introduction to Vibe Coding	4	15	0.5
3	Max Healthcare	AI Foundation for Digital Health	3	15	0.5
4	Max Healthcare	Applied Artificial Intelligence for Healthcare Systems	5.5	30	1
5	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	AI-Based Skin Analysis	3	3	0.1

6	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	AI Virtual Beauty Try-On	2.5	3	0.1
7	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	AI Personalized Beauty Product Recommendation	3	3	0.1
8	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	AI-Based Scalp Analysis	3	3	0.1
9	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	AI Virtual Haircut and Beard Try-On	2.5	3	0.1
10	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	AI-Based Semi-Permanent Makeup	3.5	3	0.1
11	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	AI-Supported Laser Services	3.5	3	0.1
12	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	AI-Enabled Yoga Practice	3.5	3	0.1
13	Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill Council	AI for Wellness Assessment	3.5	3	0.1
14	Microsoft	AI for Women	4	30	1
15	Microsoft	AI for Healthcare	4	30	1
16	Microsoft	AI for Manufacturing	4	30	1
17	Microsoft	AI for Logistics	4	30	1
18	Microsoft	AI for Construction	4	30	1
19	Microsoft	AI for Fashion	4	30	1
20	Microsoft	AI for Automobiles	4	30	1
21	Microsoft	AI for Electronics	4	30	1

22	Microsoft	Unlocking AI for Everyone	2	0.75	0.02
23	Jindal Steel Ltd.	Gen AI Readiness Program	4	30	1
24	Life Sciences SSC	AI in Pharma: Transforming Life Sciences Through Technology	5	4.5	0.15
25	Furniture & Fitting SSC	AI Basics for Furniture Makers	3	7.5	0.25
26	Tourism SSC	Smart Field Facilitator: AI Vision & Live Interpretation for Walk Tours & Nature Guides	4	3	0.1
27	Tourism SSC	AI-Smart Waste Controller: Operating Food-Waste AI in Commercial Kitchens	4	6	0.2
28	Handicraft SSC	AI for Heritage Craft Storytelling and Documentation	3	4.5	0.15
29	Handicraft SSC	AI as Cultural Translator for Global Markets	3	4.5	0.15
30	NIELIT	Yuva AI for ALL	2	4.5	0.15
31	Agriculture SSC	Satellite Data Analysis for Crop Managment	4.5	37.5	1.25
32	Retail SSC	Fundamental of AI in Retail	4	30	1
33	NASSCOM	Technology and Business Fundamentals	4	30	1
34	NASSCOM	Basic Gen AI Literacy/GenAI 101	3	7.5	0.25
35	SDN-Wadhwani Foundation	Introduction to Artificial Intelligence (AI)	3.5	7.5	0.25

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN KARNATAKA

2567. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of worsening environmental degradation, including deforestation, water and air pollution and ground water depletion in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken to address the same so far?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) regulates environment, forest, water and air quality by enactment of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and different Rules, Regulations based on the said acts to implement various Schemes for protection and development of air and water bodies, environment and forest.

As per the provisions of the above said acts, all industrial units and other establishments generating industrial effluents, emissions are required to comply with the stipulated standards before release of emission and discharging of effluents into rivers and water bodies.

State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees, through Consent mechanism under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution)

Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, monitor the establishment and operation of industries and polluting activities through prescription of pollution control measures and monitoring the compliance of environmental standards.

To control Air pollution in the country, Government of India 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 non-attainment and million plus cities/urban agglomeration in 24 States/UTs which includes 04 Cities of Karnataka namely Bengaluru, Devanagere, Gulbarga and Hubli-Dharwad.

Air quality performance grant of Rs. 625.93 crore has been provided to above mentioned cities of Karnataka for implementation of city action plans to take measures to improve air quality.

Clean Air State Action Plan (SAP) for Karnataka has been prepared by the State-level Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC). The SAP incorporates State-specific schemes, policies, and targeted interventions aimed at improving ambient air quality in a sustained manner in the whole State. It includes sector-wise action points addressing vehicular emissions, construction and demolition waste management, road dust mitigation, control of biomass burning, and industrial emissions.

To monitor the air quality in the State, Karnataka has an air quality network of total 73 stations (42 CAAQMS and 31 Manual stations) across 29

cities in the State. Out of which, Bengaluru has 23 ambient air quality monitoring stations (14 CAAQMS and 09 manual stations).

Due to various interventions taken by the Government, out of 4 non-attainment / million plus cities of Karnataka, decrease in PM10 concentration has been observed in 3 cities in FY 2024-25 as compared to levels during FY 2017-18.

To control industrial pollution, the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified “Standards for Emission or Discharge of Environmental Pollutants for various industries” under Schedule-I of the Environment Protection Rules, 1986.

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) has informed that the cement industries are mandated to provide Air Pollution Control equipment such as Electrostatic Precipitator and Bag House / Bag Filters for effective dust control from process stacks, material handling/ transfer points, coal mills, packing section etc., to meet the standards stipulated under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986. Further, cement industries are mandated to provide Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) on the major stacks as per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) guidelines, and ensure real time data connectivity to KSPCB/ CPCB server, along with provision of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (CAAQM) stations for continuous monitoring of ambient air and effective implementation of fugitive dust control measures. A specific condition is also stipulated in the consent mandating

units to adhere with CPCB guidelines for fugitive dust control and Standard Operating Procedure for co- processing of wastes. A specific condition to develop minimum greenbelt in the industry premises is also stipulated in the Environment Clearances issued to cement industries, which is further emphasised through the conditions prescribed in the Consent to Establish (CTE) / Consent to Operate (CTO) issued to the industries, and verified for compliance by the KSPCB.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) identified critically, severely and other polluted industrial areas in Karnataka based on Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index (CEPI), namely Peenya, Bidar, Bhadravati, Mangalore, KIADB Industrial Area and Raichur Industrial areas. Action plans for reducing the CEPI score in these industrial areas have been prepared and implemented by Karnataka State Pollution Control Board.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in Union Territories has established a National Water Quality Monitoring Network (NWMP) in order to regularly assess status of water quality of water resources to facilitate prevention and control of pollution in water bodies. Under NWMP, 325 monitoring locations including rivers, Lakes, Ponds & Tanks in the State of Karnataka has been established. Based on the assessment of water quality data for the year 2022 and 2023 the polluted river stretches have been identified in year 2025. In Karnataka, 14 PRS (03 PRS under Priority Class-I,

04 PRS under Priority Class-III, 02 PRS under Priority Class-IV and 05 PRS under Priority Class-V) have been identified in the current assessment.

For rejuvenation of these polluted river stretches, action plans were prepared by River Rejuvenation Committees (RRC's) constituted by the State Government, under the overall supervision and coordination of Principal Secretary, Environment Department of the State. Based on the comparative assessment of PRS identified in year 2018 and 2025, 04 PRS which were identified in the state of Karnataka during 2018 assessment are not identified during 2025 assessment. Further, 05 PRS have been shifted to lower priority class reflecting improvement in water quality based on assessment of water quality data for the years 2022 and 2023.

Karnataka has a total of 316 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), including the Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBA), of which 27 are covered under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and 288 fall under the non-AMRUT category. Across the State, sewage treatment facilities have been established in 132 ULBs to treat domestic sewage and sullage.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) conducts periodic groundwater quality monitoring to identify both contaminated and non-contaminated areas including urban areas in the country. Data collected by CGWB for Karnataka indicated that about 68.55 % of the analyzed wells exhibit rising water levels, whereas about 31.08 % of the analyzed wells have shown declining water levels. CGWB has prepared District Recharge Plan for 18 water stressed

districts of Karnataka in the year 2022-23. The district recharge plans have been shared with Ground Water Department, Govt. of Karnataka.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) also issues notifications and directions to State Governments and the Administrators of the UTs to adopt Roof Top Rainwater Harvesting (RTRWH) in all the 'Critical' and 'Over-exploited' assessment units (blocks/Taluks/Districts/Valley/Islands/Region/Tehsil, etc.) in the country and in all the Government buildings under their jurisdiction.

National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, that inter-alia advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall. It also inter-alia, advocates conservation of river, river bodies and infrastructure should be undertaken in a scientifically planned manner through community participation.

The Ministry of Jal Shakti launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in 2019 as a time-bound, mission-mode water conservation campaign in 256 water-stressed districts. Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) with the tagline: "Catch The Rain, Where It falls, When It Falls" was expanded pan India in 2021. Vide Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari under JSA, 1,83,633 works of artificial groundwater recharge and storage works, respectively have been completed across 31 Districts of Karnataka.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has notified guidelines for regulation of groundwater extraction by industries, infrastructure and mining projects. The said guidelines have provisions for water conservation and limiting water usage. Project Proponents (Industry, Infrastructure and Mining) are required to submit Rainwater Harvesting Plan submitted to Government agency by the applicant or a proposal for rainwater harvesting/ recharge in the project premises as per the prevailing Model Building Bye-Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India for obtaining No Objection Certificate (NOC) from CGWA for ground water extraction.

The Ministry provides technical and financial support to States and UTs through various schemes and programmes of the Central Government for enhancement of forest cover including protection, conservation and management of forests in the country. This includes the National Mission for a Green India (GIM), Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme (FPM), Nagar Van Yojana (NVY), and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats. National Mission for a Green India (GIM) aims at protection, restoration and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change by undertaking eco-restoration/plantation activities. So far, a sum of Rs. 1,016.21 crores have been allocated to seventeen States and one Union Territory, including Karnataka for plantation/ eco-restoration. The Ministry is also implementing Nagar Van Yojana since 2020-21, funded through National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), with an aim to create forest/ green spaces in urban areas by

developing Nagar Van/ Vatikas and to protect forest lands within cities/ towns or its fringes from degradation and encroachment. Further, a plantation campaign “एक पेड़ माँ के नाम #Plant4Mother” has also been launched on the occasion of World Environment Day 2024 to undertake plantation activities across the country. This campaign follows the “Whole of Government” and “Whole of Society” approach with participation of all stakeholders for increasing the green cover in the country. The campaign has contributed large scale plantation aiding the enhancement of green cover in the country. Under the campaign, during the years 2024-25 and 2025-26, the cumulative progress of plantation reported by the States/UTs is more than 268 Crore saplings, including 5.83 crore saplings planted in Karnataka State.

As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2023, Forest and tree cover in Karnataka in 2023 increased by 8.53% and 31.40% respectively compared to 2013.

FORMULA ONE IN INDIA

2568. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government intends to bid for Formula One in the near future and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor;
- (b) whether the Government is trying to acquire the Buddh International Circuit and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of number of Formula One or Karting related championships held by National Sports Federation during the last 11 years, year-wise?

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

(a): This Ministry has not received any proposal for bidding for Formula One from any Motor Sports entity.

(b): No such proposal is under consideration.

(c): No Formula One championship has been held in the last 11 years. Number of Karting related events including National championship held by The Federation of Motor Sports Clubs of India during the last 11 years, year-wise are given in **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Number of Karting related events including National championship held by The Federation of Motor Sports Clubs of India:

S.No.	Year	No. of Karting Events including National Championship
1	2015	14
2	2016	28
3	2017	15
4	2018	11
5	2019	12
6	2020	12
7	2021	16
8	2022	9

9	2023	14
10	2024	9
11	2025	21

KERALA FISCAL CAPACITY

2569. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL

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

- (a) whether the Government has reduced Kerala's borrowing limit, if so, the details thereof, including reasons for retrospective cuts since 2021-22;
- (b) the status of Kerala's requests for a 'Special Fiscal Correction Package';
- (c) whether similar fiscal curbs have been imposed on other States since 2020, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to address Kerala's grievances on declining tax share under the 15th Finance Commission and GST 2.0 revenue losses;

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

(a) to (c): The Union Government applies a common yardstick and generally follows the fiscal limits mandated by the accepted recommendations of the Finance Commission while exercising the power to approve borrowings by State Governments under Article 293(3) of the Constitution of India. Based on

recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission (XV-FC), the annual Net Borrowing Ceiling (NBC) of all States including Kerala has been fixed at 3 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for financial year 2025-26. Accordingly, the request of the Government of Kerala received vide memorandum dated 09.10.2025 could not be considered.

Adjustments for the over-borrowing by States during previous year, if any, are made in the borrowing ceiling of subsequent year. To prevent circumvention of debt limits and promote transparency in reporting fiscal deficit, from the financial year 2021-22 onwards, the off-budget borrowings (OBBs) raised by States through the States Owned Entities are also treated as borrowings of the State Governments while granting consent for borrowing under Article 293(3) of the Constitution of India. The State-wise details of deduction made from the borrowing ceiling on account of over-utilization of borrowing space and OBBs from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 is given in the **Statement**.

(d): The inter se share of States in tax devolution is recommended by the Finance Commission based on criteria such as population, income distance, area and demographic performance, with weights assigned to each parameter. Accordingly, the share of individual States may vary across different Finance Commission periods. Regarding GST 2.0 revenue losses, no assessment of losses has been made by the Government so far.

STATEMENT

**State-wise details of deduction made from the borrowing ceiling on
account of over-utilization of borrowing space and Off-Budget
Borrowings from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Deduction made for over-utilization of borrowing space	Deduction under OBBs
1	Andhra Pradesh	28,037	8,877
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25	-
3	Assam	-	2,735
4	Bihar	3,302	1,260
5	Chhattisgarh	-	3,625
6	Goa	-	77
7	Gujarat	-	-
8	Haryana	-	43
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,110	-
10	Jharkhand	-	-
11	Karnataka	-	11,817
12	Kerala	26,531	31,114
13	Madhya Pradesh	6,493	3,732
14	Maharashtra	-	52,830
15	Manipur	451	640
16	Meghalaya	1,254	92
17	Mizoram	-	-
18	Nagaland	-	39

19	Odisha	-	-
20	Punjab	2,625	3,206
21	Rajasthan	20,475	8,043
22	Sikkim	324	575
23	Tamil Nadu	3,093	3,812
24	Telangana	9,950	48,375
25	Tripura	1,706	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	-	7,439
27	Uttarakhand	-	70
28	West Bengal	-	1,089
	Total amount	1,05,376	1,89,490

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE COUNTRY

2570. SHRI MURARI LAL MEENA:

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

- I. whether the Government is aware that the unemployment rate in the country has increased and the employment opportunities for youth, particularly educated youth, have become limited;
- II. if so, the details of the unemployment rate in the country during the last three years and the current year, State and year-wise along with separately for Rajasthan, Dausa district/Parliamentary Constituency;
- III. whether the Government uses the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) or any other methodology to assess the unemployment rate and if so, the

details thereof along with the frequency at which such data is collected;
and

- IV. the details of the analysis made by the Government regarding the major reasons for the rising trend of unemployment, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas of the country, such as Dausa in Rajasthan?

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

(a) to (d): The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which is conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18.

As per the latest Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 4.1% in 2021-22 to 3.2% in 2022-23 & 2023-24 in the country and 4.7% to 4.4% and further to 4.2% during the same period in the State of Rajasthan.

Also, the UR on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 5.3% in 2017-18 to 2.5% in 2023-24 in the rural areas of the country (including Rajasthan) and from 7.7% to 5.1% during the same period in the urban areas of the country.

Further, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) indicating employment on usual status for youth of age 15-29 years has increased from

31.4% in 2017-18 to 41.7% in 2023-24 in the country. Detailed methodology, State/UT-wise & Rural & Urban area 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> .

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) has been conducted on annual basis since 2017 and with quarterly urban estimates from 2018. Additionally, monthly as well as quarterly rural estimates are released by MoSPI since January, 2025.

ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन

2571. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

(क) विगत दो वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश में उत्पन्न, एकत्रित और संसाधित ई-अपशिष्ट की मात्रा का वर्ष-वार-राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायित्व (ईपीआर) दिशानिर्देशों के अंतर्गत दायित्वों को पूरा न करने अथवा मिथ्याकरण करने के लिए उत्पादकों या पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध कोई अनुपालन जांच की है अथवा कोई प्रवर्तन कार्रवाई की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र वार ऐसे कितने मामलों की जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है और लगाए गए जुर्माने की राशि कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों को औपचारिक पुनर्चक्रण श्रृंखलाओं के अंतर्गत शामिल करने और ई-अपशिष्ट से उत्पन्न होने वाले पर्यावरणीय और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी खतरों के संपर्क में आने वाले समुदायों के लिए रक्षोपाय प्रदान करने हेतु कोई कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): देश में ई-अपशिष्ट उत्पादन का आकलन केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर 106 अधिसूचित इलेक्ट्रिकल और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों (ईईई) के औसत जीवन के आधार पर किया गया है, जो कि ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2022 के तहत अनिवार्य है तथा ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2022 की अनुसूची-1 में यथा अधिसूचित 106 ईईई के संबंधित प्रासंगिक वित्तीय वर्ष के देशव्यापी बिक्री डेटा के आधार पर पंजीकृत उत्पादकों द्वारा ई-अपशिष्ट विस्तारित उत्पादक उत्तरदायी (ईपीआर) पोर्टल पर प्रदान किया गया है। सीपीसीबी के अनुसार, पिछले दो वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश में उत्पन्न और पुनर्नवीनीकरण ई-अपशिष्ट की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है:

क्रम सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष (वि.व)	ई-अपशिष्ट का उत्पत्ति [मेट्रिक टन (एमटी)]	ई-अपशिष्ट का पुनर्चक्रण (एमटी)
1.	2023-24	12,54,286.55	7,78,205.16
2.	2024-25	13,97,955.59	11,59,228.25
3.	2025-26 (अब तक)*	14,14,645.00	9,79,080.08

* उत्पन्न ई-अपशिष्ट के आंकड़े परिवर्तनशील है और ई-अपशिष्ट ईपीआर पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत उत्पादकों की संख्या में वृद्धि के आधार पर बदल जाएंगे।

इसके अलावा, वर्तमान में 19 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पंजीकृत ई-अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता स्थित हैं। पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, पुनर्चक्रित किए गए ई-अपशिष्ट का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में है।

(ख) और (ग): ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2022 में सीपीसीबी द्वारा या किसी निर्धारित एजेंसी के माध्यम से सत्यापन और लेखापरीक्षा का प्रावधान है, ताकि इन नियमों के अनुपालन को यादृच्छिक निरीक्षण और आवधिक लेखापरीक्षा जैसा भी उचित हो सीपीसीबी ने नियमों के तहत पर्यावरण प्रतिपूर्ति लगाने के लिए भी दिशानिर्देश विकसित किए हैं तथा ई पी आर ई-अपशिष्ट पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध हैं, के माध्यम से सत्यापित किया जा सके। नियमों के तहत, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों (पीसीसी) को ईपीआर के अनुपालन की निगरानी करने और यादृच्छिक निरीक्षण करने की जिम्मेदारी भी दी गई है। तदनुसार, सीपीसीबी ने मोबाइल ऐप और वेब एप्लिकेशन के माध्यम से लेखापरीक्षा करने के लिए ई-अपशिष्ट ईपीआर पोर्टल में लेखापरीक्षा मॉड्यूल विकसित किया है और ई-अपशिष्ट संस्थाओं का सत्यापन और लेखापरीक्षा शुरू है।

(घ) और (ङ): ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2022 में पर्यावरण के अनुकूल सुरक्षित तरीके से ई-अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन और ई-अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रण के लिए एक बेहतर ईपीआर व्यवस्था स्थापित करने का प्रावधान है, जिसमें सभी निर्माताओं, उत्पादकों, नवीनीकरणकर्ताओं और पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं को सीपीसीबी द्वारा विकसित पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण करना आवश्यक है। नए प्रावधान अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र को व्यापार करने और पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से सुरक्षित तरीके से ई-अपशिष्ट के पुनर्चक्रण संधारणीय करने के लिए औपचारिक क्षेत्र में लाने में मदद करते हैं।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय ने "एमएसएमई योजना के तहत पुनर्चक्रण समूहों के गठन और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अपशिष्ट से संसाधनों की रिकवरी के लिए सक्षम तकनीक के माध्यम से अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र को औपचारिक मूल्य श्रृंखला में अद्यतन करने के लिए पूर्ण पारि-

प्रणाली बनाने की पहल की है, जिससे संसाधन दक्षता और चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

ई-अपशिष्ट से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी खतरों का सामना करने वाले समुदायों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सीपीसीबी ने ई-अपशिष्ट के वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से सुरक्षित पुनर्चक्रण के लिए दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए हैं। इसके अलावा, ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2022 के नियम 10.(2) के तहत, राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ई-अपशिष्ट के विघटन और पुनर्चक्रण में शामिल श्रमिकों के लिए औद्योगिक कौशल विकास कार्यकलापों को शुरू करने, वार्षिक निगरानी करने और ई-अपशिष्ट के विघटन और पुनर्चक्रण में शामिल श्रमिकों की सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है। इसके अलावा सीपीसीबी ने पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 5 के तहत सभी एसपीसीबी / पीसीसी को अनौपचारिक ई-अपशिष्ट कार्यकलापों की जांच करने और से अनौपचारिक कार्यकलापों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिए निर्देश जारी किए।

महाराष्ट्र प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एमपीसीबी) से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, उन्होंने ई-अपशिष्ट और अन्य अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं के साथ विभिन्न सम्मेलनों / कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन किया है ताकि अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रों को औपचारिक पुनर्चक्रण श्रृंखला के तहत लाया जा सके। आयोजित कार्यशालाओं का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

- दिनांक 11 अप्रैल, 2025 को डी. वाई. पाटिल सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस, नवी मुंबई में पर्यावरणीय अर्थशास्त्र और अवसरों पर कार्यशाला।
- दिनांक 2 मई, 2025 को डी. वाई. पाटिल एजुकेशन सोसाइटी, कोल्हापुर में पर्यावरणीय अर्थशास्त्र और अवसरों पर कार्यशाला।

- चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर दिनांक 4 दिसंबर, 2025 को राज्य स्तरीय सम्मेलन / कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई थी।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ई-अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रण का विवरण (मीट्रिक टन में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वित्त वर्ष 2023-24	वित्त वर्ष 2024-25	वित्त वर्ष 2025-26
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	776.87	209.76423	1.642
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-	-	-
3.	असम	-	-	10.164
4.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	-	-	-
5.	बिहार	-	6.000	-
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	7370.84	3704.133	4871.815
7.	चंडीगढ़	-	-	-
8.	दिल्ली	-	-	-
9.	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	-	-	-
10.	गोवा	-	-	-
11.	गुजरात	95838.50	81424.65	59636.97981
12.	हरियाणा	110431.40	161037.76	135951.6332
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	159.68	558.75	318.46668
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	-	-	-
15.	झारखंड	-	353.02	174.853
16.	कर्नाटक	21050.10	21295.76	27379.27001
17.	केरल	5242.86	10079.63	8980.59621
18.	लद्दाख	-	-	-
19.	लक्षद्वीप	-	-	-
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	5914.66	14990.81	12629.60045
21.	महाराष्ट्र	40748.63	75236.26	47314.80542

22.	मणिपुर	-	-	-
23.	मिजोरम	-	-	-
24.	मेघालय	-	-	-
25.	नागालैंड	-	-	-
26.	ओडिशा	-	-	-
27.	पंजाब	65.49	3146.84	7412.901119
28.	पुदुचेरी	-	-	-
29.	राजस्थान	24399.38	22200.11	34336.57514
30.	सिक्किम	-	-	-
31.	तमिलनाडु	23203.64	17205.83	10506.69779
32.	तेलंगाना	65226.78	132365.25	161988.0572
33.	त्रिपुरा	-	-	-
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	237218.9	474777.54	376896.7371
35.	उत्तराखंड	134255.11	134708.07	88788.4077
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	6302.32	5928.07	1880.879
	कुल	7,78,205.16	11,59,228.25	9,79,080.08

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION FOR TOURISM

2572. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a significant portion of budgetary allocations made to the Ministry of Tourism in recent year has remained unutilised; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise including allocated amounts, actual expenditure and percentage of utilisation?

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

(a) to (b): Budget allocation, actual expenditure and percentage of utilisation during the last three financial years and in the current year are annexed.

STATEMENT

Budget Allocation, Actual Expenditure and percentage of utilisation during the last three financial years and in the current year

(Rupees in Crore)				
Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure*	% w.r.t. to RE
2022-23	2400.00	1343.13	681.71	50.75
2023-24	2400.00	1692.10	801.82	47.39
2024-25	2479.62	850.36	164.07	19.29
2025-26	2541.06	1310.30	**784.15	59.85

(*) After deducting the recoveries.

(**) Expenditure as on 05.03.2026

SAFEGUARDING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE SIDDI COMMUNITY IN GUJARAT

2573. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) whether the Government in coordination with the State Government of Gujarat and concerned agencies has undertaken any concrete initiatives for the preservation, promotion and inter-generational transmission of the unique art forms, folk music, traditional dances and cultural heritage of the Siddi community in Gujarat and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether dedicated schemes for training, scholarships, cultural infrastructure, digital archiving, national/ international exposure and financial support to Siddi artists are in operation; and
- (c) the time-bound roadmap proposed to protect and sustain this endangered cultural heritage?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India has set up West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC) at Udaipur (Rajasthan) for the preservation, promotion and inter-generational transmission of the unique art forms, folk music, traditional dances and cultural heritage in its member States including the State of Gujarat. WZCC organizes various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis in collaboration with State Governments in its member States including the State of Gujarat. WZCC engages artists from its member States including the artists from Siddi community during various cultural activities & programmes organized by them for which they are paid honorarium, TA/DA, boarding & lodging, local transport etc.

There is no such scheme run by the Ministry of Culture for any particular community of artists. However, they are part of the various festivals and programmes organized by WZCC and their performances are recorded digitally amongst other art forms.

Besides, Ministry of Culture organizes Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) at national level through these ZCCs where a large number of folk &

tribal artists including the artists from Siddhi community are engaged to showcase their talents. Till date, 14 RSMs and 04 Zonal Level RSMs have been organized by the Ministry of Culture across the country.

The details of cultural activities & programmes organized by WZCC in which artists from Siddi community were invited and expenditure involved therein are at **Statement**.

Ministry of Culture also implements a scheme titled “Global Engagement Scheme” to promote India’s rich cultural heritage and enhance India’s image in the global arena in a concerted manner. The objective of the Scheme is to provide artists practicing Indian art forms, an opportunity to perform abroad under the banner of ‘Festival of India’. Under the Scheme, artists from diverse cultural fields such as Folk Art including Folk Music, Folk Dance, Folk Theatre & Puppetry, Classical and Traditional Dance, Experimental/ Contemporary Dance, Classical/ Semi Classical Music, Theatre etc. perform in the ‘Festivals of India’ abroad. Ministry of Culture has empanelled 627 artists/groups under various art forms for performing in the Festivals of India abroad.

STATEMENT

Details of cultural activities & programmes organized by WZCC in which artists from Siddi community were invited and expenditure involved therein

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Programme	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2023-24	Meri Maati Mera Desh and Har Ghar Tiranga Programme	1.20
2		World Fishing Day	0.36
3		Zonal Sanskriti Mahotsav, Pune	2.01

4		Shilpgram Utsav	1.17
5		Lokotsav	1.52
6		Maru Mahotsav	0.78
7		Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav, Hyderabad	2.96
8		Daang Darbar	0.72
Total:			10.72
9	2024-25	All India Governors Conference	1.24
10		Tarang Shakti	1.23
11		Pushkar Fair	0.90
12		Shilpgram Utsav	0.73
13		Camel Festival	1.41
14		Lokotsav	2.28
15		Lokanurjan Mela	1.29
16		Daang Darbar	1.14
17		Lokanurjan Mela	1.25
18		Matsay Mahotsav	1.30
19		Kota Mahotsav	1.07
Total:			13.84
20	2025-26	WAVES 2025	1.13
21		Silvassa Book Fair 2025	0.55
22		Yatra Paschimalap	2.05
23		Nareli Purnima	0.77
24		Varsa Sahyadricha Programme	1.30
25		Lok Rang	1.95
26		Pushkar Fair	0.98
27		Vagad Mahotsav	1.02
28		Paschim Bharat Ki Vividhta Ka Utsav	2.99
29		Shilpgram Utsav	1.70
30		National Swadesi Mahotsav	1.08
31		Beneshwar Mela	0.86
32		Aadi Lokotsav	1.49
Total:			17.87

UTILISATION OF CSR FUNDS IN MAHARASHTRA

2574. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

- (a) whether Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds are being utilized in rural areas, particularly in sectors such as education, health, sports and women empowerment and if so, the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the amount of CSR funds allocated and actually spent by various companies/ industrial units during the last five years on education, health, women empowerment, sports, water conservation and rural development sectors in the State of Maharashtra, district-wise particularly in the Amravati Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency;
- (c) whether the CSR funds allocated to the said Constituency have been fully utilised, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether there is also a mechanism in place to ensure that the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds generated by local industrial units are spent on social development within the same State, 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): Under the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor CSR activities of the company based on the recommendation of its CSR Committee. This Committee formulates and recommends the CSR policy, which outlines the activities to be undertaken by the company in alignment with the areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII.

The existing legal provisions regarding formation of CSR committee, formulation of CSR policy, Annual Action Plan on CSR, certification of CSR expenditure by Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and audit of CSR expenditure by statutory auditors, etc., are the mechanisms to ensure monitoring, transparency and accountability.

(b) and (c): The Ministry does not maintain parliamentary constituency-wise CSR data centrally. CSR data are maintained district-wise. Development sector-wise and district-wise details of CSR expenditure in Maharashtra during the Financial Years 2019-20 to 2023-24 is attached at Statement-I and II respectively.

(d): The first proviso to Section 135 (5) of the Act provides that the company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates. However, the emphasis on local area is only directory and not mandatory in nature and companies need to balance local area preference with national priorities.

STATEMENT-I

Refer to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question no. 2574 for 09.03.2026

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in Maharashtra from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Sl.No	Development Sector	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1	Agro forestry	2.38	2.97	5.66	5.84	13.21
2	Animal welfare	12.03	14.45	23.91	73.86	96.14
3	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	2.94	1.28	4.43	8.13	5.87
4	Art and culture	18.72	18.31	27.80	64.49	92.08
5	Conservation of natural resources	22.24	10.44	43.45	77.57	92.68
6	Education	1,216.76	1,460.21	1,321.13	1,730.31	2,274.21
7	Environmental sustainability	171.87	150.99	336.48	308.52	331.71
8	Gender equality	18.28	9.02	17.17	34.15	30.63
9	Health care	1,072.17	1,154.48	1,882.38	2,099.97	1,806.98
10	Livelihood enhancement projects	113.25	125.30	203.59	348.18	299.89
11	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	138.76	144.72	828.96	204.65	201.61
12	Rural development projects	147.36	117.52	318.14	230.07	202.54

13	Safe drinking water	28.25	15.81	23.16	25.71	27.50
14	Sanitation	46.17	25.82	42.47	39.09	62.59
15	Senior Citizens Welfare	4.62	9.04	13.16	25.90	22.37
16	Setting up homes and hostels for women	21.38	8.06	24.48	8.37	5.30
17	Setting up orphanage	1.37	4.85	6.79	11.97	9.14
18	Slum area development	3.37	5.85	2.93	5.37	3.16
19	Socio-economic equalities	41.46	16.98	23.71	32.31	65.86
20	Special education	16.15	30.40	47.24	68.15	72.58
21	Technology incubators	18.59	20.75	2.42	0.06	0.17
22	Training to promote sports	45.45	16.51	55.18	72.56	80.97
23	Vocational skills	131.35	53.85	106.44	152.14	188.11
24	Women empowerment	40.04	42.41	46.32	78.15	69.04
25	NEC/Not mentioned*	18.28	4.77	-	0.02	11.60
	Total	3,353.24	3,464.81	5,407.40	5,705.54	6,065.95

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

* Companies either did not specify the names of sectors or indicated more than one sector where projects were undertaken.

STATEMENT-II

District-wise CSR expenditure in Maharashtra from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Sl.No	Districts	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
1	Ahilyanagar (Ahmednagar)	10.64	33.08	31.83	51.04	66.47
2	Akola	1.50	0.55	2.43	2.59	2.32
3	Amravati	10.51	2.75	8.93	20.83	15.51
4	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar (Aurangabad)	66.69	73.46	96.05	129.14	123.87
5	Beed	3.13	2.70	11.34	16.21	13.96
6	Bhandara	4.98	4.16	2.25	5.05	5.09
7	Buldhana	2.31	1.33	23.71	3.37	9.34
8	Chandrapur	3.55	6.24	22.36	34.85	27.94
9	Dharashiv	2.66	7.37	12.88	26.19	33.05
10	Dhule	8.90	7.20	5.03	10.64	14.91
11	Gadchiroli	1.38	9.32	18.32	14.55	70.15
12	Gondia	5.76	0.44	1.13	0.41	8.60
13	Hingoli	0.13	0.88	2.63	2.31	5.34
14	Jalgaon	0.89	4.34	16.36	27.59	28.03
15	Jalna	6.19	8.48	14.14	21.43	19.99

16	Kolhapur	10.67	16.21	16.48	17.56	32.36
17	Latur	2.56	4.04	8.10	18.69	15.21
18	Mumbai City	276.83	394.15	2980.22	2861.07	2814.46
19	Mumbai Suburban	21.13	7.86	3.05	5.73	1.99
20	Nagpur	54.68	37.91	189.80	172.86	160.63
21	Nanded	0.24	2.63	6.76	8.15	9.92
22	Nandurbar	8.71	23.27	24.92	30.37	35.66
23	Nashik	38.39	74.51	76.75	130.58	126.87
24	Palghar	23.46	24.86	6.20	5.10	5.86
25	Parbhani	0.15	0.39	1.38	3.64	3.40
26	Pune	324.92	392.59	694.62	1096.34	1135.14
27	Raigad	37.89	144.17	272.04	326.29	243.61
28	Ratnagiri	21.58	20.14	15.69	44.66	70.21
29	Sangli	3.41	3.90	11.47	18.06	13.57
30	Satara	12.79	20.07	40.12	67.71	69.64
31	Sindhudurg	2.02	2.92	2.34	6.37	5.40
32	Solapur	23.06	14.49	12.04	26.83	57.60
33	Thane	242.46	75.90	176.76	214.01	302.68
34	Wardha	3.57	6.70	27.70	24.03	23.34
35	Washim	0.48	1.87	7.02	5.00	1.84
36	Yavatmal	3.05	5.44	7.75	9.59	12.86
37	District not classified elsewhere	2111.97	2028.48	556.80	246.71	479.15

	Total	3353.24	3464.81	5407.40	5705.54	6065.95

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

बीड जिले में नगरीय वन

2575. श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि महाराष्ट्र का बीड जिला सूखाग्रस्त जिला है जहां भू-जल स्तर में गिरावट, सीमित हरित आवरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रतिकूल गंभीर प्रभाव हैं।
- (ख) यदि हां, तो नगर वन योजना के अंतर्गत बीड जिले में अब तक कितने नगरीय वनों को अनुमोदित, विकसित या प्रस्तावित किया गया है।
- (ग) ऐसे अनुमोदित अथवा प्रस्तावित नगरीय वनों का स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी वर्तमान प्रगति क्या है और इन्हें पूरा करने की समय-सीमा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का पर्यावरणीय संतुलन, वर्षा वृद्धि और जल संरक्षण को ध्यान में रखते हुए बीड जिले को विशेष प्राथमिकता वाली श्रेणी में शामिल करने का विचार है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में प्रस्तावित कार्य योजना, वित्तीय उपबंधों और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (ङ): पर्यावरण से जुड़ी चुनौतियां जैसे पानी की कमी, सीमित हरियाली क्षेत्र और मौसम में बदलाव देश के कई जिलों को प्रभावित करती हैं। हालांकि केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से वनीकरण और पारिस्थितिक बहाली के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों किए जाते हैं, जो पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों को कम करने में योगदान करती हैं।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष (कैम्पा) से वित्तीय सहायता के साथ वन विभाग, नगर निगमों, नगर पालिकाओं और अन्य शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के माध्यम से शहरी वनों के निर्माण और विकास के लिए नगर वन योजना को की एक मांग-संचालित योजना है, को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके तहत राज्य सरकारों से शहरी वनों के विकास के लिए प्राप्त प्रस्तावों को मंत्रालय द्वारा निहित योजना दिशानिर्देशों और उपयुक्त भूमि तथा राशि की उपलब्धता के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य शहरी हरियाली क्षेत्रों को बढ़ाना, जैव विविधता का संरक्षण करना और शहरी निवासियों को पारिस्थितिक, सुखकर और शैक्षिक लाभ प्रदान करना है। हालांकि, बीड जिला में इस योजना के तहत शहरी वन की मंजूरी के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इसके अलावा, इस मंत्रालय के पास पर्यावरण संतुलन, वर्षा वृद्धि और जल संरक्षण को ध्यान में रखते हुए विशेष प्राथमिकता श्रेणी का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है।

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITY TOWNSHIPS

2576. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to establish five university townships along major industrial and logistics corridors in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of States where such universities with township are proposed to come up, the time by which it is expected to be constructed along with the budget allocation made therefor;

- (c) whether any one of these five university township is proposed to be set up in West Bengal, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government is aware that Delhi University (DU) is facing a severe financial crisis with a projected deficit of Rs. 462.4 crore for the 2025-26 fiscal year and despite of demand of higher budget, the Budget Estimates for financial year 2026-27 have been revised downward reflecting reduced Government grants, 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): As announced in the Union Budget 2026-27, the Union Government aims to support States, in creating 5 University Townships in the vicinity of major industrial and logistic corridors. With the states participating in the initiative through a challenge-based process, a holistic higher education ecosystem through planned academic zones hosting multiple universities, colleges, research institutions, skill centres and residential complexes is envisaged to be created.

(d): All Central Universities, including Delhi University, are statutory autonomous organisations established under the respective Central Acts of Parliament and governed by the provisions of the Acts and Statutes, Ordinances made thereunder. The grant-in-aid to Central Universities has been increased more than 3 times from Rs. 5634.85 crore in FY 2014-15 to

Rs. 16990.07 crore in FY 2025-26. As far as the Delhi University is concerned, the grant-in-aid has increased from Rs. 463.04 Crores in FY 2014-15 to Rs. 880 Crores in FY 2025-26. Delhi University has further informed that for the FY 2025-26, all expenditures have been within the sanctioned budgetary allocation and within available Internal Revenue Generation (IRG) of the University.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS SCHEME

2577. DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

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

- (a) the details of the achievements under the Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP) Scheme including the number of individuals trained in tourism and hospitality sectors with emphasis on local communities, women and tribal groups in the country, State/UT-wise, especially in Pali Lok Sabha constituency of Rajasthan;

- (b) the status of implementation of Paryatan Mitra and Paryatan Didi initiatives, the number of service providers certified and the outcomes of the “Hunar Se Rozgar Tak” programme for youth from underprivileged backgrounds;
- (c) whether the Government has established partnerships with hospitality institutes and industry stakeholders and assessed employment generation rates among trained beneficiaries;
- (d) if so, the State/UT-wise details especially for Maharashtra and whether any CBSP training programmes have been conducted or proposed in the Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to expand CBSP coverage to additional tourist destinations and enhance funding, curriculum and placement support and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Tourism conducts hospitality and tourism related short-term training certificate courses for skilling, up skilling and re-skilling of trainees of both genders, local communities, tribal areas, etc. across the country under its “Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP)”. The scheme is implemented through Government institutes & empanelled private institutes including Indian Institute of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institutes, Indian Culinary Institute, etc. across the country including Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

The Ministry of Tourism has conducted a third party evaluation of the scheme through Quality Council of India in 2025, the evaluation confirms that the CBSP scheme has significantly strengthened India's tourism and hospitality workforce by training over 1.68 lakh individuals and placing more than 36,000 across multiple segments from FY 2020-21 to 2024-25.

The Ministry of Tourism launched a National responsible tourism initiative by the name of Paryatan Mitra/Paryatan Didi during 2024. Under this, training are imparted to the local service providers such as cab drivers, auto drivers, staff at railway stations, airports, bus stations, hotel staff, restaurant workers, homestay owners, tour guides, police personnel, street vendors, shop keepers, students, etc. including women and marginalised communities. The training basically focuses on creating awareness about the importance of tourism, general cleanliness, safety, sustainability and also on providing tourists the highest standards of hospitality & care. Around 4382 candidates have been trained under this initiative.

Effort are undertaken to enhance the coverage of CBSP scheme by expanding /revising/ the curriculum, adding tourist destination as per the industry need to enhance overall tourist experience and to sustain development of local communities. A statement showing the details of the funding pattern, trainings conducted and placed trainees during the last 3 years including the states of Maharashtra and Rajasthan is annexed.

Further, for achieving the objective of developing professionals of the highest standards of hospitality, service and care, Memorandum of

Understanding (MoU) were signed between 21 Central Institute of Hotel Management with 8 leading hospitality groups, these groups included Indian Hotels Company Ltd. IHG Hotels and resorts, Marriott Hotels, Lalit Hotel Group, ITC group of Hotels, Lemon Tree Hotels, Apeejay Surender Park Hotels and Radisson Hotel group.

STATEMENT

Details of trained and placed trainees under the scheme of Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 (till 28th February 2026).

Financial Year	Annual Budget (B.E) (in Crore)	No. of persons trained	No. of persons placed
2023-24	35.00	24153	4584
2024-25	34.05	89801	25158*
2025-26	25.00	570*	17*

*Provisional

Source: Ministry of Tourism

RESERVATION IN MERA YUVA BHARAT VOLUNTEERS

2578. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:

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

- (a) the number and percentage of National Volunteers that belongs to SC, ST, OBC, EWS categories selected under Mera Yuva Bharat erstwhile Nehru

Yuva Kendra (NYK) districts, State/UTs and category-wise particularly in Kaimur and Rohtas districts of Sasaram Lok Sabha Constituency;

- (b) whether the Government is aware that due to non-implementation of reservation policy in the selection process of national volunteer under Mera Yuva Bharat, the numbers and percentage of SC, ST, OBC volunteers are very low and if so, whether the Government proposes to implement reservation policy in the selection process of national volunteer and if not, the reason therefor; and
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to conduct special drives/advertisement to fill up vacancies reserved for SC, ST, OBC, EWS categories in the selection process of national volunteer and if so, the timeline thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

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

(a): At present, a total of 3,302 MY Bharat Youth volunteers are deployed under the NYC Scheme. Out of these, 322 belong to ST category, 572 to SC category, 1,154 to OBC category and 1,254 to General category. Thus, volunteers belonging to SC/ST/OBC categories constitute more than 62% of the total volunteers deployed under the Scheme.

The category-wise details of MY Bharat Volunteers in Kaimur and Rohtas Districts are as under:

S. No.	Category	Kaimur District	Rohtas District
1.	SC	1	3
2.	ST	3	0
3.	OBC	8	24
4.	EWS	8	5
5.	General	4	8
	Total	24	40
	Note	83.33 % (20/24) Volunteers belong to reserved categories	80.00 % (32/40) Volunteers belong to reserved categories

(b) and (c): 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. Further, endeavour is made to include youth from all sections of the society.

NEW NCOES PROPOSAL

2579. SHRI B Y RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) the total number of National Centres of Excellence (NCoE) functioning under the Sports Authority of India (SAI), location-wise;
- (b) the number of athletes currently get training at each NCoE, sport and centre-wise of the respective States which they belong;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to establish any new NCoE in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the guidelines, eligibility criteria and prerequisites prescribed by the Government/SAI for establishing and operationalising a National Centre of Excellence?

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

(a) and (b): A total of 26 National Centres of Excellence (NCOEs) have been established so far. The details of the same along with the location of each Centre and the number of athletes currently undergoing training at each NCOE across the country, are provided at **Statement**.

(c): Sports being a State subject, the development of sports infrastructure, including identification of suitable training facilities, is primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) periodically reviews and monitors existing sports facilities across the country, and proposals for upgradation or development of such facilities, including National Centres of Excellence (NCoEs), are considered based on proposals received, technical feasibility and availability of funds.

(d): The opening of a new National Centre of Excellence (NCOE) is considered based on the following broad criteria:

- (i) Support and commitment from the State Government/other stakeholders;
- (ii) Availability of adequate sports infrastructure meeting prescribed standards;
- (iii) Sports potential of the region and past performance in the identified discipline(s);
- (iv) Availability of qualified coaching and requisite support staff;
- (v) Accessibility and connectivity of the proposed location;
- (vi) Financial viability and availability of budgetary resources.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF NATIONAL CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE (NCOEs), LOCATION_WISE ALONG WITH DISCIPLINE-WISE NUMBER OF ATHLETES DURING 2025-2026

SN	Region/ Centre Name	State	Disciplines	No. of athletes
1	Alleppey	Kerala	Kayaking & Canoeing	57
			Rowing	65

SN	Region/ Centre Name	State	Disciplines	No. of athletes
			TOTAL:	122
2	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Athletics	39
			Hockey	84
			Judo	121
			Judo (Para)	05
			Kayaking & Canoeing	42
			TOTAL:	291
3	Bangalore	Karnataka	Athletics	99
			Athletics (Para)	19
			Hockey	81
			Volleyball	23
			TOTAL:	222
4	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	Archery-Para	0
	(Yet to be Started)		Athletics-Para	0
			Football	0
			Volleyball	0
			TOTAL:	0

SN	Region/ Centre Name	State	Disciplines	No. of athletes
5	Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar	Maharashtra	Archery	25
			Archery (Para)	04
			Boxing	34
			Fencing	44
			Fencing (Para)	07
			Gymnastics	18
			Hockey	34
			Weightlifting	49
			TOTAL:	215
6	Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh	Kabaddi	30
			Volleyball	24
			TOTAL:	54
7	Guwahati	Assam	Archery	20
			Boxing	43
			Cycling	37
			Fencing	19
			Football	30
			Taekwondo	30

SN	Region/ Centre Name	State	Disciplines	No. of athletes
			TOTAL:	179
8	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	Athletics (Para)	26
			Badminton (Para)	12
			Fencing (Para)	15
			Handball	60
			Kabaddi	89
			Kho-Kho	30
			Powerlifting	12
			Swimming (Para)	16
			Table Tennis (Para)	16
			TOTAL:	276
9	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	Athletics	20
			Badminton	11
			Boxing	16
			Hockey	14
			Judo	29
			Wrestling	27
			TOTAL:	126

SN	Region/ Centre Name	State	Disciplines	No. of athletes
10	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	Archery	14
			Boxing	11
			Weightlifting	18
			Wushu	32
			TOTAL:	75
11	Imphal	Manipur	Archery	20
			Cycling	30
			Fencing	19
			Football	21
			Hockey	44
			Judo	20
			Weightlifting	23
			Wushu	42
			TOTAL:	219
12	Jagatpur	Odisha	Kayaking & Canoeing	61
			Rowing	43
			TOTAL:	104
13	Kolkata	West Bengal	Archery	44

SN	Region/ Centre Name	State	Disciplines	No. of athletes
			Archery (Para)	02
			Athletics	23
			Athletics (Para)	04
			Gymnastics	41
			Hockey	38
			Table Tennis	44
			TOTAL:	196
14	Kandivali	Maharashtra	Hockey	36
			Wrestling	50
			TOTAL:	86
15	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Athletics	06
			Hockey	81
			Powerlifting	07
			Taekwondo	38
			Taekwondo (Para)	08
			Weightlifting	36
			Wrestling	33
			TOTAL:	209
16	Naranpura	Gujarat	Basketball	03

SN	Region/ Centre Name	State	Disciplines	No. of athletes
			Taekwondo	38
			Volleyball	0
			Wushu	0
			TOTAL:	41
17	Patiala	Punjab	Athletics	78
			Cycling	61
			Cycling (Para)	0
			Fencing	38
			Weightlifting	49
			TOTAL:	226
18	Rohtak	Haryana	Boxing	165
			TOTAL:	165
19	Sonepat	Haryana	Archery	82
			Archery (Para)	08
			Athletics	29
			Hockey	77
			Kabaddi	42
			Wrestling	65
			TOTAL:	303

SN	Region/ Centre Name	State	Disciplines	No. of athletes
20	Trivandrum	Kerala	Athletics	79
			Athletics (Para)	03
			Cycling	37
			Fencing	17
			Football	13
			Taekwondo	30
			Taekwondo (Para)	01
			Volleyball	47
			TOTAL:	227
21	Zirakpur	Punjab	Yet to be Started	0
			TOTAL:	0
22	Sigra	Uttar Pradesh	Boxing	0
	(Yet to be Started)		Fencing	0
			Shooting	0
			Wrestling	0
			TOTAL:	0
23	I.G.Stadium	Delhi	Cycling	23
			Gymnastics	35

SN	Region/ Centre Name	State	Disciplines	No. of athletes
			TOTAL:	58
24	MDCN Stadium	Delhi	Hockey	64
			TOTAL:	64
25	Dr. SPMSPC	Delhi	Swimming	24
			TOTAL:	24
26	Dr. KSSR	Delhi	Shooting	137
			Shooting (Para)	23
			TOTAL:	160

PROJECTS APPROVED INSIDE GOA'S PROTECTED AREAS

2580. SHRI CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the projects approved inside the Goa's protected areas are in persistent violations leading to ecologically damaging intrusions;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that the State Government has approved / pushing for an Rs. 8 crore luxury tourism project in Surla, inside

the proposed tiger reserve's core zone, and a similar project in Mollem Wildlife Sanctuary;

- (c) if so, the response of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that the South Western Railway (SWR) continues promoting a second railway line through Mollem and is also unloading imported mineral ore within the sanctuary, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any study regarding Karnataka's push to divert Mhadei river water which poses a major ecological threat to Mhadei Wildlife Sanctuary, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): to (e): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change considers proposals involving Protected Areas strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The proposals for developmental activities within National Parks, Sanctuaries, Tiger Reserves, Tiger Corridors and those activities requiring environmental clearance inside Eco-sensitive Zones (ESZ) around National Parks and Sanctuaries are considered and recommended by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life depending upon the feasibility of the proposal.

The proposals are forwarded to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for placing before the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life after thorough scrutiny by the State/Union Territory Governments/Administrators and the State Board for Wild Life headed by the respective Chief Ministers/Administrators. The Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life, which also includes eminent ecologists, conservationists and environmentalists, takes informed decisions on the proposals placed for its consideration.

As informed by the Goa State Government, there is no luxury project approved in Surla. However, an ecotourism project in Surla falling in Mhadei Wildlife Sanctuary and Mahaveer National Park for construction of walkways, paths, eco-camp etc. for development of Eco-Camps at Surla, North Goa was recommended in the 77th meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (SCNBWL) held on 30 January 2024 based on recommendations of National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) with conditions for undertaking activities as per prescriptions of approved Management Plan for Mahaveer National Park.

A Proposal for use of 0.7616 ha of forest area from Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary for permission to handle ore at Kalem Railway Station, South Goa Distt. in favor of Ministry of Railways was recommended in the 87th meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life held on 09 December, 2025. As informed by the Goa State Government, the proposal

for double landing work of its existing track by the South Western Railway is under examination by the State Government.

Further, there is no study conducted by this Ministry on ecological threats of diversion of Mhadei river water.

विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में एनएसएस को लागू करना

2581. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

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

(क) युवाओं में देशभक्ति की भावना जगाने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना (एनएसएस) जैसी कितनी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं;

(ख) देश में विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में ऐसे प्रशिक्षण के लिए नामांकित लड़के और लड़कियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में युवाओं को रोजगारोन्मुखी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन (एनवाईकेएस) द्वारा अब तक कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं; और

(घ) क्या युवा नेतृत्व प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के लिए नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन के अंतर्गत कोई वार्षिक योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय (एमओवाईएस) की राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना (एनएसएस) देशभर में +2 स्तर के विद्यालयों तथा महाविद्यालयों एवं विश्वविद्यालयों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य स्वैच्छिक सामुदायिक सेवा के माध्यम से छात्रों के व्यक्तित्व और

चरित्र का विकास करना तथा युवाओं में देशभक्ति, राष्ट्रीय एकता और सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी के मूल्यों को स्थापित करना है।

यह योजना शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए महाराष्ट्र में एनएसएस में नामांकित लड़कों और लड़कियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

लड़के – 180328

लड़कियाँ – 176472

कुल – 356800 स्वयंसेवक

(ग): युवाओं को बुनियादी व्यवसायों में शिक्षित करने और समाज में उनका आत्मसम्मान बढ़ाने; उन्हें अन्य एजेंसियों से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण लेने के लिए मार्गदर्शन देने और युवा महिलाओं एवं पुरुषों को उनके दैनिक जीवन में आने वाली समस्याओं और चिंताओं का समाधान करने के लिए सशक्त बनाने के उद्देश्य से महाराष्ट्र सहित देशभर में माय भारत (पूर्व एनवाईकेएस) द्वारा आधारभूत व्यवसायिक शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम/कौशल आधारित उद्यमिता कार्यक्रम चलाया गया था।

हालाँकि, यह कार्यक्रम वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24, 2024-25 और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में वार्षिक कार्ययोजना का हिस्सा नहीं था।

(घ): माय भारत (पूर्व एनवाईकेएस) वार्षिक कार्य योजना 2025-26 के अंतर्गत “फ्यूचर यूथ लीडर्स बूटकैम्प” का आयोजन कर रहा है, जो जमीनी स्तर पर युवा नेताओं की पहचान, प्रशिक्षण और पोषण के लिए एक संरचित मंच है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य युवाओं में नेतृत्व, नवाचार और सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी की भावना को जागृत करना है, जिससे वे अपने समुदायों और अन्यथा भी परिवर्तन के वाहक बन सकें।

LENGTHY PROCEDURES OF RESOLVING INCOME TAX DISPUTES

2582: SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are several lengthy procedures are still involved in resolving dispute regarding income tax charged from the taxpayers, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is considering making any changes in its dispute resolve mechanism, if so the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of cases are involved in the court of law in respect of payment of Income Tax during last three years?

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

(a): The procedures for resolving disputes are not lengthy and have been further simplified over the years and some of the steps taken by the Income-tax Department in recent years to simplify dispute resolution are as follows:

- i. Faceless Appeals Scheme, 2021 has been introduced to provide convenience to the taxpayers.
- ii. Adoption of Advance Pricing Agreements (“APA”) provides for determining the Arm’s Length Price (“ALP”) in advance, in relation to an international transaction. MAP (Mutual Agreement Procedure) is an alternate tax dispute resolution mechanism available to the taxpayers under the DTAA’s for

resolving disputes giving rise to double taxation or taxation not in accordance with DTAA's.

- iii. The Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Scheme, 2024 was introduced as a one-time dispute resolution measure aimed at settling pending income-tax litigation, facilitating timely revenue collection for the Government, and providing certainty and relief to taxpayers.
- iv. The monetary limits for filing appeals by the Department before appellate forums are revised periodically to ensure that litigation is pursued in cases involving substantial tax effect. The recent revision was done vide Circular No. 9/2024 dated 17th September, 2024.

(b): In order to improve the dispute resolution mechanism, following measures have been taken vide Finance Bill, 2026.

- i. Extending the scope of Immunity to cases in which penalty has been imposed for misreporting of income:

Section 270AA provides for immunity from penalty and prosecution for cases of under-reporting of income where assessee makes the payment of all tax and interest as per the assessment or reassessment order within the period specified in the demand notice and no appeal is filed against such assessment or reassessment order. However, such immunity was only available where the income was omitted or understated was not in the nature of misreporting of income.

Vide Finance Bill, 2026, it has been proposed to increase the scope of immunity so that taxpayers can seek immunity even when under-reporting arises due to misreporting. This broadens the scope of dispute resolution to include a wider range of assessment cases that involve errors or discrepancies in the taxpayer's submissions, not just simple under-reporting. It has been further proposed that such immunity can be provided by payment of additional income tax amounting to 100 % of the tax payable on the misreported income in lieu of the penalty.

ii. Increase in scope of the Updated Return

Vide Finance Bill, 2026, scope of filing the updated return has been increased to allow filing of updated return in response to notice of reassessment issued under section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, where updated return is filed in response to the reassessment notice and aggregate of tax and interest alongwith additional income-tax is paid on such issue, such issue will be resolved by filing the updated return.

The amendment proposed by the Finance Bill, 2026 to extend and liberalise the scope of filing an updated return under section 139(8A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 significantly strengthens the framework of alternate dispute resolution within the direct tax regime.

(iii) Imposition of penalty as part of Assessment Order:

Vide Finance Bill, 2026, it has been proposed to impose the penalty alongwith assessment order. The said procedure will be applicable from 1st April, 2027.

It will substantially reduce the compliance burden on the taxpayers as separate litigation of assessment and penalty will be clubbed together in a single litigation.

(c): The number of cases involved in the court of law in respect of payment of Income Tax during last three years are given below:

FY	Authority	Pendency of appeals at the end of the year
2022-23	High Court	32,521
	Supreme Court	4,330
2023-24	High Court	38,099
	Supreme Court	5,916
2024-25	High Court	34,486
	Supreme Court	6,338

Source: Research and Statistics Wing, o/o Pr. Director General of Income-tax (Admin & TPS) vide OM F.No. H-1101/1/2022-JDIT-(DRS)/214 dated 27.11.2025

PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

2583. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

SHRI RAHUL SINGH LODHI:

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

- (a) the details of the initiatives undertaken to preserve, document and promote tribal heritage, including tribal art forms, languages, oral traditions and customary practices during the year 2025;
- (b) the details of the number of tribal communities, artists or cultural practitioners supported through various programmes of the Government and the nature of such support;
- (c) the details of the steps taken to involve tribal communities directly in heritage conservation, exhibition and cultural transmission, including linkages created through platforms such as the Tribal Business Conclave; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen institutional support, enhance digital documentation, or establish dedicated cultural spaces for preservation and demonstration of India's tribal heritage and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): To preserve, document and promote various forms of folk art, tribal heritage including tribal art forms & oral traditions 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. Annual grant-in-aid is released to these seven ZCCs for organizing various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis in their member States.

To promote the tribal culture, various festivals like Hornbill Festival, Octave, Tribal Dance Festival, Adi Bimb, Adi Sapta Pallav, Adi Lok Rang, Adiwasi Mahotsav etc. are organized through Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) of Ministry of Culture to showcase unique forms of folk dances, songs, cuisine, exhibitions and demonstration of traditional skill in painting, art & craft etc.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India implements the schemes of “Support to Tribal Research Institutes and Tribal Research, Information, Education, Communication and Events” under which various activities are undertaken to conserve and promote tribal culture, archives, artefacts, customs and traditions of the tribal communities. Under the Scheme of “Tribal Research, Information, Education, Communication and Events (TRI-ECE)”, reputed research Institutes/ Organizations/ Universities have undertaken various research studies/ publication of books/ documentation including audio visual documentaries etc.

Sahitya Akademi gives Bhasha Samman every year to scholars working in tribal languages and oral traditions. Akademi has also created a special programs and centers for documentation and preservation of oral and tribal literature, Centre for Oral and Tribal Literature. The Akademi has also established a North East Centre for Oral Literature (NECOL) in Agartala to exclusively cater to languages belonging to oral tradition. The centre brings out related publications and also organizes activities and programmes in these languages from time to time.

Sahitya Akademi under Ministry of Culture has instituted a Language Development Board which periodically organizes Language Conventions. Since the inception of the Board, conventions in Awadhi, Banjara, Bundeli, Chakma, Garhwali, Himachali, Kachchi, Kodava, Kumouni, Kurmali, Mising, Rajbansi, Saora, Warli, Rabha, Sadari, Kharia, Baigani, Korku, Kharia and Nyshi languages have been conducted.

The Akademi celebrates International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples on 9th August every year by organizing an All-India Tribal Writers' Meet to involve tribal communities.

Through its project named Archives of Indian Literature the Akademi collects and preserves precious material connected with writers and literature like manuscripts, photographs, audio recordings, video recordings and portraits, etc., which includes tribal writers too.

(b): Artists are engaged by ZCCs from tribal areas to showcase their talents in various cultural programmes/ activities organized by these ZCCs for which they are paid honorarium, DA/TA, boarding & lodging etc. 6476 communities/ artists/ cultural practitioners have been supported in this way during the year 2025.

(c): To involve tribal communities directly in heritage conservation, exhibition and cultural transmission, all the ZCCs organize programmes to show the rich and vivid tribal cultural heritage of their member States, conduct workshops to promote dying and vanishing art forms of tribal communities, undertake documentation of art forms including tribal dances, paintings, music etc. Under

Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme, the younger generation is imparted training relating to Indian tribal art forms.

Tribal costumes, musical instruments, daily use utensils, deities of tribal communities etc. are displayed by the ZCCs to give an idea of the tribal culture of the States to tourists and visitors.

(d): To safeguard and showcase India's tribal heritage, the ZCCs 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 audiovisual 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.

राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष

2584. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

श्री भरतसिंहजी शंकरजी डाभी :

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत :

श्री लावू श्रीकृष्णा देवरायालू :

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा :

श्री बलभद्र माझी :

श्री आलोक शर्मा :

श्री नव चरण माझी :

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन :

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगडे :

श्री राजकुमार चाहर :

श्री अनन्त नायक :

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष (एनसीएफ) के माध्यम से सहायता-प्राप्त परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और विशेषकर नबरंगपुर और क्योंझर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित संचित और जुटाई गई निधि तथा पूर्ण की गई परियोजनाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-बार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त कोष के तहत सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) कार्यवाही को मजबूत करने और कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) योगदान सहित निजी क्षेत्र तथा सार्वजनिक संस्थानों की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में अनुमोदित/कार्यान्वित ऐसी परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) एनसीएफ द्वारा सहायता-प्राप्त पहलों ने देशभर में सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण, संवर्धन और प्रसार में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है और आंध्र प्रदेश तथा नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में शुरू की गई विशिष्ट पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (घ) क्या उक्त कोष की प्रभावशीलता, पारदर्शिता और परिणामों के संबंध में कोई समीक्षा या प्रभाव मूल्यांकन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो विशेषकर उक्त लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के संदर्भ में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, विशेषकर असम सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में उक्त कोष के तहत कोई परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है;
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और
- (छ) क्या आंध्र प्रदेश के किसी विरासत स्थल को उक्त कोष के अंतर्गत सहायता के लिए प्रस्तावित या स्वीकृत किया गया है या वे विचाराधीन हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क), (ङ.) और (च): पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष (एनसीएफ) के माध्यम से समर्थित परियोजनाओं की स्थिति के साथ-साथ कोष का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार **विवरण** के रूप में संलग्न है। छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में परियोजनाएं लागू की गई हैं, जैसा कि **विवरण** में विवरण दिया गया है। प्रत्येक परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति (पूर्ण/चल रही) भी उसमें दर्शाई गई है।

(ख): उक्त कोष के तहत सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करने और सीएसआर योगदान सहित निजी क्षेत्र तथा सार्वजनिक संस्थानों की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

- i. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र तक पहुँच के लिए, एनसीएफ ने जनवरी, 2025 में लोक उद्यम विभाग के सहयोग से एक संगोष्ठी – "संस्कृति और विरासत में केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों (सीपीएसईएस) के लिए सीएसआर अवसर" का आयोजन किया।

ii. एनसीएफ ने संस्कृति और विरासत संरक्षण परियोजनाओं का समर्थन करने के अवसरों को उजागर करने और संभावित दाताओं के साथ जुड़ने के लिए अक्टूबर, 2025 में सीएसआर वार्षिक शिखर सम्मेलन में सहयोग किया।

iii. राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष की वेबसाइट पर 250 से अधिक अभिज्ञात संरक्षण और सांस्कृतिक परियोजनाओं का विवरण दिया गया है ताकि कॉर्पोरेट और अन्य दाताओं द्वारा सक्रिय भागीदारी को सुगम बनाया जा सके।

नबरंगपुर और क्योझर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में एनसीएफ-समर्थित कोई परियोजना नहीं है।

(ग): एनसीएफ द्वारा समर्थित पहलों ने पूरे देश में सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के संरक्षण, परिरक्षण और प्रचार-प्रसार में काफी योगदान दिया है क्योंकि यह संस्थानों और आम जनता को संस्कृति से जुड़े प्रयासों में योगदान देने में सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे सरकार के संसाधनों में वृद्धि होती है। एनसीएफ ने अपनी स्थापना से अब तक संस्कृति संबंधी प्रयासों के लिए लगभग 140 करोड़ रुपये की सीएसआर निधियों को जुटाया है। एनसीएफ के अंतर्गत किसी विशेष राज्य या निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए कोई विशिष्ट पहल नहीं है।

(घ): एनसीएफ परियोजनाओं की समय-समय पर समीक्षा के लिए एक परियोजना कार्यान्वयन समिति (पीआईसी) तंत्र का संचालन करता है, जिसमें दाताओं सहित सभी हितधारक भाग लेते हैं। एसआई परियोजनाओं के लिए भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के महानिदेशक की अध्यक्षता में और अन्य परियोजनाओं के लिए एनसीएफ/संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों की उपस्थिति में परियोजना कार्यान्वयन समिति (पीआईसी) की बैठकें नियमित रूप से आयोजित की जाती हैं ताकि परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की निगरानी की जा सके और उनके सुचारु कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। इसके अलावा, एनसीएफ के खाते की प्रति वर्ष भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा लेखापरीक्षा की जाती है।

(ड.): भाग (क) के साथ उत्तर दिया गया है।

(च): भाग (क) के साथ उत्तर दिया गया है।

(छ): पिछले तीन वर्षों में आंध्र प्रदेश में एनसीएफ के माध्यम से कोई सीएसआर कोष प्राप्त या खर्च नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, संभावित/रुचि रखने वाले दाताओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष की वेबसाइट पर आंध्र प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश के 250 से अधिक अभिज्ञात संरक्षण और सांस्कृतिक परियोजनाओं का विवरण दिया गया है।

विवरण

क्र. सं.	राज्य	परियोजना का नाम	दाता	प्राप्त निधि (लाख रु. में)	प्रयुक्त निधि (लाख रु. में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	असम	असम के सिबसागर जिले में अहोम स्मारकों का समूह, रंग घर, करेगघर -(गढ़गांव), तलतलघर – चेरावदेव में चार टीलों का समूह	तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस निगम	225.7 1	225.7 1	पूरा हो गया है
2	बिहार	पश्चिम चंपारण में लौरिया नंदनगढ़ चांकीगढ़ और रामपुरवा में बुनियादी ढांचे और अन्य सुविधाओं का विकास	सेल - बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र (बीएसएल)	36.95	36.95	पूरा हो गया है
3	छत्तीसगढ़	देवबलोदा में राष्ट्रीय धरोहर स्थल का पुनर्निर्माण और विकास	सेल-भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र	124.9 0	124.9 0	प्रक्रियाधीन
4		पुस्तक "जादू का इतिहास" का प्रकाशन और इसका आधुनिक दुनिया तक का सफर।	राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष	8.00	8.00	पूरा हो गया है

		प्रस्तावक – जादू कला ट्रस्ट				
5	दिल्ली	सराय रोहिल्ला, दिल्ली में "बाढ़ की चौकी" का पुनर्स्थापन और संरक्षण। प्रस्तावक – दिल्ली पुलिस हाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड।	राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष	14.63	14.63	पूरा हो गया है
6		सुनैना द्वारा शास्त्रीय, लोक और आदिवासी नृत्यों के माध्यम से 12 ज्योतिर्लिंगों की पौराणिक कहानियों को उजागर करना	राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष	30.00	30.00	पूरा हो गया है
7		जंतर-मंतर का संरक्षण, परिरक्षण और उन्नयन	एपीजे सुरेंद्र पार्क होटल्स लिमिटेड	9.71	9.71	पूरा हो गया है
8		एल-1 बैरक, लाल किला में आत्मनिर्भर भारत सेंटर डिज़ाइन (एबीसीडी) की स्थापना	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	370.00	370.00	प्रक्रियाधीन
9	गुजरात	लोथल में राष्ट्रीय समुद्री विरासत परिसर (एनएमएचसी) परियोजना का विकास	राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष	1500.00	1500.00	पूरा हो गया है
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिडिंबा देवी मंदिर में पर्यटक सुविधाओं में सुधार।	यूको बैंक	9.73	9.73	पूरा हो गया है
11		कमालपुरा में एसआई हम्पी संग्रहालय का डिजिटल उन्नयन	भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण	325.33	325.33	पूरा हो गया है
12		श्री लक्ष्मी नरसिंह मंदिर	श्रीमती	55.00	55.00	पूरा हो गया

		नुगोहल्ली में संरक्षण कार्य और पर्यटक सुविधाएँ प्रदान करना,	नागरथन म्मा एन. (व्यक्तिगत दाता)			है
13	कर्नाटक	भारतीय सांस्कृतिक विरासत की नींव बनाने वाली 64 कलाओं (चतुषष्टि कला) का प्रामाणिक और गहन अध्ययन एवं प्रस्तुति।	राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष	18.90	18.90	पूरा हो गया है
14		"16 संस्कारों पर एक व्यापक ग्रंथ" और भारत की 64 कलाओं का एक संक्षिप्त विश्वकोशीय संस्करण का प्रकाशित करना।	राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष	7.12	7.12	पूरा हो गया है
15	लेह, लद्दाख	शे, लेह, लद्दाख के प्राचीन महल का संरक्षण	भारतीय रेलवे खानपान और पर्यटन निगम लिमिटेड	65.00	65.00	प्रक्रियाधीन
16		बटेश्वर, मोरेना में विष्णु मंदिर का संरक्षण और पुनर्स्थापना।	इन्फोसिस फाउंडेशन	200.00	200.00	पूरा हो गया है
17	मध्य प्रदेश	सोमनाथ के मंदिर और बड़गांव के खंडहर में विकासात्मक कार्यकलाप	बख्तरबंद वाहन निगम लिमिटेड	32.00	32.00	प्रक्रियाधीन
18	महाराष्ट्र	जोगेश्वरी गुफाओं में संरक्षण और पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास	आईआरबी होल्डिंग प्रा. लि.	122.50	122.50	प्रक्रियाधीन
19		विजयदुर्ग किले में	शिपिंग			

		सार्वजनिक शौचालय और पेयजल सुविधा का निर्माण / स्थापना।	कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया	18.00	18.00	प्रक्रियाधीन
20	ओडिशा	सूर्य मंदिर, कोणार्क, जिला-पुरी में स्मार्ट टॉयलेट, बाल देखभाल कक्ष, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए विश्राम कक्ष जैसी सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं की प्रदायगी।	बख्तरबंद वाहन निगम लिमिटेड	39.86	39.86	प्रक्रियाधीन
21	राजस्थान	पाँच दुर्लभ मौखिक परंपराओं कावड़/फड़/बहुरूपिया/क ठपुतली/कुम्हारों की मोलेला कला का परिरक्षण, संवर्धन और सुरक्षा: प्रस्तावक – रेख्ता फाउंडेशन	राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति कोष	41.00	41.00	पूरा हो गया है
22	तमिलनाडु	तंजावुर के बृहदीश्वर मंदिर के प्रहर दीवार और प्रवेश क्षेत्र के बाहरी हिस्से को प्रकाशमान करना।	बख्तरबंद वाहन निगम लिमिटेड	18.36	18.36	प्रक्रियाधीन
23	तेलंगाना	राष्ट्रपति निलयम में 120 फीट ऊँची ध्वजस्तंभ की प्रतिकृति का निष्पादन	इंडिया इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फाइनेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड	275.00	275.00	पूरा हो गया है
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	सारनाथ स्थल और संग्रहालय का उन्नयन	सोनी इंडिया	2.09	2.09	पूरा हो गया है

			प्राइवेट लिमिटेड			
25		भारत में महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक बौद्ध स्थलों के परिरक्षण और सारनाथ में धमेख स्तूप तथा कुशीनगर में महापरिनिर्वाण मंदिर के परिरक्षण का समर्थन।	वॉन्ग्रुप लिमिटेड	49.89	49.89	पूरा हो गया है
26	दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, ओडिशा, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात	निम्नलिखित एसआई स्मारकों में टर्नस्टाइल की स्थापना और कमीशनिंग: • लाल किला, दिल्ली • कुतुब मीनार, दिल्ली • हुमायूं का मकबरा, दिल्ली • पुराना किला, दिल्ली • ताज महल, आगरा • सूर्य मंदिर कोणार्क, ओडिशा • एलोरा की गुफाएँ, औरंगाबाद, महाराष्ट्र • बीबी का मकबरा, औरंगाबाद, महाराष्ट्र	इंडिया इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चरल फाइनेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड (आईआईएफसीएल)	205.64	205.64	पूरा हो गया है

		• शनिवारवाड़ा, पुणे				

BUDGET ON MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

2585. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) the details of estimated budget, revised budget and actual budget expenditure on Mid-Day meal schemes during the last three years (FY-2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26);
- (b) whether fund for the said scheme has been increased in FY 2026-27, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of actual fund increased in terms of per child per day for 2026-27?

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

(a) to (c): Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) Scheme is one of the foremost rights based Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and Union Territories (UTs) for providing one hot cooked and nutritious meal to all children studying in Bal Vatika (just before class-I) and classes I to VIII of Government and Government-aided schools. The Scheme covers about 11 crore children in more than 10.35 lakh schools in all the States/ UTs. The overall responsibility for providing hot cooked and

nutritious meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations

The details of Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) & actual expenditure during the financial year (FY) 2023-24, 2024-25 & 2025-26 are as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

FY	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2023-24	11600.00	10000.00	8457.74
2024-25	12467.39	10000.00	9902.99
2025-26	12500.00	10600.00	8128.92*
2026-27	12750.00		

*till 3rd March, 2026

KHELO BHARAT NITI AND NATIONAL SPORTS POLICY, 2025

2586. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

DR. K SUDHAKAR:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

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

- (a) the key objectives, priority areas and phased implementation timeline of the National Sports Policy, 2025 under the Khelo Bharat Niti, particularly for sports development in tribal areas;
- (b) the details of three-year targets fixed for strengthening grassroots sports infrastructure, including district-level sports centres, identification of players and training of coaches for the next three years, State/UT-wise, particularly in Pali and Nabarangpur Lok Sabha constituencies for tribal areas;
- (c) the manner in which the policy envisages long-term athlete development and structured preparation for the 2036 Olympic Games, including identified priority disciplines, high-performance training and provisions for athletes from the Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (d) whether any district-level interventions are planned for the Jalgaon Lok Sabha constituency to promote rural and school-level sports participation;
- (e) whether performance benchmarks or a monitoring mechanism or evaluation framework have been notified to assess outcomes under the

policy, particularly for tribal areas and the Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency and, if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has taken any steps to strengthening sports infrastructure, talent identification and training facilities in Delhi, particularly in the North-East Delhi Lok Sabha Constituency, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the Government proposes to establish an international-level sports training centre or Sports Authority of India (SAI) sub-centre in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a): The Khelo Bharat Niti 2025 aims at building a strong, inclusive, and performance-driven sports ecosystem in India. The vision of the Niti is "Sports for Nation Building Harness the Power of Sports for Nation's Holistic Development". The key objectives of the policy, inter-alia, include ensuring equitable access to sports infrastructure across the country and establishing comprehensive sports programmes for all participation groups, from grassroots to elite levels, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, rural areas and women athletes from around the country, and promoting social development and inclusion through sports. The policy also includes provisions aimed at strengthening grassroots sports infrastructure and supporting early talent identification across urban and rural areas, with a focus on widening access to

sporting opportunities. For detailed objectives and features, Khelo Bharat Niti-2025 may be referred, copy of which is readily available in the public domain on the website of this Ministry at https://yas.nic.in/sites/default/files/Khelo-Bharat-Niti-2025_0.pdf.

(b): Implementation of any policy is a continuous process. Further, 'Sports' being a State subject, the primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports rests primarily with the respective States/Union Territories. The Union Government supplements these efforts, in alignment with the National Sports Policy, through its ongoing schemes and programmes, which operate within defined guidelines and reporting frameworks.

(c) to (e): The Policy aims to harness the potential of sports to drive excellence, economic growth and social progress while promoting the overall well-being of the nation's citizens. Building upon the foundations laid by previous initiatives such as the National Sports Policy – 2001, the Khelo India Scheme and Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), the policy comprehensively seeks to create an inclusive and robust sporting ecosystem that nurtures talent from the grassroots to the Olympic podium including Olympics 2036. Preparation for the 2036 Olympic Games is envisaged through strengthening High-Performance Centres and focused support to priority Olympic disciplines. Athletes from all regions, including Nabarangpur and Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency, are eligible to benefit under the relevant schemes, subject to selection and performance criteria.

The policy further emphasizes the implementation of inclusive sports programs across all participation groups starting from the unit level and extending to educational institutions like schools, colleges, universities, etc. This involves developing structured sports programs that cater to different age groups, abilities and skill levels, ensuring that every individual has access to opportunities.

Additionally, the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, has a clearly defined performance monitoring and evaluation framework to assess athlete progression and outcomes.

(f): Under the “Creation and Up-gradation of Sports Infrastructure” component of the Khelo India Scheme (KIS) and National Sports Development Funds (NSDF), financial assistance have been provided for development of sports infrastructure such as synthetic athletic track, synthetic hockey field, synthetic turf football ground, multipurpose hall, swimming pool etc. have been sanctioned across the country, including in the UT of Delhi. The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved and their sanctioned cost, funds released and their physical and financial progress, under the KIS and NSDF, across the country are available in public domain on the dashboards of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html>, respectively. Further, ‘Sports’ being a State subject, the primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports rests primarily with the

respective States/Union Territories. The Union Government supplements these efforts, in alignment with the National Sports Policy, through its ongoing schemes and programmes, which operate within defined guidelines and reporting frameworks.

(g): At present, no such proposal is under consideration for establishing a new international level training centre in Bhiwani- Mahendragarh.

CHANGE OF EXAMINATION PATTERN IN CBSE

2587. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the proposed changes in Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) Board examination pattern from 2026 under National Education Policy (NEP) driven reforms, including competency-based assessments and revised evaluation methods in the country, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the number of CBSE-affiliated schools and students in Maharashtra who are likely to be affected by the revised examination structure and continuous assessment framework;
- (c) whether adequate teacher training, curriculum alignment and examination preparedness support have been provided to CBSE schools in the State, particularly in semi-urban and rural districts, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any concerns have been raised by parents, students and school authorities in the said State regarding transition timelines, syllabus changes and evaluation methods; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the new exam pattern is implemented smoothly in the State without causing academic stress, learning gaps or inequity between urban and rural CBSE schools?

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): Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced the Two-Board examination policy for Class-X from 2026 Examinations where Class-X students have a second opportunity to improve their performance in upto 03 subjects. As per recommendations of NEP 2020, Competency based questions in CBSE class X and XII Board Examinations have been progressively increasing by 10% every year from 2020 onwards with about 50% questions being Competency Based in the year 2025 and onward. There has been no change in CBSE Examination pattern from 2026 w.r.t.

Competency Based Assessment. CBSE has introduced Digital Evaluation for Class XII Answer Books.

(b): Total Number of CBSE affiliated schools in the state of Maharashtra is 1723. The total number of registered candidates for class X is 1,27,281 and for class XII is 39,495 for Examinations 2026.

(c): CBSE has provided adequate support to its affiliated school for examination preparedness through circulars and guidelines issued from time to time. Kindly refer to circulars dated 25.06.2025, 27.08.2025, 09.09.2025, 15.09.2025, 01.12.2025, 09.02.2026 & 14.02.2026.

Links for circulars: -

Circular dated 25.06.2025: -

https://www.cbse.gov.in/cbsenew/documents/Notification_Two_Board_Examinations_Class_X_2026_25062025.pdf

Circular dated 27.08.2025: -

https://www.cbse.gov.in/cbsenew/documents/LOC_2526_27082025.pdf

Circular dated 09.09.2025: -

https://www.cbse.gov.in/cbsenew/documents/Critical_Dates_09092025.pdf

Circular dated 15.09.2025: -

https://www.cbse.gov.in/cbsenew/documents/Special_Provisions_Participating_Sports_Events_15092025.pdf

Circular dated 01.12.2025: -

https://www.cbse.gov.in/cbsenew/documents/Guidelines_SOP_Practical_Examination_01122025.pdf

Circular dated 09.02.2026: -

https://www.cbse.gov.in/cbsenew/documents/OASIS_data updation teachers OSM_09022026.pdf

Circular dated 14.02.2026: -

https://www.cbse.gov.in/cbsenew/documents/Digital_Evaluation_Class Answer Books Mock_14022026.pdf

(d): Concerns regarding transition timelines for Two Board Policy for Class X 2026 have been addressed by announcing the policy in June 2025 and making students, parents and schools aware through circulars and webinars. For digital evaluation, continuous mock evaluation is being conducted for schools and teachers to make them well versed before actual evaluation begins. There has been no change in the syllabus for the 2026 class X and class XII Board Examinations.

(e): CBSE is a National Board and 32,557 schools in India & 26 countries are affiliated to it. All policies are accordingly implemented by the CBSE in all its affiliated schools. Policies as mentioned in part (a) above have also been implemented in all affiliated schools. Two Board Examination policy in class X is based on the recommendations of NEP2020 and to de stress the students from the fear of Examinations without causing learning gaps or inequality between rural & urban CBSE schools.

PRIME MINISTER'S INTERNSHIP SCHEME IN GUJARAT

2588. SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASMA:

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

- (a) the details of the number of youths in the State of Gujarat who have completed their profiles on the PMIS portal so far under the Prime Minister Internship Scheme (PMIS), district-wise;
- (b) whether the Central Government is taking any special initiative to increase the internship opportunities under the PMIS scheme in the State of Gujarat;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

**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): District wise details of candidates from Gujarat who have completed their profiles on the PMIS Portal is placed at Statement.

(b) to (d): No special initiative is taken for any specific state. However, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is working with various stakeholders such as state governments, industries and industry associations to increase the internship opportunities and for promotion and implementation of the scheme, in the country including Gujarat. The participation of companies in PMIS is voluntary and companies are posting internship opportunities based on their requirement.

STATEMENT

District wise details of candidates from Gujarat who have completed their profiles on the PMIS portal in Round I and Round II

S.No	Districts in Gujarat	Round I	Round II
1	Ahmedabad	2394	1620
2	Amreli	157	171
3	Anand	573	312
4	Arvalli	291	192
5	Banas Kantha	510	636
6	Bharuch	378	288
7	Bhavnagar	378	420
8	Botad	106	70
9	Chhotaudepur	188	75
10	Dahod	203	87
11	Dangs	67	71
12	Devbhumi Dwarka	126	127
13	Gandhinagar	437	380
14	Gir Somnath	294	219
15	Jamnagar	292	173
16	Junagadh	384	277
17	Kachchh	470	241
18	Kheda	535	307

S.No	Districts in Gujarat	Round I	Round II
19	Mahesana	697	332
20	Mahisagar	307	79
21	Morbi	160	83
22	Narmada	101	44
23	Navsari	306	186
24	Panch Mahals	440	79
25	Patan	245	194
26	Porbandar	101	138
27	Rajkot	457	425
28	Sabar Kantha	436	133
29	Surat	1093	1290
30	Surendranagar	445	306
31	Tapi	139	85
32	Vadodara	1472	823
33	Valsad	567	278
Grand Total		14749	10141

NET FINANCIAL SAVINGS AND LIABILITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS

2589. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

ADV PRIYA SAROJ:

SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

SHRI BABU SINGH KUSHWAHA:

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

- (a) the details of the net household financial savings, liabilities and debt-to-income in the country since the year 2014, based on Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Saving Scheme (NSS) data, State-wise, year-wise, gender-wise and particularly district-wise for Uttar Pradesh especially Etah, Kasganj and Jaunpur districts;
- (b) the reasons for increasing financial liabilities;
- (c) the details of demographic and income-group distribution of unsecured borrowing, including youth and first-time borrowers and regional patterns, State-wise, particularly district-wise for Uttar Pradesh especially Etah, Kasganj and Jaunpur districts;
- (d) whether any assessment has been made of the risks of over-indebtedness, rising defaults or financial distress associated with the rapid expansion of digital lending platforms, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has initiated any regulatory, consumer-protection and financial literacy measures to mitigate the above said risks and promote responsible lending practices, if so, the details thereof along with its impact on semi-urban districts like Etah, Kasganj and Jaunpur?

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

- (a): The data on net household financial savings and liabilities sourced from the National Statistical Office (NSO), and debt-to-income based on the RBI Bulletin releases are given in the Table below. The state-wise, year-wise,

gender-wise and particularly district-wise information for Uttar Pradesh, especially for Etah, Kasganj and Jaunpur districts, is not separately maintained by RBI.

Household Financial Assets, Liabilities and Debt-to-Income Ratio											
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
₹ Lakh crore											
Gross Household Financial Saving	12.6	15	16.1	20.6	22.6	23.2	30.7	26.1	29.8	35.8	38.3
Household Financial Liabilities	3.8	3.9	4.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.4	9	16	18.8	15.7
Net Household Financial Saving	8.8	11.1	11.5	13.1	14.9	15.5	23.3	17.1	13.9	17	22.6
Household Debt @						69.9	77.7	86.2	102.2	121	136.6
As Per cent of GDP											
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Gross Household Financial Saving	10.1	10.9	10.5	12	12	11.6	15.4	11.1	11.4	12.3	12
Household Financial Liabilities	3	2.8	3	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	6.1	6.5	4.9
Net Household Financial Saving	7.1	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.7	11.7	7.3	5.3	5.9	7.1
Household Debt (as per cent of GNDI)						34.2	38.6	36.0	38.5	41.1	42.1

@ Household debt data is sourced from RBI Bulletin Table 50 (b), which is available from 2019-20 onwards only.

Note: Figures as per cent to GDP and Gross Net Disposable Income (GNDI) 2022-23 onwards are based on the latest GDP data with revised base year released by the NSO on February 27, 2026.

Sources: National Statistical Office (NSO) and RBI.

(b): Household financial liabilities remained moderate and stable as a share of GDP until 2019-20, followed by a sharp rise during and after the pandemic,

peaking in 2023-24, reflecting increased reliance on borrowings. As per the RBI's Financial Stability Report published in December 2023, this increase was driven by a steep rise in borrowings from financial institutions, with a large part resulting in physical asset creation (mortgages and vehicles). In 2024-25, both the absolute level and the share in GDP have declined, indicating early signs of deleveraging.

(c): The State-wise, particularly district-wise details of demographic and income-group distribution of unsecured borrowing, including youth and first-time borrowers and regional patterns, for Uttar Pradesh, including Etah, Kasganj and Jaunpur districts, are not separately maintained by RBI.

(d): As per the Reserve Bank of India's Financial Stability Report, December 2025, retail lending by fintech firms, classified by CRIF High Mark - an RBI-licensed credit information bureau - as NBFCs with digital lending as their core strategic focus, has increased from 7.3 per cent of total NBFC consumer segment loans in September 2023 to 8.9 per cent in September 2025. Over 70 per cent of their loan portfolio comprises unsecured loans, with a significant share extended to borrowers under 35 years of age. The report further notes that the impairment of personal loans in fintech firms' portfolios has declined over the past year even as credit expanded rapidly. However, compared to other NBFCs, impairment in small-ticket loans (up to ₹50,000) has been reported to be relatively higher.

(e): The Reserve Bank of India undertakes various initiatives to enhance awareness about responsible borrowing and credit discipline among the

general public. These include the Centre for Financial Literacy (CFL) project, which conducts community-based awareness programmes at the block level; Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) established by banks at the district level that organise camps for different target groups; dissemination of Financial Awareness Messages (FAME) covering aspects such as credit discipline and responsible borrowing; and the annual Financial Literacy Week (FLW) conducted by RBI to promote financial education among the public.

In the districts of Etah, Kasganj and Jaunpur, 11 CFLs have been set up as on date, which cover awareness about responsible borrowing in their camps. In addition, five FLCs have been established in these districts as on December 31, 2025. Banks have been advised to conduct camps through these FLCs for the general public as well as for different target groups such as farmers, micro and small entrepreneurs, school children, Self Help Groups and senior citizens. These camps cover various aspects of financial literacy.

OPTION FOR PAY FIXATION UNDER STATUTORY RULES

2590. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) whether pay fixation on promotion/financial upgradation of Central Government employees is governed by Statutory Rules namely the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2016 and Fundamental Rule FR 22(i)(a)(1);

(b) if so, whether employees who were promoted or granted financial upgradation under the Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) Scheme between 01.01.2016 and 01.07.2016, who opted under Rule 5 of the CCS (RP) Rules, 2016, are eligible to exercise the option under the statutory proviso to FR 22(i)(a)(1) for regulation of their pay and to switch over to the 7th CPC Pay Matrix from the date of their next increment, i.e., 01.07.2016; and;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Pay fixation on promotion/financial upgradation of Central Government employees on or after 1st day of January, 2016 is governed by Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2016 and Fundamental Rules (FRs).

(b) and (c): Such cases are examined under the provisions of Rule 5 of the CCS(RP) Rules, 2016 and Department of Personnel & Training's O.M. dated 27.07.2017.

MANGROVE RESTORATION UNDER MISHTI SCHEME

2591. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the progress achieved under the Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI) Scheme for mangrove restoration across States and Union Territories including district-wise for Andhra Pradesh especially Konaseema district;
- (b) the implementation framework adopted for mangrove expansion to strengthen coastal resilience, conserve biodiversity and support sustainable livelihoods of coastal communities State/UT-wise including district-wise for Andhra Pradesh especially Konaseema district;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised under the said Scheme, State/UT-wise including district-wise for Andhra Pradesh especially Konaseema district;
- (d) the monitoring and outcome indicators used to assess ecological and livelihood impacts under the scheme, State/UT-wise, including district-wise for Andhra Pradesh especially Konaseema district; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to scale up the MISHTI Scheme to additional coastal areas with enhanced funding support and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including district-wise for Andhra Pradesh especially Konaseema district?

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 (c): As announced in the Union Budget 2023–24, the Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI) was launched to restore and expand mangroves and enhance coastal ecosystem resilience. An amount of ₹88.44 crore has been released through National CAMPA to six coastal States/UTs of Gujarat, West Bengal, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Puducherry, for restoration of 9,536 ha of degraded mangroves. Additionally, 22,560.34 ha has been taken up under convergence with State/National CAMPA, MGNREGS and State Plans.

In Andhra Pradesh, ₹13.077 crore has been released through National CAMPA for restoration of 1,401 ha across six divisions, including 500 ha in Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema division. As per State inputs, 1,280 ha have been brought under restoration under MISHTI. The State/UT-wise details of area, funds allocated, released, and utilized under MISHTI, including district-wise details for Andhra Pradesh, are provided in **Statement-I**. The district-wise details of physical and financial progress for Andhra Pradesh, is provided in **Statement-II**.

(b), (d) and (e): The Ministry has issued Operational Guidelines for implementation of MISHTI, under which coastal States/UTs undertake approved activities through convergence with State/National CAMPA,

MGNREGS and State Plans, with gap funding provided through National CAMPA based on approved Annual Plans of Operation and budget availability. The programme covers core activities such as mangrove plantation and restoration, along with support activities implemented through local communities, including Van Suraksha Samitis (VSS).

Monitoring follows a multi-tier mechanism requiring State-level site inspections and submission of physical and financial progress reports, including geo-tagged photographs and .kml files. Corrective maintenance is undertaken based on survival assessments. The Forest Survey of India assesses changes in mangrove cover through periodic surveys. Expansion to additional suitable coastal areas is considered based on ecological need, field verification, proposals from States/UTs and availability of funds.

STATEMENT - I

Table 1: The State/UT-wise details of area, funds allocated, released, and utilized under MISHTI through Gap-funding from National CAMPA

S. No	State/UT	No. of districts	Total Area taken up for Mangrove Restoration under MISHTI (in ha)	Funds Allocated/released (Rs. in crores)	Funds utilized (Rs. in crores)

1	Gujarat	Two	7500	67.30	6.19
2	W. Bengal	Three	478	3.74	3.74
3	Kerala	One	13	1.68	0.47
4	Puducherry	Three	55	1.94	0.00
5	Andhra Pradesh	Six	1401	13.08	4.55
6	Odisha	Four	89	0.70	0.52
Total			9536	88.4	15.46

Table 2: Mangrove Restoration through Convergence since the inception of the MISHTI

S. No	State/UT	Total Area taken up for Mangrove Restoration (in Ha)
1	Maharashtra	191.97
2	Andhra Pradesh	837.76
3	Puducherry	6.00
4	Lakshadweep	0.006
5	Goa	41.8
6	West Bengal	10
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17
8	Karnataka	355
9	Gujarat	19220

10	Odisha	761
11	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu	50.92
12	Kerala	8.88
13	Tamil Nadu	1060
TOTAL		22560.34

STATEMENT-II

Table: The district-wise details of physical and financial progress for Andhra Pradesh under MISHTI as on 16.02.2026

S. No.	District	Total Physical Target (in ha)	Total Physical achievement (in ha)	Total Funds allocated/ released (in crores)	Total funds utilized (in crores)
1	Bapatla	250	150	1.87	0.92
2	Kakinada	50	53	0.51	0.37
3	Eluru	450	446	6.85	2.92
4	Krishna	101	21	0.98	0.02
5	Dr.B.R.A.Konaseema	500	535	4.73	2.84
6	Tirupati	50	75	0.37	0.19
Total		1401	1280	15.31	7.26

COMPANIES MOVING OUT OF KARNATAKA

2592. DR. K SUDHAKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of companies shifting their registered offices from Karnataka to other States during the last five years, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons cited by such companies for relocation; and
- (c) the number of companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act in Karnataka 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): The number of companies that have shifted their registered office from Karnataka to other states in the last five years is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Companies
1	2020-2021	129
2	2021-2022	126
3	2022-2023	88
4	2023- 2024	119
5	2024-2025	167
	Total	629

(b): Companies are permitted to shift their Registered office from one State to another in accordance with provisions of section 13(4) of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 30 of the Companies(Incorporation) Rules, 2014 .The reasons cited by such companies for relocation are inter-alia to facilitate administrative and operational convenience, to explore possibilities of expanding its business activities, to exercise better control etc.

(c): The number of companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act in Karnataka during the past five years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of companies
1	2020-2021	1,025
2	2021-2022	6,100
3	2022-2023	4,339
4	2023- 2024	2,317
5	2024-2025	1,615
	Total	15,396

पीएम पोषण योजना के अंतर्गत खाद्य पदार्थों में संदूषण से संबंधित आंकड़े

2593. श्री राजेश रंजन:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के पास पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान पीएम पोषण योजना के अंतर्गत संदूषण से होने वाली बीमारियों की घटनाओं का राष्ट्रीय स्तर का डेटा है, यदि हाँ, तो राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) देश में इस योजना के तहत खाद्य सुरक्षा और स्वच्छता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा स्थापित निगरानी, निरीक्षण और संपरीक्षा तंत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या देश में पीएम पोषण योजना के अंतर्गत जारी खाद्य सुरक्षा और स्वच्छता दिशानिर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन में कमियों के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) देश में पीएम पोषण के अंतर्गत तत्समय निगरानी, गुणवत्ता जांच और जवाबदेही तंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए/प्रस्तावित सुधारात्मक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) पीएम पोषण के अंतर्गत खाद्य सुरक्षा और शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली को मजबूत करने के लिए निर्धारित समय सीमा और लक्ष्य क्या हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): विगत 5 वर्षों के दौरान, पीएम पोषण योजना के तहत संदूषित भोजन की बिहार में 3 (2024), दिल्ली में 2 (2023), ओडिशा में 2 (2022, 2024), राजस्थान में 2 (2025), उत्तर प्रदेश में 1 (2021) और पश्चिम बंगाल में 1 (2023) सहित कुल ग्यारह (11) घटनाएं रिपोर्ट की गई हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण) योजना सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के बाल वाटिका (कक्षा- I से ठीक पहले) और कक्षा I से VIII में पढ़ने वाले सभी बच्चों को एक पका हुआ गर्म और पौष्टिक भोजन प्रदान करने के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) के साथ साझेदारी में लागू की गई सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अधिकार आधारित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं में से एक है। इस योजना में सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 10.35 लाख से अधिक स्कूलों में लगभग

11 करोड़ बच्चे शामिल हैं। पात्र बच्चों को पका हुआ गर्म और पौष्टिक भोजन उपलब्ध कराने का समग्र उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों का है।

भारत सरकार ने इस योजना के अंतर्गत अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाला पौष्टिक भोजन परोसना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए गुणवत्ता, सुरक्षा और स्वच्छता पर विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं। सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को इन दिशा-निर्देशों का पालन करने की सलाह दी जाती है। ये दिशानिर्देश आधिकारिक वेबसाइट <https://pmposhan.education.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध हैं। इन दिशा-निर्देशों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, बच्चों को गर्म भोजन परोसने से पहले कम से कम एक शिक्षक सहित स्कूल प्रबंधन समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा भोजन तैयार करने के लिए एगमार्क गुणवत्ता और ब्रांडेड मदें प्राप्त करने, रसोइया-सह-सहायकों को प्रशिक्षण, स्कूल प्रबंधन समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा भोजन का स्वाद चखने के लिए निर्देश दिए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भोजन पोषण मानकों और गुणवत्ता को पूरा करता है, सरकारी खाद्य अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला या कानून द्वारा प्रत्यायन प्राप्त या मान्यता प्राप्त किसी प्रयोगशाला द्वारा खाद्य नमूनों के जाँच का प्रावधान है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) को उचित औसत गुणवत्ता (एफएक्यू) के मापदंडों को पूरा करते हुए सर्वोत्तम उपलब्ध गुणवत्ता का खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराने का उत्तरदायित्व दिया गया है। दिशा-निर्देशों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, पोषण, खाना पकाने की प्रक्रियाओं, स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता, कच्चे अनाज और सब्जियों को तैयार करने, व्यंजनों, परोसने के कौशल आदि पर रसोइया-सह-सहायकों के प्रशिक्षण का प्रावधान है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र होटल प्रबंधन संस्थानों, खाद्य शिल्प संस्थानों, एफएसएसएआई, राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों आदि के सहयोग से सीसीएच को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं। कई राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र खाना पकाने की प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करते हैं और विजेताओं को विविध और पौष्टिक भोजन पकाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए नकद पुरस्कार भी देते हैं। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निर्धारित पोषण और खाद्य मानदंडों के भीतर स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के लिए उपयुक्त मेनू तय करने और बाजरा, सब्जियों, मसालों आदि जैसे स्थानीय रूप से उगाए जाने वाले खाद्य पदार्थों की खरीद करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया

जाता है। दिशा-निर्देशों में स्कूल के सभी बच्चों के लिए साबुन से हाथ धोने की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

पीएम पोषण योजना के मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सभी जिलों में कम से कम 20 स्कूलों या 2 प्रतिशत स्कूलों में, जो भी प्रत्येक जिले के लिए अधिक हो, सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा आयोजित करने की आवश्यकता है। सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा के निष्कर्षों पर कार्रवाई करने और अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने देश भर के 32,664 स्कूलों में सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा की है। इसके अलावा, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपने नामित अधिकारियों के माध्यम से 9.78 लाख स्कूलों में निरीक्षण किया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने देश भर में भोजन की 25,389 जांच की है।

इस योजना में विस्तृत निगरानी तंत्र अर्थात् 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 कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तरीय संचालन-सह-निगरानी समिति का भी प्रावधान है। पीएम पोषण दिशा-निर्देशों में तिमाही आधार पर योजना की निगरानी के लिए जिले के वरिष्ठतम संसद सदस्य (एम पी) की अध्यक्षता में एक जिला स्तरीय समिति का प्रावधान है।

COASTAL EROSION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2594. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:

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

- (a) the total length of coastline in the country affected by coastal erosion,
State/UT-wise along with identification of district-wise erosion hotspots

in Andhra Pradesh and the rate of annual land loss recorded during the last five years;

- (b) the details of assessment studies or surveys conducted by the Government or scientific institutions to monitor coastal erosion and its impact on communities, infrastructure and coastal ecosystems;
- (c) the measures undertaken under the National Coastal Zone Management Plan or any other programme to mitigate coastal erosion, including seawalls, groynes, mangrove afforestation and community-based interventions;
- (d) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised for coastal protection measures, State and year-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (e) whether any early warning systems or monitoring stations have been installed to predict and respond to erosion events; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the future plans to strengthen coastal protection and resilience measures in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a): The National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), an attached office of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), has been monitoring shoreline erosion along the Indian coast since 1990 using remote sensing data and GIS mapping

techniques. Based on the results of the study, the **STATEMENT** provides detailed information on the total length of coastline in the country affected by coastal erosion, State/UT-wise along with identification of district-wise erosion hotspots in Andhra Pradesh and the rate of annual land loss recorded during the last five years.

(b) to (f): The Government of India is committed to taking proactive steps in combating sea erosion and protection of India's coastal areas. Some of the important measures undertaken in this regard are as follows:

- MoEFCC has issued Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notifications with a view to conserve and protect the unique environment of coastal stretches and marine areas, besides livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities in the coastal areas and to promote sustainable development based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards, sea level rise due to global warming.
- As per CRZ Notification, 2019, measures for control of erosion are permissible activity in CRZ areas. The Ministry has issued directions to Coastal States/UTs, for incorporation of Shoreline Management Plan in CZMP. NCSCM, an organization under Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) and NCCR is providing technical support to coastal States for implementation of coastal protection measures at vulnerable stretches and also involved in the preparation of Shoreline Management Plans.

- MoEFCC has delineated the hazard line for the entire coast of the country. The hazard line is used by agencies in Coastal States as a tool for Disaster Management including planning of adaptive and mitigation measures. The hazard line features in the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) of the coastal States/Union territories and approved by the MoEFCC.
- Coastal Protection Projects are planned & executed by respective Maritime States/ UTs. Central Government's role is largely advisory, technical support and catalytic in nature. These projects are generally funded by States/ UTs from their own funds or from multilateral funding or through Central Assistance. In some cases, Government of India has facilitated multilateral funding to States/ UTs in tackling the coastal erosion. A Status Report on Coastal Area Management published in 2024 by Central Water Commission noted that the total expenditure incurred by various Maritime States/ UTs for protection of coastal erosion in the last 10 years is ₹ 2641.39 crore and the total cost of planned schemes as well as ongoing works for the next 5 years is ₹ 7218.63 crore.
- Mangrove and shelterbelt plantations also helps in control of coastal erosion. Union Budget 2023-24 announced 'Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI)' to promote and conserve mangroves, which will also work as a bio shield. Under this program, an amount of ₹ 4.71 Crore has been released to the Andhra Pradesh during the FY 2024-25 as Gap-Funding from National CAMPA through MISHTI

Scheme

- The 15th Finance Commission has recommended ₹ 1000 crore for resettlement of displaced people affected by erosion for 2021- 26 under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). In addition, ₹ 1500 crore is earmarked for mitigation measures to prevent river and coastal erosion for the same period under National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF). For both funds (NDRF and NDMF), State Governments will have to avail resources on a cost-sharing basis. The proposal submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for funding under National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) is as follows:
 - Detailed Project Report (DPR) with an amount of ₹ 323.00 Crore for developing an integrated coastal protection strategy from Kakinada City to Uppada by summarizing and integrating the site-specific works like construction of groyne, sea wall, deflecting wall, Bio- shield etc.
 - DPR with an amount of ₹ 200.00 Crore for Control of coastal erosion through structural and non-structural mitigation measures, restoration of ecosystems, and enhancement of community resilience in the Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Development Authority (VMRDA) region.
- Coastal Management Information System (CMIS)" under Central Sector Scheme namely "Development of Water Resources Information System" of

Ministry of Jal Shakti has been developed considering the importance of data on coastal processes towards coastal protection measures. Coastal data collected through CMIS can be used in planning, design, construction and maintenance of site specific coastal protection structures at vulnerable Coastal stretches. Establishment of three sites under CMIS in the State of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry has been completed.

- In addition, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), MoES has prepared the Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI) maps for the entire coastline of India by using seven parameters such as shoreline change rate, sea-level change rate, coastal elevation, coastal slope, coastal geomorphology, significant wave height and tidal range.
- As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the State is planning to implement the “Great Green Wall (GGW) of Andhra Pradesh,” envisaged as a 5-kilometre-wide and 1,053-kilometre-long vegetative barrier along its coastline. The proposed initiative is intended to function as a living ecological shield to mitigate the impacts of climate change, including cyclones, storm surges, tsunamis, sea-level rise, and coastal erosion. The project is proposed to be implemented under the direction of the Department of Environment, Forests, Science & Technology, with the broader objective of enhancing the State’s green cover to 50% by the year 2047.

STATEMENT

The State-wise shoreline change (1990-2022) details are given below:

Coastal States	Shoreline Change Status (1990-2022) in %		
	Erosion	Stable	Accretion
Gujarat	31.2	46.1	22.7
Daman & Diu	29.4	15.8	7.1
Maharashtra	25.5	64.6	10.0
Goa	15.3	75.0	9.7
Karnataka	23.7	50.1	26.2
Kerala	43.9	35.7	20.5
Tamil Nadu	39.2	40.6	20.2
Puducherry	47.3	44.4	8.3
Andhra Pradesh	31.0	24.9	44.0
Odisha	28.3	17.6	54.6
West Bengal	60.5	14.3	25.2
Total	34.2	39.5	26.3

The shoreline change study for Andhra Pradesh coast was carried for the past 32 years (1990- 2022). The study shows that about 31% of the coast is eroding, 24.9% of the coast is stable and 44.0% of the coast is accreting nature. The details of estimated coastline changes along various coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh are given below:

Coastal District	Shoreline Change Status (1990-2022) in %		
	Erosion	Stable	Accretion
Tirupati	22.0	24.5	53.5
Nellore	33.3	39.5	27.3
Prakasam	25.3	34.1	40.6

Bapatla	20.0	5.3	74.7
Krishna	43.8	9.3	46.9
West Godavari	52.5	2.1	45.3
Konaseema	31.1	7.3	61.6
Kakinada	52.8	15.0	32.1
Anakapalli	6.9	36.4	56.7
Vishakhapatnam	25.9	51.3	22.8
Vizhianagaram	3.1	42.9	54.0
Srikakulam	31.6	35.3	33.1
Total	31.0	24.9	44.0

Land loss and gain due to shoreline change were quantified in hectares (ha), by geo-processing between 1990 and 2018 with symmetric difference tools by NCCR.

Coastal District	Land loss (In ha) (Approx.)	Land gain (In ha) (Approx.)
Nellore	266	491
Prakasam	91	399
Guntur	35	1348
Krishna	1834	1322
West Godavari	172	235
East Godavari	2529	2456
Vishakhapatnam	70	224
Vizianagaram	39	41
Srikakulam	65	487

The details of most eroding coast (hot spots), which requires priority attention, are given below as per the shoreline change study by NCCR.

Region along Andhra Pradesh Coast

Coastal District	Location
Tirupati	SHAR
Prakasam	Binginapalli
Krishna	Southern coast of Krishna delta
	Krishna delta region
	Hamsaladeevi beach
	North of Hamsaladeevi beach
	Palathumbalapalayem
West Godavari	Pedamaina vanilanka beach
Konaseema	Odalarevu beach
Kakinada	Bhairavapalem
	Coringa Mangroves
	West of Hope Island
	Uppada
	Nemam beach
	Ponnada
	Konapapapetta
Vishakhapatnam	Pedanagamayyapalem

कारपोरेट अनुपालन ढांचे का डिजिटल आधुनिकीकरण

2595. श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

डॉ. भोला सिंह:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

श्री राजकुमार चाहर:

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

- (क) कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय (एमसीए) के अनुपालन ढांचे के अंतर्गत एमसीए वी3 प्लेटफॉर्म, फाइलिंग की केंद्रीकृत प्रक्रिया और ई-न्याय प्रणाली सहित डिजिटल आधुनिकीकरण पहलों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) कंपनियों और सीमित देयता भागीदारी (एलएलपी) के लिए निगमन, सांविधिक फाइलिंग और अनुपालन प्रक्रियाओं को डिजिटल माध्यमों से सरल बनाने के लिए क्या प्रमुख उपाय किए गए हैं;
- (ग) इन पहलों से कार्य पूर्ण होने के समय और अनुपालन लागत में कितनी कमी आई है, पारदर्शिता में कितना सुधार हुआ है, भौतिक इंटरफ़ेस कितना बेहतर हुआ है और व्यापार करने में कितनी सुगमता हुई है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा व्यापार सुगमता, विनियामक दक्षता और स्वैच्छिक अनुपालन पर डिजिटल अनुपालन सुधारों के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कोई आकलन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क): एमसीए21 का संस्करण-3 (एमसीए21 वी3) व्यवसाय करने की सुगमता को बढ़ावा देने, अनुपालन को मजबूत करने और पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के लिए लॉन्च किया गया है। एमसीए21 वी3 के माध्यम से वेब फाइलिंग, एलएलपी मॉड्यूल, कंपनी मॉड्यूल, ई-एनफोर्समेंट, ई-एडजुडिकेशन, ई-कंसल्टेशन, ई-बुक और लर्निंग मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम जैसी सुविधाएं लागू की गई हैं। सभी फाइलिंग अब वी3 के माध्यम से की जा रही हैं और पोर्टल में पहले से भरे हुए मास्टर डेटा के साथ

वास्तविक समय सत्यापन की सुविधा उपलब्ध है, जिससे मैनुअल त्रुटियां, पुनः प्रस्तुतियां और अनुपालन समयसीमा कम हो जाती हैं।

(ख): निगमन प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए, एमसीए ने कंपनियों के निगमन हेतु एकीकृत 'स्पाइस+' वेब प्ररूप और एलएलपी के लिए फिलिप (फिलिप) सेवा शुरू की है, जो नाम आरक्षण, निगमन, निदेशक पहचान संख्या (डीआईएन) आवंटन, स्थायी खाता संख्या (पीएएन) और कर कटौती एवं संग्रह खाता संख्या (टीएएन) का अनिवार्य निर्गमन आदि सेवाएं प्रदान करती है। डिजिटल माध्यमों से सांविधिक फाइलिंग और अनुपालन प्रक्रियाओं के संबंध में उठाए गए प्रमुख उपाय उपरोक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित हैं।

(ग) एवं (घ): पिछले पांच वर्षों में कंपनी निगमन और नाम आरक्षण के लिए औसत प्रक्रिया समय 1 से 2 दिन रहा है। कई प्ररूपों को स्ट्रेट थ्रू प्रोसेस (एसटीपी) के माध्यम से संसाधित किया जाता है, जिससे बिना किसी भौतिक हस्तक्षेप के पारदर्शी तरीके से अनुमोदन संभव हो पाता है और इस व्यवसाय करने में सुगमता आती है। 2024-25 के दौरान, कुल 12.68 लाख एमजीटी-7/7ए प्ररूपों को एसटीपी के माध्यम से अनुमोदित किया गया। एओसी-4 सशर्त एसटीपी है और इसे प्रपत्र द्वारा सभी सांविधिक सत्यापन मानदंडों को पूरा करने पर ही अनुमोदित किया जाता है। 2024-25 के दौरान, हितधारकों द्वारा फाइल किए गए कुल 10.73 लाख एओसी-4 प्ररूपों में से 98% को स्ट्रेट थ्रू प्रोसेस के माध्यम से संसाधित किया गया। मंत्रालय ने सिस्टम का उपयोग करने वाले उपयोगकर्ताओं की पहचान सत्यापित करने के लिए बहु-कारक प्रमाणीकरण शुरू किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, डेटा की गोपनीयता और अखंडता बनाए रखने के लिए निजी जानकारी को सार्वजनिक दृश्यता से छिपाने जैसे उपाय लागू किए गए हैं। डिजिटल अनुपालन सुधारों का प्रभाव पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कंपनियों/एलएलपी के पंजीकरण और निगमन की बढ़ती संख्या से परिलक्षित होता है, जैसा कि नीचे दिए गए विवरण में बताया गया है।

वित्तीय वर्ष	फाइलिंग की कुल संख्या*	निगमित कंपनियां	निगमित एलएलपीएस
2020-21	67,10,304	1,55,379	42,187
2021-22	73,16,911	1,67,086	43,054
2022-23	75,32,709	1,59,302	36,249
2023-24	80,77,210	1,85,318	58,991
2024-25	87,79,125	1,81,138	68,974

*फाइलिंग के आंकड़े 28.02.2026 तक हैं

ESIC OR STATUTORY INSURANCE TO CONTRACT WORKERS

2596. SHRI DULU MAHATO:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that contract workers engaged in hazardous industrial tasks perform duties similar to permanent employees but remain deprived of equivalent medical benefits and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of action taken by the Government to bridge this gap in medical coverage across industrial sectors;
- (c) the details of the reasons for the disparity in health coverage between permanent and contractual workers in industrial units;

- (d) whether the Government proposes to extend ESIC or statutory insurance to contractual workers exceeding current wage ceilings or introducing mandatory group insurance for parity; and
- (e) the details of policy amendments under the Code on Social Security to ensure health security for contract labour at par with permanent 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 (e): Under the erstwhile Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and now under Chapter IV of the Code on Social Security, 2020 (CoSS) effective from 21.11.2025, employees, including contract workers, employed in or in connection with the work of a factory or establishment (other than seasonal factories) having ten or more employees and drawing monthly wages up to the prescribed limit of Rs. 21000/- are required to be covered under the ESI Scheme. Further, the CoSS, 2020 also extends ESI coverage to even a single employee, working in a notified hazardous or life-threatening occupation, provided his monthly wage does not exceed the prescribed limit of Rs. 21,000/-

.

The responsibility to ensure coverage of contract workers rests with the principal employer, irrespective of whether such workers are engaged directly or through a contractor.

There is no distinction between permanent and contract workers under the Code with regard to eligibility for medical benefits under ESIC. Accordingly, no disparity exists in statutory health coverage between permanent and contract employees who fall within the ambit of the Scheme. Instances of non-compliance, if any, are addressed through surveys, inspections and complaint-based inspections by the competent authorities.

To strengthen medical access, ESIC, besides its own health infrastructure, has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Health Authority (NHA) to enable ESI beneficiaries to avail treatment at PM-JAY empanelled hospitals in emergencies and referred cases. ESIC also utilises State Government health facilities to expand access to healthcare services.

The existing statutory framework provides for contributory social security through ESIC and does not mandate compulsory group insurance through private insurers. At present, there is no proposal to introduce mandatory group insurance, and health security for eligible contract labour is at par with permanent employees under the provisions of the Code.

**CENTRAL ASSISTANCE UNDER SAMAGRA SHIKSHA SCHEME IN TAMIL
NADU**

2597. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that central assistance under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme to Tamil Nadu remains pending for 2024–25 and if so, the details of funds sanctioned, released and pending during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that approximately Rs. 3,548 crore remains pending to Tamil Nadu, including about Rs. 2,152 crore relating to the 2024–25 share and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any conditions relating to adoption of National Education Policy (NEP) components or PM SHRI scheme participation have been linked to fund release under Samagra Shiksha and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to release the pending funds to ensure continuity of school education support for students and teachers in the said State and if so, the timeline fixed for 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) to (d): The subject 'Education' is in List-III (Concurrent List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP, 2020) is the first education policy of the 21st century and envisions a massive

transformation in the education system. The Ministry of Education, Government of India is committed to ensuring that every child, in every corner of the country has access to the transformative benefits of NEP, 2020. Samagra Shiksha was revamped in 2021 to align with the provisions of NEP, 2020. Thus, implementation of Samagra Shiksha is implementation of NEP 2020. Similarly, PM SHRI Scheme, launched in September 2022, aims to showcase all the components of NEP 2020 by developing selected schools as exemplar schools and to provide leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood. However, the State of Tamil Nadu has not signed the MoU for PM-SHRI. While most of the States are implementing NEP, 2020, Tamil Nadu is not implementing it in its entirety.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Samagra Shiksha, funds are allocated to States and Union Territories, including the State of Tamil Nadu, based on the approval of the respective Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) by the Project Approval Board (PAB), and in accordance with the prescribed fund-sharing pattern, guidelines, and availability of funds. The release of Central share depends on the submission of the utilisation certificates, audit reports in respect of funds released earlier, physical and financial progress reports, State contributions and compliance with the scheme norms. Though implementation of Samagra Shiksha is implementation of NEP, 2020 and the Government of Tamil Nadu has not agreed to implement NEP, 2020 in its entirety, keeping in view the larger perspective as well as educational needs of the children of Tamil Nadu, Department of School Education & Literacy

(DoSEL) decided to release admissible Central share of the 'RTE Entitlements' component of Samagra Shiksha. Accordingly, Central share of Rs. 538.39 crore, comprising Rs.362.81 Crore for FY 2024-25 and Rs.175.58 Crore as 1st and 2nd instalments for FY 2025- 26, has since been released to the Government of Tamil Nadu under the 'RTE Entitlements' component and the remaining amount admissible for FY 2025-26 under this component will be released subject to fulfilment of standard terms and conditions.

Details of funds allocated and released to State Government of Tamil Nadu under Samagra Shiksha, during the last three financial years, are as under:-

(In Crore Rupees)

Financial Year	Funds Allocated (Central Share)	Funds Released (Central Share)
2023-24	2120.25	1871.96
2024-25	2151.59	362.81*
2025-26	1896.42	175.58 (As on 05.03.2026)

*Released in FY 2025-26.

LOAN FACILITIES TO FARMERS

2598. SHRI A RAJA:

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

- (a) the total outstanding loan on farmers in the country and the number of agricultural households in debt, as on date, State-wise;

- (b) whether the Government has made any assessment to identify the reasons for the indebtedness of farmers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to ameliorate the conditions of farmers;
- (d) whether any institutional credit facility is proposed for the farmers in the country, in view of inadequacy of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) financing to the farmers; 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): As reported by NABARD, the details of outstanding loans under Ground level credit flow to agriculture in the country as on 31 December 2025 is given at **Statement**. Further, as per National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)'s All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS) 2021-22 report, 55% of agricultural households have availed credit facility.

(b) to (e): As per NAFIS 2021–22 report, agricultural households have availed credit to meet capital expenditure, working capital requirement and related expenses so as to sustain and grow their agricultural operations.

The Government has taken various steps to promote institutional credit among rural households which inter-alia include annual fixing of ground level agriculture credit targets and Priority Sector lending targets for banks, access to affordable credit through Kisan Credit Card (KCC)/ Modified Interest

Subvention Scheme (MISS) etc. Further, the Government has also implemented structured long-term measures to economically empower farmers. These initiatives include Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM Kisan), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Krishonnati Yojana, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) etc.

STATEMENT

Details of outstanding loans under Ground Level Credit (GLC) flow to agriculture as on 31 December 2025 (Provisional)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

S. No.	State	Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan
1	DELHI	3,019.97	26,452.04	29,472.01
2	HARYANA	64,410.55	34,093.91	98,504.45
3	HIMACHAL PRADESH	11,454.33	3,293.90	14,748.23
4	JAMMU and KASHMIR	8,666.86	6,156.83	14,823.69
5	PUNJAB	67,793.18	32,529.52	1,00,322.70
6	RAJASTHAN	1,35,341.57	56,951.67	1,92,293.24
7	CHANDIGARH UT	427.42	2,380.94	2,808.36
8	LADAKH	315.62	177.70	493.32
9	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	382.65	135.11	517.76
10	ASSAM	9,782.84	12,359.40	22,142.24
11	MANIPUR	445.31	846.41	1,291.72
12	MEGHALAYA	1,019.57	272.30	1,291.87
13	MIZORAM	178.06	1,460.68	1,638.73
14	NAGALAND	535.40	326.87	862.28
15	SIKKIM	271.79	128.31	400.10
16	TRIPURA	925.37	3,836.80	4,762.17
17	A and N ISLAND	194.35	264.84	459.19
18	BIHAR	44,001.09	46,318.19	90,319.29
19	JHARKHAND	10,374.04	10,252.21	20,626.25
20	ODISHA	48,159.86	31,537.25	79,697.11

S. No.	State	Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan
21	WEST BENGAL	38,248.79	52,757.98	91,006.78
22	CHHATTISGARH	19,990.63	14,052.65	34,043.27
23	MADHYA PRADESH	1,11,297.80	59,459.75	1,70,757.55
24	UTTARAKHAND	8,300.68	8,126.20	16,426.88
25	UTTAR PRADESH	1,65,447.64	64,649.05	2,30,096.69
26	GOA	447.67	1,417.48	1,865.15
27	GUJARAT	1,05,097.25	63,363.68	1,68,460.93
28	MAHARASHTRA	1,38,253.69	1,69,040.03	3,07,293.71
29	D and N HAVELI UT	76.75	201.09	277.85
31	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,01,744.41	1,73,510.18	3,75,254.59
32	TELANGANA	95,167.98	80,792.58	1,75,960.56
33	KARNATAKA	88,800.84	1,21,443.63	2,10,244.47
34	KERALA	86,774.19	74,249.32	1,61,023.52
35	PUDUCHERRY	1,765.16	6,511.88	8,277.04
36	TAMILNADU	1,65,075.79	3,41,214.66	5,06,290.45
37	LAKSHADWEEP UT	29.96	23.30	53.25
	Grand Total	16,34,219.07	15,00,588.35	31,34,807.42

Data is provisional

Data source: Data submitted by banks on ENSURE portal of NABARD

COMPANIES AMENDMENT BILL, 2025

2599. SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:

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

- (a) the key compliance and enforcement changes proposed under the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2025, particularly for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and small companies;
- (b) whether the Government has undertaken an impact assessment on compliance cost, adjudication capacity and timelines for compounding/adjudication, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the timeline for notifying rules and strengthening field-level adjudication to avoid forum-shopping and inconsistent penalties?

**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): Pursuant to recommendations of Company Law Committee (2022) and suggestions received from relevant stakeholders, amendments related to small companies in Companies Act, 2013 are under consideration.

(b): No such assessment has been done by Ministry as yet.

(c): The Companies (Adjudication of Penalties) Rules, 2014 were amended, effective from 16.09.2024, to mandate that adjudication proceedings before the Registrar of Companies (ROCs) while levying the penalties shall take place through e-adjudication platform only. This has resulted in ensuring that such penalties take place in a time-bound, consistent and uniform manner.

ESI HOSPITALS IN KERALA

2600. SHRI K RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated for the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals functioning in Kerala during the last two years and the current year, year and hospital-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to upgrade and modernize ESI hospitals in Kerala; and

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

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

(a): At present, there are 12 ESI hospitals functioning in the State of Kerala.

03 ESI hospitals viz. Asramam-Kollam, Ezhukone and Udyogmandal are run directly by the ESI Corporation.

09 hospitals are under the administrative control of the State Government. For making adequate provision of Medical services in these hospitals to ESI beneficiaries, ESIC releases funds to State Government under the 'On Account' payment. Further, Hospital wise fund allocation is provisioned by State Government.

Details of year wise funds allocation to three ESIC Hospitals and State Government Kerala are at Statement.

(b) and (c): Upgradation and modernization of ESI hospitals is a continuous process. At present, ESI Hospital, Asramam (Kollam) and ESI Hospital, Ernakulam in Kerala have been taken up for upgradation/modernization.

STATEMENT

Details of funds allocated for the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals

S.No	Financial Year	Budget Sanctioned Amount (in Lakhs) to ESIC hospitals in Kerala		
		Asramam-Kollam	Ezhukone	Udyogmandal
1.	2023-24	Rs. 9700	Rs. 6212	Rs. 8466
2.	2024-25	Rs.11366	Rs. 6963	Rs. 11083
3.	2025-26	Rs. 11876	Rs. 6906	Rs. 12890

Details of Fund Allocated/Released to State Government of Kerala

Financial Year	Amount Budgeted (in Crore)	Amount Released (in Crore)
2023-24	240.37	216.34
2024-25	255.02	229.52
2025-26	248.38	223.54

MODERNIZATION OF MUSEUMS

2601. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN HEMATBHAI MAADAM:

DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken comprehensive measures initiatives for the modernization of national and regional museums to enhance the visitor experience in the country particularly in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken for the upgradation of exhibition design, accessibility features along with the visitor amenities and extent to which exhibitions and digital collections have expanded in museums;
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to enhance training and capacity building of museum curators, conservators and technical staff, if so, details thereof;
- (d) the details of the steps taken to promote tourism and education programmes in museums; and
- (e) the details of the technical measures taken/being taken to improve the security and infrastructure of museums?

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

- (a) and (b): Ministry of Culture operates Museum Grant Scheme under which financial assistance is provided for setting up of New Museums/development of

the existing museums managed by Central/State Governments, Societies, Autonomous bodies, Public sector Undertaking, local bodies, Academic Institutions and Trusts registered under the societies Act at the Regional, State and District Level in the country including Bihar.

The development/modernization of museums include upgradation of exhibition design through renovation of galleries, improved display cases, updated exhibition layouts, enhanced interpretative panels, and improved lighting and sound systems to ensure better presentation of artefacts. Various museums have been equipped with Virtual Reality (VR) facilities to enrich and uplift the visitor experience. Digital initiatives such as multimedia installations and progressive digital documentation and cataloguing of collections.

Further, accessibility features such as installation of ramps and barrier-free access provisions are also available to facilitate ease of access for differently-abled visitors. Visitor amenities including seating arrangements, signage, drinking water facilities and other basic infrastructure are also taken care of by the museums.

(c): Under the Museum Grant Scheme there is component called as Capacity Building and Training of Museum Professionals for which financial assistance is provided under the scheme. The Ministry attracts due importance to professional development of museum personnel. It was felt to up-grade the human resources in Indian museums in order to broaden their vision, upgrade their skills and leadership management qualities to international standards. In-

service skill development and training opportunities for museum professionals are very limited. Hence, it was also felt need for capacity building in-service programmes which will help bring about key changes in our museums to make them more enjoyable, educative and popular for visitors; accessible for all sections of our society and manage and preserve our priceless art collections with up-to date systems and best practices. This component of the scheme aims to create expertise and specializations in various fields of museum work such as collection management, design, education, marketing which are found lacking in most Indian museums.

(d): To enhance public engagement and create awareness about cultural heritage, various outreach and educational programmes are organized in museums comes under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture on the occasion of International Museum Day, World Heritage Week, and other important festivals of national importance such as Independence Day and Republic Day. These programmes include exhibitions, lectures, quiz competitions, heritage walks, educational workshops, and interactive sessions aimed at students and the general public. Students from local schools and educational institutions are invited and they actively participate in these activities, which provide them with an opportunity to learn about the historical, cultural, and national significance of museums and the artefacts displayed therein.

(e): Museums under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture have adequate security arrangements through deployment of armed guards and other security personnel to ensure protection of artefacts and premises, coupled with the use of necessary security gazette. Technical measures include installation and maintenance of fire alarm systems, fire detection systems, and provision of fire extinguishers at strategic locations within museum premises. Periodic inspection and maintenance of these systems are carried out to ensure their operational readiness. Mock drills are also conducted in coordination with local Disaster Management authorities to enhance preparedness and response capability in case of emergencies. These measures are implemented on a continuous basis to safeguard valuable cultural heritage assets housed in museums.

जनजातियों का पुनर्वास

2602. श्री राजकुमार रोट :

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

- (क) देश में बाघ परियोजना के कारण अब तक विस्थापित हुए लोगों का राज्य, परियोजना और वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या जनजातीय समुदाय को सबसे अधिक विस्थापन का सामना करना पड़ा है, यदि हां, तो बाघ परियोजना के तहत विस्थापित हुए आदिवासियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) उक्त परियोजना के तहत उचित मुआवजा प्राप्त करने वाले विस्थापित जनजातीय परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (घ) उनके पुनर्वास स्थलों का राज्य और परियोजना वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) अपने जीवनकाल में दो बार विस्थापित हुए परिवारों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या देश में सभी बाघ परियोजनाओं के लिए पंचायत उपबंध (अनुसूचित क्षेत्र विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 के तहत प्रभावित ग्राम पंचायतों में ग्राम सभा की सहमति प्राप्त की गई है, 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) बाघ संरक्षण परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के कारण देश में किसी भी प्रकार का विस्थापन नहीं हुआ है। बाघ अभयारण्यों का प्रबंधन ऐसे मापदंडों के अंतर्गत किया जाता है जो पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण और सामुदायिक अधिकारों दोनों को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 38 V (5) के अंतर्गत दिए गए उपबंधों के अनुसार, भारत सरकार स्वैच्छिक ग्राम पुनर्वास की नीति निर्धारित करती है, जिसमें ग्राम सभा की स्वतंत्र और पूर्व जानकारी के आधार पर सहमति ली जाती है और अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम में निहित स्वैच्छिकता के अनुरूप राज्यों द्वारा उचित सावधानी बरती जाती है, जिसमें बाघ अभयारण्यों के मुख्य क्षेत्रों (महत्वपूर्ण बाघ पर्यावास) से स्वैच्छिक ग्राम पुनर्वास के लिए प्रोत्साहन पैकेज उपलब्ध हैं।

उपरोक्त उपबंधों के सफल कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप लोगों को बेहतर सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवसरों तक अधिक पहुंच और जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, साथ ही बाघों और वन्यजीवों के लिए एक अबाधित स्थान का निर्माण हुआ है।

राज्यों द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, बाघ अभ्यारण्यों से स्वैच्छिक ग्राम पुनर्वास की स्थिति विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

राज्यों की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, बाघ संरक्षण से स्वैच्छिक ग्राम पुनर्वास की स्थिति का ब्यौरा

(03.03.2026 तक)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	कोर/क्रिटिकल टाइगर हैबिटेट में गांव	गांवों का स्थानांतरण	शेष गाँव	कोर/ क्रिटिकल टाइगर हैबिटेट में परिवार	परिवारों का स्थानांतरण	शेष परिवार
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	17	0	17	4700	0	4700
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8	0	8	450	0	450
3	असम	8	0	8	1268	0	1268
4	बिहार	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	छत्तीसगढ़	174	6	168	12156	249	11907
6	झारखंड	35	2	33	2575	138	2437
7	कर्नाटक	113	28	85	6991	1648	5343
8	केरल	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	मध्य प्रदेश	239	167	72	31251	14914	16337
10	महाराष्ट्र	83	65	18	13432	8672	4760
11	मिजोरम	2	1	1	463	452	11
12	ओडिशा	10	6	4	490	328	162
13	राजस्थान	119	14	105	17276	3376	13900
14	तमिलनाडु	64	6	58	4777	588	4189
15	तेलंगाना	98	0	98	3250	0	3250
16	उत्तर प्रदेश	16	0	16	3296	0	3296
17	उत्तराखंड	3	1	2	1704	1591	113
18	पश्चिम बंगाल	14	2	12	3597	242	3355
	कुल	1003	298	705	107676	32198	75478

DISPARITY IN REMUNERATION OF REGULAR AND CONTRACTUAL EMPLOYEES

2603. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

- (a) the manner of determining the salary and other allowances for regular employees, class and post-wise and the way to determine the pay and allowances for employees engaged on contract basis performing same work and duties;
- (b) the details of the grade-wise number of regular employees and employees engaged on contract basis in each Nav Ratna Company; and
- (c) the reasons for discrepancy in the pay and perks of regular employees and contractual 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 (c): The salaries and allowances of regular employees are determined through different mechanisms depending on the sector of employment. For government employees, pay and allowances are fixed based on the recommendations of Pay Commissions. In Public Sector Enterprises, pay and allowances are determined through Pay Revision Committees. In the private sector, salaries are largely decided through employment contracts, subject to statutory provisions.

In so far as employees engaged on contract basis performing same work and duties as the regular employees are concerned, the Contract Labour

(Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 [Rule 25(2)(v)(a)], stipulates as under:

“In cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishments, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work;

Provided that in the case of any disagreement with regard to the type of work, the same shall be decided by the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).”

The provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 have now been subsumed under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (OSH&WC Code). Further, the rules under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 have been pre-published.

Details of the number of regular employees and contractual/ casual employees of Navratna CPSEs as per Public Enterprise (PE) Survey 2024-25 is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT**Number of Employees in Navratna CPSEs as per Public Enterprises****Survey 2024-25 (as on 31.3.2025)**

S. No.	Cognate Group/ CPSE	Number of Regular Employees	Number of Contractual/ casual Workers	Grand Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(2) + (3)
1	ONGC Videsh Ltd	204	1233	1437
2	National Aluminium Company Ltd	4803	61	4864
3	NMDC Ltd	5677	5319	10996
4	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd	10943	12487	23430
5	National Fertilizers Ltd	2511	3547	6058
6	Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers Ltd	2620	2607	5227
7	NHPC Ltd	4577	16	4593
8	NLC India Ltd	9767	20434	30201
9	SJVN Ltd	1070	195	1265
10	Central Warehousing Corporation	1841	0	1841
11	Container Corporation of	1256	0	1256

	India Ltd			
12	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd	448	49	497
13	Engineers India Ltd	2636	3	2639
14	Ircon International Ltd	834	242	1076
15	NBCC (India) Ltd	1164	77	1241
16	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd	333	577	910
17	RITES Ltd	1793	921	2714
18	Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd	154	103	257
19	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd.	1338	1401	2739
20	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	619	48	667
21	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	44	4	48
22	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	166	71	237
23	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	3031	5	3036
24	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	567	2073	2640
25	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	8844	11342	20186

26	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	2657	9296	11953

कतर्नियाघाट वन्यजीव प्रभाग का एक पर्यावरण-पर्यटन केंद्र के रूप में विकास

2604. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंडः

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि बहराइच जिले में 551 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में फैला कतर्नियाघाट वन्यजीव प्रभाग बाघ, हाथी, तेंदुए, चीतल, गैंडे, हिरण आदि जैसे दुर्लभ वन्यजीवों और गेरुआ नदी में डॉल्फिन की उपस्थिति के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार की उक्त क्षेत्र को पर्यटन सुविधाओं के दृष्टिकोण से विकसित करने की योजना है;
- (ग) पर्यटन को अधिक आकर्षक और सुलभ बनाने के लिए सड़क संपर्क, आवास, गाइड सुविधाएं, नौका विहार, सुरक्षा और प्रचार जैसी अवसंरचनाओं के विकास हेतु इस क्षेत्र में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस क्षेत्र को एक प्रमुख पर्यावरण-पर्यटन केंद्र के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए कोई व्यापक कार्य योजना/नीति बना रही है या ऐसी किसी कार्य योजना पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन मंत्रालय कतर्नियाघाट वन्यजीव प्रभाग सहित देश के सभी पर्यटन स्थलों और विभिन्न पर्यटन उत्पादों के महत्व को समझता है। देश में पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास और संवर्धन, जिसमें विशिष्ट विकास कार्य योजनाओं का निर्माण भी शामिल है, मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन 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)', जो स्वदेश दर्शन के अंतर्गत एक पहल है, 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)' आदि के माध्यम से, देश में वन्यजीव पर्यटन सहित पर्यटन अवसंरचना और अन्य अनुभवों के विकास के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को उनसे योजना के दिशानिर्देशों एवं सरकारी निर्देशों के अनुसार, परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर, निधि की उपलब्धता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता आदि के अधीन वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। पर्यटन स्थलों पर पर्यटन को सुगम बनाने में सहायक विभिन्न घटकों पर परियोजना की आवश्यकता के अनुसार मंजूरी के लिए विचार किया जाता है, जिनमें पर्यटन से संबंधित मुख्य उत्पाद, पर्यटन गतिविधियां, सुरक्षा, स्वच्छता, कनेक्टिविटी, पार्किंग, सामान्य स्थल विकास, अन्य सुविधाएं आदि शामिल हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एसडी, एसडी 2.0, सीबीडीडी और प्रशाद योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2024-25 में 'पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएएससीआई) - वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास' नामक अपनी पहल के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 'आगरा जिले में बटेश्वर का विकास' नामक परियोजना के लिए 74.05 करोड़ रुपये और 'श्रावस्ती में एकीकृत बौद्ध पर्यटन विकास' नामक परियोजना के लिए 80.24 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी।

इसके अलावा, मंत्रालय ने 'राष्ट्रीय सतत पर्यटन रणनीति' जारी की है, जिसका उद्देश्य भारतीय पर्यटन क्षेत्र में सततता को मुख्यधारा में लाना है और 'राष्ट्रीय पारिस्थितिकी-पर्यटन रणनीति' जारी की है, जिसका उद्देश्य भारत को पारिस्थितिकी-पर्यटन के लिए एक पसंदीदा गंतव्य के रूप में स्थापित करना है।

मंत्रालय ने मिशन लाइफ के तहत पर्यटन क्षेत्र के लिए 'ट्रैवल फॉर लाइफ (टीएफएल)' नामक एक कार्यक्रम की परिकल्पना भी की है, जिसका उद्देश्य सतत पर्यटन के प्रति जागरूकता पैदा करना और पर्यटकों तथा पर्यटन से जुड़े व्यवसायियों को प्रकृति के अनुरूप सतत प्रथाओं को अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित करना है। इस कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य सततता को पर्यटन क्षेत्र में मुख्यधारा में लाना है, ताकि एक सतत, जिम्मेदार और लचीला पर्यटन क्षेत्र विकसित हो सके।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में एसडी, एसडी 2.0, सीबीडीडी और प्रशाद योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण

योजना	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
स्वदेश दर्शन	श्रावस्ती, कुशीनगर और कपिलवस्तु का विकास	2016-17	87.89
	चित्रकूट और श्रृंगवेरपुर का विकास	2016-17	69.45
	आहर – अलीगढ़ – कासगंज - सरोसी (उन्नाव) – प्रतापगढ़ – कौशांबी – मिर्जापुर – गोरखपुर – डुमरियागंज – बस्ती – बाराबंकी – आजमगढ़ – कैराना – बागपत - शाहजहांपुर का विकास	2016-17	71.91
	बिजनौर – मेरठ – कानपुर - कानपुर देहात – बांदा – गाजीपुर – सलेमपुर – घोसी – बलिया - अम्बेडकर नगर – अलीगढ़ – फतेहपुर – देवरिया – महोबा – सोनभद्र – चंदौली – मिश्रिख - भदोही का विकास	2016-17	67.51
	कालिंजर किला (बांदा) - मगहरधाम (संतकबीर नगर) - चौरीचौरा, शहीद स्थल (फतेहपुर) - महुअर शहीद स्थल (घोसी) - शहीद स्मारक (मेरठ) का विकास	2016-17	36.65
	अयोध्या का विकास	2017-18	127.21
	जेवर – दादरी – सिकंदराबाद – नोएडा – खुर्जा - बांदा का विकास	2018-19	12.03
	गोरखनाथ मंदिर (गोरखपुर), देवीपट्टन मंदिर	2018-19	18.30

	(बलरामपुर) और वटवाशनी मंदिर (डुमरियागंज) का विकास		
स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0	वैदिक - वेलनेस एक्सपीरियंस, नैमिषारण्य	2023-24	17.80
	आजाद पार्क और देखो प्रयागराज ट्रेल एक्सपीरियंस, प्रयागराज	2023-24	14.52
सीबीडीडी	महोबा में सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य का विकास	2024-25	24.98
प्रशाद	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण-I	2015-16	18.73
	मेगा पर्यटक परिपथ (चरण-II) के रूप में मथुरा-वृंदावन का विकास	2014-15	10.98
	गंगा, वाराणसी में रिवर क्रूज पर्यटन	2017-18	9.02
	वृंदावन में पर्यटक सुविधा केन्द्र का निर्माण	2014-15	9.36
	वाराणसी का विकास - चरण II	2017-18	44.60
	गोवर्धन में अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का विकास	2018-19	37.59

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW NITTTR CENTRE IN TAMIL NADU

2605. SHRI D M KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to establish any new National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs) Centre in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the proposed location, timeline for establishment and funds earmarked for setting up such NITTTRs Centre in the said State?

**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 Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTRs) are autonomous institutions under the Ministry of Education (MoE), Government of India, located at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai and Kolkata. The NITTTRs also operate extension centres to expand their outreach for teachers training, curriculum development and related academic support. At present, NITTTR Chennai caters to the needs of Tamil Nadu and neighbouring States through its main campus in Chennai and extension centres located at Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Vijayawada, and Kalamassery.

CONSERVATION OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

2606. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing schemes for preservation and conservation of intangible cultural heritage, support to artists, cultural hubs and promotion of traditional crafts linked with tourism, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether artists, artisans and cultural institutions in the districts of Katni, Panna and especially town of Khajuraho in Khajuraho Lok Sabha constituency given Khajuraho's status as a world-renowned tourist destination have received grants, fellowships or institutional support during the last three years;
- (c) the details of the number of beneficiaries, funds released and income or employment outcomes achieved;
- (d) the reasons for coverage or impact remains limited and corrective steps taken thereon; and
- (e) whether the Government plans to integrate cultural schemes with tourism circuits, craft markets and performance spaces to ensure sustained livelihoods and cultural preservation in the said districts?

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

(a): Yes Sir.

Ministry of Culture is implementing a Scheme titled “Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Culture Heritage (ICH) and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India”, with the objective of reinvigorating and revitalizing various institutions, groups, individuals, identified non-MOC institutions, non-government organizations, researchers and scholars so that they may engage in activities/ projects for strengthening, protecting, preserving and promoting the rich intangible cultural heritage of India for wider recognition,

dissemination, preservation and promotion of the rich, diverse and vast ICH of India.

In order to support artists, cultural hubs, the Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana (KSVY), an umbrella scheme is also implemented by this Ministry for the promotion of art and culture in the country. Financial assistance is provided to cultural organizations/individuals under following sub-schemes:-

- I. Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru-Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant)
- II. Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture.
- III. Scheme of Scholarship and Fellowship for Promotion of Art and Culture.
- IV. Financial Assistance for Construction of Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCC)
- V. Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists.
- VI. Seva Bhoj Yojana

(b) and (c): The scheme of Financial Assistance to Cultural Institution” is intended to offer grants-in-aid to select cultural institutions which are engaged in the promotion of the performing arts, namely, music, dance and drama. Details of grant in aid provided in various schemes in Madhya Pradesh is attached at Statement.

(d): Not applicable

(e): No Sir.

STATEMENT

Number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed in the state of Madhya

Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. In lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries Authorised	Amount (Rs. In lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries Authorised	Amount (Rs. In lakh)
(d)	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant)	73	525.4	106	687.19	69	654.78
(e)	Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence	1	0.59	0	0.00	0	0.00
(f)	Cultural Function and Production Grant	141	264.9	161	155.17	100	202.89
(g)	Financial Assistance for Veteran Artists	6	3.86	7	6.95	13	14.95

IMPACT OF GST RATIONALISATION ON TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

SECTOR

2607. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) Whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of reducing GST on tourism and hospitality services from 18 per cent to 5 per

cent on sectoral growth, stakeholder earnings and overall revenue

generation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any projections have been made by the Government regarding the contribution of this measure towards increasing the tourism sector's share in the country's GDP in line with the Government's vision of raising it to 10 per cent, if so, the details thereof; and;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the implications for the tourism sector with regards to the claiming of Input Tax Credit benefits as a result of this exemption and the consequent impact on the ability of the hospitality establishments to pass down the said benefits to the consumers, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): GST rates and exemptions on any supply of goods and services are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council, which is a Constitutional body comprising members from both the Union and State/UT Governments. Based on the Group of Ministers (GoM) Report on Rate Rationalization, the GST Council in its 56th meeting held on 03.09.2025, recommended to reduce the GST rate from 12% with ITC to 5% without ITC on supply of "hotel accommodation" services where the transaction value is Rs 7500/- or less per day.

No projections have been made regarding the contribution of this measure towards increasing the tourism sector's share in the country's GDP.

However, based on the recommendations of the 56th GST Council, the reduction in tax burden on essential goods, services and emerging sectors is expected to lower the cost of living, improve affordability, and stimulate consumption demand. Lowering of GST rates is expected to enhance trade competitiveness and support industry as it is likely to reduce transaction costs, thereby encourage small businesses to enter the formal sector and supporting greater formalisation with widening of the tax base. These measures are likely to boost GDP growth by stimulating consumption and demand. This rate reduction is expected to provide a strong stimulus to domestic industry and investment.

(c): Based on the Group of Ministers (GoM) Report on Rate Rationalization, the GST Council in its 56th meeting held on 03.09.2025 recommended to reduce the GST rate from 12% with ITC to 5% without ITC on supply of "hotel accommodation" services where the transaction value is Rs 7500/- or less per day. This was to simplify and bring the two rate tax structure to this sector. During the discussions with the stakeholders, it was emphasized that the benefit of the reduced tax rate is to be passed on directly to the consumers. By keeping the output tax rate low (5%), the overall cost of services for the end-consumer will become affordable, even if the service provider does not claim credit for taxes paid on inputs.

एसएससीआई के अंतर्गत पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास

2608.डॉ. संबित पात्रा:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने पूंजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई) योजना के अंतर्गत सांस्कृतिक महत्व के उन कम ज्ञात स्थलों के विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है, जहां पर्यटकों के लिए परिवहन और आवास की कोई सुविधा नहीं है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों की पहचान कर पर्यटन के दृष्टिकोण से उनकी सूची तैयार की है, यदि हां, तो राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) उक्त सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए बजट प्रावधान का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन स्थलों के कारण रोजगार सृजन और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था में वृद्धि का कोई आकलन/अध्ययन किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन का विकास और संवर्धन, जिसमें रोजगार सृजन का आकलन भी शामिल है, मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। देश में प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास करने के उद्देश्य से, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने 'पूंजी निवेश हेतु राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई)' योजना के तहत विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के प्रारूप के साथ-साथ परिचालन दिशानिर्देश जारी किया है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य सतत पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था की वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करना और रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन करना है।

दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, योजना के तहत राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों से प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए गए थे। राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तुत विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टों (डीपीआर) की जांच के लिए निर्धारित मापदंडों में स्थल तक कनेक्टिविटी, स्थल/गंतव्य पर मौजूदा पर्यटन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र, वहन क्षमता, जन सुविधा सेवाओं की उपलब्धता, परियोजना का प्रभाव और परिकल्पित वैल्यू कवर किए गए थे, जिनमें पर्यटकों की संख्या में अपेक्षित वृद्धि, पर्यटकों द्वारा किए जाने वाले खर्च में वृद्धि, रोजगार के नए अवसर, निजी निवेश को आकर्षित करना आदि शामिल थे। तदनुसार, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में भारत सरकार द्वारा इस योजना के तहत ₹3295.76 करोड़ की राशि से 100% केंद्रीय निधि से 40 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई, जिनमें सांस्कृतिक महत्व के स्थल भी शामिल हैं। इन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

राज्यों को पूंजी निवेश हेतु विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई योजना) - वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटन केंद्रों का विकास के तहत वर्ष 2024-25 में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की सूची:

क्र. सं.	राज्य	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	गंडीकोटा में फोर्ट एवं गोर्ज एक्सपीरियंस का संवर्धन	77.91
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2024-25	राजा महेंद्रवरम में अखंड गोदावरी- (हवेलोक ब्रिज और पुष्कर घाट)	94.44
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2024-25	पासीघाट में सियांग एडवेंचर और इको-रिट्रीट	46.48
4.	असम	2024-25	गुवाहाटी में असम राज्य चिड़ियाघर-सह-वनस्पति उद्यान	97.12
5.	असम	2024-25	शिवसागर में रंग घर का सौंदर्यीकरण	94.76
6.	बिहार	2024-25	सहरसा में मत्स्यगंधा झील का विकास	97.61
7.	बिहार	2024-25	करमचट में करमचट इको-पर्यटन और एडवेंचर हब	49.51

8.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	रायपुर में चित्रोत्पला फिल्म सिटी का विकास	95.79
9.	छत्तीसगढ़	2024-25	रायपुर में जनजातीय और सांस्कृतिक सम्मेलन केंद्र का विकास	51.87
10.	गोवा	2024-25	पोंडा में छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज संग्रहालय	97.46
11.	गोवा	2024-25	पोरवोरिम में टाउनस्कवेयर	90.74
12.	गुजरात	2024-25	केरली (मोकरसागर), पोरबंदर में इको-पर्यटन गंतव्य	99.50
13.	गुजरात	2024-25	धोर्ज में टेटेड सिटी और कन्वेंशन सेंटर	51.56
14.	झारखंड	2024-25	कोडरमा में तिलैया का इको-पर्यटन विकास	34.87
15.	कर्नाटक	2024-25	रोएरिच और देविका रानी एस्टेट तातागुनी, बेंगलुरु में इको पर्यटन और सांस्कृतिक केंद्र	99.17
16.	कर्नाटक	2024-25	बेलगावी में सवादत्ती यल्लम्मागुड्डा का विकास	100.00
17.	केरल	2024-25	कोल्लम में अष्टमुडी जैव विविधता और इको मनोरंजन केंद्र	59.71
18.	केरल	2024-25	सरगालया में मालाबार के सांस्कृतिक क्रूसिबल का ग्लोबल गेटवे	95.34
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	ओरछा एक मध्यकालीन वैभव, ओरछा	99.92
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	2024-25	भोपाल में एमआईसीई के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन सेंटर	99.38
21.	महाराष्ट्र	2024-25	सिंधुदुर्ग में आईएनएस-गुलदार अंतर्जालीय संग्रहालय, कृत्रिम चट्टान और पनडुब्बी पर्यटन	46.91
22.	महाराष्ट्र	2024-25	नासिक में राम-काल पथ का विकास	99.14
23.	मणिपुर	2024-25	लोकटक में लोकटक लेक एक्सपीरियंस	89.48
24.	मेघालय	2024-25	मावखानू में एमआईसीई अवसंरचना	99.27
25.	मेघालय	2024-25	शिलांग में उमियम झील का पुनर्विकास	99.27
26.	ओडिशा	2024-25	हीराकुंड का विकास	99.90
27.	ओडिशा	2024-25	सतकोसिया का विकास	99.99
28.	पंजाब	2024-25	एसबीएस नगर में खटकर कला में शहीद-ए-आजम, सरदार भगत सिंह को श्रद्धांजलि के रूप में हेरिटेज स्ट्रीट का विकास	53.45
29.	राजस्थान	2024-25	जयपुर में आमेर-नाहरगढ़ एवं आसपास के क्षेत्र का विकास	49.31
30.	राजस्थान	2024-25	जयपुर में जल महल का विकास	96.61
31.	सिक्किम	2024-25	नामची में स्काईवॉक, भालेदुंगा, यांगांग	97.37

32.	सिक्किम	2024-25	नाथुला में बॉर्डर एक्सपीरियंस	68.19
33.	तमिलनाडु	2024-25	मामल्लापुरम में नंदवनम हेरिटेज पार्क का विकास	99.67
34.	तमिलनाडु	2024-25	ऊटी में रेस कोर्स में इको पार्क	70.23
35.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	रामप्पा में रामप्पा क्षेत्र स्थायी पर्यटन परिपथ	73.74
36.	तेलंगाना	2024-25	नल्लामाला में सोमसिल्ला निरोगता और आध्यात्मिक रिट्रीट	68.10
37.	त्रिपुरा	2024-25	गोमती के बंडुआर में शक्ति पीठ पार्क	97.70
38.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024-25	आगरा जिले में बटेश्वर का विकास	74.05
39.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2024-25	श्रावस्ती में एकीकृत बौद्ध पर्यटन विकास	80.24
40.	उत्तराखंड	2024-25	प्रतिष्ठित शहर ऋषिकेश: ऋषिकेश में राफ्टिंग बेस स्टेशन	100.00
कुल				3295.76

IMPACT OF PM SHRI SCHOOLS ON REGIONAL SCHOOLS

2609. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

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

- the manner in which the PM SHRI schools are being designed to act as role models for other schools in their region;
- the details of training and resources being provided to educators in PM SHRI schools to ensure effective implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) guidelines;
- whether any monitoring system/mechanism are put in place to track the performance and outcomes of PM SHRI schools in terms of student achievement and infrastructure development; 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): In alignment with the National Education Policy, 2020, PM SHRI scheme has a provision to saturate PM SHRI schools across the country with 21 NEP components such as computer lab/ICT lab/smart classrooms, library with good furniture, internet facility, vocational skill education, guidance and career counselling, fully equipped integrated science lab/physics lab/chemistry lab/biology lab, playground with well-equipped sports facilities, school innovation council, youth and eco club for mission life, Building as Learning Aid (BaLa) features and jaadui pitara for primary school children, 10 bagless days for students, child tracking software for tracking the children attendance, fully functioning handwashing facility and toilets, green school features etc. So far, PM SHRI schools have achieved 91% saturation under above mentioned components. These PM SHRI schools are to showcase all the initiatives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, be the exemplar schools, and also offer benchmarking leadership to other schools in the neighbourhood.

(b): Under the PM SHRI Scheme, strengthening of teacher training is done through District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs). There is financial provision of up to ₹3.00 lakh per DIET for capacity-building programmes of PM SHRI schools, along with assistance of up to ₹2,500 per teacher for training of subject teachers, principals, special educators, ICT teachers, and master trainers. School principals are trained in leadership, management, and

competency-based pedagogical planning. Teachers are also trained on the Holistic Progress Card, school safety and security, mental health and well-being, first-level counselling, and integration of ICT in teaching-learning practices thereby enhancing overall teaching quality and school leadership in PM SHRI schools.

Further, to operationalize NEP-aligned pedagogy, there is a provision to equip PM SHRI schools with academic and physical resources. This includes provision of Teacher Resource Material (TRM) and Teaching Learning Material (TLM) to support competency-based and experiential learning. Schools are equipped with subject-specific kits such as Science Kits and Mathematics Kits to promote hands-on inquiry and problem-solving skills. ICT-enabled learning is strengthened through establishment/upgradation of ICT labs, smart classrooms, and digital infrastructure to facilitate blended learning. Additionally, funds are allocated for library enhancement, sports equipment, skill education tools, art-integrated learning materials, and inclusive education aids.

(c) and (d): The Department of School Education & Literacy is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of PM SHRI scheme in partnership with all the States and UTs. Financial assistance is provided to all States and UTs for various components for implementation of the interventions as per norms. Accordingly, the annual plans are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the

States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme. The release of central share depends on the submission of the utilisation certificates, audit reports in respect of funds released earlier, physical and financial progress reports, State contributions and compliance with the scheme norms.

Further, the department undertakes following steps in the PM SHRI scheme to track the performance and outcomes of PM SHRI schools in terms of student achievement and infrastructure development:

- I. Monitoring of expenditure through a separate PRABANDH Portal (<https://prabandh.education.gov.in/pmshri/>) developed by NIC, enabling monitoring of utilisation and outcomes under various components approved by PAB.
- II. Conduct of regular monthly reviews with States/UTs to assess progress.
- III. A dedicated PM SHRI schools activities portal (<https://pmshri.education.gov.in/sqaf/activities>) has been developed to capture real-time data from schools, including student-level outcomes, infrastructure readiness, component-wise saturation, and progress on key indicators.
- IV. A School Quality Assessment Framework (SQAF) has been developed as per the recommendations of National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, indicating the level of proficiency to be achieved by each PM SHRI school. SQAF is divided into six main domains, based on the six pillars of the PM SHRI scheme.

- V. In alignment with NEP 2020, student achievement in PM SHRI schools is tracked in accordance with the framework developed by PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development), which lays down norms, standards and guidelines for competency-based and holistic assessment. Through large-scale assessments, along with tools like the Holistic Progress Card, PARAKH enables systematic benchmarking and monitoring of learning outcomes in PM SHRI schools.
- VI. Field visits by officials of the department for on-ground monitoring of the PM SHRI schools under the scheme.

पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ बनाना

2610. श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी देवी:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा और विश्वास को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय अधिकारियों के साथ समन्वय सहित सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रमुख पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) डिजिटल पर्यटन सेवाओं, एकीकृत प्लेटफार्मों और प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित पर्यटक सुविधा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के लिए यात्रा सुविधा और वहनीयता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा लागू किए गए सुधारों सहित नीतिगत या विनियामक हस्तक्षेपों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा एवं हिफाजत अनिवार्य रूप से राज्य सरकार का विषय है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ज़मीनी तौर पर पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए समर्पित पर्यटन पुलिस की स्थापना हेतु सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों के साथ लगातार इस मुद्दे को उठा रहा है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय के प्रयासों से, तेलंगाना, आंध्र प्रदेश, दिल्ली, गोवा, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, ओडिशा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, सिक्किम और उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकारों ने अपने-अपने यहां पर्यटन पुलिस की तैनाती की है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय समय-समय पर सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों से निर्भया कोष के अंतर्गत 'महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षित पर्यटन स्थल' का लाभ उठाने का अनुरोध करता रहा है, जिसका उपयोग विशेष रूप से महिला पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा में सुधार हेतु डिज़ाइन की गई परियोजनाओं के लिए किया जा सकता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के पर्यटन विभागों सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ 'सुरक्षित एवं सम्मानजनक पर्यटन की आचार संहिता' को अपनाया है, जो पर्यटकों और स्थानीय निवासियों, विशेष रूप से, महिलाओं एवं बच्चों, दोनों को शोषण से मुक्ति, सुरक्षा एवं सम्मान जैसे मूलभूत अधिकारों के साथ की जाने वाली पर्यटन संबंधी गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए दिशानिर्देशों का एक संग्रह है।

पर्यटकों के लिए यात्रा को सुरक्षित और हिफाजत-युक्त बनाने के लिए मंत्रालय के निरंतर प्रयासों के एक भाग के रूप में, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने घरेलू और विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए टोल फ्री नंबर 1800111363 या संक्षिप्त कोड 1363 पर 10 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं सहित 12 भाषाओं में 24x7 बहुभाषी पर्यटक हेल्पलाइन की स्थापना की है, ताकि भारत में यात्रा से संबंधित जानकारी के संदर्भ में सहायता सेवा प्रदान की जा सके और भारत में यात्रा करते समय संकट में फंसे पर्यटकों को उचित मार्गदर्शन दिया जा सके।

अधिक पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और बेहतर सेवा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने आवास इकाइयों के वर्गीकरण हेतु आवेदन प्राप्त करने, उनपर कार्रवाई करने और अनुमोदन प्रदान करने तथा पर्यटन सेवा प्रदाताओं को मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए एक ऑनलाइन प्रणाली शुरू की है। आवेदन राष्ट्रीय एकीकृत आतिथ्य उद्योग डेटाबेस (निधि+) नामक पोर्टल, यथा nidhi.tourism.gov.in पर भेजे जा सकते हैं। इस ऑनलाइन प्रणाली को पेमेंट गेटवे से भी जोड़ा गया है।

पर्यटन स्थल के विकास के लिए प्रभावी और अनुकूल कनेक्टिविटी एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय उच्च क्षमता वाले महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन स्थलों और अल्प ज्ञात/नए पर्यटन स्थलों तक हवाई कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार करने के लिए नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के साथ मिलकर कार्य कर रहा है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के साथ उनकी क्षेत्रीय संपर्कता योजना (आरसीएस-उड़ान) के तहत समन्वय स्थापित किया है और इस उद्देश्य हेतु चिह्नित 53 पर्यटन मार्गों के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतराल निधि (वीजीएफ) राशि साझा कर रहा है।

REGULATION OF INCREMENT IN CASES OF STEPPING UP OF PAY UNDER CCS (RP) RULES, 2016

2611. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

- (a) whether the next annual increment in cases of stepping up of pay of senior employees at par with that of their junior employees under Rule 7(10) of the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2016 is governed by Rule 10 of the said Rules;

- (b) if so, whether the Hon'ble Delhi High Court in W.P. (C) No. 12452/2023 has ruled that stepping up of pay is personal to the senior employee and only to remove the anomaly arising from a junior drawing higher pay than the senior, and that such stepping up of pay does not affect the date of next increment of the senior employee;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether, in terms of Rule 15 of the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2016, Rule 10 has an overriding effect over any other Rules and provisions, including the Fundamental Rules; and
- (e) if so, whether the Government proposes to issue general instructions/orders in compliance with the aforesaid judgment of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a): The date of next increment in 7th Central Pay Commission pay structure is governed under Rule 10 of Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2016.
- (b) and (c): The Judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi dated 05.10.2023 in W.P. (C) No. 12452/2023 is a matter of public record and is available on the official website of Hon'ble Delhi High Court (<https://www.delhihighcourt.nic.in/web/> > Case Status)

(d): The Rule 15 of the CCS(RP) Rules, 2016 provides that “**Overriding effect of rules** - *The provisions of the Fundamental Rules, the Central Civil Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1947, the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1960, the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1973, the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1986, the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1997 and the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2008 shall not save as otherwise provided in these rules, apply to cases where pay is regulated under these rules, to the extent they are inconsistent with these rules*”.

(e): The Judgement of the Hon’ble High Court of Delhi dated 05.10.2023 in W.P. (C) No. 12452/2023 has been implemented in respect of applicant of the case.

STUDENT SUICIDES IN IITS/HEIS

2612. SHRI SELVARAJ V:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K:

PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

ADV K. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) the details of student suicides reported in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) during the last five years, IIT-wise;

- (b) whether the Government is aware of increasing incidents of suicides among students in HEIs, if so, the details thereof along with the reported cases during the last five years and the current year, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has examined the reasons behind the loss of lives of brilliant students including pressure of syllabus/curriculum, financial, social or institutional factors contributing to student distress and if so, the details and findings thereof along with any national-level study conducted in this regard;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to address mental health concerns and prevent suicides, including strengthen campus counselling systems, grievance redressal mechanisms and mental health awareness programmes; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to review institutional policies relating to attendance, evaluation and academic pressure to reduce student distress 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 (e): Comprehensive analysis of the data related to the accidental deaths and suicides in the country is published in the yearly Accidental Death & Suicide in India (ADSI) reports by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). Year wise and State wise details of student suicides are available in the ADSI

reports which are accessible at: [https://ncrb.gov.in/accidental-deaths-suicides-in-india-year wise.html](https://ncrb.gov.in/accidental-deaths-suicides-in-india-year-wise.html)

As far as Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are concerned, these institutions have taken multi-pronged measures to provide psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being. An initiative of Ministry of Education, *Manodarpan*, was initiated to cover a wide range of activities to provide psychological support to students, teachers and families for mental and emotional well-being. Under this, a National toll-free helpline has been extending guidance to callers through trained counsellor; and live interactive sessions '*Sahyog*' and Webinars '*Paricharcha*' are organized regularly to create awareness about the importance of mental health among all stakeholders.

Department of Higher Education has also initiated the Integrated approach for Promoting Positive Mental Health, Resilience, and Wellbeing under the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme to empower faculty to address student mental health concerns for early intervention.

UGC issued advisory to HEIs on 06.01.2023 regarding the National Suicide Prevention Strategy framed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. UGC has also 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. HEIs are promoting the integration of yoga in the academic life on campus by introducing year long yoga event calendars, dedicated courses on yoga etc. In pursuance of Order dated 24.03.2025 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No. 1425 of 2025 in the matter of Amit Kumar & Ors Vs. Union of India & Ors., a National Task Force (NTF) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) S. Ravindra Bhat, Former Judge, SCI to identify predominant causes of suicides by students, analysis of existing regulations and suggest recommendations for strengthening students' protection.

Additionally, IITs have established student wellness services to promote student well-being through volunteer programs, student counselling/training sessions and grievance redressal mechanisms. Beyond utilizing professional online counselling platforms, IITs also employ mental health professionals, including counselors, psychiatrists, and psychometricians to provide in-person counseling and support to the students.

CORPORATE TAX CONCESSIONS AND WELFARE ALLOCATIONS

2613. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to review the effectiveness of corporate tax concessions granted in recent years, in view of subdued private investment, gross capital formation and employment generation and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether allocations to welfare schemes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which provide income support to the poorest sections of society, have been reduced, constrained or otherwise diluted during the last three years and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Government acknowledges that increase in overall budgetary outlays and tax revenues, arising from economic expansion and a widening tax base have not resulted in a commensurate improvement in the standard of living of a majority of citizens and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): Currently, there is no such proposal in consideration.
- (b): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment Scheme. It provides livelihood security, i.e. fall-back options for livelihood for the rural households, when no better employment opportunity is available. Details of Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during

the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-2026 as on 04.03.2026 are given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate (Rs. in crore)	Revised Estimate (Rs. in crore)
I.	2022-23	73000.00	89400.00
II.	2023-24	60000.00	86000.00
III.	2024-25	86000.00	86000.00
V.	2025-26 (as on 06.03.2026)	86000.00	88000.00

Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for the FY 2024-25. budget allocation of Rs. 86,000 crore was made, which was the highest ever allocation for scheme at the Budget Estimate (BE) stage since inception. In the FY 2025-26, the Government has retained this allocation at Rs. 86,000 crore ensuring continued support for rural employment. Further, the provision for providing additional funds of Rs.2,000 crores has also been made under Revised Estimate stage for the FY 2025-26 for MGNREGA Scheme.

Ministry of Rural Development closely monitors the demand for employment at the ground level and seeks additional funds from the Ministry' of Finance as and when required. The release of funds is a continuous process, and the Government of India remains committed to providing funds as per actual demand for employment under the scheme. In the current financial year 2025-26 (as on 04.03.2026).an amount of Rs. 80,616.39 crore has been released to the States/Union Territories, which includes Rs.65,519.35 crore for

wage component and an amount of Rs.15,097.03 crore for Material and Admin.

(c): No, in general the increase in overall budgetary outlays and tax revenues have resulted in improvement in the standard of living of a majority of citizens.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के लिए विनिवेश योजना

2614. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री अनिल यशवंत देसाई:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए सरकार की विनिवेश योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में सरकारी इक्विटी बेचने और उक्त व्यावसायिक कार्यों में भाग लेने के लिए निजी संस्थाओं को आमंत्रित करने के क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) गत दस वर्षों के दौरान निजी पक्षों को सौंपे गए उपक्रमों की सफलता के संबंध में सरकार का क्या आकलन है:

(घ) क्या उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध है; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) से (ख): सरकार (i) विभिन्न सेबी-अनुमोदित विधियों जैसे आरंभिक सार्वजनिक निर्गम (आईपीओ), बिक्री की पेशकश (ओएफएस), शेयरों की वापस-खरीद आदि के माध्यम से अल्पांश हिस्सेदारी बिक्री के माध्यम से और (ii) रणनीतिक विनिवेश अर्थात् प्रबंधन नियंत्रण के अंतरण के

साथ-साथ एक रणनीतिक खरीदार को सरकारी शेयरधारिता की पूरी अथवा वस्तुगत बिक्री करके सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों (पीएसई) में विनिवेश करती है।

जहां अल्पांश हिस्सेदारी बिक्री से सीपीएसई के सार्वजनिक प्रवाह में वृद्धि होती है और नागरिकों/निवेशकों को स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों के माध्यम से इन कंपनियों द्वारा सृजित मूल्य से लाभ उठाने में सक्षम बनाया जाता है, वहां रणनीतिक विनिवेश/निजीकरण इस आर्थिक सिद्धांत पर आधारित है कि सरकार को उन क्षेत्रों में स्वयं को रोक लेना चाहिए, जहां प्रतिस्पर्धी बाजार परिपक्व हो गए हैं और पूंजी निवेश, तकनीकी उन्नयन और कुशल प्रबंधन व्यवहारों जैसे विभिन्न कारकों के कारण ऐसी इकाइयों की आर्थिक क्षमता को रणनीतिक निवेशक के हाथों में बेहतर ढंग से चलाया जा सकता है।

विनिवेश एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है और विशिष्ट लेन-देन का निष्पादन/संपूर्णता बाजार की स्थितियों, घरेलू और वैश्विक आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण, भू-राजनीतिक कारकों, निवेशकों के हित और प्रशासनिक व्यवहार्यता पर निर्भर करता है। विनिवेश लेन-देन की बाजार के प्रति संवेदनशील प्रकृति को देखते हुए, विनिवेश के लिए समय-सीमा निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) से (ड): पिछले दस वर्षों में पारदर्शी, खुली और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से निम्नलिखित सीपीएसई का निजीकरण किया गया है:

क्र. सं.	वित्त वर्ष	सीपीएसई/इकाई का नाम	अधिग्रहणकर्ता का नाम
1	2021-22	एयर इंडिया और इसकी सहायक कंपनी एआइएक्सएल और एआइएसएटीएस (संयुक्त उद्यम)	मेसर्स टैलेस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
2	2022-23	नीलाचल इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड (एनआइएनएल)	टाटा स्टील लॉन्ग प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड
3	2024-25	फेरो स्क्रेप निगम लिमिटेड (एफएसएनएल),	मेसर्स कोनोइक ट्रांसपोर्ट

		एमएसटीसी लिमिटेड की एक सहायक कंपनी	कंपनी लिमिटेड

विभाग ने इन निजीकृत सीपीएसई की परिचालनात्मक, तकनीकी और प्रबंधन क्षमता का कोई औपचारिक आकलन नहीं किया है। तथापि, आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, वर्ष 2019-20 ने 11 सीपीएसई, जिनमें वर्ष 1999-2000 से 2003-04 तक रणनीतिक विनिवेश किया गया था, के मामले में निजीकरण के लाभ का विश्लेषण किया है। विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि इन निजीकृत सीपीएसई ने, औसतन, अपने निवल मूल्य, निवल लाभ, परिसंपत्तियों पर प्राप्ति, इक्विटी पर प्राप्ति, सकल राजस्व, निवल लाभ मार्जिन, बिक्री में वृद्धि और प्रति कर्मचारी सकल लाभ के संदर्भ में अपने समकक्षों की तुलना में निजीकरण के बाद बेहतर कार्य-निष्पादन किया है।

सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की कमी की समीक्षा

2615. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले में, विशेषकर कुंदरकी और दींगरपुर जैसे ग्रामीण ब्लॉकों के सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की कमी, जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवसंरचना और शैक्षणिक परिणामों में गिरावट की समीक्षा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जिले में किए गए शिक्षक भर्ती अभियान, विद्यालयों के उन्नयन, डिजिटल शिक्षा सहायता, उपचारात्मक शिक्षण कार्यक्रमों और शैक्षणिक निगरानी उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) 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): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का विषय है तथा अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं। समग्र शिक्षा योजना में सरकारी स्कूलों में बुनियादी ढांचे और बुनियादी सुविधाओं के निर्माण और सुदृढ़ीकरण में सहयोग किया जाता है। स्कूलों में अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता का आकलन संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उनकी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर वार्षिक रूप से किया जाता है और यह उनकी वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपी एंड बी) में परिलक्षित होता है। इन प्रस्तावों का मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा किया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, समग्र शिक्षा ब्लॉक संसाधन केन्द्रों (बीआरसी), शहरी संसाधन केन्द्रों (यूआरसी) और क्लस्टर संसाधन केन्द्रों (सीआरसी) के माध्यम से स्कूलों और शिक्षकों को निरंतर शैक्षिक सहायता के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान करती है।

समग्र शिक्षा के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएंडबी) वर्ष 2025-26 के तहत अनुमोदन के अनुसार, योजना के मानदंडों के अनुसार मरम्मत, पुनर्निर्माण या संबंधित उपायों के लिए 10,595.06 लाख रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ 557 जीर्ण-शीर्ण स्कूल भवनों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता अनुमोदित की है।

इसके अलावा, समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में आईसीटी और डिजिटल पहल के लिए 70,924.70 लाख रुपये की राशि की सिफारिश की गई है, जिसमें स्कूलों में स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, आईसीटी प्रयोगशालाओं और डिजिटल हार्डवेयर और सॉफ्टवेयर के लिए सहयोग शामिल है।

चूंकि अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन हैं, इसलिए सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की भर्ती संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उनके भर्ती नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार की जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यों/संघ राज्य

क्षेत्रों में समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत अनुमोदनों के कार्यान्वयन की सरकार द्वारा इस योजना के अंतर्गत अंतर्गत निगरानी और मूल्यांकन तंत्र के माध्यम से आवधिक समीक्षा की जाती है। इन तंत्रों में शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली (यूडाइज़+) पर उपलब्ध आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण, वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं और बजटों का मूल्यांकन, प्रबंध पोर्टल के माध्यम से निगरानी, राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षणों के निष्कर्ष (अब परख राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण के रूप में आयोजित), लेखा परीक्षा और सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षा प्रक्रियाएं, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ आवधिक समीक्षा बैठकें, तीसरे पक्ष की निगरानी आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिनांक 7 अगस्त 2025 को एक एडवाइजरी जारी की है कि वे असुरक्षित या जीर्ण-शीर्ण संरचनाओं की पहचान करने के लिए सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा करके स्कूल भवनों की संरचनात्मक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करें तथा आवश्यकतानुसार मरम्मत, सुदृढ़ीकरण या उनको गिराने का कार्य करें। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे ऐसे भवनों के उपयोग को तब तक प्रतिबंधित करें जब तक कि वे सुरक्षित प्रमाणित न हो जाएं, जहां आवश्यक हो, अस्थायी स्कूल शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करें और संरचनात्मक सुरक्षा मानदंडों की नियमित निगरानी और अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करें। इसके संबंध में निर्देश <https://dsel.education.gov.in/sites/default/files/update/ss07008.pdf> लिंक पर उपलब्ध हैं।

EDUCATION-RELATED CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO PUNJAB

2616. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

- (a) the details of Central assistance released to Punjab under major education-related schemes such as Samagra Shiksha, PM SHRI Schools, Mid-Day Meal/PM POSHAN, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

(RUSA) and other relevant programmes during the last three years and the current year, scheme and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase Central financial assistance to Punjab in view of the State's specific challenges including socio-economic vulnerability and border location and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the effectiveness of implementation of Central education schemes in Punjab and the bottlenecks, if any, affecting optimal utilisation of funds and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen monitoring, ensure timely release of funds, improve learning outcomes and bridge regional and social disparities in education in Punjab?

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 details of Central assistance released to Punjab under major education-related schemes such as Samagra Shiksha, PM SHRI Schools, PM POSHAN, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) during the last three years and the current year scheme and year-wise is as below:

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*
Samagra Shiksha	605.04	331.11	678.13	586.20

PM SHRI	Schools were selected in 2023-24 & 2024-25.		94.26	174.49^
PM POSHAN	187.13	199.89	184.18	149.03
ULLAS – Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram	1.93	0.00	1.43	1.04^
Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)#	Non receipt of fund proposal		3.34	8.70

*As on 05.03.2026

#Renamed as Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA)

^ The State of Punjab has onboarded the SNA-SPARSH model of PFMS. Under the SNA-SPARSH model, mother sanction is issued, however, funds are released 'just in time', and vendors and beneficiaries receive direct payments through daily sanction releases based on the submission of bills on the PFMS portal.

In addition to various interventions under Samagra Shiksha, opening of new/upgraded schools is also supported, wherein, preference is given to Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), LWEs, Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Border areas and the 115 aspirational districts identified by Niti Aayog etc.

Central Government provides financial assistance to the States and UTs as per the annual plans prepared by the respective State and UT including Punjab, based on their requirements and priority (including SEDG and demographic conditions) and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) proposals. These plans are then appraised and approved by Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and

UTs as per the norms of the respective scheme and fund sharing pattern as decided by the Ministry of Finance.

Samagra Shiksha scheme has a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure optimum impact of interventions, namely, Performance Grading Index 2.0, UDISE+, Project Appraisal, Budgeting Achievements and Data Handling System (PRABANDH), Strengthening of BRCs/CRCs, PARAKH, Audit Mechanism, Social Audit, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), Community Level Monitoring, Periodic meetings with Stakeholders and OOMF.

The National Education Policy 2020 envisages to provide to all students, irrespective of their place of residence, a quality education system, with particular focus on historically marginalized, disadvantaged, and underrepresented groups. It envisions to put initiatives in place to ensure that all students from such groups, despite inherent obstacles, are provided various targeted opportunities to enter and excel in the educational system. The schemes like Samagra Shiksha, PM SHRI, ULLAS etc. are fully aligned with the objectives of NEP 2020 and are being successfully implemented in the country including Punjab.

The Central Government, through the various forums, including Project Approval Board meetings, review meetings, Zonal Council Meetings and NITI Aayog Governing Council Meetings, reviews and assesses the implementation of different schemes by the States and UTs and stresses upon/advises the States and UTs to saturate/prioritise the various interventions for providing

holistic and qualitative education; particularly to SEDG communities and border location schools.

सरकारी स्कूलों में वंचित छात्रों का प्रवेश

2617. श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम में निःशुल्क प्रवेश के संबंध में छात्र के निवास स्थान से विद्यालय की दूरी के अनुसार कोई प्रावधान निर्धारित है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त दूरी के भीतर स्थित सरकारी विद्यालयों में वंचित छात्रों को प्रवेश दिया जा रहा है;
- (ग) क्या निर्धारित दूरी के भीतर स्थित सरकारी स्कूल में प्रवेश देने के बजाय, निर्धारित दूरी से बाहर स्थित निजी स्कूल में प्रवेश दिया जा रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार पर वित्तीय बोझ पड़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार के पास भविष्य में निर्धारित दूरी के भीतर स्थित सरकारी विद्यालयों में वंचित छात्रों को प्रवेश देने की कोई योजना 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): निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 6 में स्कूल की स्थापना के लिए उपयुक्त सरकार और स्थानीय प्राधिकारणी के कर्तव्य का उल्लेख किया गया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि समुचित सरकार और स्थानीय प्राधिकारी इस अधिनियम के आरंभ से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर ऐसे क्षेत्र या पड़ोस की सीमाओं के भीतर, जैसा विहित किया जाए, एक विद्यालय, जहां यह स्थापित नहीं किया गया है, स्थापित करेगा।

इस प्रावधान का औचित्य सभी बच्चों को प्रारंभिक शिक्षा तक पहुंच सुलभ कराना है। इसलिए आरटीई अधिनियम उपयुक्त सरकारों और स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों को परिभाषित क्षेत्र या पड़ोस की सीमाओं के भीतर प्राथमिक स्कूलों में बच्चों की पहुंच सुलभ कराने का अधिदेश देती है। शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम पड़ोस की सीमाओं या क्षेत्र को एक केंद्रीकृत मानदंड के रूप में परिभाषित नहीं करता है, लेकिन उपयुक्त सरकार से ऐसी सीमाओं या क्षेत्र को आरटीई नियमों में अधिसूचित करने की आवश्यकता है। यह बहुत विविध भौगोलिक, जलवायु भू-भाग और विभिन्न राज्यों की विविध विकास आवश्यकताओं और विभिन्न बच्चों के सर्वोत्तम हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए 'पड़ोस' को परिभाषित करना राज्यों के विवेकाधिकार में है।

तथापि, केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्यों को परिचालित मॉडल शिक्षा का अधिकार नियमावली में इसका उदाहरण देने का प्रयास किया है, जिसमें कक्षा I-V के बच्चों के लिए एक किलोमीटर और कक्षा VI-VIII के बच्चों के लिए तीन किलोमीटर की दूरी के मानकों का प्रावधान किया गया है, साथ ही दुर्गम भू-भाग वाले स्थानों में जहां भूस्खलन का खतरा, बाढ़, सड़कों की कमी और सामान्य तौर पर, छोटे बच्चों के लिए उनके घरों से स्कूल तक पहुंचने में खतरा हो सकता है, वहां मानकों में छूट देने का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। इन्हें विधानमंडल रहित सभी संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों पर लागू केन्द्रीय शिक्षा का अधिकार नियमावली में भी शामिल किया गया है।

पड़ोस के स्कूल में प्रत्येक बच्चे को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार का प्रावधान करते हुए, शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम बच्चे को ऐसे स्कूल में प्रवेश पाने के विकल्प को प्रतिबंधित नहीं करता है जो बच्चे के आस-पास या बच्चे के निवास के आस-पास नहीं हो सकता है। दूसरे शब्दों में, बच्चे पर केवल अपने पड़ोस के स्कूल में प्रवेश लेने के लिए कोई बाध्यता नहीं है।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए एक एकीकृत केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना- समग्र शिक्षा कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस योजना के तहत, वंचित बच्चों को सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ने की सुविधा सुलभ कराने के लिए, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विभिन्न क्रियाकलाप शुरू करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसमें वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्तर तक नए

स्कूल खोलना/उन्हें मजबूत बनाना, स्कूल भवनों और अतिरिक्त कक्षाओं का निर्माण, कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालयों की स्थापना, उन्नयन और संचालन, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस आवासीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना, पीएम-जनमन के तहत पीवीटीजी के लिए छात्रावासों का निर्माण, असमान अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी के लिए धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के तहत छात्रावासों का निर्माण, निःशुल्क यूनिफार्म, निःशुल्क पाठ्य पुस्तकें, परिवहन भत्ता और नामांकन और प्रतिधारण अभियान चलाना शामिल है। इसके अलावा, प्रधान मंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण) के अंतर्गत बालवाटिका सहित शिक्षा के प्रारंभिक स्तर पर छात्रों को सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में एक गर्म पका हुआ भोजन प्रदान किया जाता है, जो बच्चों को नियमित रूप से स्कूल आने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है।

PRIME MINISTER INTERNSHIP SCHEME (PMIS) IN WEST BENGAL

2618. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

- (a) the total number of internship opportunities posted by partner companies under Round I and Round II of the Prime Minister Internship Scheme (PMIS) in West Bengal along with the details of the cities in which these internship positions were offered;
- (b) the number of applications received, offers made and internship acceptances recorded in both rounds of PMIS, State-wise, with district-wise data for West Bengal;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any analysis for non-acceptance of offers or low joining rates in West Bengal and if so, the findings thereof;

- (d) whether any specific steps have been taken to improve participation and internship completion in aspirational and educationally backward districts of the State, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the roadmap for expansion of PMIS and proposals received from the Government of West Bengal?

**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 internship opportunities posted by partner companies in West Bengal are 4577 and 4428 for Round I and Round II respectively. The city-wise data in respect of internship opportunities is not maintained.

(b): The details of number of applications received, offers made by the companies and offers accepted by candidates under Round I and Round II of PMIS state-wise and district-wise for West Bengal, are at **Statement I and II** respectively.

(c): The analysis for non-acceptance of offers or low joining rates has been done for the entire country including West Bengal.

On the basis of independent evaluation and feedback survey carried out by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, outbound calls made by the call center to the candidates and feedback received from various stakeholders, such as candidates, industry & industry associations and state governments, some of

the reasons for low acceptance / joining which have been observed are given below:

- Location is an important consideration and ideal travel distance indicated by candidates is between 5-10 km.
- Internship period of 12 months is longer than that in normal skilling programs.
- Some candidates are not interested in roles offered.

(d): No special steps have been taken for such districts of West Bengal. However, following major steps were taken to improve the implementation and outcomes of the scheme throughout the country including West Bengal:-

1. Portal Improvement: functionality for geo-tagging internship location, moving vacancies and candidates between one location to another and, more visibility of additional benefits given by companies to the candidates.
2. Targeted Information, Education and Communications (IEC) activities
3. Active engagement and coordination with States, UTs, Ministries and Departments of the Central Government and Industry Associations for enhancing the outreach of the scheme.
4. Active engagement with industry to ensure meaningful internship experience for the interns to enhance their skills and employability, including reporting of quarterly progress of the interns by the companies.

(e): The Pilot Project is a pivotal phase that allows for testing concepts, strategies and systems before a full-scale implementation. Based on the

feedback received and evaluation of outcomes during the implementation of the Pilot Project, lessons drawn will be factored in while rolling out the first phase of the main scheme.

No proposal has been received from the Government of West Bengal.

STATEMENT I

State-wise details of the number of applications received, offers made to candidates and offers accepted by candidates in Round I

S. No.	States	Total Applications received	Total Offers Made by Companies	Offers Accepted by the Candidates
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	60	20	7
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	62405	6164	1970
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	122	29	14
4	ASSAM	26785	3843	1780
5	BIHAR	47706	5668	2418
6	CHANDIGARH	578	117	35
7	CHHATTISGARH	13977	2284	806
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	137	40	12
9	DELHI	17863	2698	1000
10	GOA	132	28	7
11	GUJARAT	20109	4541	1019
12	HARYANA	40064	5990	1293
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3175	929	177
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5159	769	296
15	JHARKHAND	14721	2699	1075
16	KARNATAKA	23115	3098	980
17	KERALA	12105	1938	524
19	LADAKH	93	34	17

19	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0
20	MADHYA PRADESH	67224	6244	2058
21	MAHARASHTRA	23945	3718	1188
22	MANIPUR	343	71	37
23	MEGHALAYA	231	45	27
24	MIZORAM	27	5	2
25	NAGALAND	256	58	28
26	ODISHA	24290	3267	1329
27	PUDUCHERRY	631	105	33
28	PUNJAB	3101	742	223
29	RAJASTHAN	27814	4314	1410
30	SIKKIM	41	15	8
31	TAMIL NADU	15635	2347	672
32	TELANGANA	37386	4439	1379
33	TRIPURA	1098	200	110
34	UTTAR PRADESH	108317	11563	4656
35	UTTARAKHAND	3395	622	230
36	WEST BENGAL	19922	3433	1321
Total		621962	82077	28141

State-wise details of the number of applications received, offers made to candidates and offers accepted by candidates in Round II

S. No.	States	Applications received	Total Offers Made by Companies	Offers Accepted by the Candidates
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	34	8	4
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	75206	11095	2868
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	75	19	8
4	ASSAM	7157	2349	1255
5	BIHAR	33125	5698	1607
6	CHANDIGARH	257	65	13
7	CHHATTISGARH	15344	3820	894
8	DELHI	81	1302	451

S. No.	States	Applications received	Total Offers Made by Companies	Offers Accepted by the Candidates
9	GOA	6260	54	14
10	GUJARAT	252	3005	629
11	HARYANA	12405	1780	601
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6943	410	106
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1261	939	329
14	JHARKHAND	5517	1454	624
15	KARNATAKA	4828	2409	751
16	KERALA	12275	1653	660
17	LADAKH	6060	9	3
18	LAKSHADWEEP	57	1	1
19	MADHYA PRADESH	2	9330	2353
20	MAHARASHTRA	50482	5427	1616
21	MANIPUR	27342	32	18
22	MEGHALAYA	117	53	15
23	MIZORAM	157	3	2
24	NAGALAND	6	44	12
25	ODISHA	91	7242	1848
26	PUDUCHERRY	65239	58	11
27	PUNJAB	269	2255	472
28	RAJASTHAN	7738	6213	1342
29	SIKKIM	32288	25	4
30	TAMIL NADU	93	1942	656
31	TELANGANA	9970	4071	1314
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	27201	20	7
33	TRIPURA	4536	1091	339
34	UTTAR PRADESH	32105	7085	2761
35	UTTARAKHAND	1541	388	137
36	WEST BENGAL	8953	2347	913
	Total	455267	83696	24638

STATEMENT II

District-wise details of the number of applications received from West Bengal, offers made to candidates from West Bengal and offers accepted by candidates from West Bengal under Round I.

S. No.	Districts	Applications Received	Offers Made by companies	Offers Accepted by candidates
1	Alipurduar	374	34	14
2	Bankura	824	148	59
3	Birbhum	792	109	45
4	Cooch Behar	597	63	29
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	244	31	10
6	Darjeeling	255	51	18
7	Hooghly	1411	250	91
8	Howrah	958	193	74
9	Jalpaiguri	419	63	18
10	Jhargram	258	51	21
11	Kalimpong	16	2	1
12	Kolkata	1819	332	125
13	Malda	803	112	46
14	Murshidabad	719	119	51
15	Nadia	856	174	62
16	North 24 Paraganas	2368	444	165
17	Paschim Bardhaman	979	212	86
18	Paschim Medinipur	1138	194	84
19	Purba Bardhaman	1116	185	65

S. No.	Districts	Applications Received	Offers Made by companies	Offers Accepted by candidates
20	Purba Medinipur	1285	246	89
21	Purulia	664	88	27
22	South 24 Paraganas	1607	281	118
23	Uttar Dinajpur	420	51	23
	Grand Total	19922	3433	1321

District-wise details of the number of applications received from West Bengal, offers made to candidates from West Bengal and offers accepted by candidates from West Bengal under Round II.

S. No.	Districts	Applications Received	Offers Made by companies	Offers Accepted by candidates
1	Alipurduar	90	26	12
2	Bankura	307	98	32
3	Birbhum	235	70	24
4	Cooch Behar	174	57	22
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	108	38	18
6	Darjeeling	166	47	17
7	Hooghly	710	185	69
8	Howrah	565	149	51
9	Jalpaiguri	166	52	21
10	Jhargram	84	17	6
11	Kalimpong	10	1	1
12	Kolkata	1032	210	90
13	Malda	267	94	37

14	Murshidabad	276	74	29
15	Nadia	414	85	37
16	North 24 Paraganas	1295	291	98
17	Paschim Bardhaman	509	155	76
18	Paschim Medinipur	462	109	45
19	Purba Bardhaman	412	108	44
20	Purba Medinipur	557	173	70
21	Purulia	265	94	35
22	South 24 Paraganas	649	154	59
23	Uttar Dinajpur	200	60	20
	Grand Total	8953	2347	913

STATUS OF ESIS AND ESIC HOSPITALS

2619. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the details of the number and location of Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) dispensaries/hospitals and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals currently functioning in the country, State/UT-wise along with their bed strength and operational status;
- (b) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments or requests from others for establishment of new ESIC

hospitals or upgradation of existing ESIS hospitals/dispensaries into ESIC hospitals in the country;

(c) if so, the details of such proposals, location-wise, including their present status (approved/pending/under construction); and

(d) the details of the timeline set for approval, upgradation and operationalisation of such ESIC hospitals in the country, State/UT-wise?

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

(a): The State-wise details of the number and location of Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) hospitals and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals currently functioning in the country along with their bed strength are at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

Further, the State-wise list of ESI dispensaries presently functioning in the country is at **Statement-III**.

(b) to (d): ESIC receives proposals for setting up of new ESI Hospitals and/or upgradation of existing ESI hospitals/dispensaries in the country from the State Governments or others, on a regular basis. Based on which, ESIC has sanctioned setting up of 98 hospitals across the country. A list of such hospitals is at **Statement-IV**

Upgradation of ESI Hospital is an ongoing process based on extent norms and utilization of services. ESIC has accorded approval for upgradation

of bed strength in 12 ESI hospitals across the country since 01.03.2023.

Details of such hospitals are at **Statement V**.

STATEMENT-I**State-wise List of ESIS Hospitals SI. No**

SI. No	STATE	NAME OF THE HOSPITAL	BED SANCTIONED
1	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	50
2	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	200
3	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamahendravaram	100
4	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada Gunadala	110
5	Bihar	Dalmia Nagar	72 (Non-Functional)
6	Bihar	Munger	30 (Non-Functional)
7	Goa	Margao	100
8	Gujarat	Bhavnagar, Rajkot	30
9	Gujarat	Jamnagar, Rajkot	50
10	Gujarat	Kalol, Ahmedabad	150
11	Gujarat	Rajkot	50
12	Gujarat	Rajpur-Hirpur, Ahmedabad	50
13	Gujarat	Vadodara (General Hospital)	200
14	Gujarat	Vadodara (Chest Disease Hospital)	25 (Non-Functional)
15	Haryana	Ballabgarh (Faridabad)	50
16	Haryana	Bhiwani	50
17	Haryana	Jagadhari	80
18	Haryana	Panipat	75
19	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo	50
20	Karnataka	Mangalore	100
21	Karnataka	Belgaum	100
22	Karnataka	Dandeli	25
23	Karnataka	Davanagere	100
24	Karnataka	Hubli	100
25	Karnataka	Indira Nagar	270
26	Karnataka	Mysore	100
27	Karnataka	Shahbad	25 (Non-Functional)
28	Kerala	Ernakulam	100
29	Kerala	Feroke Kozhikode	100
30	Kerala	Vadavathur, Kottayam	65

31	Kerala	Thottada	50
32	Kerala	Alleppy	55
33	Kerala	Peroorkada	128
34	Kerala	Mulamkunnathukam	110
35	Kerala	Olarikara	102
36	Kerala	Palakkad	50
37	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	50
38	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	100
39	Madhya Pradesh	Indore (T.B.)	75
40	Madhya Pradesh	Nagda	50
41	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	50
42	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	100
43	Maharashtra	Kandiwali	300
44	Maharashtra	Nagpur	200
45	Maharashtra	Nasik	100
46	Maharashtra	Parel, MGM	330
47	Maharashtra	Thane	100
48	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar	100
49	Maharashtra	Vashi, Navimumbai	100
50	Maharashtra	Worli, Mumbai	300
51	Maharashtra	Chinchwad	100
52	Maharashtra	Sholapur	150
53	Maharashtra	Mulund	400
54	Odisha	Kansbahal	50
55	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	100
56	Odisha	Choudwar	100
57	Odisha	Jaykapur	25
58	Odisha	Brajrajnagar	50 (Non-functional)
59	Odisha	Barbil	6 (Non-functional)
60	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	50
61	Punjab	Jalandhar	100
62	Punjab	Mandi Gobindgarh	30
63	Punjab	Mohali	30
64	Punjab	Phagwara	50
65	Punjab	Amritsar	125
66	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	50
67	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	50

68	Rajasthan	Pali	50
69	Tamilnadu	Hosur	50
70	Tamilnadu	Madurai	209
71	Tamilnadu	Salem	50
72	Tamilnadu	Ayanavaram, Chennai	616
73	Tamilnadu	Sivakasi	100
74	Tamilnadu	Tirucharapally	50
75	Tamilnadu	Vellore	50
76	Tamilnadu	Coimbatore	506
77	Telangana	Nacharam	450
78	Telangana	R.C. Puram	100
79	Telangana	Sirpurkagarnagar	62
80	Telangana	Warangal	50
81	Telangana	Nizamabad (Diagnostic Centre)	20
82	Uttar Pradesh	Sarwodaynagar	144
83	Uttar Pradesh	Pandunagar	312
84	Uttar Pradesh	Kidwainagar	100
85	Uttar Pradesh	Azadnagar	100
86	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	100
87	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	100
88	Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar	124
89	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	60
90	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	50
91	Uttar Pradesh	Pipri	60
92	West Bengal	Bandel	250
93	West Bengal	Asansol	150
94	West Bengal	Baltikuri	230
95	West Bengal	Sealdah	254
96	West Bengal	Bellur-Belly	200
97	West Bengal	Budge-Budge	300
98	West Bengal	Durgapur	150
99	West Bengal	Gourhati	216
100	West Bengal	Kalyani	250
101	West Bengal	Kamarhati	350
102	West Bengal	Manicktala	422
103	West Bengal	Serampur	216
104	West Bengal	Uluberia	216

Source: ESIC

STATEMENT-II**State-wise List of ESIC Hospitals**

Sl. No	STATE	NAME OF THE HOSPITAL	BED SANCTIONED
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	100
2	Assam	Beltola, Guwahati	220
3	Assam	Tinsukia	100
4	Bihar	Bihta	420
5	Bihar	Phulwarisharif	100
6	Chandigarh (UT)	Ramdarbar	100
7	Chhattisgarh	Korba	100
8	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	100
9	Chhattisgarh	Bhillai	200
10	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	100
11	Delhi (UT)	Basaidarapur	1000
12	Delhi (UT)	Rohini	300
13	Delhi (UT)	Jhilmil	300
14	Delhi (UT)	Okhla	500
15	Gujarat	Ankleshwar	100
16	Gujarat	Bapunagar	300
17	Gujarat	Naroda	100
18	Gujarat	Vapi	100
19	Gujarat	Surat	200
20	Haryana	Gurgaon	200
21	Haryana	Manesar	100
22	Haryana	Faridabad	1150
23	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	100
24	Himachal Pradesh	Kala Amb	30
25	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	Bari Brahmna	100
26	Jharkhand	Adityapur	100
27	Jharkhand	Namkum, Ranchi	220
28	Jharkhand	Maithan	110
29	Karnataka	Peenya	150
30	Karnataka	Rajajinagar, Bangalore	750

31	Karnataka	Gulbarga	630
32	Kerala	Asramam, Kollam	250
33	Kerala	Ezhukone	150
34	Kerala	Udyogmandal	150
35	Madhya Pradesh	Nandanagar, Indore	420
36	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	100
37	Maharashtra	Andheri	500
38	Maharashtra	Bibvewadi, Pune	120
39	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	100
40	Odisha	Angul	100
41	Odisha	Rourkela	150
42	Puducherry	Gorimedu	75
43	Punjab	Ludhiana	300
44	Rajasthan	Alwar	420
45	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi	50
46	Rajasthan	Jaipur	300
47	Rajasthan	Udaipur	100
48	Rajasthan	Bikaner	30
49	Rajasthan	Kota	60
50	Tamil Nadu	K.K.Nagar, Chennai	1000
51	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	100
52	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur	100
53	Telangana	Sanathnagar MC & Hospital	1000
54	Telangana	S.S.Sanathnagar	150
55	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	100
56	Uttar Pradesh	Jajmau, Kanpur	100
57	Uttar Pradesh	Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow	150
58	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	350
59	Uttar Pradesh	Sahibabad	200
60	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	220
61	Uttarakhand	Rudrapur	100
62	West Bengal	Joka	650

Source: ESIC.

STATEMENT-III**State-wise list of dispensaries**

S. No.	State	ESIS Dispensaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	33
4	Bihar	18
5	Chandigarh (UT)	2
6	Chhattisgarh	42
7	Delhi (UT)	0
8	Goa	14
9	Gujarat	102
10	Haryana	91
11	Himachal Pradesh	17
12	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	8
13	Jharkhand	21
14	Karnataka	127
15	Kerala	149
16	Madhya Pradesh	39
17	Maharashtra	109
18	Manipur	0
19	Meghalaya	2
20	Mizoram	1
21	Nagaland	3
22	Odisha	53
23	Puducherry (UT)	15
24	Punjab	69
25	Rajasthan	76
26	Sikkim	3
27	Tamil Nadu	241
28	Telangana	70
29	Tripura	6
30	Uttar Pradesh	94
31	Uttarakhand	42

32	West Bengal	41
	Total	1567

STATEMENT-IV

List of newly approved hospitals

Sl. No.	State	District	Location	NO. OF BEDS SANCTIONED
1	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur	100
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram	100
3	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakapatnam	Vishakhapatnam	400
4	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Potti Sriramulu (Nellore)	Sri City, Nellore	100
5	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Potti Sriramulu (Nellore)	Nellore	100
6	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakapatnam	Atchyutapuram	30
7	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Kurnool	30
8	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Srikakulam	30
9	Bihar	Begusarai	Begusarai	30
10	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Muzzafarpur	100
11	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	30
12	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	100
13	Delhi	North Delhi	Narela	80
14	Goa	North Goa	Mulgaon Goa	150
15	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sanand	350
16	Gujarat	Panchmahal	Halol	100
17	Gujarat	Vadodara	Savli	100
18	Haryana	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	100
19	Haryana	Rewari	Bawal	150
20	Haryana	Gurgaon	Manesar	500
21	Haryana	Hissar	Hissar	100

22	Haryana	Sonipat	Sonepat	150
23	Haryana	Ambala	Ambala	100
24	Haryana	Rohtak	Rohtak	100
25	Haryana	Karnal	Karnal	30
26	Himachal Pradesh	Una	Una	30
27	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	Badgam	Ompura, Srinagar	100
28	Jharkhand	Deoghar	Deoghar	100
29	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Bokaro	100
30	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Doddabalapur	100
31	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	Bommsandra	200
32	Karnataka	Shimoga	Shivamoga	100
33	Karnataka	Kolar	Narsapura	100
34	Karnataka	Ramanagar	Haroholli	100
35	Karnataka	Bellary	Bellary	100
36	Karnataka	Tumkur	Tumkur	100
37	Karnataka	Udupi	Udupi	100
38	Kerala	Idukki	Idukki	100
39	Ladakh(UT)	Leh	Leh	30
40	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Pithampur	100
41	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	100
42	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Satna	30
43	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Butibori, Nagpur	200
44	Maharashtra	Palghar	Palghar	150
45	Maharashtra	Satara	Satara	100
46	Maharashtra	Raigad	Pen	200
47	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	100
48	Maharashtra	Pune	Chakan	350
49	Maharashtra	Raigad	Panvel	100
50	Maharashtra	Pune	Baramati	100
51	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Shendra	30
52	Maharashtra	Nashik	Sinnar	100
53	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Waluj	200

54	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Ballarpur	30
55	Maharashtra	Amravati	Amrawati	100
56	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangli	100
57	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	100
58	Maharashtra	Wardha	Wardha	30
59	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	30
60	Maharashtra	Raigad	Karjat	30
61	Maharashtra	Raigad	Khopoli	30
62	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Shillong	100
63	Odisha	Khurdha	Jagannath Prasad,	150
64	Odisha	Jajpur	Duburi	100
65	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	Paradeep	100
66	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Jharsuguda	100
67	Odisha	Balasore	Balasore	100
68	Odisha	Ganjam	Berhampur	100
69	Punjab	SAS Nagar (Mohali)	SAS Nagar, Lalru	100
70	Punjab	Malerkotla	Malerkotla	150
71	Punjab	Patiala	Rajpura	30
72	Rajasthan	Kotputli-Behror/Rath	Neemrana	150
73	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	30
74	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Kishangarh-Ajmer	100
75	Sikkim	East Sikkim	Rangpo	100
76	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	Sriperumbudur	100
77	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Dindigul	100
78	Tamil Nadu	Thothukudi	Tuticorin	100
79	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Kanyakumari	100
80	Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu	100
81	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Erode	100
82	Telangana	Peddapalli	Ramagundam	100
83	Telangana	Mehabubnagar	Mehabubnagar	30
84	Telangana	Ranga Reddy	Shamshabad	100
85	Tripura	West Tripura	Shyamlibazaar, Agartala	100

86	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Meerut	100
87	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur	30
88	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	100
89	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	100
90	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	Bulandshahar	30
91	Uttar Pradesh	Gautambudhnagar	Greater Noida	350
92	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya	Janpad	30
93	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Kashipur	30
94	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sidkul area Haridwar	300
95	West Bengal	Darjeeling	Siliguri	100
96	West Bengal	Purba Medinapore	Haldia	100
97	West Bengal	North 24 Pargana	Garshyamnagar	100
98	West Bengal	Paschim Midnapore	Kharagpur	100

Source: ESIC

STATEMENT-V**Details of upgradation of ESI hospitals**

S.No.	State	Name of ESI Hospital	Bed strength		Date of approval
			From	To	
1	Assam	ESIC Hospital, Beltola	50	85	28.03.2023
2	Tamil Nadu	ESIC Hospital & Medical College, KK Nagar	550	1000	08.05.2023
3	Kerala	ESIC Hospital, Udyogmandal	100	150	27.05.2023
4	Haryana	ESIC Hospital, Faridabad	650	1150	14.06.2023
5	Maharashtra	ESIC Hospital, Bibvewadi	100	120	18.08.2023
6	Odisha	ESIC Hospital, Rourkela	75	150	13.09.2023
7	Bihar	ESIC Hospital & Medical College, Bihta	330	420	23.09.2024
8	Rajasthan	ESIC Hospital & Medical College, Alwar	330	420	23.09.2024
9	Uttar Pradesh	ESIC Hospital, Varanasi	150	220	16.01.2025
10	Jharkhand	ESIC Hospital, Ranchi	200	220	16.01.2025
11	Assam	ESIC Hospital, Beltola	85	220	16.01.2025
12	Madhya Pradesh	ESIC Hospital & Medical College, Indore	300	420	11.02.2025

Source: ESIC.

ENHANCEMENT OF UPI LIMITS**2620. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:**Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has announced significant enhancements to the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) transaction limits in its December 2025 Monetary Policy statement, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the decision to hike the transaction limit for payments to hospitals and educational institutions from Rs. 1 Lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs per transaction;
- (c) whether the limit for e-mandates on recurring payments for mutual fund subscriptions and insurance premiums without Additional Factor Authentication (AFA) has been raised to Rs. 1 Lakh, if so, the rationale for this relaxation;
- (d) the safeguards introduced to prevent unauthorized high-value transactions given the relaxation of OTP requirements for recurring debits; and
- (e) the manner in which these measures promote the 'Digital India' vision by facilitating high-value transactions in critical sectors like healthcare and financial savings?

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

(a) and (b): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that there was no announcement with regard to enhancements of transaction limit of Unified Payments Interface (UPI) in the Monetary Policy statement of December 2025. However, in line with the Monetary Policy statement of December 2023, National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) vide circular dated 24.08.2024

had enhanced the limit for payment to hospital and educational institution from Rs ₹1 lakh to ₹5 lakh per transaction to encourage the use of UPI for medical and educational services.

(c) and (d): The limit for e-mandates for recurring payments without Additional Factor Authentication (AFA/OTP) was increased from ₹15,000 to ₹1 lakh per transaction in respect of mutual fund subscriptions and insurance premiums. Further, In these categories, the average transaction size was more than ₹15,000 which created certain friction in undertaking these transactions and resulted in customers not creating mandates for such transactions. Therefore, there was a need to enhance the transaction limit for select categories.

Despite the relaxation of Additional Factor of Authentication (AFA) for certain recurring payments up to ₹1 lakh, the Reserve Bank of India has implemented several safeguards to ensure the security of such transactions. These include:

- Pre-debit notification: Banks must send a notification to the customer at least 24 hours before the debit, giving the customer the option to cancel or modify the mandate.
- Device binding: Additional security is ensured through device-level binding, which helps prevent unauthorized use.

- Verified merchants: The higher limits apply only to verified merchants in designated sectors such as hospitals, educational institutions, and other permitted categories.

(e): RBI and NPCI have been taking up several measures to promote the 'Digital India' vision, such as enabling high-value digital payments in key sectors. By raising the cap to ₹5 lakh for critical sectors, UPI transitions from a retail-only tool to a comprehensive, high-value payment infrastructure that facilitates instant, seamless payments for large medical or educational bills, reducing the need for cash or physical payment methods. It also encourages a shift towards digital modes for regular, large-value investments (Mutual Funds/Insurance).

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PMJDY AND DBT PLATFORMS

2621. SHRIMATI DIMPLE YADAV:

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

- (a) the number of beneficiaries having PM Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts linked to Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) platforms during the last three years, State-wise, particularly for Mainpuri district in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the number of DBT transactions processed into such accounts and the number of failed or rejected transactions recorded, classified State-wise, particularly for Mainpuri district;

- (c) the number of grievances received regarding failed DBT payments from Uttar Pradesh and their resolution status, classified State-wise, particularly for Mainpuri district;
- (d) the average time taken to resolve DBT payment failures on central platforms; and
- (e) the measures taken to strengthen DBT delivery, grievance redressal and financial inclusion monitoring?

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

(a) to (e): The Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS) has been developed as a unique payment system to strengthen Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) delivery. Herein, Aadhaar number is used as the central key for facilitating disbursement of social security benefits under different schemes by Government Departments via DBT to the Aadhaar Enabled Bank Accounts (AEBA) of the beneficiaries. The data regarding the number of PMJDY accounts linked to Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes is not centrally maintained. However, 86.20 % PMJDY Accounts are seeded with Aadhaar. A total of 83% PMJDY Accounts are seeded with Aadhaar in Mainpuri District.

Key benefits of Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS) *inter-alia* are as under:

- I. Ensures direct and timely credit of subsidies, pensions, scholarships and welfare benefits into the Aadhaar Enabled Bank Account of the beneficiary;

- II. Eliminates leakages, duplicates, and ghost beneficiaries, leading to major savings for the Government;
- III. Eliminates inordinate delays, multiple channels & paperwork involved in the earlier system of disbursing subsidies;
- IV. Provides beneficiary the option to change the bank account in which benefits/subsidies are received by directly using Aadhaar seeding/de-seeding facility via 'Bharat Aadhar Seeding Enabler (BASE)' platform, without requiring to convey the bank account details or change in bank details to the Government Department / Agency;
- V. Strengthens financial inclusion by channeling benefits into formal banking accounts;
- VI. Simplifies operations for banks and Government entities by reducing transaction complexity.

To ensure seamless and transparent delivery of benefits for DBT beneficiaries, Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs have been requested to leverage technology, end to end digitize processes such as online registration, Aadhaar based biometric authentication, online verification of applications, electronic payments using Aadhaar Payments Bridge (APB), digitized uploading and verification of eligibility documents, onboarding on Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG) platform etc. The Central Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)

has also been strengthened and made available on UMANG to enable citizens to inter-alia lodge DBT related complaints with ease and to ensure their timely and efficient redressal.

Banks and Urban Local Bodies, along with other financial institutions are taking various steps to deepen financial inclusion which, inter-alia, include Financial Literacy Programmes by different Banks and other financial institutions with the help of the Banking Correspondent (BC) channel and the Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs).

Further, various credit outreach programmes are being organized throughout the country to ensure access to financial services and timely & adequate credit wherever needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups at an affordable cost. A national level saturation campaign for saturation of FI Schemes at gram panchayat level was held from 01st July to 31st October, 2025.

COLLABORATIONS THROUGH AI CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE (AI-COES)

2622. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) the details of collaborations undertaken by AI Centres of Excellence (AI-COEs) with academic institutions, industry partners and start-ups, including those located in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

- (b) the list of universities, industry partners and start-ups with which the AI-COE's have entered into formal collaborations along with the nature, scope and duration of such partnerships;
- (c) the details of projects undertaken under such collaborations, including their objectives, sectoral focus such as agriculture, health, logistics, etc., timelines and implementing agencies;
- (d) the outcomes achieved from such collaborations, including solutions developed, prototypes tested, capacity building, deployments completed and measurable impact thereof;
- (e) the details of fund provided by the Government along with contributions made by partner, project-wise; and
- (f) the monitoring and evaluation mechanism adopted by the Government for assessing the performance of AI-COE's and the key policy learnings derived therefrom?

**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 established four Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in Artificial Intelligence (AI) as part of the vision to "Make AI in India and Make AI work for India" in the areas of Education, Healthcare, Sustainable Cities and Agriculture. These AI-CoEs are being led by IIT Madras, IISc Bangalore, IIT Kanpur and IIT Ropar respectively. The total budget outlay for the four AI-CoEs is 1490 crores.

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

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

An Apex Committee; consisting of industry leaders, researchers and senior government officials; conducts periodical review and evaluation of the AI-CoEs. It is supported by a Central Project Monitoring Unit with the help of leading external experts working at the intersection of AI and the respective domain of each CoE. The CPMU and the experts carryout quarterly assessment of each project and recommend course correction.

युवा, महिला और ग्रामीण उद्यमियों के लिए विशेष सहायता

2623. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा पीएम-सेतु योजना के तहत देश में स्टार्टअप और उद्यमिता पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए, विशेष रूप से प्रारंभिक चरण के स्टार्टअप और पहली बार उद्यम करने वालों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (ख) पीएम-सेतु योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य, प्रावधान और पात्रता मानदंड क्या हैं;
- (ग) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी सहायता प्राप्त कर चुके स्टार्टअप/उद्यमियों की संख्या का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) पहली बार ग्रामीण उद्यमी बनने वाली युवा महिलाओं को विशेष सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए क्या अतिरिक्त प्रावधान किए गए हैं; और
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और स्टार्टअप की दीर्घकालिक सफलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या निगरानी और मूल्यांकन व्यवस्था अपनाई गई है?

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

(क) से (ङ): देश में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की समग्र गुणवत्ता एवं प्रासंगिकता को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा उन्नत आईटीआई के माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास और रोजगार योग्यता परिवर्तन (पीएम-सेतु) योजना को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है।

इस योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं:

- (i) औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) तथा राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना।
- (ii) उद्योग मानकों के अनुरूप अवसंरचना तथा उपकरणों का आधुनिकीकरण करना।

- (iii) विशेष रूप से नए एवं उभरते क्षेत्रों में उद्योग-अनुरूप दीर्घकालिक एवं अल्पकालिक पाठ्यक्रमों की शुरुआत करना।
- (iv) मांग-आधारित कौशल विकास तथा बेहतर रोजगार परिणामों के लिए उद्योग के साथ संपर्क को सुदृढ़ करना।
- (v) प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु राष्ट्रीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (एनएसटीआई) की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना।

इस योजना में दो घटक शामिल हैं:

- (i) घटक-I – हब एवं स्पोक मॉडल के अंतर्गत 1,000 राजकीय आईटीआई (200 हब आईटीआई तथा 800 स्पोक आईटीआई) का उन्नयन, जिसके अंतर्गत स्मार्ट कक्षाएँ, आधुनिक प्रयोगशालाएँ, डिजिटल सामग्री तथा उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नए पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था शामिल है।
- (ii) घटक-II – भुवनेश्वर, चेन्नई, हैदराबाद, कानपुर तथा लुधियाना में स्थित पाँच एनएसटीआई की क्षमता वृद्धि, जिसके अंतर्गत क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट राष्ट्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों की स्थापना तथा वैश्विक सहभागिता के साथ प्रशिक्षकों के उन्नत प्रशिक्षण पर विशेष बल दिया जाएगा।

पीएम-सेतु के अंतर्गत उद्योग-संचालित शासन व्यवस्था के माध्यम से रोजगारपरकता परिणामों में सुधार पर जोर दिया गया है। यह योजना अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से स्व-रोजगार और उद्यमशीलता को भी प्रोत्साहित करती है, जिससे शिक्षार्थियों को उद्योग-संबंधित कौशल अर्जित करने, वास्तविक कार्य परिवेश का अनुभव प्राप्त करने तथा कैरियर मार्गदर्शन, रोजगार सहायता और स्व-रोजगार सहायता जैसी सुविधाओं तक सुदृढ़ संस्थागत प्रणालियों और उद्योग संपर्क के माध्यम से सुलभता प्राप्त हो सके। हालांकि, सभी आईटीआई प्रशिक्षुओं के पाठ्यक्रम में एक-वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए अनिवार्य 120 घंटे का “रोजगारपरकता कौशल” प्रशिक्षण शामिल किया गया है। इसमें उद्यमशीलता, वित्तीय साक्षरता और डिजिटल साक्षरता से संबंधित मॉड्यूल सम्मिलित हैं,

जो प्रशिक्षुओं, विशेषकर ग्रामीण महिलाओं को, स्व-रोजगार के अवसर तलाशने में सहयोग प्रदान करते हैं।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत उद्योग-संचालित विशेष प्रयोजन साधन (एसपीवी) उन्नयन की प्रक्रिया का संचालन करेंगे तथा उन्हें पाठ्यक्रम पुनर्रचना, प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के मॉडल, अवसंरचना उन्नयन, उद्योग अनुभव तथा रोजगार या स्व-रोजगार सुविधा से संबंधित आवश्यक हस्तक्षेप प्रस्तावित करने का अधिकार होगा, जो स्थानीय उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं और योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप होंगे।

इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी राष्ट्रीय संचालन समिति (एनएससी) द्वारा की जाएगी, जिसमें केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और उद्योग भागीदारों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होंगे तथा यह समग्र नीतिगत मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में गठित राज्य संचालन समितियाँ (एसएससी) राज्य स्तर पर प्रगति की निगरानी करेंगी। इस योजना में आवधिक निगरानी, निष्पादन समीक्षा तथा तृतीय-पक्ष प्रभाव आकलन का भी प्रावधान किया गया है, ताकि योजना का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित हो सके और इसके अपेक्षित परिणाम प्राप्त किए जा सकें।

ESTABLISHING GIFT CITY IN CHANDIGARH

2624. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Chandigarh Administration to set up a GIFT City (Gujarat International Finance Tec-City) like International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) in Chandigarh, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether there is any provision in the International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA) Act, 2019 that restricts the establishment of only one IFSC or Free Trade Zone in the entire country, if not, the legal position regarding the creation of additional IFSCs;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the representation submitted by the Member of Parliament from Chandigarh requesting consideration of an IFSC in view of the region's unique limitations, particularly the inability to expand manufacturing due to spatial, environmental and administrative constraints, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the reasons for the Government's refusal or inaction on this representation, despite the potential economic benefits to the Chandigarh–Mohali–Panchkula–New Chandigarh region?

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

- (a): The Government of India has not received any such proposal from the Chandigarh Administration.
- (b): There is no provision in the International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA) Act, 2019 for setting up of an International Financial Services Centres (IFSCs). IFSCs are established under Section 18 of the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act, 2005.

(c) and (d): Communication was received from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament from Chandigarh on 6th January 2025 which has been duly responded to on 23rd Jan 2025. Concentrating offshore activities in one location enables effective regulatory oversight without impacting mainland financial activities while allowing continuous upgradation of regulatory infrastructure and maximising efficiency gains. Further, as stated by former Finance Minister, late Shri Arun Jaitley on the floor of the Lok Sabha on 22nd December 2017, there is a limit to how many IFSCs can be set up and since GIFT City is under development in Gandhinagar, Gujarat there is a need to first optimally utilise GIFT City before considering other requests.

REVENUE GENERATED FROM TICKETED MONUMENTS

2625. MS. MAHUA MOITRA:

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

- (a) the details of the monuments under ASI protection that are ticketed, State/UT and monument-wise; and
- (b) the details of the passenger footfall and revenue generated at each of these ticketed monuments, since 2014, State/UT, year and monument-wise?

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

(a) and (b): There are 143 protected monuments across the country under Archeological Survey of India where entry fee is charged. The details are given at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF FOOTFALL AND REVENUE EARNED FROM THE CENTRALLY PROTECTED TICKETED MONUMENTS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA SINCE 2014 to 2025.

Sl.No	Circle	State / Monument	F.Y 2014-2015		F.Y 2015-2016		F.Y 2016-2017		F.Y 2017-2018	
Andhra Pradesh			Footfall	Revenue	Footfall	Revenue	Footfall	Revenue	Footfall	Revenue
1	Amaravati	Amaravati Mahastupa		158530	25937	163000	127890	1999670	13825	285140
2		Undavalli caves		416245	99267	533235	16908	287600	129457	2063810
3		Nagarjuna konda		606980	64478	377795	124877	1884505	97048	2030290
4		Chandragiri Monument		526295	112353	566810	122931	1943720	121973	1853305
5		Buddhist Remains,		115335	2087	112760	6923	1106580	26097	404415

		Guntupalli			7		9			
Assam										
6	Guwahati	Ahom Raja's Palace		315751	75 17 6	3926 00	65 99 4	1020 250	127 515	19621 05
7		Karenghar of Ahom Kings, sibasagar		819290	19 76 27	1060 820	17 23 20	2733 910	235 923	37556 65
8		Ranghar Ruins		447695	10 83 95	6088 55	10 76 08	1740 475	178 449	28918 90
9		Bishnudol Temple		107460	22 00 1	1141 85	11 91 8	1746 75	181 85	28313 5
10		Group of Four Maidams		217455	47 39 1	2420 85	36 86 6	5616 85	738 01	11208 90
Bihar										
11	Patna	Site of Mauryan Palace		924895	15 11 03	7776 50	18 61 66	2949 740	180 449	28710 15
12		Ancient Ruins, Vaishali		1567015	16 73 02	1643 915	17 50 56	4726 005	223 146	62585 35
13		Excavated Site, Nalanda		5275665	63 15 74	5450 125	67 03 19	1566 3245	798 228	19537 515
14		Ancient Site of Vikramshil		336960	53 99 1	2988 35	56 82 5	9433 95	891 49	14482 35

		a								
15		Sher Shah's Tomb,Sasaram		1396365	308688	1566335	201914	3079585	167163	2563685
Chattisgarh										
16	Raipur	Laxman Temple, Sirpur		380300	80798	414350	52613	801185	91674	1389430
Delhi										
17	Delhi	Khan-I-Khana		123950	13220	80160	3013	54465	2302	44890
18		Sultanghari Tomb		14685	2233	13205	1423	22095	23202	33419
19		Tughluqabad Fort		466710	105658	655115	100762	1505180	131936	2194481
20		Red Fort		59748550	3129360	61682400	3010935	123768480	3179812	161060690
21		Humayun Tomb		63551550	1076607	60719470	1080643	120256020	1161066	144522930
22		Qutb Minar	102926690	3713579	108587110	3364636	195054470	2923365	234646720	
23			Hauz khas	Ticket not introduced						

24		Jantar Mantar		2363600	43 87 64	2867 940	30 58 41	214 414 0	358 533	68164 00
25		Safdarjun g Tomb		1901915	17 11 62	1332 235	15 36 56	104 682 0	119 384	28088 15
26		Kotla Feroz Shah		643280	12 41 64	7271 25	83 25 7	495 895	987 39	16497 35
27		Purana Qila		5930835	27 51 76 2	1063 4185	13 00 62 9	104 509 145	970 221	15866 815
Gujarat										
28		Asokan Rock Edict, Junagadh		48885	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Rajkot	Buddhisht Caves, Junagadh		521285	72 67 2	4160 75	30 91 7	610 830	421 59	86197 0
30		Khaprako dia & Baba Pyare Buddhist		6575	46 50	6355	97 3	514 5	64	960
31	Vadodara	Group of Monumen ts, Champan er		1802970	14 28 97	1927 450	14 58 69	406 830 5	115 717	50014 55
32		Sun Temple,		2547795	44 45	2543 335	33 55	583 391	298 081	55554 65

		Modhera			99		76	0		
33		Rani Ki-Vav, Patan		2495290	44 72 01	2573 775	30 34 79	548 192 0	433 141	55554 65
34		Rudabai Step Well, Adalaj		Ticket not introduced						
Himachal Pradesh										
35		Kangra Fort (Ruined Fort)		814850	13 72 35	9550 60	15 64 89	3033 625	20 13 39	38344 55
36	Shimla	Rock-cut Temples and Sculptur es, Masrur		246840	39 15 9	3085 60	35 92 0	7787 90	56 78 3	11664 30
Jammu & Kashmir										
37		Ancient Palaces Attributed to Raja Suchet Singh, Ramnagar		22955	64 46	3232 5	57 32	8598 0	84 84	12763 0
38	Srina gar	Avantiswa mi Temple		193165	38 73 3	2061 20	24 08 5	3725 75	33 69 9	29590 0
39		Group of Temples, Kiramchi		29045	58 79	2959 5	52 68	7939 0	19 16 8	39817 5

Karnataka										
40	Dharwad	Durga temple, Aihole	1776145	27 75 79	1913 625	22 35 69	4341 065	30 21 19	59408 35	
41		Badami Cave	3104100	52 28 92	3390 705	44 03 94	8247 415	56 09 61	10957 280	
42		Group Of Temples, Pattadakal	4979140	40 08 28	5573 080	30 21 07	1190 2480	41 19 13	16467 950	
43		Gol-Gumbaz, Vijayapura	5761275	10 42 28 0	5848 60	97 83 37	1518 9725	11 65 45 5	18143 800	
44		Ibrahim Rauza, Vijayapura	1238590	22 18 19	1589 975	19 31 33	3292 340	27 49 76	47375 45	
45		Jain Temple & Sculpture Gallery, Lakkundi	88775	16 23 7	1056 95	13 94 9	2519 70	29 26 4	57993 0	
46	Hampi	Group of Monuments, Hampi	14753000	59 29 18	1557 4380	53 20 39	3379 0070	78 42 52	49111 540	
47		Bellary Fort	43540	92 39	4800 0	70 41	1159 45	21 58 5	33410 5	

48	Banglore	Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriranga patna		7139785	12 21 46 9	1002 4105	89 14 31	1705 9070	11 06 16 5	21780 950
49		Keshav Temple, Somnath pur		1954660	24 74 93	2789 920	25 48 50	5831 650	34 73 65	83610 25
50		Tipu Sultan Palace		2290050	34 44 91	3499 865	17 24 84	4563 060	26 28 10	67835 65
51		Fortress and Temple Chitrudur ga Fort		2346035	0	0	43 53 33	6785 850	45 78 77	72198 40
Kerala										
52	Thrissur	Bekal Fort		1683660	44 78 14	1810 055	35 85 31	5520 970	46 14 79	71443 70
53		Palakkad Fort		Ticket not introduced						
54		Fort St. Angelo, Kannur								
Ladakh										
55	Leh	Ancient Palace Leh		1091850	49 33 1	1072 335	44 37 7	2216 395	50 98 3	21616 70
Maharashtra										

56	Aurangabad	Ajanta caves	9700160	44 75 54	1003 5620	41 50 47	2232 5070	53 06 51	32622 250
57		Ellora Caves	20404810	15 26 31 8	2188 9820	12 80 40 3	5003 0790	16 85 88 9	72190 970
58		Tomb of Rabia Durani (Bibi ka Maqbara)	8224535	14 27 51 5	8558 605	13 09 79 6	2190 0000	17 93 39 0	32005 110
59		Daulatabad Fort	3538880	61 81 06	3747 685	52 41 67	8911 100	70 95 72	12622 600
60		Pandulena Caves, Nasik	1230030	27 91 58	1489 080	22 53 25	3595 152	27 94 54	47003 10
61		Aurangabad Caves	582375	96 50 4	6661 55	10 25 68	1815 717	10 18 30	19801 60
62	Mumbai	Elephanta Caves	14060230	76 02 40	1637 9200	40 55 72	3953 2690	59 34 89	51330 280
63		Buddhist Caves, Kanheri	1784475	32 57 51	2088 270	41 28 76	8163 575	41 47 19	84147 00
64		Shaniwarwada	5217920	10 70 70 0	6412 860	11 98 80 6	1964 8200	14 24 46 1	23438 305

65		Aga Khan Palace Building		1641640	207633	1795030	247088	5280115	335345	7457505
66		Buddhist Caves, Junnar		2329930	502686	2523690	365506	5512205	492807	7416950
67		Buddhist Cave, Karle		1298830	240080	1395340	176705	3026495	258572	4414410
68		Cave, Temple & Inscriptions, Bhaja		294030	51133	342755	49339	956720	91800	1764020
69		Raigad Fort		822225	204364	1035120	190730	2895360	296518	4483845
70		Kolaba Fort, Alibag		280130	67872	346105	75940	1150570	150810	2295215
71		Sholapur Fort		127270	27840	139770	27173	412590	40572	616535
72		Janjira Fort, Murd		Ticket not introduced						
73	Buddhist Caves, Kondivte									
74	Lohgad Fort									

75	Nagpur	Gawilgar h Fort								
76		Buddhist Remains , Mansar								
Madhya Pradesh										
77	Bhopal	Buddhi st Caves, Bagh		127880	26 40 1	1339 05	29 70 0	4512 35	49 61 8	75278 0
78		The palace situated in the fort, Burhan pur		352085	74 13 1	4113 15	49 23 1	8119 10	88 67 7	14307 94
79		Hoshan g Shah's Tomb		1385600	21 49 31	1284 790	16 23 81	2829 950	19 63 14	34573 45
80		Group of monum ent, Mandu		2269215	39 62 43	2225 840	33 22 21	5457 470	45 36 06	74242 10
81		Roopm ati's Pavilion , Mandu	2308635	40 91 49	2243 630	34 61 54	5564 530	43 13 69	69211 95	
82		Buddhi st Monum	4128920	31 67	4376 170	28 98	1102 5840	39 87	15185 610	

		ents, Sanchi			77		84		45	
83		Gwalior Fort		2144225	32 35 70	2457 175	26 23 39	5618 030	36 23 92	81283 70
84		Buddhi st Cave, Dhamn ar		Ticket not introduced						
85		Badal Mahal Gatewa y, Chande ri								
86		Rock Cut Cave, Udaygir i Vidisha								
87		Bir Singh Palace Datia								
88	Jabalpur	Prehist oric Rock Shelter s, Adamg arh								
89		Wester		20442150	37	1938	32	3760	45	53538

		n Group of Temple s, Khajura ho			26 13	2770	21 75	1580	84 82	550
90		Group of Temple , Amarka ntak		Ticket not introduced						
Odisha										
91		Sun Temple, Konark		25702130	28 54 33 2	2996 5080	23 06 45 6	6744 1610	32 29 28 1	10068 7260
92	Puri	Buddhist Remains , Ratnagiri		242515	51 11 0	2750 65	75 23 9	6681 60	57 16 3	97303 5
93		Buddhist Remains , Lalitgiri		181950	34 31 9	2038 00	27 60 3	4458 80	47 36 0	80583 0
94		Udaigiri & Khandag iri Caves		2231590	59 86 95	3238 670	52 31 56	8255 710	69 71 81	11606 35
95	Bhuban eshwar	Rajarani Temple		253685	31 03 3	2578 60	27 87 1	5896 55	37 49 7	81379 5
Haryana										

96	Chandi garh	Suraj Kund		258110	69 64 4	3592 40	45 29 5	6903 40	61 39 9	94491 0
97		Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesa r		637360	14 94 62	7565 25	13 02 62	1966 695	16 87 65	23874 74
Rajasthan										
98	Jaipur	Ancient Site, Bhangar h		Ticket not introduced						
99		Step Well (Baori) at Abhaneri								
100		Deeg Bhawan		337810	56 32 1	3899 45	35 76 7	7340 10	54 11 2	11283 92
101	Jodhpur	Chittaurg arh Fort		5003855	57 74 68	4804 685	38 48 06	8854 930	57 82 80	12814 435
102		Kumbhal garh Fort		3085840	36 39 30	3386 660	42 25 55	8972 355	61 44 00	13004 105
103		Marble Pavilion, Ana Sagar		Ticket not introduced						
Tamilnadu										
104	Chenna	Group of Monume		27050890	10 92	2710	10 23	5988	14 30	88179

	i	nts, Mamalla puram			70 0	5640	07 3	3890	90 3	300	
105		Gingee Fort, Gingee		1086600	11 44 79	7678 40	10 86 04	2109 355	21 22 65	40551 40	
106		Tiger headed Rock cut temple & two other monume nts, Saluvank uppam		Ticket not introduced							
107		Fort, St. George		Ticket not introduced						39 39 2	23000 25
108	Thiruchi rapalli	Fort on Rock, Dindigul		157305	28 52 9	1416 85	24 53 0	4108 70	47 24 2	75141 5	
109		Moovark oil, Kodumb alur		7150	11 67	2617 0	85 7	1600 0	25 32	40920	
110		Rock-cut Jain Temple, Sittanna vasal		250975	32 78 0	1870 35	25 12 6	4046 40	58 19 8	92669 0	
111		Tirumalai Nayak's Palace Srivilliput		Ticket not introduced							

		tur								
112		Natural Caven with Inscriptio n Eladipatt am, Sittanna vasal		199225	26 22 6	1717 54	24 03 9	3679 85	29 59 1	44395 5
113		Thiruma yam Fort		366420	49 78 7	3688 85	48 92 9	8540 00	76 86 8	18893 25
114		Fort Vattakott ai		Ticket not introduced						
Telangana										
115	Hydera bad	Charmin ar	9104805	15 45 75 7	9003 380	15 72 83 9	2755 5440	17 85 56 7	32742 290	
116		Golcond a Fort	10229425	16 80 20 5	1045 2720	13 08 02 1	2165 0360	17 38 40 8	31324 615	
117		Waranga l	754865	16 12 99	8057 40	25 08 4	3871 40	19 52 54	31399 10	
Union Territory (U.T)										
118	Goa	Upper Fort,	Ticket not introduced							

		Aguada										
Uttar Pradesh												
119	Agra	Agra Fort		10589014 0	51 40 96 3	1682 7179 0	22 41 27 9	27 46 56 59 0	249803 0	305 572 080		
120		Fatehpur Sikri		63075490	84 46 39	7235 1750	55 39 68	75 90 32 79	126325 0	190 411 700		
121		Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra		6314525	50 28 78	5834 095	44 08 91	10 75 62 30	385708	108 223 40		
122		Mariam's Tomb, Sikandra		328915	82 63 4	3576 25	28 22 7	76 06 10	42656	491 400		
123		Itimad-ud-Daulah Tomb		8806055	21 28 33	9698 545	23 75 69	14 08 12 80	215096	200 339 05		
124		Ram Bagh		385765	78 04 9	4046 85	58 14 9	12 25 57 0	81034	107 011 5		
125		Mehtab Bagh		3019835	22 38 48	3916 600	25 58 14	11 00 73 35	241687	164 949 30		
126		Taj Mahal		21235533 0	50 66 38	1787 7706 0	60 88 01	49 67 89	645769 2	568 306 551		

					4		1	74 0			
		Mausoleum		Ticket not introduced							
127	Lucknow	Site of Sahet – Mahet		2906950	207810	2416835	234161	7372625	261459	8432170	
128		Residency Buildings		2236575	373770	2335965	284352	4920735	210264	3969535	
129		Piprahwa & Ganwaria		Ticket not introduced							
130	Jhansi	Gupta Temple & Varah Temple, Deogarh		Ticket not introduced							
131		Kalinjar Fort		Ticket not introduced	81068	413510	76364	1231115	90778	1213285	
132		Rani Lakshmi Bai Mahal		89970	19120	101490	11708	184500	16465	236415	
133		Rani Jhansi Fort		1387275	283790	1480320	228416	3564620	308309	4421790	
134	Sarnath	Lord Cornwallis Tomb		229820	32340	168055	717772	26798125	19004	295050	

135		Old Fort		1141076	20 21 43	1031 490	63 74 0	1054 890	223 267	3388 040
136		Observat ory of Man Singh		740914	42 53 4	2855 35	22 39 8	3524 35	372 04	6133 75
137		Excavate d Remains , Sarnath		12667554	47 55 32	7801 495	21 91 51	3324 820	763 259	3082 6710
138		Tomb of Lal Khan		Ticket not introduced						
139		Chaukha ndi Buddhist Stupa								
West Bengal										
140	Raiganj	Cooch Bihar Palace		2024115	55 83 59	2797 780	43 05 00	6431 260	64 09 58	96376 80
141		Hazardu ari Palace		7564500	81 17 06	8293 190	82 83 94	1279 3505	11 64 54 4	17967 845
142	Kolkata	Bishnup ur Temples		643900	14 57 32	7650 45	12 47 98	1954 075	19 11 66	29962 50
143		Metcalfe Hall		Ticket not introduced						
** The information regarding footfall of ASI ticketed monuments for the financial year 2014–										

6	Guwahati	Ahom Raja's Palace	65985	1441760	44889	1163920	25512	496200	34669	738105
7		Kareng har of Ahom Kings, sibasagar	175853	4065725	120498	3152595	54688	1022470	46430	1121480
8		Ranghar Ruins	120761	2803345	69611	1876790	34014	654760	39233	903530
9		Bishnu dol Temple	13747	299265	21189	559035	2921	57120	2608	116615
10		Group of Four Maidams	36886	819375	23266	619025	19938	394730	34861	914985
Bihar										
11	Patna	Site of Mauryan Palace	124756	2996075	111271	2838650	25863	617880	81024	2022170
12		Ancient Ruins, Vaishali	191804	8331270	152265	7026660	49224	1152675	46123	1149840
13		Excavated Site, Naland	655200	38321390	478116	33801335	105796	4056500	179878	7303335

		a								
14		Ancient Site of Vikramshila	62457	1361075	66009	1768545	27583	650620	33322	829635
15		Sher Shah's Tomb, Sasaram	131395	3021275	208347	5250175	95094	2217985	166283	3650245
Chattisgarh										
16	Raipur	Laxman Temple, Sirpur	55640	1268135	63855	1588575	44747	981290	53050	2509040
Delhi										
17	Delhi	Khan-I-Khana	2673	73790	1827	58050	3012	60910	3478	191095
18		Sultanghari Tomb	1216	29080	536	15050	385	10325	304	10883
19		Tughluqabad Fort	121330	2866505	77043	2131845	12965	269160	21057	5197730
20		Red Fort	3556357	210786900	2291408	162379537	188818	9020404	1329080	60118315
21		Humayun Tomb	1103021	161240785	860606	142604000	246217	8905675	397270	15238190
22		Qutb Minar	2979939	266289800	2303464	201726186	478912	15601680	1166120	50722744

23		Hauzkhas			148 171	4395 750	399 85	9245 00	456 55	1279 200
24		Jantar Mantar	2959 23	7842 710	209 713	6266 640	763 38	1767 095	126 066	2663 100
25		Safdarjun g Tomb	9276 7	3710 600	889 16	3891 210	571 68	1250 580	755 25	1663 338
26		Kotla Feroz Shah	1136 86	2705 590	902 07	2459 820	278 69	5803 30	542 51	1410 800
27		Purana Qila	8558 92	1924 3165	667 793	1775 4491	201 782	4232 005	467 182	8996 395
Gujarat										
28		Asokan Rock Edict, Junagadh	8548	2645 80	634 4	2048 00	105 14	2026 50	317 12	7792 10
29	Rajkot	Buddhisht Caves, Junagadh	1512 0	4713 65	195 70	7081 50	58	1000	0	0
30		Khaprako dia & Baba Pyare Buddhist	179	4952	602 1	1895 75	169 2	3345 0	272 1	5482 0
31	Vadodra	Group of Monumen ts, Champan er	9057 2	4467 990	613 50	3536 220	390 95	1351 895	613 46	2399 595
32		Sun Temple, Modhera	2028 33	5535 050	211 760	6298 700	855 10	1977 560	225 585	5671 480

33		Rani Ki-Vav, Patan	3642 38	1316 6720	340 950	1568 6915	970 43	3499 975	268 856	1083 8400
34		Rudabai Step Well, Adalaj	Ticket not introduced		395 950	1207 3025	870 44	1737 365	268 229	6683 758
Himachal Pradesh										
35	Shimla	Kangra Fort (Ruine d Fort)	1455 16	3814 805	930 64	2875 565	100 706	1974 175	822 45	1592 855
36		Rock- cut Templ es and Sculpt ures, Masrur	5525 4	1564 810	751 48	2273 305	533 32	1059 500	410 43	8017 60
Jammu & Kashmir										
37	Srinaga r	Ancien t Palace s Attribut ed to Raja Suchet Singh, Ramna gar	6796	1387 20	661 0	1652 50	212 9	4968 0	559 5	1366 85
38		Avantis wami Templ	1890 7	3832 25	999 2	2588 75	571 4	1430 25	249 63	6233 60

		e								
39		Group of Temples, Kiramchi	9385	204960	5735	139050	5816	130460	7391	177245
Karnataka										
40	Dharwad	Durga temple, Aihole	218800	6025250	190642	5495255	75188	1738400	98432	2905095
41		Badami Cave	432275	11046565	378830	10947980	172426	3982130	234355	5868790
42		Group Of Temples, Pattadakal	299979	13723040	266477	12506680	123171	4618710	157713	6781085
43		Gol-Gumbaz, Vijayapura	951642	20362225	815635	20605625	283331	6504955	447890	10166605
44		Ibrahīm Rauza, Vijayapura	177467	4213625	156879	4119575	57771	1335725	102114	2276915
45		Jain Temple & Sculpture	15429	350215	13110	343285	5652	128685	8340	2008525

52	Thrissu r	Bekal Fort	3734 78	8122 045	335 574	8525 740	115 575	2367 915	200 260	4832 535
53		Palakk ad Fort	Ticket not introduced		174 831	4329 500	439 53	9842 95	961 52	2357 530
54		Fort St. Angelo , Kannur			237 823	5329 625	657 98	1393 780	152 602	3707 185
Ladakh										
55	Leh	Ancien t Palace Leh	8032 7	3105 155	639 09	3157 300	205 3	4171 5	525 78	1337 520
Maharashtra										
56	Aurang abad	Ajanta caves	4275 00	2619 4260	293 401	2063 9480	476 36	1882 385	139 165	5588 650
57		Ellora Caves	1348 899	6395 1030	128 068 7	6298 5955	163 472	6276 240	412 826	1625 6335
58		Tomb of Rabia Durani (Bibi ka Maqba ra)	1218 832	2952 0015	112 131 1	3058 0970	203 891	4946 610	397 910	9646 495
59		Daulat abad Fort	5148 62	1269 3085	522 140	1419 5471	105 483	2565 790	205 098	5028 980
60		Pandul ena Caves,	2511 71	5200 525	204 036	5459 700	29	540	728 82	1649 715

		Nasik								
61		Aurangabad Caves	76603	1791690	185186	6585745	34995	877194	68721	1698815
62		Elephanta Caves	760740	49039260	724783	51590054	82417	3417645	221158	9570480
63		Buddhist Caves, Kanheri	444439	12453200	413920	13670725	213	5295	87758	2349670
64		Shaniwarwada	1257205	29102495	1136684	30464560	160634	3964180	516926	1305555
65	Mumbai	Aga Khan Palace Building	279087	9269800	229313	8186252	19018	477670	41347	1024370
66		Buddhist Caves, Junnar	417533	9035890	355273	8907610	73905	1846160	173163	4320690
67		Buddhist Cave, Karle	257070	6033275	221826	6114240	51066	1278070	156984	3932685
68		Cave, Temple & Inscriptions,	102548	2590960	82256	2534630	11000	272020	35871	899000

		Bhaja								
69		Raigad Fort	2543 28	5610 270	218 442	5473 365	764 38	1899 215	172 070	4304 475
70		Kolaba Fort, Alibag	1395 57	3132 035	112 517	2838 750	504 33	1237 450	330 92	8197 00
71		Sholapur Fort	4640 2	1017 185	622 83	1569 395	112 94	2806 40	576 0	1447 00
72		Janjira Fort, Murd	Ticket not introduced		253 469	6402 625	149 228	3724 555	188 015	4690 465
73		Buddhist Caves, Kondivite			420 90	1198 865	167	4155	944 9	2537 35
74		Lohgad Fort			162 230	4214 820	310 63	7806 60	860 31	2165 965
75		Gawilgarh Fort			438 06	1097 725	5	100	922 4	2299 80
76	Nagpur	Buddhist Remains, Mansar			166 1	5940 0	8	160	191 4	4644 0
Madhya Pradesh										
77	Bhopal	Buddhist Caves, Bagh	0	0	199 62	5106 00	236 92	5921 50	272 61	9399 05

78		The palace situated in the fort, Burhanpur	62781	1407365	47579	1262565	13953	277740	31360	603965
79		Hoshang Shah's Tomb	163456	4033285	132111	3862120	57808	1331240	113239	3113110
80		Group of monument, Mandu	440536	10109025	410735	10924610	181996	4105565	344913	8750250
81		Roopmati's Pavilion, Mandu	429572	9602355	394379	10377575	148771	3350445	336286	8063695
82		Buddhist Monuments, Sanchi	329801	14892330	270805	12831444	59020	2025235	118379	4049970
83		Gwalior Fort	283767	8923395	263497	8550255	101594	2284165	203372	4630580
84		Buddhist Cave, Dhamnar	Ticket not introduced		32582	815650	12316	247450	24148	1282760
85		Badal			137	3632	969	2237	110	3295

		Mahal Gatew ay, Chand eri			97	30	4	65	33	15
86		Rock Cut Cave, Udaygi ri Vidisha			543 87	1516 465	116 11	2665 10	355 72	1202 810
87		Bir Singh Palace Datia			241 27	7876 90	140 57	3287 65	263 35	5910 70
88		Prehist oric Rock Shelter s, Adamg arh			233 72	5892 50	165 54	3818 15	186 96	3438 55
89	Jabalp ur	Wester n Group of Templ es, Khajur aho	4283 05	4809 0320	286 738	3399 5950	128 790	4625 230	244 270	9143 815
90		Group of Templ e, Amark	Ticket not introduced		574 50	1447 800	236 11	5443 60	311 14	6433 60

		antak								
Odisha										
91	Puri	Sun Templ e, Konark	2466 849	9365 8160	200 272 1	8247 3916	531 028	2028 1370	673 205	2457 0555
92		Buddhi st Remai ns, Ratnag iri	5330 6	1164 550	352 05	1035 995	206 36	4828 80	163 48	2564 660
93		Buddhi st Remai ns, Lalitgiri	4790 3	1181 015	450 65	1233 650	183 67	4252 70	246 21	5259 90
94	Bhuban eshwar	Udaigir i & Khand agiri Caves	5636 9	1177 810	313 617	8493 010	737 84	1665 420	988 73	2186 975
95		Rajara ni Templ e	3231 1	8881 35	174 46	5727 40	824 0	1904 35	124 37	3546 95
Haryana										
96	Chandi garh	Suraj Kund	3478 2	7650 95	915 19	2281 485	111 46	2215 00	147 00	5184 700
97		Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thane	1323 82	2849 850	398 23	9902 90	303 67	5759 80	530 98	1051 550

		sar								
Rajasthan							0			
98	Jaipur	Ancien t Site, Bhang arh	Ticket not introduced		192 731	4950 290	540 31	1161 475	147 701	3633 020
99		Step Well (Baori) at Abhan eri			156 147	2621 6055	443 99	9902 85	586 98	1638 865
100		Deeg Bhawa n	3458 2	1158 035	295 77	1032 850	128 02	2860 25	330 31	8277 95
101	Jodhpu r	Chittau rgarh Fort	7656 10	3126 3265	580 475	3152 3360	223 534	8238 950	590 677	2332 6950
102		Kumbh algarh Fort	5556 89	2217 5140	506 573	2624 0165	203 258	7325 930	324 964	1307 4995
103		Marble Pavilio n, Ana Sagar	Ticket not introduced		241 517	6064 875	131 905	3009 845	456 947	1140 5395
Tamilnadu										
104	Chenn ai	Group of Monu ments, Mamall apura m	1102 903	7159 9180	131 378 0	7634 8365	837 290	6512 6775	114 968 2	3930 7950

105		Gingee Fort, Gingee	156222	4125865	108809	3290855	127381	3798590	189051	3459945
106		Tiger headed Rock cut temple & two other monuments, Saluvankuppam	Ticket not introduced		44796	1376115	59074	2204510	81571	1684340
107		Fort, St. George	34825	3287090	30057	2872580	1454	29680	12540	304920
108	Thiruchirapalli	Fort on Rock, Dindigul	33618	692815	24751	651425	25702	670775	27372	683185
109		Moovarcoil, Kodumbalur	3230	59530	19160	504230	1485	39955	829	20430
110		Rock-cut Jain Temple, Sittannavasal	91050	946850	32064	860400	42026	1070215	44457	994440

118	Goa	Upper Fort, Aguada	Ticket not introduced		846 002	2337 8665	380 066	8838 460	657 813	1489 5115
Uttar Pradesh										
119	Agra	Agra Fort	2497 741	3447 7863 5	205 671 9	2894 0419 5	374 052	1305 8070	104 106 0	4004 3965
120		Fatehpur Sikri	7087 82	1198 1663 0	651 663	9990 8376	108 409	3605 625	159 375	6052 080
121		Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra	3672 46	1380 6235	248 900	1123 1970	998 30	1901 910	188 210	3811 380
122		Maria m's Tomb, Sikandra	3397 7	8005 90	229 31	6783 10	979 6	1900 40	176 35	3496 60
123		Itimad-ud-Daulah Tomb	2613 96	2990 2985	217 782	2652 3925	414 26	8348 30	926 38	2181 195
124		Ram Bagh	8430 7	1906 900	844 09	2260 470	186 53	3624 20	310 60	6073 10
125		Mehtab Bagh	3112 16	2703 9270	249 802	2255 9161	631 96	1219 990	878 66	1904 265
126		Taj Mahal	6885 124	7790 4055 5	516 482 8	9711 0999 5	126 892 6	9534 1075	333 353 3	2561 7314 5
		Mausol	2025	4050	488	9717	915	1756	318	6303

		eum	36	5800	145	8920	06	6600	296	5800
127	Lucknow	Site of Sahet – Mahet	2091 60	9369 380	180 226	8011 635	272 36	6441 05	521 02	1317 870
128		Reside ncy Buildin gs	1533 75	4420 575	119 717	3885 485	572 31	1330 750	111 959	2829 040
129		Piprah wa & Ganwa ria	Ticket not introduced		598 01	2346 975	120 65	2831 00	232 54	5810 95
130	Jhansi	Gupta Templ e & Varah Templ e, Deogar h			138 0	4330 0	931	2312 5	163 6	4010 5
131		Kalinja r Fort	7356 4	1679 680	816 50	2078 925	803 18	1716 690	886 10	2213 680
132		Rani Laksh mi Bai Mahal	1694 8	3894 40	160 09	4070 35	571 7	1334 20	108 36	2619 25
133		Rani Jhansi Fort	3990 94	8952 515	362 034	8223 530	174 729	4022 230	310 291	7709 675
134	Sarnat h	Lord Cornw allis	2427 3	5400 60	184 03	4931 90	529 8	1087 70	710 0	1435 45

		Tomb								
135		Old Fort	2398 42	5097 055	199 036	4973 720	672 90	1363 250	123 545	2584 650
136		Observatory of Man Singh	2394 5	5250 45	840 27	2317 865	213 90	5075 50	362 95	8735 05
137		Excavated Remains, Sarnath	7899 73	4802 8070	706 089	4335 8115	170 974	3582 600	330 301	7170 505
138		Tomb of Lal Khan	Ticket not introduced		763 2	1726 90	197 4	4067 5	251 9	4977 5
139		Chaukhandi Buddhist Stupa			974 02	3701 223	150 02	3191 75	220 88	4410 95
West Bengal										
140	Raiganj	Cooch Bihar Palace	5224 58	1107 8450	465 605	1165 4415	126 296	2799 640	228 338	5473 535
141		Hazarduari Palace	7711 10	1801 1220	675 836	1730 8305	362 195	7101 280	357 294	8320 055
142	Kolkata	Bishnupur Temples	1556 78	3740 245	155 491	4011 720	117 344	2274 225	112 036	2558 825

143		Metcalf e Hall	Ticket not introduced		784 2	1528 20	784 8	1933 85
** The information regarding footfall of ASI ticketed monuments for the financial year 2014–15 is not fully available as the online ticketing system had not been introduced during that financial year, and the footfall figures were not maintained. For the said period, only revenue details are available on record.								
+Details of passengers footfall and revenue generated from the Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments under ASI during the period FY.2022-23 to FY.2024-25								
Sl.No	Circle	State / Monument	F.Y 2022-23		F.Y 2023-24		F.Y 2024-25	
Andhra Pradesh			Footfall	Reven ue	Footf all	Reven ue	Footf all	Revenue
1	Amarav ati	Amaravati Mahastupa	5709	16527 0	6287	183865	8090	255215
2		Undavalli caves	12795 6	32649 05	1372 64	353755 5	1466 37	3737275
3		Nagarjuna konda	64970	16839 80	4742 1	127725 0	5982 6	1592045
4		Chandragir i Monument	11575 6	28937 85	1232 97	307548 5	1125 31	2782285
5		Buddhist Remains, Guntupalli	21669	55169 5	1666 1	425050	1380 1	357630
Assam								
6	Guwaha ti	Ahom Raja's Palace	13394 3	34270 35	1071 84	212063 1	1238 31	2451020

7		Karenghar of Ahom Kings, sibasagar	243107	6416245	217801	4434628	197915	4026730
8		Ranghar Ruins	157323	3947340	163842	4119275	173071	4226845
9		Bishnudol Temple	7485	155600	6549	130540	5801	118700
10		Group of Four Maidams	93814	2411675	48073	933332	76998	1540840
Bihar								
11	Patna	Site of Mauryan Palace	111163	2814070	126892	3306420	131634	3450045
12		Ancient Ruins, Vaishali	118101	4755840	96686	4381809	99084	4428480
13		Excavated Site, Nalanda	427503	22830750	557892	32235755	589151	33826440
14		Ancient Site of Vikramshila	75526	1917745	79828	2142245	98352	2526225
15		Sher Shah's Tomb,Sasaram	261607	6543230	302682	7275949	311981	7795275
Chattisgarh								
16	Raipur	Laxman Temple,	62990	14978	8548	192853	8111	1952490

		Sirpur		35	9	5	9	
Delhi								
17	Delhi	Khan-I-Khana	4596	98295	4809	100322	4556	98870
18		Sultanghar i Tomb	234	6665	138	4185	683	15580
19		Tughluqabad Fort	59132	1540820	32565	730908	28419	598210
20		Red Fort	2313840	131051442	2878260	180890825	2963710	175369076
21		Humayun Tomb	1238397	101106310	1003644	100162515	1163649	128067570
22		Qutb Minar	1920221	131406835	3343660	238016983	3439575	250598865
23		Hauzkhas	70143	1604675	85162	1933011	122107	2776745
24		Jantar Mantar	274336	7567750	240328	6349059	674913	6450170
25		Safdarjung Tomb	148721	4837330	159782	6327687	151887	5655675
26		Kotla Feroz Shah	112690	2920480	126656	3350460	106733	2657645
27		Purana Qila	608221	12647900	263210	6644635	193816	4702126
Gujarat								
28	Rajkot	Asokan Rock Edict, Junagadh	29287	775610	26433	718955	27908	757510

29		Buddhisht Caves, Junagadh	0	0	1850 6	371041	4285 2	832330
30		Khaprakod ia & Baba Pyare Buddhist	2818	60120	2906	57890	3347	71220
31	Vadodar a	Group of Monument s, Champane r	66353	30650 50	5843 7	323531 0	5394 1	3088945
32		Sun Temple, Modhera	40372 6	10147 595	3955 80	108663 75	3456 72	9627415
33		Rani Ki- Vav, Patan	35401 4	15380 400	3695 28	167055 34	3717 45	16877220
34		Rudabai Step Well, Adalaj	37479 8	10594 325	3869 37	116870 55	2849 13	8973805
Himachal Pradesh								
35	Shimla	Kangra Fort (Ruined Fort)	12611 6	33990 20	1402 09	410955 0	1308 85	3163115
36		Rock-cut Temples and Sculptures , Masrur	52395	11604 85	5503 7	139991 5	4296 5	1091200
Jammu & Kashmir								
37	Srinagar	Ancient Palaces	5584	12180	6737	109740	5963	105580

		Attributed to Raja Suchet Singh, Ramnagar		5				
38		Avantiswami Temple	44435	1089210	43774	1092810	41961	1075010
39		Group of Temples, Kiramchi	8234	197925	16819	413553	13857	276380
Karnataka								
40		Durga temple, Aihole	197397	5440980	220561	6339980	213901	6294290
41		Badami Cave	430409	11591240	481328	13337680	444542	10464570
42		Group Of Temples, Pattadakal	309167	13533005	347382	15808670	324615	12759875
43	Dharwad	Gol-Gumbaz, Vijayapura	831864	20943675	1007293	25468434	858659	21036690
44		Ibrahim Rauza, Vijayapura	187755	4833470	218231	5721860	189456	4762255
45		Jain Temple & Sculpture Gallery, Lakkundi	15275	404890	20031	514570	20800	464400
46		Group of Monument	825631	40075130	1012130	51330511	1008721	50954195

		s, Hampi						
47		Bellary Fort	14415	363510	38310	967665	37454	932845
48	Banglore	Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatna	445373	9809130	560101	12959281	515236	12917980
49		Keshav Temple, Somnathpur	149041	3971110	177692	5301419	209827	6446180
50		Tipu Sultan Palace	255669	6153370	272039	7396113	229973	7232710
51		Fortress and Temple Chitrudurga Fort	409523	9298775	449137	10033430	384173	8811910
Kerala								
52	Thrissur	Bekal Fort	384506	9697500	367439	9282640	375282	9418975
53		Palakkad Fort	259064	6528165	295501	7462035	265524	6733965
54		Fort St. Angelo, Kannur	275005	6686185	241200	6227625	243969	6249460
Ladakh								
55	Leh	Ancient Palace	62662	16059	9502	393896	9393	3611940

		Leh		30	1	0	7	
Maharashtra								
56	Aurangabad	Ajanta caves	411523	19377585	471011	23310885	462920	26000960
57		Ellora Caves	1450024	62124195	1760156	71123224	1760583	79178950
58		Tomb of Rabia Durani (Bibi ka Maqbara)	1188869	30028440	1304682	34052290	1205147	31041950
59		Daulatabad Fort	518709	13533955	551378	14633620	549667	14581990
60		Pandulena Caves, Nasik	170941	4009225	147064	3079990	174235	4088025
61		Aurangabad Caves	116352	3110240	134013	3691235	127936	3550035
62	Mumbai	Elephanta Caves	477796	26275490	498116	31856669	544864	35067625
63		Buddhist Caves, Kanheri	333313	9986740	388172	11778805	393461	12416220
64		Shaniwarwada	1084640	28122305	1267334	33119947	1134217	23376385
65		Aga Khan Palace Building	190528	5247445	253158	5469784	218229	5003365
66		Buddhist Caves, Junnar	404470	8708445	480710	12002500	373583	9536185

67	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Cave, Karle	303562	9415095	252277	6735010	189001	4988960
68		Cave, Temple & Inscriptions, Bhaja	89819	2379325	63079	1664805	55837	1446960
69		Raigad Fort	297126	7451605	219657	5515205	341086	8466495
70		Kolaba Fort, Alibag	43304	1088475	85244	2079460	94903	2262740
71		Sholapur Fort	35517	829180	42984	848640	38323	761020
72		Janjira Fort, Murd	276652	6937905	291589	7310260	247499	6184105
73		Buddhist Caves, Kondivte	43729	1121530	24518	610173	25760	843455
74		Lohgad Fort	276379	7049790	136997	3472895	138657	3154305
75	Nagpur	Gawilgarh Fort	22793	527215	29869	598570	21615	430940
76		Buddhist Remains, Mansar	3718	84705	4029	94550	3644	88150
Madhya Pradesh								
77	Bhopal	Buddhist Caves, Bagh	29062	727885	25395	641905	25150	644840
78		The palace	36973	75095	3285	685930	3366	737410

		situated in the fort, Burhanpur		0	7		8	
79		Hoshang Shah's Tomb	93743	2466595	97724	2696680	81703	2267865
80		Group of monument , Mandu	320073	8065175	392322	9954930	373856	9328635
81		Roopmati's Pavilion, Mandu	283441	7255130	328769	8480755	277440	7190245
82		Buddhist Monuments, Sanchi	269985	11631720	311760	14057540	315532	14095320
83		Gwalior Fort	278647	7685725	318800	9776120	328309	9940945
84		Buddhist Cave, Dhamnar	31202	667485	33141	683295	34938	697750
85		Badal Mahal Gateway, Chanderi	8688	200870	2896	58201	14732	319370
86		Rock Cut Cave, Udaygiri Vidisha	60980	1629965	66118	1796880	69631	1907890
87		Bir Singh Palace Datia	42888	1154565	44604	1283055	43386	1078275
88	Jabalpu	Prehistoric Rock	18019	35953	2024	401820	2133	424530

	r	Shelters, Adamgarh		0	8		7	
89		Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	43453 0	22233 630	4635 99	291263 55	5615 53	38360075
90		Group of Temple, Amarkanta k	44219	88175 0	5039 6	100527 0	4947 5	987480
Odisha								
91	Puri	Sun Temple, Konark	24089 15	95802 150	3201 973	126585 025	3576 348	142353455
92		Buddhist Remains, Ratnagiri	33035	75457 5	4137 7	916822	1485 00	3382100
93		Buddhist Remains, Lalitgiri	36316	78110 5	4158 7	972850	5278 3	1165395
94	Bhuban eshwar	Udaigiri & Khandagiri Caves	47078 2	11884 530	9940 13	242851 75	1242 595	29367265
95		Rajarani Temple	37064	98273 5	9243 2	229777 0	1140 31	2627715
Haryana								
96	Chandig arh	Suraj Kund	12899	27079 5	1109 2	225720	1076 1	224710
97		Sheikh Chilli's Tomb,	70618	13900 75	7507 5	147735 5	8180 6	1620185

		Thanesar						
Rajasthan								
98	Jaipur	Ancient Site, Bhangarh	18584 1	49077 40	2685 74	711295 2	2370 30	6364805
99		Step Well (Baori) at Abhaneri	12064 9	12842 060	1965 48	288651 77	2180 88	35443395
100		Deeg Bhawan	33007	92489 0	4000 0	107609 5	3835 3	1050015
101	Jodhpur	Chittaurgarh Fort	80996 2	36221 975	9003 36	430687 40	1070 173	48955745
102		Kumbhalgarh Fort	39438 4	18329 945	3505 73	179774 63	3881 22	20237075
103		Marble Pavilion, Ana Sagar	70975 7	17771 335	5479 32	137403 95	3702 08	9290325
Tamilnadu								
104	Chennai	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram	15352 41	75084 825	1256 965	735689 15	1008 464	61660210
105		Gingee Fort, Gingee	18118 5	43823 95	1714 63	469848 7	1507 40	4103785
106		Tiger headed Rock cut temple & two other monument	63779	17989 10	5101 2	151767 5	4400 8	1392605

		s, Saluvanku ppam						
107		Fort, St. George	17314	89026 0	2972 8	175937 0	3197 7	2227090
108	Thiruchi rapalli	Fort on Rock, Dindigul	36128	90616 5	3184 0	715960	3695 2	791065
109		Moovarkoil , Kodumbal ur	1878	46755	2282	49855	2531	60655
110		Rock-cut Jain Temple, Sittannava sal	56541	13884 80	5481 3	127348 5	4471 1	1133053
111		Tirumalai Nayak's Palace Srivilliputtu r	856	21175	914	18890	927	22990
112		Natural Caven with Inscription Eladipatta m, Sittannava sal	19756	47448 0	2034 2	430175	1678 7	378797
113		Thirumaya m Fort	94546	25599 95	9380 3	233072 0	9109 0	2682325
114		Fort Vattakottai	10699 6	27215 25	1143 32	273316 5	1000 35	2576805

Telangana								
115	Hyderabad	Charminar	934794	24516705	1298114	33694225	1353065	34850850
116		Golconda Fort	1538227	41039675	1623924	41266542	1579483	70740850
117		Warangal	137474	2238770	108509	2617585	106727	2515280
Union Territory (U.T)								
118	Goa	Upper Fort, Aguada	1023289	27726575	1202240	31888375	1371815	37464425
Uttar Pradesh								
119	Agra	Agra Fort	1861613	153234570	1628541	152730323	1786883	188433195
120		Fatehpur Sikri	505927	53055105	409175	66937859	384599	61891280
121		Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra	276684	9397810	215224	9178810	234507	9809690
122		Mariam's Tomb, Sikandra	39673	935035	18363	390579	18362	405390
123		Itimad-ud-Daulah Tomb	196885	15918075	270363	28260048	275649	29714850
124		Ram Bagh	69330	2026425	58865	1711844	46253	1022400
125		Mehtab	12838	73622	1410	923824	1566	9818160

		Bagh	1	60	42	7	69	
126		Taj Mahal	54496 12	66569 2555	6780 215	985527 533	6960 665	997714275
		Mausoleum	76689 6	15318 4200	7138 96	142177 924	5869 30	118726869
127		Site of Sahet – Mahet	13715 0	56842 15	1800 88	783376 0	1786 57	7080265
128	Lucknow	Residency Buildings	15426 9	43224 40	1729 58	524366 1	1607 62	5042950
129		Piprahwa & Ganwaria	43437	14064 30	6488 5	244200 5	5769 2	1987095
130		Gupta Temple & Varah Temple, Deogarh	947	25025	1862	40420	2258	48680
131	Jhansi	Kalinjar Fort	96119	24441 70	3828 92	297082 0	1288 34	3310725
132		Rani Lakshmi Bai Mahal	15497	35556 5	2312 5	454642	2640 2	522890
133		Rani Jhansi Fort	41011 4	10256 715	4713 35	118161 34	5217 61	13007445
134	Sarnath	Lord Cornwallis Tomb	9238	20173 5	1513 3	310060	2582 3	571825
135		Old Fort	16775 2	33758 55	1818 34	366551 0	1508 52	3537090
136		Observator	62053	16414	1364	349142	8629	2307750

		y of Man Singh		00	59	5	5	
137		Excavated Remains, Sarnath	809805	24289880	853612	25954618	843836	28108245
138		Tomb of Lal Khan	4836	100940	4500	92800	5957	129180
139		Chaukhan di Buddhist Stupa	60137	2040400	53311	1553730	41774	1078350
West Bengal								
140	Raiganj	Cooch Bihar Palace	608874	15192515	685366	17119905	682704	17050295
141		Hazarduari Palace	911484	22632860	984479	24883725	908899	23141470
142	Kolkata	Bishnupur Temples	186105	4671865	197455	4962641	183663	4645605
143		Metcalfe Hall	17936	424845	22849	491331	32505	684910
** The information regarding footfall of ASI ticketed monuments for the financial year 2014–15 is not fully available as the online ticketing system had not been introduced during that financial year, and the footfall figures were not maintained. For the said period, only revenue details are available on record.								

TOURISM SERVICE QUALITY STANDARDISATION AND WORKFORCE PROFESSIONALISATION

2626. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to establish national service quality benchmarks and professional standards for frontline tourism service providers across the country especially in hilly tourist destinations such as Himachal Pradesh including Shimla Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) whether any independent audit or third-party monitoring mechanism has been proposed or implemented to periodically review compliance with statutory and judicial directions in the tourism sector;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any assessment has been undertaken regarding skill gaps in specialised tourism services including language-based guiding, adventure tourism safety and destination management services; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with separate action plan has been formulated for service quality improvement and work force professionalisation in hilly and sensitive tourism areas?

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

(a) to (e): 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. The skill development training courses includes Hunar Se Rozgar Tak, Entrepreneurship Programme, Skill Testing & Certification, Tourism Awareness Programme, etc. The programme offered include language based guiding, adventure related activities, etc. across the country, including Himachal Pradesh. These are compliant with National Skill Qualification Framework.

The Ministry of Tourism conducted a third party evaluation through Quality Council of India in 2025, the evaluation confirms that the CBSP scheme has significantly strengthened India’s tourism and hospitality workforce by training over 1.68 lakh individuals and placing more than 36,000 across multiple segments with enhanced service quality & professionalism across the country.

Further, for achieving the objective of developing professionals of the highest standards of hospitality, service and care, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) were signed between 21 Central Institute of Hotel Management with 8 leading hospitality groups, these groups included Indian Hotels Company Ltd. IHG Hotels and resorts, Marriott Hotels, Lalit Hotel Group, ITC group of Hotels, Lemon Tree Hotels, Apeejay Surrender Park Hotels and Radisson Hotel group.

बदायूं में सांस्कृतिक उत्सवों का आयोजन

2627. श्री आदित्य यादव:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले में सांस्कृतिक उत्सव, जन जागरूकता अभियान और कला कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन नहीं किया जा रहा है, जिससे नागरिकों को परंपराओं का जश्न मनाने, स्थानीय प्रतिभा को प्रोत्साहित करने और सामुदायिक पहचान को मजबूत करने के अवसरों से वंचित किया जा रहा है, जबकि राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम कई राज्यों में ऐसे आयोजनों का दावा करते हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जिले में आयोजित उत्सवों, कार्यशालाओं, जन जागरूकता अभियानों, जारी की गई निधियों और अनुमोदित निगरानी रिपोर्टों का ब्यौरा क्या है और साथ ही बार-बार घोषणाओं के बावजूद उक्त जिले को शामिल न करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के खिलाफ की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार ने प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश) में उत्तर-मध्य क्षेत्र सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र (एनसीजेडसीसी) की स्थापना की है ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले सहित इसके सदस्य राज्यों की लोक कला और संस्कृति के विभिन्न रूपों को संरक्षित, संवर्धित और परिरक्षित किया जा सके। एनसीजेडसीसी उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित अपने सदस्य राज्यों में नियमित आधार पर विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक महोत्सव/कार्यकलाप/कार्यक्रम, जन जागरूकता अभियान और कला कार्यशालाएं आयोजित करता है जिसके लिए एनसीजेडसीसी द्वारा कलाकारों को शामिल किया जाता है। इन कलाकारों को मानदेय, यात्रा भत्ता/दैनिक भत्ता, भोजन एवं आवास, स्थानीय परिवहन आदि हेतु भुगतान किया जाता है।

एनसीजेडसीसी अपने सदस्य राज्यों के विभिन्न जिलों में अपनी कार्यक्रम समिति के अनुमोदन के अनुसार अनेक कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है। एनसीजेडसीसी द्वारा विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में आयोजित मुख्य कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

एनसीजेडसीसी को अपने सदस्य राज्यों में विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम और कार्यकलाप आयोजित करने हेतु विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जारी किया गया सहायता अनुदान निम्नानुसार है:

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	जारी की गई राशि
i.	2022-23	301.51
ii.	2023-24	3553.24
iii.	2024-25	3227.66

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों (संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अधीन स्वायत्त संगठन) के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति महोत्सव (आरएसएम) आयोजित किए जाते हैं जहां उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश से बड़ी संख्या में लोक एवं जनजातीय कलाकारों को उनकी प्रतिभा प्रदर्शित करने हेतु शामिल किया जाता है। अब तक, संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा देश भर में 14 आरएसएम और 04 क्षेत्रीय स्तर के आरएसएम आयोजित किए गए हैं।

विवरण

एनसीजेडसीसी द्वारा विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में आयोजित मुख्य कार्यक्रमों का विवरण

2023-24

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम का नाम	भाग लेने वाले कलाकारों की संख्या	कलाकारों को भुगतान की गई राशि (रुपए में)
i.	कौशाम्बी महोत्सव	47	82,800.00
ii.	गंगा महोत्सव	12	25,000.00
iii.	किला और कहानियां	90	2,505,000.00
iv.	पंडित चन्द्र शेखर आजाद जयंती समारोह	35	40,000.00
v.	करगिल दिवस	78	1,050,000.00
vi.	गंगा संस्कृति यात्रा	22	1,050,000.00
vii.	महर्षि वाल्मिकी जयंती	6	10,000.00
viii.	उत्तराखंड महोत्सव	20	109,000.00
ix.	अंतरराष्ट्रीय जनजातीय गौरव दिवस	30	96,000.00
x.	जश्न-ए-कव्वाली	30	250,000.00
xi.	काशी तमिल संगमम-2	676	7,296,894.00
xii.	काशी तेलुगु संगमम	88	833,444.00

2024-25

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम का नाम	भाग लेने वाले कलाकारों की संख्या	कलाकारों को भुगतान की गई राशि (रुपए में)
i.	चलो मन गंगा यमुना तीर	470	4,256,554.00
ii.	संस्कार भारती प्रयागराज माघ मेला	35	104,000.00
iii.	मार्कंडेय महोत्सव	28	4,843,380.00
iv.	सांस्कृतिक संध्या वार्षिकोत्सव	6	20,000.00

v.	राष्ट्रीय रामायण मेला	22	48,416.00
vi.	देशज लोक सांस्कृतिक पर्व	30	101,780.00
vii.	गंगा संस्कृति यात्रा	46	18,669.00
viii.	कजरी उत्सव	39	110,000.00
ix.	देव दीपावली उत्सव	6	25,000.00
x.	राष्ट्रीय रामायण मेला	10	55,000.00
xi.	गंगोत्री से गंगा सागर	5	25,000.00
xii.	वीर बाल दिवस	41	14,500.00
xiii.	कलाग्राम मंच, महाकुंभ	8500	295,382,477.00
xiv.	काशी तमिल संगमम	44	16,791,909.00
xv.	52वां राष्ट्रीय रामायण मेला	7	35,000.00

2025-26

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम का नाम	भाग लेने वाले कलाकारों की संख्या	कलाकारों को भुगतान की गई राशि (रुपए में)
i.	ऑपरेशन सिंदूर हेतु तिरंगा यात्रा	250	17,966.00
ii.	गंगा संस्कृति यात्रा	103	390,000.00
iii.	अंतरराष्ट्रीय योग दिवस	300	183,000.00
iv.	विकसित भारत हेतु नशा मुक्त युवा	33	280,500.00
v.	हर घर तिरंगा	607	318,740.00
vi.	सेवा पर्व पेंटिंग कार्यशाला	3350	4,820,000.00
vii.	देव दीपावली	45	62,000.00
viii.	राष्ट्रीय शिल्प मेला	432	3,123,665.00
ix.	काशी तमिल संगमम 4.0	601	1,262,200.00
x.	राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की 100वीं वर्षगांठ	6	25,000.00
xi.	अमीर खुसरो जन्मोत्सव	10	175,000.00
xii.	बिरसा मुंडा की 150वीं जयंती	49	627,300.00

DECLINE IN NET FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS

2628. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note that net Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as a percentage of GDP has declined in recent years despite high reported GDP growth, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of net FDI inflows as a percentage of GDP during the last five years, year-wise; and
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any comparative assessment of India's FDI performance vis-à-vis peer economies in Asia, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is considered as a major source of non-debt financial resource for economic growth. Gross FDI flows into India have grown consistently over the last more than a decade. FDI infuses long term sustainable capital in the economy and contributes towards technology transfer, development of strategic sectors, greater innovation, competition and employment creation amongst other benefits. Gross FDI inflows have increased from over USD 34 billion in 2012-13 to over USD 80 billion in 2024-25. Total FDI inflow reported during the first half of FY 2025-26 (USD 50.36

billion) has increased by 16% compared to year ago period (USD 43.37 billion). It is the highest ever for 1st half of a Financial Year.

The recent trend in net FDI inflows is associated with increased repatriation/disinvestment and rising Overseas Direct Investment (ODI) outflows. The ODI outflow on account of liberalized ODI rules notified in 2022 is helping Indian entities to enhance their business footprints abroad enabling them to compete in the global market, adding to the strength of Indian economy in long run. The increasing trend of repatriation indicates that India is not only attracting foreign capital but also delivering strong returns, which enhances its reputation as a reliable investment destination. Net FDI inflows as a percentage of GDP is appended below:

Financial Year	Net FDI as % of GDP
2020-21	1.64
2021-22	1.22
2022-23	0.86
2023-24	0.29
2024-25	0.03

Source: Reserve Bank of India

As per the World Investment Report 2025 of UNCTAD, global FDI inflows declined by 11% in 2024 compared to 2023. Asia remained the top recipient region, despite an overall decline of 3% and 29% drop in flows to China.

However, FDI inflows into India experienced a small decline of 2% during the same period.

**CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST
PLACES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

2629. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHEIKH:

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

- (a) the details of the Central assistance if any, to develop DoodhPathri, Bungus, Gurez and Karnah in Jammu and Kashmir as new international tourist destinations during the current financial year; and
- (b) the details of the Central assistance given to each State/UT during the last two years and the current year under pilgrimage tourism?

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

(a) to (b): Development and promotion of 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) – 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.

In addition, the Government of India under its 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) – Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale' has also sanctioned projects in the country in Financial Year 2024-25, with the primary objective to comprehensively develop iconic tourist centres in the country, branding and marketing them at global scale.

The details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, SD2.0 CBDD, SASCI and PRASHAD schemes in the country including Jammu and Kashmir is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

i. The list of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (₹ Cr.)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair	27.57
2	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2014-15	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam – Kotipally	67.83

3	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nellore - Pulikat Lake - Ubbilamadugu Water Falls – Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham – Iskapalli	49.55
4	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda -Amravati- Anupu	35.24
5	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2014-15	Development of Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77
6	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	96.72
7	Assam	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	94.68
8	Assam	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	90.98
9	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	33.96
10	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	44.76

11	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	95.18
12	Bihar	Rural Circuit 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia-Turkaulia	44.27
13	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh	44.55
14	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Jashpur-Kunkuri- Mainpat-Kamleshpur - Maheshpur - Kurdar - Sarodhadadar-Gangrel- Kondagaon-Nathiyanawagaon-Jagdulpur- Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh	96.10
15	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	97.65
16	Goa	Coastal Circuit 2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Dona Paula - Colva - Benaulim	99.35
17	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	59.17
18	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera	91.12

19	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit 2017-18	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	26.68
20	Haryana	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	77.39
21	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba	68.34
22	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Jammu- Srinagar-Pahalgam- Bhagwati Nagar- Anantnag-Salamabad Uri- Kargil-Leh	77.33
23	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu- Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	81.60
24	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities - Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package	90.43
25	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai and Sudhmahadev	91.99

26	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Pulwama-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Zanskar Padum - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	86.39
27	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla- Kupwara-Kargil - Leh	91.84
28	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit 2018-19	Development of Eco Tourism circuit: Dalma-Betla National park-Mirchaiya- Netarhat	30.44
29	Kerala	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08
30	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
31	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08
32	Kerala	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
33	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram-Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania-Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42

34	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.10
35	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.02
36	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu	89.82
37	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit 2017-18	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam- Ken River	93.76
38	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
39	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki-Adasa- Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Telankhandi- Girad	45.47
40	Manipur	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Khongjom	72.23

41	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	45.34
42	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13
43	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit 2018-19	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw-KremTiroi – Khudoi & Kohmang Falls – Khri River- Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls-Shyrmang- looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97
44	Mizoram	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek.	92.26
45	Mizoram	Eco Circuit 2016-17	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl - Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng - Tuirial Airfield – Hmuifang	66.37

46	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha	97.36
47	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang- Mon	98.14
48	Odisha	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82
49	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Dubrayapet – Arikamedu – Veerampattinam – Chunnambar - Nallavadu /Narambai - Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam	58.44
50	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Franco-Tamil Village, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam	49.44
51	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit 2017-18	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	34.96
52	Punjab	Heritage Circuit 2018-19	Development of Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	85.32
53	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	50.01

54	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit 2016-17	Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	75.80
55	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Spiritual Circuit– 'Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samodke Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehndipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	87.05

56	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Heritage Circuit Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Facade Illumination in Jaipur and Nahargarh Fort) -Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) – Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) - Hanumangarh (Gogamedi) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-I-Nilofor and Purani Chawani) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak, Merta) - Tonk (Sunehri Kothi)	70.61
57	Sikkim	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang-Aritar- Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit)	98.05

58	Sikkim	North-East Circuit 2016-17	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam–Maka–Temi–BermoikTokel–Phongia–Namchi –Jorthang–Okharey–Sombaria–Daramdin–Jorethang–Melli (Exit)	95.32
59	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit 2016-17	Development of (Chennai–Mamamallapuram –Rameshwaram –Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	73.13
60	Telangana	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62
61	Telangana	Tribal Circuit 2016-17	Development of Mulugu–Laknavaram– Medavaram–Tadvai– Damaravi– Mallur–Bogatha Waterfalls	79.87
62	Telangana	Heritage Circuit 2017-18	Development of Qutub Shahi Heritage Park–Paigah Tombs– Hayat Bakshi Mosque–Raymond's Tomb	96.90
63	Tripura	North-East Circuit 2015-16	Development of Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur–Tirthamukh– Mandirghat–Dumboor– NarikelKunja–Gandachara– Ambassa	82.85

64	Tripura	North-East Circuit 2018-19	Development of Surma Cherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati - Bhunaneshwari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak- Avangchaarra	44.83
65	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit 2016-17	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilwastu	87.89
66	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
67	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Ahar- Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi (Unnao)-Pratapgarh- Kausambi-Mirzapur- Gorakhpur-Domariyaganj- Basti-Barabanki- Azamgarh-Kairana- Baghpat- Shahjahanpur	71.91
68	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	67.51

69	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Maghar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mahuar shaheed Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	36.65
70	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	127.21
71	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	12.03
72	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	18.30
73	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, and Associated Tourism Related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	69.17
74	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit 2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura	76.32

75	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj- Bakkhilai- Henry Island	67.99
76	-	Wayside Amenities 2018-19	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi- Gaya; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinagar in collaboration with MoRTH	17.50
Total				5290.33

ii. List of sanctioned projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0

Sl. No.	State	Destination	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Year	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	Development of Suryalanka Beach Experience	2024-25	97.52
2	Andhra Pradesh	Araku- Lambasingi	Borra Cave Experience at Araku	2023-24	29.88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Cultural Haat	2023-24	18.48
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Mechuka	Mechuka Adventure Park	2023-24	12.75
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Nacho	Unlock Nacho Expedition	2023-24	14.02
6	Assam	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar Wetland Experience	2023-24	26.68
7	Assam	Jorhat	Reimagining Cinnamara Tea	2023- 24	23.88

			Estate		
8	Bihar	Bodh Gaya	Development of the Buddhist Meditation & Experience Centre, Bodh Gaya	2024-25	165.44
9	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	Bhoramdeo Corridor Development, Kawardha	2024-25	145.99
10	DNHDD	Daman	Daman Convention Centre	2024-25	147.13
11	Goa	Porvorim	Porvorim Creek Experience	2024-25	24.07
12	Goa	Colva	Colva Beach Experience	2024-25	19.89
13	Haryana	Panchkula	Development of Adventure Tourism Hub at Tikkar Taal and Adventure Park	2024-25	26.68
14	Haryana	Panchkula	Rejuvenation of Yadavindra Garden	2024-25	65.82
15	Himachal Pradesh	Chintpurni	Development of Maa Chintpurni Devi Temple, Una	2025-26	56.26
16	Karnataka	Mysuru	Ecological Experience Zone	2023-24	18.48
17	Karnataka	Mysuru	Tonga ride Heritage experience zone	2023-24	2.72

18	Karnataka	Hampi	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks'	2023-24	25.64
19	Kerala	Alappuzha	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	2024-25	93.18
20	Kerala	Malampuzha	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	2024-25	75.87
21	Kerala	Kumarakom	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	2023-24	13.81
22	Ladakh	Leh	Julley Leh Biodiversity Park	2023-24	23.17
23	Ladakh	Kargil	Exploring LOC & Hundarman village Exp	2023-24	11.91
24	Lakshadweep	Bangaram	Development of Eco-Retreat, Adventure, Beach and Mice Experience at Bangaram	2024-25	81.18
25	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Spiritual experience at Chitrakoot	2023-24	27.22
26	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Phoolbagh Experience Zone	2023-24	16.74
27	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	Development of Pitambara Peeth Datia	2025-26	44.24
28	Maharashtra	Pune	Shivshruthi Theme Park	2024-25	76.22

29	Meghalaya	Sohra	Waterfall Trails Experience	2023-24	27.61
30	Meghalaya	Sohra	Meghalayan Age Cave Experience	2023-24	32.45
31	Mizoram	Champhai	Eco Resort Experience at Keilungliah, Zote, Ngur & Mualbuhvum, Champhai	2024-25	38.85
32	Mizoram	Champhai	Heritage and Cultural Centre, Champhai	2024-25	33.87
33	Mizoram	Aizawl	Construction of Conference Centre	2025-26	99.71
34	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Adventure Tourism Experience at Jacob Village, Chumoukediema	2024-25	32.54
35	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Eco-Tourism Exp at Chumoukedima viewpoint	2024-25	7.87
36	Nagaland	Chumoukedima	Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat	2023-24	21.57
37	Puducherry	Karaikal	Karaikal beach and waterfront experience	2023-24	20.30
38	Punjab	Amritsar	Border Tourism Experience at Attari	2024-25	25.91
39	Punjab	Kapurthala	Eco Tourism experience at Kanjli wetland	2023-24	20.06

40	Rajasthan	Sikar	Development works at Shri Khatu Shyam Ji Temple (Sikar)	2024-25	87.87
41	Rajasthan	Bundi	Spiritual Experience, Keshavraipatan	2023-24	21.65
42	Rajasthan	Bikaner dist.	Development Works at Shri Karni mata mandir, Bikaner	2025-26	22.58
43	Rajasthan	Malaseri Dungari (District Bhilwara)	Development of Malaseri Dungri, Bhilwara District	2025-26	48.73
44	Sikkim	Gyalshing	Eco-Wellness Experience at Yuksom Cluster	2023-24	15.41
45	Sikkim	Gangtok	Gangtok Cultural Village	2023-24	22.60
46	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Immersive experience at Shore Temple	2023-24	30.02
47	Telangana	Ananathagiri	Eco tourism zone at Ananathgiri forest	2023-24	38.00
48	Telangana	Bhongir	Bhongir Fort Experiential Zone	2023-24	56.82
49	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura Heritage Village & Sangeet Experience at Agartala (Phase-1 &2)	2024-25	48.95

50	Uttar Pradesh	Naimisaranya	Vedic- wellness Experience	2023-24	17.80
51	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj	Azad Park and Dekho Prayagraj Trail Experience	2023-24	14.52
52	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Tea Garden Experience	2023-24	19.89
53	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Rural Tourism Cluster Experience at Gunji	2023-24	17.86
Total					2208.31

iii. Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan scheme

Sl. No.	State	Destination/ Category	Name of the Experience	Sanctioned Year	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjuna Sagar (Culture & Heritage)	Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar	2024-25	25.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	Ahobilam Temple (Spiritual Tourism)	Development of Ahobilam as a Spiritual Odyssey	2024-25	24.99
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Kibitho (Vibrant Village Programme)	Kibhito Frontier Tourism - Gateway to Serenity	2024-25	4.96
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Bichom Dam Site	Bichom Dam Adventure & Eco-	2024-25	9.90

		(Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Tourism Project		
5	Assam	Sivasagar (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Panidhing Bird Sanctuary	2024-25	9.99
6	Bihar	Saran Dist. (Sonepur Fair) (Culture & Heritage)	Development of Sonepur Fair Site	2024-25	24.29
7	Chhattisgarh	Mayali Bagicha (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Development of Mayali Bagicha as Eco Tourism Destination	2024-25	9.97
8	Goa	Mayem Village (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Beautification and Development of Harvalem Waterfall	2024-25	9.81
9	Gujarat	Vadnagar (Culture & Heritage)	Transformation of Sharmishtha Lake: Light & Culture	2024-25	17.29
10	Gujarat	Thol Village (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	THOL: Transformative Tourism, Harmonious Sustainability,	2024-25	9.96

			Optimized Skilling, Leading Technology		
11	Gujarat	Porbandar (Spiritual Tourism)	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore	2024-25	24.66
12	Himachal Pradesh	Kaza (Culture & Heritage)	Kaza under Culture & Heritage	2024-25	24.82
13	Himachal Pradesh	Rakchham (Vibrant Village Programme)	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Rakcham - Vibrant Village	2024-25	4.96
14	Jharkhand	Ramrekha Dham (Spiritual Tourism)	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham	2024-25	18.87
15	Karnataka	Bidar (Culture & Heritage)	Development of Bidar as a Heritage Tourism Destination	2025-26	25.00
16	Kerala	Varkala (Culture & Heritage)	Varkala-Dakshin Kashi	2024-25	25.00
17	Kerala	Thalassery (Spiritual Tourism)	Thalassery: The Spritual Nexus	2024-25	25.00
18	Ladakh	Mushkoo Village (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Advancing Mushkoo as a Sustainable Tourism Hub: Integrating Wildlife Sightings	2024-25	9.78

			and Community Progress		
19	Madhya Pradesh	Orchha (Spiritual Tourism)	Orchha A Medieval Splendour 2.0	2024-25	25.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	Mandu (Culture & Heritage)	Mandu-A Medieval Wonder	2025-26	24.88
21	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar (Culture & Heritage)	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	2024-25	25.00
22	Manipur	Langthabal Konug Imphal (Culture & Heritage)	Development of , Ancient Capital of Manipur, Langthabal Konug	2024-25	24.69
23	Meghalaya	Nartiang Village (Spiritual Tourism)	Nartiang Spiritual & Cultural Centre	2024-25	24.87
24	Meghalaya	Mawphlang Village (Culture & Heritage)	Mawphlang Cultural & Heritage Centre	2024-25	24.87
25	Nagaland	Impur Village (Spiritual Tourism)	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience	2024-25	24.94
26	Nagaland	Doyang Reservoir (Ecotourism and Amrit Dharohar Sites)	Wings Over Doyang: An Eco-Tourism Haven	2024-25	9.99

27	Puducherry	White Town (Culture & Heritage)	Development of White Town	2024-25	22.19
28	Punjab	Rupnagar (Anandpur Sahib) (Spiritual Tourism)	Heritage Street - A Symbol of Peace and Harmony at Sri Anandpur Sahib	2024-25	24.90
29	Punjab	Ferozpur (Hussainiwala Border) (Culture & Heritage)	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwala Border	2024-25	25.00
30	Sikkim	Kabi (Spiritual Tourism)	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage	2024-25	24.96
31	Sikkim	Gnathang Village (Vibrant Village Programme)	Echoes of Valor: The Gnathang Valley Experience	2024-25	5.00
32	Tamil Nadu	Rameswaram Island (Spiritual Tourism)	Iconic transformation of Rameswaram	2024-25	20.01
33	Telangana	Nalgonda (Culture & Heritage)	Development of digital experience centre at Bhuddhavanam	2024-25	24.85
34	Telangana	Kamareddy (Kalki Cheruvu) (Ecotourism)	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Nizam Sagar	2024-25	9.98

		and Amrit Dharohar Sites)			
35	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba (Culture & Heritage)	Development of Cultural Landscape at Mahoba	2024-25	24.98
36	Uttarakhand	Jadung (Vibrant Village Programme)	Development of Jadung Festive Ground, Jadung	2024-25	4.99
37	Uttarakhand	Kainchidham (Spiritual Tourism)	Development of Kainchi Dham Campus	2024-25	17.60
38	Uttarakhand	Mana Village (Vibrant Village Programme)	Mana Haat	2024-25	4.99
Total					697.94

**iv. Special assistance to states for capital investment (SASCI Scheme) -
development of iconic tourist centres to global scale**

S. No	State	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Enriching the Fort and Gorge Experience in Gandikota	77.91
2	Andhra Pradesh	2024-25	Akhanda Godavari- (Havelok Bridge & Pushkar Ghat) in Raja Mahendravaram*	94.44
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Siang Adventure & Eco-Retreat in Pasighat	46.48

4	Assam	2024-25	Assam State Zoo Cum Botanical Garden in Guwahati	97.12
5	Assam	2024-25	Beautification of Rang Ghar in Sivasagar	94.76
6	Bihar	2024-25	Development of Matsyagandha Lake in Saharsa	97.61
7	Bihar	2024-25	Karamchat Eco-Tourism and Adventure Hub in Karamchat	49.51
8	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Chitrotpala Film City in Raipur	95.79
9	Chhattisgarh	2024-25	Development of Tribal & Cultural Convention Centre in Raipur	51.87
10	Goa	2024-25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum in Ponda	97.46
11	Goa	2024-25	Townsquare in Porvorim	90.74
12	Gujarat	2024-25	Ecotourism Destination at Kerly (Mokarsagar) in Porbandar	99.50
13	Gujarat	2024-25	Tented City and Convention Centre in Dhordo	51.56
14	Jharkhand	2024-25	Eco-Tourism Development of Tilaiyya" in Koderma	34.87
15	Karnataka	2024-25	Ecotourism & Cultural Hub at Roerich and Devika Rani Estate Tataguni in Bengaluru	99.17
16	Karnataka	2024-25	Development of Savadatti Yallammagudda in Belgavi	100.00
17	Kerala	2024-25	Ashtamudi Biodiversity and Eco-recreational Hub in Kollam	59.71
18	Kerala	2024-25	Global Gateway to Malabar's Cultural Crucible in Sargaalayaa	95.34

19	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	Orchha A Medieval Splendour in Orchha	99.92
20	Madhya Pradesh	2024-25	International Convention Centre for MICE in Bhopal	99.38
21	Maharashtra	2024-25	INS-Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg	46.91
22	Maharashtra	2024-25	Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik	99.14
23	Manipur	2024-25	Loktak Lake Experience in Loktak	89.48
24	Meghalaya	2024-25	MICE Infrastructure in Mawkhanu	99.27
25	Meghalaya	2024-25	Redevelopment of Umiam Lake in Shillong	99.27
26	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Hirakund	99.90
27	Odisha	2024-25	Development of Satkosia	99.99
28	Punjab	2024-25	Development of Heritage Street as a tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam, Sardar Bhaghat Singh at Khatkar Kalan in SBS Nagar	53.45
29	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Amber-Nahargarh and Surrounding Area in Jaipur	49.31
30	Rajasthan	2024-25	Development at Jal Mahal in Jaipur	96.61
31	Sikkim	2024-25	Skywalk, Bhaleydhunga, Yangang in Namchi	97.37
32	Sikkim	2024-25	Border Experience in Nathula	68.19
33	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Development of Nandavanam Heritage Park in Mammallapuram	99.67
34	Tamil Nadu	2024-25	Eco Park at Race Course in	70.23

			Ooty**	
35	Telangana	2024-25	Ramappa Region Sustainable Tourism Circuit in Ramappa	73.74
36	Telangana	2024-25	Somasilla Wellness & Spiritual Retreat in Nallamala	68.10
37	Tripura	2024-25	Shakti Peethas Park at Banduar in Gomati	97.70
38	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Development of Bateshwar in District-Agra	74.05
39	Uttar Pradesh	2024-25	Integrated Buddhist Tourism Development in Shrawasti	80.24
40	Uttarakhand	2024-25	Iconic City Rishikesh: Rafting Base Station in Rishikesh	100.00
Total				3295.76

v. List of projects sanctioned under PRASHAD Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	Project Name	Sanction Year	Sanction Amount (in Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	27.77
2	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	43.08
3	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narsimha Swami Vari Devasthanam at Simhachalam in Vishakhapatnam Temple	2022-23	54.04
4	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure in Annavaram Temple Town	2024-25	25.33

5	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Parshuram Kund, Lohit Distt.	2020-21	37.88
6	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	29.80
7	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	29.62
8	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	3.63
9	Bihar	Development of Ambika Bhawani Temple, Saran	2024-25	13.29
10	Chhattisgarh	Development of Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple, Dongargarh, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh	2020-21	48.44
11	Goa	Development of Bom Jesus Basilica	2024-25	16.46
12	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	10.46
13	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	45.36
14	Gujarat	Development of Promenade at Somnath	2018-19	47.12
15	Gujarat	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities at Ambaji Temple, Banaskantha, Gujarat	2022-23	50.00
16	Haryana	Development of Mata Mansa Devi Temple and Nada Saheb Gurudwara in Panchkula District	2019-20	48.53
17	Jammu & Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar	2016-17	40.46

18	Jharkhand	Development of Baba Baidyanath Dham, Deoghar	2018-19	36.79
19	Karnataka	Development of Pilgrimage Amenities at Sri Chamundeshwari Devi Temple, Mysuru	2023-24	45.38
20	Karnataka	Development of Renuka Yallama Devi temple	2024-25	18.37
21	Karnataka	Development of Basic Amenities at Papnash Temple, Bidar dist.	2024-25	22.25
22	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	45.19
23	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Amarkantak	2020-21	49.99
24	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	43.93
25	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashik	2017-18	45.41
26	Meghalaya	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	2020-21	29.29
27	Mizoram	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism in the State of Mizoram	2022-23	44.89
28	Mizoram	Development of Basic Amenities under PRASHAD scheme in Vangchhia, Champhai District	2024-25	5.47
29	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	2018-19	25.20
30	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Tourism Infrastructure at Zunheboto	2022-23	18.18

31	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham - Ramachandi - Prachi River front at Demuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00
32	Puducherry	Development of Pilgrim Facilites & Tourist attractions for Sri Dharbaranyeswara Temple	2024-25	25.94
33	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.40
34	Punjab	Development of Chamkaur Sahib at Rupar, Punjab	2021-22	30.52
35	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	32.64
36	Sikkim	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	2020-21	33.32
37	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	13.99
38	Tamil Nadu	Development of Velankanni	2016-17	4.86
39	Tamil Nadu	Development of 8 Navagraha Temples	2024-25	40.94
40	Telangana	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	2020-21	38.90
41	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Tourism Infrastructure at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Mulugu	2022-23	62.00
42	Telangana	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure at Bhadrachalam, Bhadradri Kothagudem District	2022-23	41.38
43	Telangana	Development of Basic	2024-25	4.22

		Amenities at goddess Renuka Yellama Devasthanam		
44	Tripura	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple, Udaipur	2020-21	34.43
45	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase –I	2015-16	18.73
46	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	10.98
47	Uttar Pradesh	River Cruise Tourism in Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	9.02
48	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan	2014-15	9.36
49	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi – Phase –II	2017-18	44.60
50	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan	2018-19	37.59
51	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.77
52	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham	2018-19	56.15
53	Uttarakhand	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities and Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham	2021-22	54.36
54	West Bengal	Development of Belur Math	2016-17	30.03
Total				1726.74

FREE SEATS QUOTA FOR POOR CHILDREN UNDER RTE ACT

2630. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that private unaided schools are not admitting 25 per cent free seats quota for poor children/EWS section under the Right to Education (RTE) Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has any proposal to frame proper rules and regulations to admit 25 per cent free seats quota for poor children under the RTE Act, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is true that the Supreme Court has recently called the implementation of the 25 per cent free seats quota for poor children in private unaided schools a "National Mission" and directed the Government to frame clear and enforceable rules under the RTE Act to ensure that the mandate is actually followed on the ground and further said that without proper rules, the promise of free and compulsory education under Article 21A of the Constitution risks remaining only on paper, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of steps taken by the Union Government in this regard and to ensure 25 per cent seats to be filled compulsory under RTE Act by all private unaided schools across the country?

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

(a) to (c): The 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 neighbourhood school. The RTE Act is applicable throughout the country. Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the respective State Government and Union Territory Administration which are the appropriate Government for implementation of the provision of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in Class I (or below) in the schools specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (n) of section 2 to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of that class. For implementation of the provision of the Act, the respective State/ UT Government is required to notify the disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, per child cost and start admissions as per the laid down procedure and have a grievance redressal mechanism in place. Section 12(2) of the RTE Act, 2009 provides for reimbursement to the private unaided schools for admitting children under Section 12(1)(c).

(d): In Special Leave Petition (Civil) No. 10105 OF 2017 titled as “Dinesh Biwaji Astikar vs State of Maharashtra & Ors.”, Hon’ble Supreme Court in para 1 has observed the following:

“The obligation of a “neighbourhood school” to admit children belonging to weaker and disadvantaged sections of our society, to the extent of twenty five

percent of the class strength, under Section 12 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009¹ has the extraordinary capacity to transform the social structure of our society. Earnest implementation can truly be transformative.... We have held that ensuring admission of such students must be a national mission and an obligation of the appropriate government and the local authority.”

In para 15, the Hon’ble Supreme court has observed the following:

“Without such enforceable rules and regulations, the object of Article 21A and the statutory policy under Section 12(1)(c) would be a dead letter.”

Also, in para 16, the following has been observed :

“In view of the above, we direct the appropriate authorities to prepare and issue, in consultation with the NCPCR and SCPCRs, as the case may be, as well as the National and State Advisory Councils, necessary rules and regulations under Section 38 of the Act for implementing the mandate of Section 12(1)(c) of the Act.”

(e): States/UTs claim the funds for reimbursement under 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 from Centre in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) based on per child norms notified by States/UTs for class I-VIII. The Centre Government provides support to State/UTs through reimbursement of these claims as approved in meeting of Project Approval Board (PAB). Further, in view of the judgement dated 13.01.2026 of Hon’ble Supreme Court, States/UTs have been requested to take necessary action to comply with the judgement.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का कार्यकरण

2631. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्तमान में कार्यरत केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों (केवी) का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का हिमाचल प्रदेश में नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का विचार है; और

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

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

(क): केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्तमान में, हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में 26 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) कार्यात्मक हैं। जिला-वार विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग): नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) खोलना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। केवि पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने हेतु मुख्य रूप से केंद्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों सहित रक्षा और अर्ध-सैन्य कर्मियों, केन्द्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केन्द्रीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) के बच्चों की शैक्षिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं। नए केवि खोलने के प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जा सकते हैं जिनमें केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) के मानदंडों के अनुसार एक नया केवि स्थापित करने के लिए निःशुल्क अपेक्षित भूमि और उपयुक्त किराया-मुक्त अस्थायी आवास को उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल होती है।

भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में देश भर में दिसंबर, 2024 में 85 नए केवि और अक्टूबर, 2025 में 57 नए केवि संस्वीकृत किए हैं, जिनमें हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य के 06 केवि नामतः (i) रिरी कुठेरा (जिला कांगड़ा) (ii) गोकुलनगर अप्पर भंजाल (जिला ऊना) (iii) नंदपुर (जिला ऊना) (iv) थुनाग (जिला मंडी) (v) पांवटा साहिब (जिला सिरमौर) और (vi) कोटखाई (जिला शिमला) शामिल हैं।

विवरण

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में कार्यात्मक केंद्रीय विद्यालयों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

जिला का नाम	क्रम संख्या	केंद्रीय विद्यालय का नाम
हमीरपुर	1	हमीरपुर
	2	नादौन
ऊना	3	बंगाना
	4	सलोह (संतोखगढ़)
मंडी	5	मंडी
	6	धर्मपुर
	7	संधोल
बिलासपुर	8	घुमारवीं
शिमला	9	सरहन (आई टी बी पी)
	10	शिमला
	11	जतोग
किन्नौर	12	रेकॉन्ग पिओ

कांगड़ा	13	अलहिलाल
	14	पालमपुर
	15	धर्मशाला कैट.
	16	भनाला
	17	नलेटी
	18	योल कैट.
सोलन	19	कसौली (एएफएस)
	20	सुबाथू
कुल्लू	21	सैंज
चंबा	22	चमेरा नंबर 2 (एनएचपीसी)
	23	चमेरा नंबर 1 एचईपी (एनएचपीसी)
	24	बनीखेत, एनएचपीसी (डलहौजी कैट.)
	25	बकलोह
लाहौल स्पीति	26	केलांग

दरभंगा में खेल अवसंरचना का विकास

2632. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का दरभंगा में किसी राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खेल स्टेडियम या बहुउद्देशीय खेल परिसर की स्थापना के लिए किसी योजना का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या क्षेत्र के युवाओं और उभरते खिलाड़ियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए किसी खेल अकादमी या खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र की स्थापना पर विचार किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रतिभा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मिनी स्टेडियम, ओपन जिम और खेल सुविधाओं का विस्तार किए जाने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या महिला खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके कार्यान्वयन की अपेक्षित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): 'खेल' राज्य विषय होने के कारण, राष्ट्रीय-स्तर के खेल स्टेडियम अथवा बहुउद्देश्यीय खेल परिसर की स्थापना, युवाओं और उभरते खिलाड़ियों को प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु खेल अकादमी या खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की स्थापना, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रतिभा को बढ़ावा देने हेतु मिनी स्टेडियम, ओपन जिम और खेल सुविधाओं का विस्तार तथा महिला खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने सहित खेलों के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व मुख्य रूप से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का होता है। केंद्र सरकार केवल महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। **युवक कार्यक्रम** और खेल मंत्रालय बिहार राज्य सहित देश में खेलों के विकास हेतु 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; तथा
- ix. राष्ट्रीय खेल विज्ञान एवं अनुसंधान केंद्र (एनसीएसएसआर)।

उपरोक्त स्कीमों का विवरण इस मंत्रालय और भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण की वेबसाइटों पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) मांग आधारित स्कीमें हैं, जिनके अंतर्गत खेल अवसंरचना के विकास हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों और अन्य पात्र संस्थाओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत धनराशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता हेतु विचार किया जाता है।

खेलो इंडिया स्कीम और एनएसडीएफ के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य सहित देशभर में स्वीकृत खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> और <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है।

दिल्ली में केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को आवंटित निधि

2633. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2026-27 के केंद्रीय बजट में शिक्षा क्षेत्र पर होने वाला कुल व्यय कितना है, और यह पिछले वर्ष के परिव्यय से कितना अधिक है;

(ख) वर्ष 2026-27 के केंद्रीय बजट में दिल्ली स्थित केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए आवंटित कुल निधि कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या वर्ष 2026-27 के केंद्रीय बजट में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अंतर्गत नए कॉलेज खोलने का कोई प्रावधान है?

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

(क): शिक्षा मंत्रालय को केंद्रीय बजट वर्ष 2026-27 में 1,39,289.48 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है, जो वर्ष 2025-26 में 1,28,650.05 करोड़ रुपये के बजट आवंटन की तुलना में 10,639.43 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है।

(ख): शिक्षा मंत्रालय "केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान" के तहत विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) को एकमुश्त अनुदान जारी करता है, जो दिल्ली सहित केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों (सीयू) को पिछले वर्ष के दौरान उनकी आवश्यकता और व्यय के आधार पर निधि आवंटित करता है। केंद्रीय बजट में किसी भी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के लिए कोई अलग निर्धारित आवंटन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए केंद्रीय बजट में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के तहत नए कॉलेज खोलने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट प्रावधान नहीं है।

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

2634. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI:

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study on implementation of the Capacity Building Programme on Artificial Intelligence (CBAI) in higher educational institutions across the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details of the total number of beneficiaries (male, female and others) trained under the programme since its inception across the country, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially in Eluru, Konaseema and Nellore districts;
- (c) the details of the total funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised for implementation of the CBAI since its inception across the country, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially in Eluru, Konaseema and Nellore districts;
- (d) the details of the list of higher educational institutions provided with digital and institutional infrastructure for implementation of the CBAI since its inception across the country, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, especially in Eluru, Konaseema and Nellore districts; and
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any promotional activity/campaigns to raise awareness regarding CBAI across the country, 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 (e): Government of India launched National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 with an aim for holistic development of students. NEP 2020 envisions introduction of contemporary subjects such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Design Thinking, Holistic Health, Organic Living, Environmental Education, Global Citizenship Education (GCED), etc. at relevant stages to develop these various important skills in students at all levels.

In alignment with the objectives of NEP and to promote AI in technical education, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has added AI-related subjects to IT programs. Special AI courses are designed for non-computer science branches like Mechanical, Civil, and Electrical Engineering to integrate AI applications in their fields. In 2021, AICTE prepared a model curriculum for AI and Data Science. To help faculty keep up with new technologies, AICTE is also running Faculty Development Programmes in AI and other emerging fields.

Further, with an objective of improving accessibility to AI knowledge and Skills, the Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) online platform of the Ministry of Education has more than 100 free AI-related courses, curated by premier institutions such as the IITs, IISc among others. These courses have seen more than 50 lakh enrolments so far.

Government of India has also approved the establishment of three Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in Artificial Intelligence, focusing on health, sustainable cities, and agriculture, with a total financial outlay of Rs. 990.00 crore for the period FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

Government of India launched the “IndiaAI” Mission on 7th March 2024, a strategic initiative to establish a robust and inclusive AI ecosystem that aligns with the country’s development goals. This mission is driven by a vision to position India as a global leader in artificial intelligence by focusing on seven foundational pillars namely- IndiaAI Compute Capacity, IndiaAI Innovation Center (IAIC), IndiaAI Dataset Platform, IndiaAI Application Development Initiative (IADI), IndiaAI FutureSkills, IndiaAI Startup Financing, Safe & Trusted AI.

The Capacity Building Program on Artificial Intelligence (CBAI), implemented under the Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Program of the Ministry of Education promotes the integration of AI and other emerging technologies in education. The program is designed for faculty and academic leaders to strengthen their competencies towards developing AI-Driven Education tools and prompting research in AI to improve teaching methodologies. The programme aims to equip higher education institutions in improving their overall quality and effectiveness. The programme is currently being implemented by IIT Ropar and offers two categories of courses, for Faculty Members and Academic Leaders with two different levels, Foundation and Advanced Level. The curriculum covers themes like AI for Educational Content Creation, AI for Administrative Tasks, Ethical Use of AI Education, Capstone Project and the future of AI in Education, etc.

To ensure widespread implementation and awareness of Capacity Building Program on Artificial Intelligence across the country, the UGC-

Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Programme (MMTTP) Portal (mmc.ugc.ac.in) acts as the primary platform for the dissemination of information. This portal provides updates on programme schedules and registration processes to all Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) nationwide, ensuring a transparent and accessible enrolment process. Comprehensive outreach is also maintained through formal communications issued by the Ministry of Education to the Vice-Chancellors and Heads of HEIs creating awareness on salient aspects of the program.

संग्रहालयों और अभिलेखागारों का आधुनिकीकरण

2635. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में राष्ट्रीय/राज्य स्तरीय संग्रहालयों और अभिलेखागारों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई/कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अब तक किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त संग्रहालयों में डिजिटलीकरण का कार्य किया जा रहा है, और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सार्वजनिक अभिगम बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए कदम क्या हैं?

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

(क): संस्कृति मंत्रालय, संग्रहालय अनुदान स्कीम संचालित करता है जिसके अंतर्गत क्षेत्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तर पर केन्द्र/राज्य सरकारों, सोसाइटियों, स्वायत्त निकायों, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, स्थानीय निकायों, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और सोसाइटी अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत न्यासों

द्वारा प्रबंधित संग्रहालयों को नए संग्रहालयों की स्थापना/मौजूदा संग्रहालयों के विकास/ संग्रहालय के संग्रहों के डिजिटलीकरण/ वर्चुअल संग्रहालयों की स्थापना और संग्रहालय पेशेवरों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

इस स्कीम के दिशा-निर्देशों का विवरण संस्कृति मंत्रालय की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट <http://www.indiaculture.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध है।

(ख): संग्रहालय अनुदान स्कीम के अंतर्गत विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान किए गए व्यय का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र. सं.	वित्तीय वर्ष	बजट अनुमान	व्यय
1.	2022-23	32.23	20.03
2.	2023-24	45.40	6.76
3.	2024-25	20.00	19.58

(ग): जी, हां, संग्रहालय अनुदान स्कीम के अंतर्गत डिजिटलीकरण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले संग्रहालयों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर दिया गया है।

(घ): संग्रहालयों के संग्रह की डिजिटल रिपॉजिटरी बनाने के लिए संस्कृति मंत्रालय का एक वेब पोर्टल है। संग्रहालयों के संग्रह का उनके चित्रों सहित विवरण निम्नलिखित लिंक पर उपलब्ध है:

<https://museumsofindia.gov.in/repository>

विवरण

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संग्रहालय अनुदान स्कीम के अंतर्गत संग्रहालयों के संग्रह के डिजिटलीकरण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले संग्रहालयों का विवरण

क्र. सं.	राज्य	संग्रहालय/राज्य का नाम और पता
1	कर्नाटक	बासव समिति, बासव भवन, श्री बासवेश्वर रोड़, बेंगलुरु-560001

SIVAGIRI TOURISM CIRCUIT PROJECT

2636. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of Sivagiri Tourism Circuit Project in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details of the fund released, utilized and works completed as on date;
- (c) whether the utilization certificate for the sanctioned funds has been received and the time by which the remaining funds are likely to be released for this project; and
- (d) whether the Government has noted the delay in the implementation of this project and if so, the measures taken/being taken by the Government to complete the project without further delay?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism sanctioned the project “Development of Spiritual Circuit: Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram–Aruvipuram–Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmanya–Chempazhanthy Sree Narayana Gurukulam” in the State of Kerala under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme on 03.01.2019 with a sanctioned cost of ₹69.47 crore, which was subsequently revised to ₹66.42 crore on 14.07.2022. The project is being implemented by India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC).

A Utilisation Certificate for ₹34.21 crore has been received from the implementing agency namely India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), against the funds authorised for release. Release of further funds is governed by the provisions of the scheme guidelines and is subject to submission of the requisite documents and compliance with the prescribed conditions.

As reported by the implementing agency, works at Aruvipuram, Kunnumpara and Chempazhanthy sites have largely been completed except for certain landscaping activities. At the Sivagiri site, certain components such as parking facilities, water kiosk, rain shelter, solar power plant, solar street lighting, battery-operated vehicles, underground cabling and CCTV, installations of solar power plant have been completed. Some components including works relating to Tourist Facilitation Centre, Audio Visual Hall and Dining Hall have not progressed due to issues relating to unavailability of un-encumbered land, revision of drawings by the Mutt authority, non receipt of the sanction of the plan from the Municipality and requirement of additional funds on account of increase in scope of work by Mutt Authorities.

The Ministry reviews the progress of the project from time to time based on reports submitted by the implementing agency. Delay in completion of the project has been noted and the implementing agency has been advised to expedite the execution of the remaining works in coordination with the concerned authorities in accordance with the approved project framework.

WOMEN ARTISTS UNDER KALA SANSKRITI VIKAS YOJANA

2637. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ,

SHRI BABU SINGH KUSHWAHA,

SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ

SHRI DEVANSH SHAKYA:

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

- (a) the details of number of women artists and women-led cultural organizations from Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Etah, Kasganj and Jaunpur received assistance under the Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana during the last five years, year and component-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed gender-wise access to grants and scholarships under the said scheme in the State, particularly in the said districts and if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to improve outreach and inclusion of women artists, particularly from rural and marginalised communities, under the said scheme in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the said districts;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce women-specific provisions or earmarked support under the said scheme to strengthen the livelihood security of women artists in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, particularly in the said districts?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Culture implements the **Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana (KSVY)** under which financial assistance is provided to eligible cultural organizations and individual artists engaged in performing arts across the country, including the State of Uttar Pradesh. Under the scheme, support is extended through various components and sub-components aimed at promoting, preserving and disseminating different forms of performing arts. The details regarding the number of cultural organizations, including women-led organizations, and individual artists including women artists, supported under the scheme, along with the amount disbursed/authorized during the last five financial years in the state of Uttar Pradesh are provided in the **Statement**. No separate exercise has been undertaken for a gender-wise assessment of the grants released under the scheme.

(c): The Ministry of Culture has been making continuous efforts to enhance the outreach of its schemes and promote the inclusion of women artists, including those from rural and marginalized communities in the State of Uttar Pradesh. In this regard, the scheme guidelines and application forms are

made available on the Ministry's official website. In addition, wide publicity is given through advertisements in newspapers, the Ministry's official website, and its social media platforms, as well as those of the concerned nodal agencies. Further, the Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) and the Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) also undertake outreach activities during their festivals and programmes in order to reach a larger number of potential beneficiaries

(d) and (e): Ministry of Culture administers 'Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana (KSVY)' to provide financial support to individual artists, including women artists. However, at present, no such proposal is under consideration to introduce women-specific provisions or earmarked support under the said scheme.

STATEMENT**Number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed under KSVY in the state of Uttar Pradesh**

SI N O.	Name of the Scheme	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. In lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. In lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. In lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. In lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. In lakh)
1	Financial Assistance for Promotion of Guru Shishya Parampara (Repertory Grant)	33	161.57	26	195.32	57	293.97	107	438.32	70	502.02
2	Financial Assistance to Cultural Organizations with National Presence	1	45.00	1	12.50	2	93.75	1	22.50	1	7.50

3	Cultural Function and Production Grant	202	167.1 5	235	274.5 5	278	343.3 3	268	244.0 7	218	395.6 6
4	Financial Assistanc e for the Developm ent of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture & Art	12	50.53	19	110.3	27	195.2 8	11	44.15	34	236.2 7
5	Financial Assistanc e for Building Grants including Studio Theatres	29	193.4 6	22	133.0 5	20	119.4 7	15	108.4 3	23	150.0 9
6	Scheme For the Award of Fellowship to Outstandi	114	100.8 0	103	167.2 0	120	154.8 0	158	146.4 0	116	157.2 0

	ng Persons in The Field of Culture										
7	Scheme for Scholarshi ps to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields	134	40.20	153	45.90	35	10.50	134	40.20	97	29.70
8	Financial Assistanc e for Veteran Artists	9	5.13	46	13.08	58	15.46	82	67.24	109	80.46

GREEN SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**2638. SHRI V K SREEKANDAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has approved a new Green Skill Development Programme course;
- (b) if so the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said course is focused on value addition to water hyacinth;
- (d) whether it is true that the said course will be offered in Kerala through the Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE)- Malabar Botanical Garden and Institute for Plant Sciences in Kozhikode; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP) aims to skill youth in environment, forest and wildlife sectors for gainful employment and/or self-employment. GSDP was launched in June 2017, on a pilot basis to meet skill gaps in the economy. Based on the success of the pilot, the programme was

extended to pan-India level in 2018-19. Ten (10) courses as approved by the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) are being implemented under GSDP : (1) Waste Optimisation Professional (2) Apiculturist (Wild bee) – NTFP (Non Timber Forest Produce) (3) Nature Conservator Cum Ecotourism Guide (4) Solar Enterprise Assistant Manager (5) Micro Entrepreneur- NTFP –Plant Origin (6) Soil Pollution Monitoring Specialist (7) Water Hyacinth (Value added Handicraft) Micro-Entrepreneur (8) EV Charging Installation Technician (9) Environmental Impact Assessor (10) Junior Parataxonomist

The GSDP courses aim to increase livelihood opportunities for unskilled population and promote entrepreneurial skills through systematic training on collection, processing, value-addition and marketing of products made from materials including water hyacinth. All these courses are implemented by all the 54 EIACP Centres including the EIACP centre -- Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE).

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME IN BENGALURU

2639. SHRI P C MOHAN:

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

- (a) the present status of implementation of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in Bengaluru and the key action points identified for improving air quality in the city;
- (b) whether dedicated financial assistance has been provided to Bengaluru under NCAP for air quality improvement and if so, the amount sanctioned, released and utilised so far;
- (c) the major interventions undertaken using these funds, including measures related to traffic management, control of construction dust, industrial emissions and promotion of clean mobility;
- (d) the manner in which air quality monitoring is being carried out in Bengaluru, including the number of continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations, use of low-cost sensors and public dissemination of data; and
- (e) whether the Government has assessed the impact of NCAP interventions on the AQI levels in Bengaluru and the progress achieved so far?

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

(a) and (b): Bengaluru city has been included as non-attainment city under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) to improve air quality through implementation of city action plans.

Source apportionment study has been conducted for Bengaluru city for identification of sources of pollution. City Action Plan prepared by Bengaluru city focuses on source-specific interventions targeting road dust control, construction and demolition activities, decongestion of traffic junctions, greening of open spaces and medians, mitigation measures at identified hotspots, deployment of mechanical road sweeping machines, and promotion of clean mobility. Annual action plan for FY 2025-26 has been prepared for implementing air quality improvement measures.

City-level Monitoring and Implementation Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner, Bengaluru for preparing and monitoring city action plan. State-level Implementation and Monitoring Committee (SLMIC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary, Urban Development Department.

City has identified 9 higher emission zones/hotspots and detailed action plan for the identified sources in these hotspots have been prepared. Public Grievance Redressal System also been developed in non-attainment/ million plus cities wherein air pollution issues are addressed.

To tackle air pollution in emergencies, Emergency Response Plan has been prepared for Bengaluru City, which provides set of emergency response actions, depending on severity of air pollution levels.

Air quality performance grant of ₹ 541.1 crore has been provided to Bengaluru City under XVth Finance Commission (XV-FC) Million-plus City

Challenge Fund. City has reported the utilization of ₹ 427.43 crore (79%) on PRANA Portal.

(c): Major interventions undertaken including measures related to traffic management, control of construction dust and promotion of clean mobility are placed at **Statement**.

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, through Consent mechanism under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, monitor the establishment and operation of industries and polluting activities through prescription of pollution control measures and monitoring the compliance of environmental standards.

(d): Ambient air quality monitoring in Bengaluru city is carried out through 26 monitoring stations, including 11 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS), operated by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board.

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

CPCB issued a methodology for measurement of ambient air quality as per the approved methods. Data from low cost sensors is not reliable. There is no approved national reference available to use data from low cost sensors for regulatory purposes.

(e): Due to coordinated efforts, air quality in Bengaluru city has improved showing reduction of 21.7% in terms of PM₁₀ levels of 72 µg/m³ in 2024–25 as compared to 92 µg/m³ during the 2017-18. Bengaluru city has not recorded any bad air quality days (Air Quality Index>201) during last three years.

STATEMENT

Major interventions undertaken by Bengaluru City under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)

- i. 212.6 km of roads paved/pedestrian built/road design improved
- ii. 1,25,290 metre square of area planted with green cover
- iii. 2,72,000 tons of C&D waste collected
- iv. 127 Nos. of New electric buses procured and deployed
- v. 20 Nos. of traffic congestion points intervened
- vi. 16 Nos. of water fountains installed
- vii. 7 Nos. of EV-charging stations installed

**MODEL DEGREE COLLEGES IN EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD
DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

2640. SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) the number of model degree colleges sanctioned, approved and currently operational in educationally backward districts of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the criteria adopted for identifying such educationally backward districts and the institutions selected for establishment of model degree colleges in the said State;
- (c) the district-wise allocation of funds, details of funding released so far and the timelines for establishment and operationalisation of these Model Degree Colleges in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the quality-assurance mechanisms put in place for these Model Degree Colleges, including the norms for faculty recruitment and infrastructure development?

**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 being in the Concurrent List, enhancing the quality of education is the responsibility of both the Central and State Governments. However, recognizing the need for central assistance, the Central Government

has implemented various centrally sponsored schemes including Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) for supporting the State Governments.

The government has launched the third phase of the 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, for the period 2023-24 to 2025-26, to cater to the needs of educationally unserved/ underserved areas. [The scheme has been further extended till 31st March, 2028 for completion of PM-USHA projects and for additional 6 months \(i.e., 30th September, 2026\) for completion of ongoing RUSA projects.](#)

Under PM-USHA, priority is given to Focus Districts. The focus districts are identified by the concerned States/ UTs based on various criteria including low Gross Enrolment Ratio, Gender Parity, population proportion and enrolment proportion for females, transgenders, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes, Aspirational/ Border Area/ Left Wing Extremism prone district, etc. The State of Andhra Pradesh has identified 13 districts as focus districts.

Under the earlier phases of RUSA, a total of 8 New Model Degree Colleges (NMDCs) have been approved for the State of Andhra Pradesh for a total amount of Rs. 94.66 crore. As per the information furnished by the State, all NMDCs are functional. The district-wise details of amount approved and released to the 8 NMDCs, as per the information furnished by the State are as given below:

S. No.	Name of New Model Degree College (NMDC)	Total Amount Approved (Crore)	Total Amount Released, so far (Crore)
1	GDC(W), Araku, Visakhapatnam	12.00	11.81
2	GDC, Atmakur, Kurnool	12.00	11.11
3	GDC, Cheepurupalli, Vizianagaram	12.00	11.79
4	GDC, Jaggampeta, East Godavari	10.66	10.66
5	GDC, Kamavarapukota, West Godavari	12.00	11.64
6	GDC, Pathapatnam, Srikakulam	12.00	11.94
7	GDC, Pendlimarri, Kadapa	12.00	11.86
8	GDC, Yerragondapalem, Prakasam	12.00	9.40

भू-जल प्रदूषण

2641. श्री नीरज मौर्य:

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

- (क) क्या उर्वरक संयंत्रों और रासायनिक उद्योगों से निकलने वाले अपशिष्ट जल के कारण भूजल में फ्लोराइड और अमोनिया का स्तर खतरनाक सीमा को पार कर गया है और क्या इससे आँवला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बरेली और बदायूं जिलों में वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक प्रभावित हुआ है;
- (ख) क्या केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) ने इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोऑपरेटिव लिमिटेड (आईएफएफसीओ) के आसपास की मिट्टी और भू-जल का विषाक्तता परीक्षण किया है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भू-जल में भारी धातुओं की उपस्थिति की पुष्टि हुई है;

- (घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पर्यावरण मंजूरी की शर्तों का उल्लंघन करने वाली स्थानीय औद्योगिक इकाइयों पर प्रदूषण क्षतिपूर्ति अधिनियम के अंतर्गत लगाई गई पर्यावरण क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि कितनी है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार का उक्त क्षेत्र में कैंसर और गुर्दे की बीमारियों के बढ़ते मामलों को देखते हुए संचयी पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन डेटा के आधार पर इस क्षेत्र को गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्र घोषित करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (ङ) केंद्रीय भूजल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) अपने भूजल गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यक्रम और अनुमोदित मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) के अनुसार किए गए वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश भर में क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर भूजल गुणवत्ता डेटा जेनरेट करता है।

वार्षिक भूजल गुणवत्ता रिपोर्ट-2025 के अनुसार, अमला लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के बरेली और बदायूं जिलों से 1.5 मिलीग्राम/लीटर की अनुमेय सीमा से ऊपर फ्लोराइड की कोई घटना नहीं दर्ज की गई है।

सीजीडब्ल्यूबी भूजल जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यक्रम के तहत, बदायूं जिले सहित क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर भूमि जल की गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करता है, हालांकि, ये प्रेक्षण विशेष स्थल इफको के आसपास क्षेत्र से संबंधित नहीं हैं। रिपोर्ट का परिणाम वार्षिक भूजल गुणवत्ता रिपोर्ट-2025 में <https://cgwb.gov.in/cgwbpm/public/uploads/documents/1762854375262680475file.pdf> उपलब्ध है।

सीपीसीबी द्वारा व्यापक पर्यावरण प्रदूषण सूचकांक (सीईपीआई) तैयार किया गया था, जो प्रदूषण स्रोत, मार्ग और रिसेप्टर के एल्गोरिथ्म का पालन करते हुए किसी दिए गए औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पर्यावरणीय गुणवत्ता को दर्शाने के लिए एक तर्कसंगत संख्या (0 से 100 तक) है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र

जिसमें एकत्रित सीईपीआई स्कोर 70 और उससे अधिक है, को गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित क्षेत्र (सीपीए) माना जाता है, जबकि 60 से अधिक और 70 से कम सीईपीआई स्कोर को अत्यधिक प्रदूषित क्षेत्र (एसपीए) माना जाता है और स्कोर 60 से कम सीईपीआई को अन्य प्रदूषित क्षेत्र (ओपीए) माना जाता है।

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN TERMS OF PERCENTAGE OF GDP

2642. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

- (a) the details of the current public expenditure on education in terms of percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country;
- (b) whether the Government has worked out any plan on the feasibility of achieving the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 target of 6 per cent and the financial strategy to bridge the gap, if any and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the annual requirement for digital infrastructure in Government schools across the country and the extent to which the current allocation meet this need?

**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): As per “Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education, 2022-23”, public expenditure on education (Central and States/UTs) as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 4.06%.

(b): Education being in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, increasing expenditure in education is the responsibility of the Central and States Governments. The Centre and States are working together to increase the public investment in education sector to reach 6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the earliest. Several initiatives have been taken by the Government of India including consistent increase in Budget Allocation of the Ministry of Education from Rs.93,224.31 crore in F.Y. 2021-22 to Rs. 1,39,289.48 crore in 2026-27(an increase of 49.4% in 5 years).

(c): As education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, majority of the schools are under the domain of respective State and UT Governments. Under Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs, including rural, tribal and economically backward areas, inter-alia for setting up of ICT labs and Smart Classrooms in Government and Government Aided Schools having classes VI to XII.

Till date 1,79,153 ICT Labs and 1,76,738 Smart Classrooms have been sanctioned to State/UT Governments. Based on the UDISE+ data and funds approved in Project Approval Board's (PAB) meetings to States/UTs for the year 2025-26, gaps were identified in saturating ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms in Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools in States/UTs. To

address this gap, 22,618 ICT Labs and 29,920 Smart Classrooms in States/UTs were approved for the saturation of these facilities in the year 2025-26. Further, to saturate all functional Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) 3,564 ICT Labs and 3,655 Smart Classrooms were approved in the year 2024-25. The year wise details of funds allocated in the last four years (i.e. from 2021-22 to 2024-25) for ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms in Government and Government-aided schools is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	ICT Labs	Smart Classrooms
2021-22	68,456	91,093
2022-23	41,824	73,823
2023-24	55,904	53,730
2024-25	54,372	59,519

The Government of India, in the Budget 2025-26, has announced provision of broadband connectivity to all Government Secondary Schools in rural areas, under the 'BharatNet' project to enhance digital infrastructure in remote areas by BSNL.

To achieve the objectives of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and to bridge the digital divide in education, a comprehensive initiative called PM eVidya was initiated as part of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan' on 17th May,

2020, which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education across the country under the aegis of NEP 2020. States/UTs collaborate with NCERT to utilise, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these initiatives as per their requirements in mother tongue/local/regional languages. PM eVidya includes 200 DTH TV Channels allotted to States/UTs/Autonomous Bodies (ABs)/Other Ministries in Government of India and 400 Radio channels to enable them to provide supplementary education as per their requirement in various Indian languages for classes 1-12.

Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) is the Nation's One Nation, One Digital platform for providing quality e-content for school education including Government schools in States/UTs along with QR coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades. States/UTs/Abs have generated and contributed over 3.7 lakh content in mother local/regional languages enabling multilingualism. DIKSHA Offline supports areas with limited or no internet connectivity. The stakeholders have access to more than 450 Virtual Labs and 100 Virtual skill labs on DIKSHA.

DATA ENTRY LAPSES IN PMKVY

2643. ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that over 34 lakh certified candidates nationwide remain unpaid their Rs. 500 DBT reward due to administrative failures under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);
- (b) the reasons for the data-entry lapses where 90.66 lakh records (approx. 94 per cent) lacked valid bank details or contained placeholders like "11111111111", thus bypassing system validation;
- (c) the specific number of beneficiaries in Maharashtra who are currently part of this unpaid backlog; and
- (d) the exact timeline and technology-upgrade plan including Kaushal Samiksha Kendras to ensure the Rs.14,450 crore outlay translates into actual transfers to verified youth rather than 'ghost' accounts?

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 consistently undertakes audits and evaluations of its schemes and programmes to strengthen implementation, improve outcomes, and ensure accountability. In this context, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) recently published a Performance Audit Report on the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), covering the first three phases of the scheme up to 2022. The report which is available at https://cag.gov.in/webroot/uploads/download_audit_report/2025/Report-No.-

[20-of-2025_PA-PMKVY_English-PDF-A-06943abec463479.68516873.pdf](#) ,

pointed out certain deviations, including non-payment of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) rewards to some trained candidates and the absence of valid bank account details for certain beneficiaries. These deviations are primarily linked to the use of Aadhaar-based payment systems for disbursement of DBT rewards, which enable direct credit to candidates' Aadhaar-linked bank accounts and therefore remove the requirement to separately collect bank account number. As the payments were linked to Aadhaar seeded bank accounts through the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) under DBT, the bank account field on the portal was made non-mandatory.

Building on its ongoing efforts to enhance training quality, accountability, and transparency, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has introduced a series of systemic, operational, and IT-enabled reforms. These measures aim to strengthen monitoring, ensure authenticity of beneficiaries, and improve overall governance of the skilling ecosystem. As part of these reforms, Aadhaar-based e-KYC has been implemented for all stakeholders, along with biometric attendance through AEBAS for both candidates and trainers, and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to verified beneficiary accounts to ensure that financial assistance reaches the intended recipients. To improve real-time monitoring, a live attendance dashboard has been made available on the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH). Additionally, face authentication and geo-tagged attendance have been mandated for candidates, trainers, and assessors to further strengthen verification

mechanisms. The system is also being enhanced with automated alerts to detect deviations or irregularities during the training process. To maintain the authenticity and traceability of certifications, QR-coded digital certificates have been introduced. Post-certification tracking of candidates is now carried out through SIDH to monitor employment outcomes and long-term impact. Furthermore, candidate feedback is being captured throughout the training lifecycle through the Central Communication Layer (CCL), ensuring continuous improvement in training delivery.

To enhance scalability, quality assurance, and monitoring, the MSDE has established the 'Kaushal Samiksha Kendra' (KSK) for independent oversight. The KSK facilitates both virtual and physical inspections of Skill India Centres (SICs). As on 31/12/2025 MSDE through KSK have carried out virtual monitoring of 3,695 training Centres across the country.

भारतीय भाषा पुस्तक योजना

2644. श्री भोजराज नाग:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय भाषा पुस्तक योजना के उद्देश्य और कार्यान्वयन रूप रेखा क्या है;

(ख) पुस्तकों के आवंटन और वितरण का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसमें प्रकाशकों, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों और सामग्री निर्माताओं के साथ साझेदारी सम्मिलित है तथा चरण-1 में डिजिटलीकरण के लिए लक्षित पुस्तकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने गुणवत्ता आश्वासन, प्रतिलिप्याधिकार प्रबंधन और अभिगम्यता सुनिश्चित करने

के लिए तंत्र स्थापित किए हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त तंत्र में व्यावसायिक और तकनीकी शिक्षा सामग्री को भी शामिल किए जाने का

विचार है; और

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

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

(क) से (ङ): राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी), 2020 बहुभाषिकता के महत्व को दर्शाती है और सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को बढ़ावा देने पर बल देती है। एनईपी 2020 के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप और छात्रों के लिए भारतीय भाषाओं में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शैक्षिक सामग्री सुलभ बनाने के उद्देश्य से, केंद्रीय बजट वर्ष 2025-26 में भारतीय भाषा पुस्तक योजना (बीबीपीएस) की घोषणा की गई है, ताकि स्कूल और उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए डिजिटल प्रारूप में भारतीय भाषाओं में पुस्तकें उपलब्ध कराई जा सकें। बीबीपीएस का लक्ष्य 22 भारतीय भाषाओं में शैक्षिक सामग्री उपलब्ध कराना है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने वैधानिक निकायों, अर्थात् विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) और अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद (एआईसीटीई) के साथ मिलकर भारतीय भाषाओं में सामग्री के प्रावधान के लिए कई पहल की हैं।

उच्चतर शिक्षा में पाठ्यपुस्तकों के अकादमिक लेखन और अनुवाद की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, यूजीसी ने 'अनुवाद और अकादमिक लेखन के माध्यम से भारतीय भाषाओं में अध्ययन सामग्री बढ़ाना' (एएसएमआईटीए) पहल के तहत, स्नातक स्तर के पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए 22 भारतीय भाषाओं में पाठ्यपुस्तकें लिखने/तैयार करने के लिए 23 नोडल विश्वविद्यालयों के माध्यम से 1089 से अधिक लेखकों की पहचान की है।

एआईसीटीई ने अपनी तकनीकी पुस्तक लेखन योजना के माध्यम से लगभग 447 पुस्तकों का 12 अनुसूचित भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए, एआईसीटीई ई-कुंभ प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से डिजिटल प्रारूप में भारतीय भाषाओं में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली इंजीनियरिंग पुस्तकें प्रदान करता है।

सूचना, संचार और प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय मिशन (एनएमईआईसीटी), सरकार की एक प्रमुख योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य सभी शैक्षिक प्रक्रियाओं में सूचना, संचार और प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का लाभ उठाना है। एनएमईआईसीटी के तहत, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, खड़गपुर (आईआईटी-केजीपी) के सहयोग से नेशनल डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी ऑफ इंडिया (एनडीएलआई) शुरू किया गया था। एनडीएलआई देश भर के सभी शिक्षार्थियों को पाठ्यपुस्तकों, शोध पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं, संग्रहीत समाचार पत्रों और मल्टीमीडिया सामग्री आदि सहित शैक्षिक संसाधनों के विशाल ऑनलाइन भंडार तक निःशुल्क पहुंच प्रदान करता है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म 39 भारतीय भाषाओं में सामग्री उपलब्ध कराता है, जिससे देश भर और उससे परे शिक्षार्थियों, शिक्षकों और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए ज्ञान तक समावेशी और बहुभाषी पहुंच सुगम हो जाती है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने स्टडी वेब्स ऑफ एक्टिव लर्निंग फॉर यंग एस्पायरिंग माइंड्स (स्वयम) प्लेटफॉर्म लॉन्च किया है जो प्रमुख संस्थानों द्वारा व्यवस्थित की गई सामग्री को होस्ट करता है और "कोई भी, कहीं भी, कभी भी" सीखने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ निःशुल्क उपलब्ध है। आज तक, बंगाली, गुजराती, हिंदी, कन्नड़, मलयालम, मराठी, उड़िया, तमिल, तेलुगु, पंजाबी और असमिया सहित कई भारतीय भाषाओं में 370 से अधिक स्वयम पाठ्यक्रमों का अनुवाद किया गया है।

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES IN DARJEELING AND KALIMPONG

2645. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the number of students who have benefited under various central scholarship schemes in the State of West Bengal since 2019, particularly in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts, year-wise;
- (b) the details of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Minority Communities beneficiaries of the said scheme in the said two districts, category-wise; and
- (c) the total amount of scholarship funds released to students in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts under these Central Scholarship Schemes since 2019, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c): The Government is implementing different scholarship schemes for providing financial assistance to all categories of students, subject to extant scheme guidelines. As per the information provided by the scheme implementing Ministry/ Department and NIC-NSP, the number of students who have benefited under various central scholarship schemes in the State of West Bengal, particularly in Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts, since 2019 year-wise and category -wise; and the total amount of scholarship funds released to students may be accessed at https://www.education.gov.in/parl_ques.

SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN DISTRICT-LEVEL

2646. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

- (a) the number of district-level sports infrastructure projects approved or developed during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether district-wise data on sports infrastructure and athlete training is maintained;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, including facilities established or upgraded in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen grassroots sports development and talent identification across districts?

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

(a) to (d): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including development of district-level sports infrastructure projects, maintaining district-wise data on sports infrastructure and athlete training and strengthening grassroots sports development and talent identification, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for development of sports in the country, including in the State of Uttar Pradesh:

- 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.

Further, the Khelo India Scheme and National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), implemented by this Ministry, under which financial assistance for development of sports infrastructure is provided are demand-driven schemes. The proposals received from the State/ UT Government and other eligible entities, are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the scheme.

The details of the sports infrastructure projects approved under the Khelo India Scheme and NSDF, across the country, including in the State of Uttar Pradesh, are available in the public domain on the dashboards of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>. and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html>.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNDER PM-DAKSH**2647. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has aligned skill development programmes with market demand under the schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi Yojana (PM-DAKSH), if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the extent to which its skill development, entrepreneurship and rehabilitation schemes have contributed to sustainable livelihoods rather than providing only short-term relief and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) Whether any statistical tracking or evaluation exists on long-term outcomes such as employment stability, income growth and social mobility of beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Under Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH) Scheme, trainings are conducted across National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant courses based on proposals submitted by empaneled training institutes, considering factors like demand, viable batch size, geographical conditions etc.

(b) and (c): Yes, the Evaluation study of PM-DAKSH Scheme shows strong relevance and learning effectiveness, with over 90% of beneficiaries reporting alignment of training with career goals, local labour market needs, and achievement of intended learning outcomes. Impact results indicate strong non-material gains such as improved confidence, self-esteem and social recognition, particularly among women and marginalized groups. Sustainability outcomes are largely positive, with most beneficiaries continuing to use acquired skills, expecting long-term income growth, reinvesting in development and feeling capable of maintaining improvements independently.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS

2648. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of demands raised by domestic workers' organisations and civil society groups for fixing minimum wages for domestic workers to prevent financial exploitation and harassment and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any consultations or discussions have been held with State Governments or stakeholders in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a uniform national framework for minimum wages for domestic workers in future and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have been rationalized and subsumed under the Code on Wages 2019, which have been made effective from 21.11.2025 with an aim to universalize the applicability of minimum wages across all employments in an establishment.

The Code on Wages, 2019 empowers both Central and State Governments as appropriate governments to fix, review and revise the minimum rates of wages for the establishments falling under their respective jurisdiction.

RENAMING OF SPORTS STADIUMS

2649. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains data on sports stadiums whose name have been changed during the last 11 years;
- (b) if so, the details of such stadiums along with their new and old name and the sports they are associated with; and
- (c) the details of expenditure incurred, if any, on such change of name, stadium-wise?

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

(a) to (c): 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including naming of sports stadiums, rests primarily with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The details of various sports infrastructure across the country, which are under the jurisdiction of respective State/Union Territory Governments, are not maintained in this Ministry.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PM-SYM

2650. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of workers enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) scheme since its launch in the country and the number of active subscribers as on date in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details of the total contributions collected and the total pensions disbursed by the Government under the said scheme;
- (c) the details of the percentage of beneficiaries from rural, unorganized and marginalized communities and the measures taken by the Government to ensure that women workers are adequately covered;

- (d) the reasons for accounts of the beneficiaries becoming inactive or lapse and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve its retention and increase their participation in the said scheme;
- (e) the details of the progress in linking PM-SYM beneficiaries with other social security schemes and welfare initiatives;
- (f) the details of the financial literacy and awareness programmes conducted by the Government to educate workers about PM-SYM and their effectiveness in increasing enrollments; and
- (g) the details of the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place to assess the scheme's impact on social security coverage, retirement benefits and financial inclusion for unorganized sector workers?

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

(a) to (g): The total number of unorganised workers enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) Scheme as on 04.03.2026 is 52,49,582 (including bulk registration of 5,06,603 beneficiaries for the period 2019–20). Further, the number of active beneficiaries in the State of Tamil Nadu is 21,551. The 50 percent matching contribution of the Government under the PM-SYM Scheme across the country is Rs. 1837.46 crore. Pension to the beneficiaries will start after attaining the age of 60 years. Since the scheme was launched in February, 2019, the disbursement of pension will start not before February, 2039.

The scheme primarily targets unorganised workers, including street vendors, domestic workers, construction workers, agricultural labourers and other informal sector workers. A significant proportion of the beneficiaries belong to rural areas and economically vulnerable sections.

As the PM-SYM Scheme is contributory in nature, 50% of the contribution is borne by the beneficiary through auto-debit from his/her bank account and the remaining 50% matching contribution is provided by the Central Government.

The major reasons for accounts of beneficiaries becoming inactive or lapsing under the scheme are as follows:

- (i) Unorganised workers often have fluctuating or seasonal incomes, which leads to missed monthly contributions and eventual dormancy of accounts when contributions remain unpaid for more than three months and within three years.
- (ii) Contributions are generally deducted through the auto-debit facility from the subscriber's bank account. If the account does not have sufficient balance at the time of debit, the contribution fails and may lead to inactivity over a period of time.
- (iii) If the linked bank account becomes inactive, closed or changed without updating the details in the scheme records, auto-debit of contributions cannot take place.

The steps taken by the Government to monitor the scheme, improve retention and increase enrolments include the following:

- (i) Holding periodic review meetings with States/UTs.
- (ii) Providing incentives to Common Services Centres (CSCs) for enrolling eligible beneficiaries under PM-SYM.
- (iii) Launch of new features such as Voluntary Exit, Revival Module, Claim Status and Account Statement.
- (iv) Extension of the revival period of dormant accounts from one year to three years.
- (v) Two-way integration of PM-SYM with eShram portal.
- (vi) Conducting SMS campaigns for awareness generation.
- (vii) Addressing Chief Secretaries of States/UTs regarding enrolment under the PM-SYM Scheme.
- (viii) Organising a nationwide special registration drive for enrolment of unorganised workers under PM-SYM as under:
 - Phase-I: Urban Areas from 15 January 2026 to 15 February 2026 – completed.
 - Phase-II: Rural Areas from 16 February 2026 to 15 March 2026.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the eShram Portal on 26.08.2021 for the creation of a comprehensive, centralised national database of unorganised workers, including platform workers and migrant workers. The

portal enables workers to register on a self-declaration basis and provides them with a Universal Account Number (UAN).

In keeping with the Budget Announcement 2024–25 to develop eShram as a One-Stop Solution for unorganised workers to access various social security schemes, the Ministry launched the eShram “One-Stop-Solution” on 21 October 2024. This initiative entails integration of different social security and welfare schemes on a single portal, i.e., eShram, enabling registered workers to access schemes and view benefits availed by them through the portal.

So far, fourteen (14) schemes of different Central Ministries/Departments have been integrated with eShram to extend benefits and access to social security, insurance and skill development programmes to eShram cardholders across the country. These include Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-GRAMG), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), etc.

Apart from the above, eShram has linkages with the National Career Service (NCS) for job opportunities, Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) for skill development, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) for pension benefits and the convergence portal of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के रिक्त पद

2651. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय, इसके मुख्यालयों और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों के लिए कितने स्वीकृत पद हैं और इनका श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) उक्त स्वीकृत पदों में से कितने पद रिक्त हैं और तत्संबंधी श्रेणी-वार, अनुसूचित जाति-वार, अनुसूचित जनजाति-वार और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): मंत्रालय के स्तर पर स्वीकृत पदों में भारतीय कारपोरेट विधि सेवा (आईसीएलएस), केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा (सीएसएस) के पदों, विभिन्न संवर्गों जैसे भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा (आईईएस), भारतीय सांख्यिकी सेवा (आईएसएस), भारतीय सूचना सेवा (आईआईएस), भारतीय लागत लेखा सेवा (आईसीओ और एस) आदि के पदों और साथ ही, केन्द्रीय स्टाफिंग योजना के पद भी शामिल हैं। आईसीएलएस के अतिरिक्त अन्य सेवाओं में पदों के श्रेणी-वार और समूह-वार विवरण सहित स्वीकृत संख्या का रखरखाव सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए संबंधित संवर्ग नियंत्रण प्राधिकरणों और कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग (डीओपीटी) द्वारा

केंद्रीय रूप से, न कि कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय के स्तर पर किया जाता है। मंत्रालय मुख्यालय, क्षेत्रीय निदेशालयों और उनके अधीनस्थ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में भारतीय कारपोरेट विधि सेवा और समूह ख सेवाओं के लिए श्रेणी-वार, समूह-वार स्वीकृत संख्या और रिक्ति पदों की स्थिति विवरण-I में और क्षेत्रीय निदेशालयों और उनके अधीनस्थ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में कार्यरत समूह ख और समूह ग सेवाओं के लिए विवरण-II में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण-I

तालिका 1: कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय, क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय और फील्ड कार्यालय से संबंधित

सूचना

(समूह 'क')

श्रेणीकरण	कुल	श्रेणीवार स्वीकृत पद			रिक्ति पदों की स्थिति			टिप्पणियां
		एस सी	एस टी	ओबी सी	एस सी	एस टी	ओबी सी	
जूनियर टाइम स्केल (जेटीएस)	153	19	10	17	12	07	10	जूनियर टाइम स्केल के पदों में से, वार्षिक रिक्तियों को भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार 60:40 के अनुपात में सीधी भर्ती (डीआर) और पदोन्नयन (डीपी) के बीच विभाजित किया जाता है। वर्तमान में 90 पद सीधी भर्ती के लिए हैं और शेष 63 पद पदोन्नति कोटे में हैं। इससे रिक्तियों के विभाजन के आधार पर डीआर/डीपी रोस्टर्स में वार्षिक परिवर्तन होते हैं, जिससे अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए श्रेणी-वार आरक्षण प्रभावित होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, फीडर संवर्ग से पदोन्नति में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं है।

								उल्लिखित 153 पदों में से 16 नए सृजित हैं और आने वाले वर्षों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से भरे जाएंगे।
सीनियर ड्यूटी पोस्ट (एसडीपी)	194	--						ये पद पदोन्नति के माध्यम से भरे जाते हैं और इसलिए श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा लागू नहीं होता है।
रिजर्व (प्रतिनियुक्ति /प्रशिक्षण/ अन्य)	15							उक्त पद समूह-ए के सभी स्तरों में परिव्याप्त आरक्षित पद हैं और इसलिए श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा लागू नहीं होता है

विवरण -I (जारी)

तालिका 2: कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय, क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय और फील्ड कार्यालय से संबंधित

सूचना (समूह 'ख')

श्रेणीकरण	कुल स्वीकृत पद	श्रेणीवार स्वीकृत पद			रिक्ति पदों की स्थिति			टिप्पणियां
		एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	
समूह ख (कनिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक, वरिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक, कंपनी अभियोजक)	563	83	41	63	52	21	42	कंपनी अभियोजक (सीपी) के 90 पद नए सृजित पद हैं, जिनमें से 36 पदों की सूचना सीधी भर्ती के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को रिपोर्ट की गई

							है और शेष 54 रिक्तियों को 5 वर्षों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से भरा जाना है। भर्ती नियमों में संशोधन (25.10.2025 से प्रभावी) के कारण वरिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक संवर्ग फीडर ग्रेड से 100% पदोन्नति आधारित है। कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार पदोन्नति में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं है। वरिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक (एसटीए) के 80 पद नए सृजित पद हैं, जिन्हें 5 वर्षों में चरणबद्ध

								तरीके से भरा जाना है। कनिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक असिस्टेंट (जेटीए) के 233 पदों को सीधी भर्ती और पदोन्नति कोटे में 50:50 के अनुपात में बांटा गया है। पदोन्नति में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं है।

विवरण-II

तालिका 1: क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय और फील्ड कार्यालय(समूह-ख) से संबंधित सूचना

श्रेणीकरण	कुल	श्रेणीवार स्वीकृत पद			रिक्ति पदों की स्थिति		
		एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी
समूह-ख (कनिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक, वरिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक और कंपनी अभियोजक के अलावा)	89	12	06	18	04	06	14

तालिका 2: क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय और फील्ड कार्यालय (समूह-ग) से संबंधित सूचना

श्रेणीकरण	कुल	श्रेणीवार स्वीकृत पद			रिक्ति पदों की स्थिति		
		एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी	एससी	एसटी	ओबीसी
समूह-ग	688	104	44	167	80	24	134

नोट 1: क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय स्तर पर सहायक निदेशक (राजभाषा) के 03 पद समूह क 'राजपत्रित पद' हैं जिन्हें पदोन्नति / प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर भरा जाना है।

नोट 2: क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय स्तर पर निजी सचिव (पीएस) के 04 पद समूह ख 'राजपत्रित पद' हैं जिन्हें पदोन्नति / प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर भरा जाना है।

PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES COMPLIANCE

2652. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:

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

- the details of the States and Union Territories that have submitted Annual Reports in compliance with the Plastic Waste Management Rules;
- the number of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) that have submitted Annual Reports in compliance with these Rules, State/UT-wise;
- the number of such ULBs registered under the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) portal and the status of their compliance;

- (d) the details of the specific projects and initiatives approved by the Central Government to promote the elimination of single-use plastics and strengthen waste segregation in urban areas;
- (e) the details of the total financial assistance sanctioned, released and utilised on plastic-free initiatives across the country, year and State/UT-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (f) the details of the measures taken by the Central Government to ensure effective monitoring and enforcement of the Plastic Waste Management Rules across the States and ULB?

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

(a): As per Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2024, notified on 14th March, 2024, every urban local body, Panchayat at District Level and State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall prepare and submit annual report in the prescribed form online. As per information available on the online portal for submission of Annual Reports under the rules, out of 4972 urban local bodies, 4858 urban local bodies have submitted online annual report for the year 2024-25. Similarly, out of 665 District Panchayats, 586 District Panchayats and 23 SPCBs/PCCs out of 36 SPCBs/PCCs have submitted online annual report for the year 2024-25. The details of SPCBs/PCCs who have submitted their Annual Reports for the year 2024-25 is given at **Statement I**.

(b): The State/UT-wise details of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) that have submitted Annual Reports in compliance with the Rules, is given at **Statement II**

(c): As per the information available on the centralized Extended Producer Responsibility portal, a total of 1,659 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have been registered on the portal to date. The state/UT -wise list of registered ULBs is given at **Statement III**.

(d) and (e): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change 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 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 implementation of EPR on plastic packaging will lead to further strengthening of the waste management infrastructure including waste segregation in urban areas.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, celebrated World Environment Day 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, on 5th June 2025, with the slogan '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. Based upon the information

provided by State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and Central Pollution Control Board have prepared a “Compendium of Manufacturers / Sellers of Eco-alternatives to Banned Single Use Plastic Items”, which was launched on World Environment Day, 2025. The compendium provides details of nearly 1000 units spread across the country. The Compendium is available on the website of CPCB for wider dissemination and use. In keeping with the development of eco-alternatives, Bureau of Indian Standard had earlier notified Indian Standard IS 18267 for Food Serving Utensil Made from Agri By-Products.

The National Plastic Pollution Reduction Campaign (NPPRC) was also launched for the period 5th June 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 included focus on reducing use of avoidable single use plastics in government offices especially during Special Campaign 5.0. Further, additional central assistance is provided under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for solid waste management including plastic waste management for urban and rural areas in the country.

As per information provided by Swachha Andhra Corporation, public awareness generation activities for promoting behavioral change towards reduction in single use plastics, encouraging adoption of eco-friendly alternatives and training programme for source segregation of waste and plastic waste management, have been carried out under the Information,

Education and Communication (IEC) and Capacity Building (CB) components of SBM. The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board has also conducted various awareness programmes on plastic waste management and ban on single use plastics by utilizing its own resources.

(f): The following steps have been taken to strengthen implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and to implement ban on identified Single Use Plastic items:

- (i) All thirty-six States/UTs have constituted the Special Task Force under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary / Administrator for elimination of identified single use Plastic items and effective plastic waste management. A National Level Taskforce has also been constituted by the Ministry for taking coordinated efforts to eliminate identified single use plastic items and effective implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (ii) Directions have been issued under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for setting up of institutional mechanism for enforcement of provisions of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 to all State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees. Directions have also been issued to E-commerce companies, leading Single Use Plastic sellers/users, and plastic raw material manufacturers with respect to phasing out of identified single use plastic items. Separately, custom authorities have been asked to stop the import of banned SUP items.
- (iii) For effective monitoring of ban on identified Single Use Plastic items and plastic waste management in the country, the following online platforms are

in operation: (a) National Dashboard for monitoring of comprehensive action plan implementation, (b) CPCB Monitoring Module for Compliance on Elimination of Single Use Plastic, and (c) CPCB Grievance Redressal App.

- (iv) States and Union Territories have been asked to undertake regular enforcement drives to implement ban on identified single use plastic items and on plastic carry bags having thickness less than one hundred twenty microns covering fruit and vegetable markets, wholesale markets, local markets, flower vendors, units manufacturing plastic carry bags etc. Actions have been taken by concerned authorities on the deviations, which include seizure of banned single use plastic items and levy of penalty. As per details provided by SPCB/PCC and details available at SUP compliance monitoring portal, a total of 8,61,740 inspections have been conducted and 1985 tonnes of banned single use plastic items have been seized and a total of Rs. 19.82 crores of fine has been levied, since July, 2022.

STATEMENT-I

List of SPCBs/PCCs who have submitted Annual Report for FY 2024-25.

S.No.	State/UT
1	Assam
2	Bihar
3	Chandigarh
4	Chhattisgarh

5	Delhi
6	Goa
7	Gujarat
8	Himachal Pradesh
9	Jammu and Kashmir
10	Karnataka
11	Kerala
12	Ladakh
13	Madhya Pradesh
14	Manipur
15	Meghalaya
16	Mizoram
17	Nagaland
18	Odisha
19	Puducherry
20	Punjab
21	Sikkim
22	Tamil Nadu
23	West Bengal

STATEMENT- II**State/ UT- wise Status of Annual Reporting by Urban Local Bodies for FY
2024-25**

S. No.	State/UT	Total Number of ULBs	Number of ULBs submitted the Form V Part A
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	124	123
3	Arunachal Pradesh	35	8
4	Assam	115	114
5	Bihar	270	261
6	Chandigarh	1	1
7	Chhattisgarh	191	191
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3	3
9	Delhi	5	3
10	Goa	14	14
11	Gujarat	167	166
12	Haryana	89	87
13	Himachal Pradesh	66	66
14	Jammu and Kashmir	80	80
15	Jharkhand	50	50

16	Karnataka	317	316
17	Kerala	94	94
18	Ladakh	2	2
19	Lakshadweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	417	417
21	Maharashtra	417	401
22	Manipur	27	24
23	Meghalaya	12	7
24	Mizoram	23	22
25	Nagaland	39	33
26	Odisha	115	115
27	Puducherry	5	5
28	Punjab	169	169
29	Rajasthan	261	259
30	Sikkim	7	7
31	Tamil Nadu	651	651
32	Telangana	163	162
33	Tripura	20	20
34	Uttar Pradesh	779	760
35	Uttarakhand	112	103
36	West Bengal	131	123

STATEMENT-III**Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) registered on the EPR portal**

State / UT	Registered ULBs
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	1
ASSAM	5
BIHAR	8
CHHATTISGARH	154
GOA	14
GUJARAT	154
HIMACHAL PRADESH	57
KARNATAKA	318
KERALA	90
MADHYA PRADESH	3
ODISHA	115
PONDICHERRY	1
TAMIL NADU	158
UTTAR PRADESH	577
UTTARAKHAND	4
Grand Total	1659

FUNDS OF TIGER RESERVES**2653. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:**

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

- (a) the details of projects/schemes implemented/proposed to be implemented under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in the Biligiri Ranganatha Swami Temple Tiger Reserve and Bandipura Tiger Reserve in Chamarajanagar district; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated/released and utilized in Bandipura Tiger Reserve under

various projects/schemes under the Ministry?

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): Funding assistance is provided under the Project Tiger Component of ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat (IDWH) to tiger range States including Biligiri Ranganatha Swamy Temple (BRT) Tiger Reserve and Bandipur (Bandipura) Tiger Reserve of Karnataka for conservation of tigers, raising awareness on tiger and other wildlife conservation, habitat management, protection, eco-development, human resource and infrastructure development as per the Sanctioned Annual Plan of Operation of the tiger reserve, which stems out from a Statutory Tiger Conservation Plan.

The details of funding assistance provided to Bandipur Tiger Reserve under the Project Tiger component of IDWH during last three years are as under:

Year	Tiger Reserve	Utilized Amount (Rs. In Lakh)
2022-23	Bandipur	722.335
2023-24	Bandipur	713.55
2024-25	Bandipur	720.12

**ASSISTANCE FOR PROTECTION OF MUZHAPPILANGAD BEACH,
KANNUR**

2654. SHRI K SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Muzhappilangad Beach in Kannur, Asia's longest drive-in beach is facing severe threats from intensified coastal erosion and tidal flooding, which have recently been declared a State-specific disaster in Kerala;
- (b) the details of the central technical and financial assistance provided under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 or Sagarmala schemes specifically for "Anti-Sea Erosion Works" and "Shoreline Management" at this destination;
- (c) whether any joint study has been conducted with the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) to implement "soft" engineering solutions (like offshore reefs) to protect the driving track without destroying the beach's natural sand-hardening properties; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to address the rising levels of microplastic pollution on the Muzhappilangad-Dharmadam stretch to maintain its status as a high-end international destination?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Tourism does not operate any scheme to provide technical or financial assistance for "Anti-Sea Erosion Works" and "Shoreline Management". Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken

by the concerned State Government (SG)/UT Administration (UTA). However, the Ministry of Tourism under its existing schemes such as 'Swadesh Darshan', 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)', 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' – an initiative under SD, 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' etc. provides financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations on receipt of project proposals from them in line with the scheme guidelines, availability of funds, inter-se priority, government instructions etc.

The Sagarmala scheme and issues related to rising levels of micro plastic pollution are not handled by the Ministry of Tourism. Also this Ministry has not undertaken any study through National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) to implement "soft" engineering solutions (like offshore reefs) to protect the driving track without destroying the beach's natural sand-hardening properties. However, the Ministry of Tourism focuses on implementation of sustainable and responsible tourism practices in various projects and initiatives and also encourages adoption of principles of sustainable tourism viz. environmental sustainability, socio-cultural sustainability and economic sustainability.

The details of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under its SD, SD2.0, CBDD and PRASHAD schemes in the state of Kerala is enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of the projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under its SD, SD2.0, CBDD and PRASHAD schemes in the state of Kerala:-

Scheme	Year of Sanction	Name of the project	Sanction Amount (Rs. In Crore)
Swadesh Darshan	Eco Circuit 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady	64.08
	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam	46.54
	Spiritual Circuit 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula	78.08
	Rural Circuit 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	57.35
	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	66.42
Swadesh Darshan 2.0	2024-25	Alappuzha: A Global Water Wonderland	93.18
	2024-25	Enhancement of Tourist Experience at Malampuzha Garden and Leisure Park	75.87

	2023-24	Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary Experience	13.81
CBDD	2024-25	Varkala-Dakshin Kashi	25.00
	2024-25	Thalassery: The Spritiual Nexus	25.00
PRASHA D	2016-17	Development at Guruvayur Temple	45.19

PM JANMAN

2655. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing, through it national institutes, skilling and entrepreneurship component of PM JANMAN to empower women entrepreneurs during the last two years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of tribal women benefited from the above scheme in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) the details of critical interventions that the above said scheme focuses;
- (d) whether there is any role of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) and whether it is a fact that 500 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) are aimed to set up by March, 2026; and
- (e) If so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and achievement made so far in this regard?

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

(a) to (e): Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) - a scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs being implemented since 2024, aims to enhance the socio-economic conditions of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) by providing them with basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water, improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of un-electrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities.

The scheme focuses on 11 critical interventions related to 9 key Ministries including Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The key intervention of the MSDE is facilitating skill and entrepreneurship development in Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs).

The Ministry through its autonomous institutions, namely, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), is implementing the skilling and entrepreneurship component of PM JANMAN with the support of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in 15 States across the country under which a total of 500 VDVks are to be operationalized by 31.03.2026 covering 41,913 VDVks members.

Under this programme, NIESBUD and IIE have signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with TRIFED wherein the responsibility of TRIFED is to coordinate with State Implementing Agencies (SIAs) for mobilization and establishment of VDVks and arrange tool/equipment for the PVTG VDVks. The roles and responsibilities of NIESBUD and IIE are to undertake skill and entrepreneurship trainings in the identified VDVks.

As on 28.02.2026, a total of 38,391 VDVks members have been trained under Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) and a total of 489 VDVks have been operationalized.

The details thereof and the state-wise achievement so far in this regard are indicated in **Statement - I**.

The details of number of tribal women benefitted from the scheme in the district of Andhra Pradesh are indicated in **Statement -II**

The details of critical interventions/ activities / projects sanctioned Ministry- wise, by each Ministry responsible for implementation of the various components of the Mission are indicated in **Statement -III**.

STATEMENT - I

The state-wise details of the VDVKs operational and training programmes under PM JANMAN is as under:

Sl. No.	State	Total Target VDVK	No. of VDVK Operationalized	No. of members (Target)	Total members trained under EDP
					Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	73	73	6162	5976
2	Chhattisgarh	16	16	2422	2395
3	Gujarat	21	21	1050	1050
4	Jharkhand	35	35	2876	2876
5	Karnataka	32	21	1784	1168
6	Kerala	5	5	433	425
7	Madhya Pradesh	83	83	5151	5100
8	Maharashtra	40	40	3624	3624
9	Odisha	43	43	3553	2328
10	Rajasthan	50	50	8659	8659
11	Tamil Nadu	37	37	2403	1042
12	Telangana	25	25	1461	1461
13	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	319	271
14	Uttarakhand	5	5	314	314
15	Tripura	30	30	1702	1702
Total		500	489	41,913	38,391

STATEMENT - II

The district wise details of number of tribal women benefitted from the scheme in Andhra Pradesh is as under:

S. No.	District	Trained- Women Participants
1	Eluru	86
2	Alluri Sitharama Raju (ASR)	512
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	1165
4	Srikakulam	3372
5	Total	5135

STATEMENT – III

The details of critical interventions/ activities / projects, Ministry- wise by each Ministry responsible for implementation of the various components of the Mission is as under:

Sl. No.	Activity	Scheme	Ministry
1	Provision of pucca houses	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna–Gramin	M/o Rural Development
2	Connecting roads	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna	
3	Piped Water Supply individual or Community water supply	Jal Jeewan Mission (JJM)	M/o Jal Shakti
4	Mobile Medical Units with medicine cost (MMU)	National Health Mission	M/o Health and Family Welfare

5	Construction and running of hostels	Samagra Shiksha (hostels)	Ministry of Education
6	Construction and running of Anganwadi Centers	Anganwadi Services (AWCs)	M/o Women and Child Development
7	Setting up of VDVks	PM Janjatiya Vikas Mission	M/o Tribal Affairs and M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
8	Construction of Multipurpose Centers (MPC)	Development of PVTG	
9	Energization of unelectrified HHs	Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) or through MNRE scheme	M/o Power
10	Installation of mobile towers	DoT (USOF)	Ministry of Communication
11	Vocational Education and skilling	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan & PM Kaushal Vikas	D/o School Education and Literacy; M/o Skill Development

अटल पेंशन योजना के लाभार्थी

2656.श्री उज्जवल रमण सिंह:

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

- (क) देश में अब तक अटल पेंशन योजना के कुल कितने लाभार्थी हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश भर में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किए गए नामांकनों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में अटल पेंशन योजना को बढ़ावा देने और असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों तथा अन्य पात्र आबादी के बीच उक्त योजना के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या देश भर में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में, अटल पेंशन योजना (एपीवाई) में महिलाओं और छोटे किसानों की भागीदारी में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में अटल पेंशन योजना को लागू करने में बैंकिंग संस्थानों और डाकघरों की क्या भूमिका है और उक्त योजना में सक्रिय रूप से लोगों का नामांकन करने वाली शाखाओं की संख्या कितनी है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क): अटल पेंशन योजना (एपीवाई) का शुभारंभ दिनांक 09.05.2015 को किया गया था जिसका उद्देश्य सभी भारतीयों, विशेष कर गरीबों, वंचितों और असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों के लिए सर्वसुलभ सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली का सृजन करना था। यह योजना बैंक और डाक घर में बचत खाता रखनेवाले 18 से 40 वर्ष के बीच की आयु के सभी भारतीय नागरिकों के लिए है। इस योजना के अनुसार, अभिदाता 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने पर पेंशन लाभ प्राप्त कर सकता है। इसलिए एपीवाई के अंतर्गत पेंशन लाभ वर्ष 2035 से प्रारंभ होने की उम्मीद है। तथापि, अटल पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत अभी तक (दिनांक 31.01.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार) सकल नामांकन 8,71,74,743 हैं। पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश में किए गए नये नामांकनों की संख्या को दर्शानेवाली राज्य-वार सूची विवरण-1 में दी गयी है।

(ख): सरकार और पेंशन निधि विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (पीएफआरडीए) ने उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण एवं दूरदराज के क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में एपीवाई के प्रति जागरूकता और कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:-

- i. जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए प्रिंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और सोशल मीडिया में समय-समय पर विज्ञापन प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं।
- ii. 13 स्थानीय भाषाओं में एपीवाई अभिदाता सूचना विवरणिका।

- iii. पात्र लाभार्थियों के मध्य एपीवाई का प्रचार करने के लिए बैंक प्रतिनिधि(बीसी) और बैंक के फील्ड कर्मचारी, स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) के सदस्यों, राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एसआरएलएम) की बैंक सखियों के लिए वर्चुअल क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।
- iv. एपीवाई के संबंध में जागरूकता और कवरेज का प्रसार करने के लिए भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय शिक्षा केंद्र (एनसीएफई), राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड), राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन(एनआरएलएम) और एसआरएलएम कार्यरत हैं।
- v. आसान ऑनलाइन ऑनबोर्डिंग के लिए ई-एपीवाई, नेट-बैंकिंग, मोबाइल ऐप और बैंक के वेब-पोर्टल जैसे ऑनलाइन चैनलों को सक्रिय करना।
- vi. अखिल भारत स्तर पर बैंकों और राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर समिति (एसएलबीसी)/ अग्रणी जिला प्रबंधक (एलडीएम) के समन्वय से एपीवाई आउटरीच कार्यक्रम नियमित रूप से आयोजित किए जाते हैं। पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान अयोध्या, गोरखपुर और मेरठ सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में ऐसे कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं।
- vii. हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर पेंशन परिपूर्णता के लिए वित्तीय समावेशन अभियान आयोजित किए गए थे जहां बैंकों ने पेंशन और एपीवाई के संबंध में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए वित्तीय साक्षरता केंद्रों के बड़े नेटवर्क का उपयोग किया।

(ग): दिनांक 31.01.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, एपीवाई के अंतर्गत सकल महिला नामांकन 4,25,13,682 है जो कुल नामांकन का 48.76 प्रतिशत है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश में एपीवाई के अंतर्गत सकल महिला नामांकन 58,25,624 है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल नामांकन का 40 प्रतिशत है। पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान एपीवाई के अंतर्गत किए गए महिलाओं के सकल नामांकन का उत्तर प्रदेश सहित राज्यवार ब्यौरा विवरण-II में दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एपीवाई में लघु कृषकों की सहभागिता से संबंधित विशिष्ट आंकड़ों को इस योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं किया जाता है।

(घ): एपीवाई को डाक विभाग (डीओपी) और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों, निजी क्षेत्र के बैंकों, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों, लघु वित्त बैंकों, पेमेंट बैंकों, सहकारी बैंकों सहित बैंकिंग संस्थानों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। ये संस्थान पीएफआरडीए के साथ प्वाइंट ऑफ प्रेजेंस – एपीवाई (पीओपी-एपीवाई) के रूप में पंजीकृत हैं और एपीवाई के संवितरण और एपीवाई अभिदाताओं को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। दिनांक 31.01.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल 17,698 बैंक शाखाएं और डाकघर की 381 शाखाएं लोगों को एपीवाई में नामांकित कर रही हैं।

विवरण-I

दिनांक 31.1.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार एपीवाई के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान

राज्य-वार सकल नामांकन

राज्य का नाम	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (दिनांक 31.01.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	अब तक कुल नामांकन (दिनांक 31.01.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार)
उत्तर प्रदेश	22,40,938	22,13,295	19,60,367	17,23,538	1,45,22,133
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3,085	2,653	1,938	2,141	15,465
आंध्र प्रदेश	5,67,314	6,01,664	5,73,008	4,99,582	43,36,137
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4,846	6,228	6,340	6,404	41,982
असम	3,23,506	3,47,798	2,71,883	2,71,042	21,21,331

बिहार	10,80,863	11,91,783	11,04,270	9,05,534	79,69,799
चंडीगढ़	11,436	10,832	10,717	12,888	87,514
छत्तीसगढ़	2,19,414	2,49,190	2,62,999	2,61,349	16,80,135
दिल्ली	1,50,502	1,30,668	1,09,954	1,18,467	10,59,034
गोवा	14,430	15,522	15,314	14,516	1,27,871
गुजरात	3,82,716	4,08,845	3,80,732	3,88,569	31,67,674
हरियाणा	3,07,287	2,70,070	2,63,499	2,62,585	19,73,007
हिमाचल प्रदेश	97,057	86,470	81,941	79,124	6,46,660
जम्मू और कश्मीर	40,703	39,674	43,002	44,125	2,84,011
झारखंड	4,30,587	4,42,235	4,91,757	4,34,538	29,68,851
कर्नाटक	6,01,270	5,94,023	6,48,228	6,69,623	49,91,457
केरल	2,00,130	2,09,401	2,66,528	2,72,857	17,31,466
लद्दाख	1,453	914	896	816	7,562
लक्षद्वीप	718	411	745	646	3,686
मध्य प्रदेश	7,36,755	8,38,300	7,61,643	7,24,559	54,09,004
महाराष्ट्र	8,12,551	8,19,953	7,80,312	7,48,198	62,29,862
मणिपुर	15,873	9,678	9,034	11,058	77,168
मेघालय	9,957	11,956	12,474	22,986	95,622
मिजोरम	2,721	4,358	6,088	10,005	37,779
नागालैंड	6,654	6,010	5,802	6,598	45,093
ओडिशा	4,17,983	4,73,542	4,80,456	4,87,731	33,91,358
पुदुचेरी	12,532	12,175	13,845	13,270	1,13,678

पंजाब	3,71,756	3,47,955	3,46,314	3,74,698	26,01,315
राजस्थान	6,64,197	6,63,524	6,32,239	5,91,954	46,40,690
सिक्किम	6,816	5,163	6,544	5,655	48,386
तमिलनाडु	6,93,031	7,12,705	6,90,667	7,26,100	57,07,822
तेलंगाना	3,61,558	3,87,344	3,25,878	3,33,285	27,53,640
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	5,118	4,650	4,472	3,882	45,557
त्रिपुरा	44,251	48,124	65,450	39,870	3,27,191
उत्तराखंड	1,51,157	1,37,697	1,12,324	1,07,087	9,39,797
पश्चिम बंगाल	9,40,220	9,88,680	9,90,667	9,08,982	69,75,006
कुल योग	1,19,31,385	1,22,93,490	1,17,38,327	1,10,84,262	8,71,74,743

स्रोत: पीएफआरडीए

विवरण-II

दिनांक 31.1.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार एपीवाई के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान

महिलाओं का राज्य-वार सकल नामांकन

राज्य का नाम	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (दिनांक 31.01.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार)	अब तक कुल नामांकन (दिनांक 31.01.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

उत्तर प्रदेश	8,76,940	9,08,588	9,00,118	8,33,697	58,25,624
बिहार	6,17,459	7,23,255	6,90,740	6,13,609	46,06,393
पश्चिम बंगाल	5,50,298	6,04,897	6,12,691	5,70,602	39,93,856
तमिलनाडु	4,05,267	4,30,475	4,00,432	4,18,420	32,59,733
महाराष्ट्र	3,48,065	3,66,732	4,36,598	3,82,311	27,54,934
मध्य प्रदेश	3,50,720	5,22,086	4,56,161	4,43,280	27,10,246
आंध्र प्रदेश	3,66,047	3,96,959	3,58,689	2,90,362	26,51,596
कर्नाटक	2,83,590	3,19,575	3,51,362	3,57,757	23,62,494
ओडिशा	2,33,606	2,75,267	3,19,367	3,09,351	18,75,922
राजस्थान	2,55,256	2,63,848	2,51,171	2,65,722	17,61,858
झारखंड	2,38,139	2,50,568	3,30,064	2,96,632	17,24,055
तेलंगाना	2,02,578	2,17,412	1,76,369	1,84,409	14,47,846
असम	1,96,478	2,23,307	1,67,872	1,71,348	12,31,146
पंजाब	1,61,020	1,53,379	1,52,572	1,64,853	10,58,889
गुजरात	1,17,562	1,35,991	1,36,673	1,50,449	10,14,659
केरल	1,06,519	1,12,109	1,42,120	1,47,536	9,32,638
छत्तीसगढ़	1,07,878	1,36,061	1,68,348	1,69,337	8,80,577
हरियाणा	1,26,875	1,15,927	1,23,953	1,18,065	7,65,047
दिल्ली	62,650	55,612	50,726	52,498	4,16,633
उत्तराखंड	54,956	55,796	51,062	49,141	3,66,958
हिमाचल प्रदेश	39,118	36,753	36,002	33,772	2,55,377
त्रिपुरा	24,439	28,178	39,283	22,823	1,78,019

जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	13,386	14,522	15,649	16,178	93,184
पुदुचेरी	7,432	7,262	8,187	7,574	64,360
मेघालय	5,343	6,551	7,281	14,914	53,135
गोवा	5,931	6,558	5,988	5,881	50,544
मणिपुर	8,558	5,590	5,050	6,281	40,866
चंडीगढ़	4,255	4,036	4,192	5,184	32,900
सिक्किम	3,496	2,616	3,371	2,675	22,659
नागालैंड	3,218	3,039	3,027	3,420	22,126
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2,449	3,147	3,108	3,190	20,332
मिजोरम	1,576	2,266	3,251	5,329	20,227
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	672	874	1,048	1,157	8,266
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,301	1,243	883	972	6,548
लद्दाख	597	357	292	259	2,640
लक्षद्वीप	257	137	343	252	1,395
कुल योग	57,83,931	63,90,973	64,14,043	61,19,240	4,25,13,682

स्रोत: पीएफआरडीए

पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों से संबंधित यूडीआईएसई रिपोर्ट

2657. एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर:

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मंत्रालय की यूडीआईएसई की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022-23 से अब तक देश में पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने वाले लड़कों और लड़कियों की संख्या का वर्ष-वार और राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 2022-23 की तुलना में वर्ष 2023-24 में पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने निःशुल्क शिक्षा और शिक्षा के अधिकार के प्रावधानों के बावजूद विद्यार्थियों द्वारा पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई अध्ययन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान स्कूल में नामांकन बढ़ाने और पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने की दर को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों और खर्च किए गए बजट का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): यूडाइज़+ (शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत जिला सूचना प्रणाली प्लस) के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022-23 से वर्ष 2024-25 तक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार और जेंडरवार ड्रॉपआउट दर https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques पर उपलब्ध है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सभी शैक्षणिक स्तरों पर पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने की दर में कमी आई है।

(ग): सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए जारी 'आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस)' नामक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, कभी स्कूल नहीं जाने वाले छात्रों के प्रमुख कारण घरेलू आय को बढ़ाना, घरेलू कामों में भाग लेना, शिक्षा को आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाना आदि हैं।

(घ): परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित केंद्रीय हिस्से का राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार विवरण और वर्ष 2020-21 से वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए समग्र शिक्षा के तहत जारी केंद्रीय हिस्से का विवरण https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques पर उपलब्ध है।

GAPS IN CHILD LABOUR LAW ENFORCEMENT, EXEMPTIONS AND MIGRANT VULNERABILITIES

2658. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the concentration of child labour in unregistered and home-based informal enterprises keeps it outside regular labour inspections and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to review the “family enterprise” exemption under the Child Labour (Amendment) Act, 2016, given its misuse to conceal child labour in hazardous activities and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has identified the reasons for very low conviction rates in child labour cases, including shortage of inspectors along with weak inter-agency coordination and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government plans to address the vulnerability of migrant children in hazardous work arising from inconsistent definitions of a “child” across laws and weak inter-State tracking mechanisms; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Government has enacted the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 which provides for the complete prohibition of work or employment of children including migrant children below 14 years in any occupation and process. The Act also prohibits adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years to work in hazardous occupations and processes. However, children are permitted to help their families or family enterprises in non- hazardous occupations/ processes, only after school hours or during vacations.

The Act was amended in the year 2016 and the definition of the “child” was linked to the age of compulsory education under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

The government also framed the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Rules, 1988 which inter -alia, provide for District Nodal Officer (DNO) and Task Force at district level to ensure that the provisions of the Act are properly enforced. In addition, an online portal— ‘**PENCIL**’ (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour)—was developed to monitor and track complaints.

**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNISATION OF SPORTS
FACILITIES**

2659. SHRI CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) whether any proposal has been received or is under consideration for establishing a Sports Authority of India Training Centre, Regional Centre, or sports science facility in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): "Sports" being a State subject, the responsibility for promotion and development of sports in the States/UTs rests with the respective State/UT Governments. Further, no new proposal has been received, nor is any proposal currently under consideration, for setting up a Sports Authority of India Training Centre, Regional Centre, or Sports Science Facility in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka.

EMISSION FROM SHIPS/SHIPWRECKS

2660. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

- (a) the details of major ports presently providing On-Shore Power Supply (OPS) facilities, along with quantum of electricity supplied during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and port-wise;
- (b) whether the Government maintains data on emissions from berthed ships, shipwrecks and abandoned vessels in ports and coastal areas, if so, the details thereof including estimated environmental and economic costs;
- (c) the measures undertaken to mitigate such pollution including funds allocated, released and utilised during the last five years and the current year;
- (d) whether initiatives have been taken to monitor and prevent marine pollution arising from tanker accidents, illegal bilge discharge and tarball deposition; and
- (e) the details of schemes, regulatory mechanisms, inter-agency coordination frameworks and enforcement actions undertaken in this regard?

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

(a) to (c): The details of **On-Shore Power Supply (OPS)** facilities, along with quantum of electricity supplied during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and port-wise as informed by Ministry of Port, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW) is at **Statement**.

The MoPSW launched the Green Port Performance Index (GPPI) in October 2025 to track progress in reducing environmental impact. It

establishes a standardized framework for monitoring and controlling emissions including the assessment of environmental footprint of visiting vessels at Ports.

The MoPSW also launched the 'Harit Sagar' Green Ports Guidelines in May 2023 to provide a framework for the Indian Ports for drawing out a comprehensive action plan for achieving targeted outcomes in terms of quantified reduction in carbon emission over defined timelines, through focused implementation and close monitoring of Green Initiatives and 'Green Tug Transition Program (GTTP)' in August 2024 to drive the transition from conventional fuel-based harbour tugs to greener, more sustainable alternatives, marking a major step in India's commitment to environmental sustainability and the advancement of its maritime sector.

(d) and (e): As informed by MoPSW the Government has formulated Merchant Shipping Rules for the prevention of pollution of the sea from all the waste categories of pollutants under the Merchant Shipping Act, as per International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL). The ships are designed and equipped with pollution prevention equipments like Sewage Treatment Plants, Oily Water Separators, Incinerators, Compactors, Comminutors and Holding Tanks to prevent pollution from these pollutants. These equipments are examined at regular intervals during surveys carried out on board Indian flagged vessels. Also, safety management audits of ships are carried out on-board and ashore which consider environment protection as a major part of the audit. Strict implementation and enforcement is done by the

Government on the Indian flagged vessels with reference to the MARPOL convention. The oil/chemical spill due to a vessel casualty is monitored by Casualty Branch of Directorate General of Shipping and the response is catered by Indian Coastguard (ICG) as per the National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOSDCP). Government also inspects foreign-flagged vessels calling at Indian Ports and if a vessel is found to be in violation of MARPOL convention, Indian authorities are empowered to detain the ship and impose penalties.

In addition to above, as informed by Indian Coastguard the measures taken by ICG for monitoring marine pollution are as follows:

- (i) ICG ships and aircraft deployed in Maritime Zones of India, maintain surveillance for detecting any oil spill in the region.
- (ii) ICG Pollution Control Vessels (PCVs) and Dornier aircraft fitted with MSS 6000 are specifically deployed for marine environment surveillance.
- (iii) ICG regularly observes satellite imagery for any possible oil slick in Indian waters.

STATEMENT

**Details of major ports presently providing On-Shore Power Supply
(OPS) facilities, along with quantum of electricity supplied during the
last five years and the current year**

(In Kilowatt Hours)

Port	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26(till February)
New Mangalore Port	-	402530	349357	378972	411805	390385
Chennai Port	1652938	1460651	1843263	1975568	1028814	1658416
Mormugao Port	321130	803040	1032076	771541	937146	691099
V.O. Chidambaranar Port	-	179030	173422	129195	49008	54938
Deendayal Port	848999	1244179	1190009	1331577	1408129	1121197
Cochin Port	151808	1578330	1814552	3741786	4298541	3992915
Kamarajar Port	114237	116179	121138	109320	96880	121208
Paradip Port	280200	290360	395162	437057	458900	441691
Jawaharlal Nehru Port	980572	893193	763761	879175	774844	1116559
Visakhapatnam Port	187062	182500	149650	1 46 000	127750	100500

Mumbai Port	-			200000	250000	40000
Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port	70833	845844	1279851	1423937	1496319	1474236

YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP INITIATIVES UNDER PMKVY 4.0

2661. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

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

- (a) the entrepreneurship-focused initiatives implemented during the year 2025 under schemes, such as PMKVY 4.0, Entrepreneurship Development Programme and allied skilling-cum-enterprise support frameworks;
- (b) the number of youth established enterprises or accessed structured entrepreneurship support;
- (c) the role of institutional partnerships with Startup India, financial institutions and incubation centres in enabling enterprise creation and scalability; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes any targeted incentives, sector-specific support or convergence measures to further strengthen sustainable youth entrepreneurship outcomes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has taken various initiatives to promote entrepreneurship in the country. During the year 2025, multiple entrepreneurship focused initiatives were implemented with the objective of promoting self-employment, enterprise creation and sustainable livelihoods, particularly among youth, women, SHGs and aspiring micro entrepreneurs. These initiatives were aligned with the Skill India Mission under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 4.0), Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN), Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), and PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana.

The Ministry through its autonomous organizations, namely, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has implemented various Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) and Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs) under various schemes to promote entrepreneurship amongst all sections of the society. These EDPs and ESDPs are designed to impart entrepreneurial, financial and managerial 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, the emphasis is on empowering trained candidates to pursue diverse career pathways by providing appropriate orientation, with a strong focus on entrepreneurship and livelihood creation through On-the-Job Training (OJT) embedded industry-relevant skill courses.

Also, Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) platform has been launched as a one-stop platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems to provide a lifelong array of services targeting a wide range of stakeholders. Details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH portal for connecting with potential employers. Through SIDH, candidates can have access to jobs, apprenticeship opportunities and other facilities, including loans for entrepreneurship. Job role-wise details of candidates trained under PMKVY 4.0 in FY 2025–26, related to entrepreneurship, are given below:

Sl. No.	Job Role Name	Trained / Oriented
i.	Dairy Farmer/Entrepreneur	69
ii.	Green Hydrogen Plant Entrepreneur	336
iii.	Handloom Entrepreneur	31
iv.	Processed Food Entrepreneur	63
v.	Street Food Vendor - Standalone	2,105
	Total	2,604

Additionally, a number of project proposals have been approved under PMKVY 4.0 in FY 2025–26 with overall target of 41,600 spreading across various entrepreneurship related job roles such as *Street Food Vendor – Standalone, Dairy Farmer Entrepreneur, and Livestock Green Management Promoter*.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0) the key Entrepreneurship Development Programme funded as special projects during 2025 and the enterprises created/ Van Dhan Kendras established/ Jan Poshan Kendras established are placed at **Statement -I.**

In addition, there are various initiatives being implemented by NIESBUD and IIE for promotion of entrepreneurship in the country. The details of such initiatives including the number of youth who have established enterprises or accessed structured entrepreneurship support are placed at **Statement -II.**

The number of youth who have established enterprises or benefited from structured entrepreneurship support are placed at **Statement -III.**

(c) and (d): Institutional partnerships with Startup India, financial institutions and incubation centres play a critical enabling role in enterprise creation and scalability. The Ministry has been implementing sector specific interventions and convergence measures to strengthen institutional partnerships and youth entrepreneurship outcomes. Some of the targeted sectors are Dairy Farmer/Entrepreneur, Green Hydrogen Plant Entrepreneur, Handloom Entrepreneur, Processed Food Entrepreneur, Street Food Vendor, Fair Price Shops, Rooftop Solar, empowerment of transgender community etc.

In this context, the specific interventions and convergence measures include-

- I. Promotion of credit and market linkages and handholding and mentoring support ensuring training leads to tangible enterprise outcomes.

- II. Encouragement of formalization including enterprise registration and digital adoption.
- III. Prioritization of high employment and local potential sectors such as agro processing and food value chains; handloom, handicrafts and traditional industries; tourism and hospitality; solar entrepreneurship etc.
- IV. Development of sector aligned skilling and entrepreneurship programmes.
- V. Strengthened convergence with National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) under Ministry of Rural Development.
- VI. Further, the Ministry participated in the second edition of the Startup Mahakumbh held in April 2025 ensuring that India's startup ecosystem benefits from both entrepreneurship policy support and skill development making Startup Mahakumbh a more holistic platform for startups, innovators and youth participants.

In addition, there are various schemes/ programmes being implemented by Ministries/ Departments of Government of India with the objective of promoting and supporting entrepreneurs. The details of various Government programmes promoting entrepreneurship development are placed at **Statement -IV**.

STATEMENT -I

The details of various entrepreneurship initiatives funded under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 as special projects are as under:

1. Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) –

MSDE, through NIESBUD and IIE, is 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), since March 2024. 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 under which a total of 500 VDVKs are to be set up. As on 15.01.2026, a total of 38,386 beneficiaries have been trained under Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) and a total of 489 VDVKs have been operationalized.

2. Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop Owners – MSDE, in collaboration with the Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, has undertaken a Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop (FPS) Owners. The project is aimed at enabling the FPS owners to run their businesses in consonance with

the contemporary practices being adopted by Retail Entrepreneurs. As on 05-02-2026, 315 FPS owners have been trained under this programme, resulting in conversion of 91 Fair Price Shops to Jan Poshan Kendras.

STATEMENT-II

The details of various initiatives being implemented by MSDE for promotion of entrepreneurship in the country are as under:

1. Swavalambini programme: MSDE in collaboration with the Women Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI Aayog, launched the Swavalambini- a Women Entrepreneurship Programme in February 2025 in the North-Eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana. The programme aims to cultivate an entrepreneurial mindset among female students through Entrepreneurship Awareness Training (EAP) for 1,200 students, and out of these students Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for 600 students. NIESBUD and IIE are the implementing agencies for the program.

Furthermore, Swavalambini aims to recognise and reward successful women entrepreneurs emerging from the programme through the Award to Rewards Initiative of Women Entrepreneurship Platform of NITI AAYOG. The programme will leverage workshops, seed funding, and structured mentoring to support the growth of women-led enterprises.

As on 15.01.2026, 302 candidates have been trained under Entrepreneurship Development Program and 82 participants have been

trained under Faculty Development Programme. The programme has resulted in creation of 11 enterprises.

2. PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana Entrepreneurship Skill Development

Programme - NIESBUD under MSDE in collaboration with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is organizing Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) on Solar Entrepreneurship under the flagship initiative, PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana. This 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. As on 15.01.2026, a total 24,497 beneficiaries have been imparted training under the initiative, out of which 3,044 are women and 740 enterprises have been established.

3. Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) -

DAJGUA is a scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs wherein the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been assigned two specific interventions of establishing Skilling Centres in 30 tribal districts and providing training for capacity building and business development of 1000 VDVks and tribal groups. A total of 6649 beneficiaries have been trained under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme.

4. Establish, Develop and Manage Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDC) and Incubation Centers (IC) in North East Region's

Educational Institution - Under this Project, IIE is mandated to Establish, Develop and Manage EDC and Incubation Centers (ICs) in North East

Region's Educational Institutions. The key features of the project include establishing, developing and managing 30 EDCs and 4 ICs in 8 states of NER, identifying and training 600 mentors from 30 target districts, identifying and training 3600 youth from 30 target districts, incubating 100 business ideas in 4 ICs, supporting 900 business ideas in 30 EDCs through convergence and Seed fund for top 50 incubates in 4 ICs.

As on 15.01.2026, 30 EDCs are fully functional across all 8 North Eastern states and trained 677 mentors. 943 participants have been trained under EDP and 150 entrepreneurs have been selected for incubation.

5. Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for Transgender Persons – EDP for transgender programme is being implemented by NIESBUD under the SMILE (Welfare of Transgender Persons) Scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

The programme focuses on skill development, enterprise creation, and financial empowerment of transgender beneficiaries, while ensuring compliance with scheme guidelines, outcome assessment, and performance reporting requirements. As per the programme status data, multiple EDP batches have been conducted across locations such as Delhi and Mumbai. Till 09.02.2026, NIESBUD has conducted 5 programmes in which around 125 transgender participants have participated. Approximately 20% of the trained candidates have established their enterprises and have participated in various exhibitions with the support of the Institute, such as the International Trade Fair and Surajkund Mela.

STATEMENT- III

The number of youth who established enterprises and benefited from structured entrepreneurship support since inception of the programmes is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	No. of Enterprise Created	Benefited from structured entrepreneurship support
Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE)			
1	Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan – PM JANMAN	30	1702
2	Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA)	6	1200
3	Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) Project	1361	14000
4	Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana – PMVDY (under Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission – PMJVM)	358	107400
5	SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries)	54	30000
6	Formation and Promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)	13	2993
7	Formation and Revival of Fish Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs)	25	4661

8	Comprehensive Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Training Program (CESDTP) for Tribal Artisans under SANKALP Scheme	1000	10000
9	ESDP Scheme under DC-MSME	76	20063
10	Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)	4092	28111
	Total	7015	193130
National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development			
1	Strengthening Entrepreneurial Climate through Capacity Building, Incubation Support, Mentoring, and Handholding under SANKALP Scheme	21629	62825
2	Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PMJANMAN)	459	36684
3	Swavalambini Women Entrepreneurship Programme	11	302
4	Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) Project	1022	32091
5	Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop Owners	91	315
6	Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA)	0	5449
7	Rastriya Udyamita Vikas Pariyojana on Pilot Basis for PM Svanidhi Beneficiaries	194	1704
8	Entrepreneurial Climate through Training of Trainers (ToTs) and Entrepreneurship Development	1463	3969

	Programme (EDP) in Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs)		
9	Pilot Project on Entrepreneurship Development in Holy Cities	747	8023
10	Organising Workshops in Artisan Melas and Haats	330	592
11	Pilot Project for Entrepreneurship Development Program	1917	5000
12	Entrepreneurship based Skill Development Program on Solar Entrepreneurship PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana	572	26927
	Total	28435	183881

STATEMENT - IV

The details of various other measures/schemes being implemented by the Government to support entrepreneurship are as under:

1. Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises: Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

Number of micro enterprises assisted, margin money subsidy disbursed and estimated employment generated under PMEGP for the last 3 financial year and current year is given below:

Financial Year	No. of Units Assisted	MM Subsidy (Rs. Cr)	Estimated Employment Generated
2022-23	85,167	2,722.17	6,81,336

2023-24	89,118	3,093.87	7,12,944
2024-25	59,708	2,202.00	4,77,664
2025-26 (as on 31.01.2026)	54,648	2,139.10	4,37,184

2. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) - Rural Skills Division is implementing the following two welfare schemes in the field of skill development for rural poor youth for their gainful employment with a view to eradicate poverty in the country under the umbrella scheme of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). A brief on the Schemes is as under :-

A. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a placement-linked skill development program for rural poor youth in the age group of 15-35 years. DDU-GKY 2.0 includes provisions for self and gig employment, with training activities having commenced recently.

B. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) is a Bank lead - Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) funded training institutions established by the Sponsoring Banks in their Districts, to provide training for skill and entrepreneurship development. Under RSETI, the number of youth trained during the FY 2024-25 & 2025-26, along with the number of youths settled (established enterprises or benefited) is furnished below:

Financial Year	Total	
	Trained	Settled
2024-25	621210	467259

2025-26 (till 31-12-2025)	404307	277041

3. Ministry of Textiles - Samarth (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector) of Ministry of Textiles provides demand driven, placement-oriented skilling programmes to supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sectors, covering the entire value chain of textiles, excluding Spinning and Weaving in organized sector on pan India basis. Under the Scheme, a total of 5, 75,784 beneficiaries have been trained till 03.02.2026.

4. Department For Promotion Of Industry And Internal Trade (DPIIT) - Under Startup India initiative, the Government is implementing three flagship Schemes, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS), and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) to provide funding opportunities and support startups across sectors at various stages of their business cycle.

FFS has been established to catalyze venture capital investments and is operationalized by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which provides capital to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)-registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which in turn invest in startups through equity and equity-linked instruments.

SISFS provides financial assistance to seed stage startups through incubators in the form of grants, convertible debentures or debt or debt-linked instruments. SISFS is implemented from 1st April 2021.

CGSS is implemented for enabling debt funding to startups through eligible financial institutions by guaranteeing upto a specified limit against credit instruments. CGSS is operationalized by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) Limited and has been operationalized from 1st April 2023.

The number of entities which have been recognised as startups by DPIIT as on 31st December 2025 are 2,07,135.

5. Ministry of Minority Affairs - The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) Scheme as a Central Sector scheme which focuses on socio-economic empowerment of six notified minorities through skill development; entrepreneurship and leadership development of minority women; and education support for school dropouts. A target of over 3,300 women candidates has been allocated under the Women Leadership and Entrepreneurship component of the PM VIKAS scheme.

6. Department of Financial Services (DFS) under Ministry of Finance launched **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)** on 08.04.2015 to extend collateral free credit up to Rs.20 lakh by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), i.e., Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). 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 across four loan categories, viz. Shishu (loans upto Rs. 50,000/-), Kishor (loans above Rs. 50,000/- and upto Rs. 5 lakh), Tarun (loans above Rs. 5 lakh and upto Rs. 10 lakh) and Tarun Plus (loans above Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 20 lakh for those entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under the 'Tarun' category w.e.f. 24.10.2024).

Stand-Up India Scheme was launched on 05.04.2016. The objective of the Scheme was to facilitate loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) of value between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs.1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one-Woman borrower per Bank branch for setting up greenfield enterprise in manufacturing, services or trading sector, including activities allied to agriculture. The Scheme was valid/operational till March 2025.

As on 02.01.2026, a total of 56.31 crore loan accounts amounting to Rs. 38.18 lakh crore have been extended under PMMY since inception. Further, the Stand Up India scheme has facilitated over 2.75 lakh loans amounting to Rs.62,790 crore to SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs across the country, as on 31.03.2025.

VOLUNTARY EXIT OF CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE UNDER SEBI EXIT POLICY

2662. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Stock Exchange submitted its proposal for voluntary exit under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Exit Policy on 18 February 2025, which is still pending under consideration with SEBI;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether SEBI adhere to fixed timeline or internal deadline for processing of such voluntary exit proposals, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the reasons for the delay in taking a final decision despite cessation of litigation and clarity provided by the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court; and
- (e) the time by which SEBI proposes to take a final decision so as to avoid prolonged regulatory uncertainty and hardship to shareholders and stakeholders?

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

(a) and (b): The Calcutta Stock Exchange (CSE), vide letter dated February 18, 2025, submitted an application to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) seeking voluntary exit as a Stock Exchange under the SEBI Exit Policy

for Stock Exchanges dated May 30,2012. The proposal is at the stage of examination before SEBI.

(c) to (e): Voluntary exit applications are examined by SEBI in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework and due process. Trading on the CSE platform stopped from April 2013.

The Hon'ble Calcutta High Court, vide Orders dated February 19, 2024 and August 19, 2024, granted time to CSE to comply with the requirements relating to clearing corporation arrangements and net worth under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations) Regulations, 2018. The said requirements were not achieved within the stipulated period by CSE. Subsequently, CSE submitted an application on February 18, 2025 seeking exit from stock exchange business.

SEBI would be passing a speaking order giving an Exit to CSE from Stock Exchange Business after taking a view on exclusively listed companies of CSE, it's assets and liabilities, and relaxation from any regulations in order to facilitate exit. SEBI has constituted a Working Group in this regard. Further, a valuation agency has also been appointed for verification and valuation of CSE's assets and liabilities. Certain information sought by SEBI from CSE is awaited.

INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2663. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether the Government's 'Sankalp' is to focus on our poor, underprivileged and the disadvantaged, if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to accelerate and sustain economic growth, by enhancing productivity and competitiveness and building resilience to volatile global dynamics;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to fulfil aspirations of our people and build their capacity, making them strong partners in India's path to prosperity;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to align with our vision of Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas, is to ensure that every family, community, region and sector has access to resources, amenities and opportunities meaningful participation; and
- (e) the total funds sanctioned and utilized for each programme, State-wise?

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

(a) to (d): Guided by the vision of *Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas*, the government resolves to ensure that every citizen (including poor, underprivileged and the disadvantaged), family, community, region and sector have access to resources, amenities and opportunities for meaningful participation in the growth process, so that the benefits of Viksit Bharat are broad-based and inclusive. In this regard, the Government is implementing a number of targeted

programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission, National Social Assistance Programme, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India Scheme, Umbrella Programmes for Development of Minorities and Other Vulnerable Groups, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, Aspirational Districts Programme, the Aspirational Blocks Programme and rural health, nutrition, and skill-development initiatives etc. It is also implementing various programmes, including Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, PM Ujjwala Yojana, PM Saubhagya Yojana, Ayushman Bharat, etc., to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the citizens through universal access to basic amenities.

Further, the Union Budget 2026-27 articulates the Government's *Sankalp* to place the poor, underprivileged, and disadvantaged at the centre of policy, while pursuing high and sustainable growth. At the macro level, the Budget lays out an agenda to accelerate and sustain growth by enhancing productivity and competitiveness through scaling up manufacturing in strategic and frontier sectors, rejuvenation of legacy industries, development of "champion MSMEs", infrastructure push, long-term energy security and stability, and the development of city-centric economic regions to build resilience.

Complementing this, the budget sets out a people-centric agenda to fulfil aspirations and build the capacity of citizens to become strong partners in India's prosperity. This includes a dedicated focus on youth and skills, such as the proposal to set up a "High-Powered 'Education to Employment and Enterprise' Standing Committee", sector-specific skilling initiatives, and the adoption of new technologies, as well as targeted measures for farmers, women, Divyangjan, and citizens in the Purvodaya States and the North-East Region.

(e): The details of the funds allocated and actually spent, for various years, for the Centrally sponsored schemes and Central Sector schemes are available as per Statement 4A and Statement 4B, respectively, in the "Expenditure Profile" document, which is a part of the yearly Budget documents. The details can be accessed at the following URL: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/vol1.pdf>. In addition, details of social sector expenditure of the states are available in Statement 31 of the RBI's report titled "State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2025-26". The details can be accessed at: <https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/AnnualPublications.aspx?head=State%20Finances%20:%20A%20Study%20of%20Budgets>.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN IN BIHAR

2664. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has released any funds to the State of Bihar under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount of funds allocated, released and utilised by the State, year-wise;
- (c) whether any components of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in Bihar, including school infrastructure, teacher recruitment/training, digital education and student support schemes, have witnessed delays or shortfalls in its implementation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, along with the reasons for such delays or shortfalls and the number of districts affected in the State; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any corrective measures to improve the implementation and outcomes of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in the said State and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to the States and UTs for various interventions/activities including school infrastructure, teacher education, digital education as per norms of the scheme. Central share of funds is approved based on Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) prepared by the States and UTs, including Bihar, based on their requirements and priorities and guidelines

issued by the Ministry of Education at the beginning of every year. These plans are then appraised/approved by Project Approval Board in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the Scheme and availability of budgetary resources. Under the scheme, *lump sum* funds are released to the States/UTs in four instalments instead of component-wise. Details of Central share approved, Central share released and expenditure incurred by the State Government of Bihar, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Samagra Shiksha, during the last three financial years and current year are as under:

(In Lakh Rupees)

Year	Central Share Approved	Central Share Released	Total Expenditure (Central Share + State share)
2022-23	501887.29	355459.46	617295.83
2023-24	502132.66	424173.08	563593.37
2024-25	499123.47	421781.44	762946.22
2025-26	601525.04	403764.05	796999.94

Source: PFMS (Public Financial Management System) / PRABANDH (Project Appraisal Budgeting Achievements & Data Handling System)

(c) and (d): Under Samagra Shiksha, funds are provided to support various interventions including creation of infrastructure and basic facilities, teacher training and digital education. Implementation of approved interventions is the

responsibility of the concerned State/UT. As per the PRABANDH, details of infrastructure approvals and implementation thereof for State of Bihar during 2018-19 to 2025-26 are as under:

Component	Approval	Completed
Building less Schools	416	106
Additional Classrooms	9635	1539
Boys Toilets	16089	10855
Girl's toilets	16788	12092
CWSN Toilets	301	301
Drinking Water	5997	5987
Major Repair	1485	1485
Ramps and Handrails	791	308
Art Craft Room	86	46
Library Room	68	52
Computer Room	112	71
Electrification	8411	8377

(e): The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha has an inbuilt concurrent evaluation and monitoring system. Periodical meetings are conducted with States / UTs including Bihar to review the status of implementation and taking corrective measures. The Samagra Shiksha Manual on Financial Management and Procurement contains detailed procedures on fund flow arrangements, accounting, financial reporting, internal control and audit, external audit, procurement procedures, etc. All funds are now routed through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to ensure transparency, real-time tracking of fund releases and utilisation, and timely identification of unspent balances. Further, streamlining of financial reporting

and project tracking to reduce the time-lag between fund release and utilization is done through the Project Appraisal Budgeting Achievements & Data Handling System (PRABANDH) Portal. Appropriate corrective action is taken by the State Governments to ensure timely implementation and compliance with financial guidelines. Real-time monitoring of teacher and student attendance and student progress to ensure accountability is done by the State Government of Bihar through e-Shiksha Kosh Portal.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM AT TIRUCHIRAPPLI

2665. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Tiruchirappalli, particularly Uraiyur was a historically significant city and served as the capital of the ancient Chola dynasty;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to establish a modern, well-equipped archaeological museum in Tiruchirappalli under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Tiruchirappalli Circle to preserve and showcase the region's rich cultural and archaeological heritage;
- (c) whether the Government likely to take steps to establish such a museum if suitable land is allotted by the District Administration;
- (d) if so, the details and proposed timeline thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): Uraiyur located near Tiruchirappalli in the State of Tamil Nadu served as the capital city of Early Cholas.

(b): At present no such proposal is under consideration with Archaeological Survey of India.

(c) to (e): Question does not arise.

NEET EXAMINATION CENTRE IN UTTAR DINAJPUR

2666. SHRI KARTICK CHANDRA PAUL:

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

- (a) the number of candidates who appeared and qualified in the National Eligibility-cum Entrance Test (NEET) from West Bengal during the last five years, district-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the criteria adopted by the National Testing Agency (NTA) for allocation of NEET examination centres within districts;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that Uttar Dinajpur district, despite being a large and populous district in West Bengal does not have a NEET examination centre, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the reasons for non-allocation of a NEET centre in the said district, including infrastructure or administrative constraints, if any; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish a NEET centre in Uttar Dinajpur to reduce hardship to candidates in future examinations, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): The National Testing Agency (NTA) was established in 2018 as a premier, specialized, autonomous and self-sustained testing organization to conduct examinations for Admission/Fellowship in Higher Education Institutions. NTA has been conducting the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (UG) on behalf of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for admission to undergraduate medical education in all medical institutions since 2019.

The NEET (UG)-2025 Examination was conducted by NTA for more than 22 lakh candidates at 5468 different centres located in 552 Cities throughout the country and 14 Cities outside India on 4th May 2025.

For the State of West Bengal, the number of candidates appeared and qualified in NEET(UG) Examination during the last five years is attached as Statement.

The setting up of examination centres for NTA examinations depends upon several factors, including the number of candidates from a particular region, availability of adequate infrastructure, seating capacity etc., besides

compliance with NTA guidelines and norms for smooth and fair conduct of examinations.

STATEMENT

Number of candidates appeared and qualified in NEET(UG) Examination

during the last five years for the State of West Bengal

Year	Appeared	Qualified
2021	61887	37301
2022	86607	50864
2023	102557	59053
2024	116104	63251
2025	106675	59018

यूजीसी के समानता विनियमों का कार्यान्वयन

2667. श्री वी. वैथिलिंगम:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) के समानता विनियमों को लागू करने के लिए अपेक्षित समितियों की स्थापना, हेल्पलाइन और निगरानी तंत्र सहित विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों की इस विषय में प्रचालनगत तत्परता की समीक्षा की है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त विनियमों के अनुपालन हेतु उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों को दी गई समय-सीमा और उनकी संस्थागत क्षमता के संबंध में सरकार के आकलन तथा संसाधन आवंटन योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ये विनियम बिना किसी अनपेक्षित व्यवधान के अपने इच्छित परिणामों को प्राप्त करें, सरकार द्वारा परिसरों में क्षमता निर्माण, संवेदीकरण प्रशिक्षण और अनुपालन की निगरानी में सहायता के लिए क्या रणनीतिक पहल करने का विचार है?

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

(क) से (ग): दिनांक 13.01.2026 को अधिसूचित यूजीसी (उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में समता के संवर्धन हेतु) विनियम, 2026 को माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिनांक 29.01.2026 के आदेश द्वारा स्थगित कर दिया गया है।

इसलिए, यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

“एक राज्य, एक ग्रामीण बैंक” नीति

2668. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने “एक राज्य, एक ग्रामीण बैंक” की नीति को लागू करने का निर्णय लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य उद्देश्य और प्रावधान क्या हैं;
- (ख) उक्त नीति के अंतर्गत किन-किन राज्यों में अब तक ग्रामीण बैंकों का विलय किया जा चुका है और किन-किन राज्यों में विलय की प्रक्रिया प्रगति पर है;
- (ग) उक्त एकीकरण का ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सेवाओं, ऋण वितरण, वित्तीय समावेशन और रोजगार पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या कुछ राज्यों या ग्रामीण बैंकों ने उक्त नीति पर आपत्तियां उठाई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ड.) राजस्थान में “एक राज्य, एक ग्रामीण बैंक” नीति की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): "एक राज्य-एक आरआरबी (क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक)" के सिद्धांत से निर्देशित होकर, सरकार ने प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 23क के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अनुसार और राज्य सरकारों, नाबार्ड और प्रायोजक बैंकों के परामर्श से, 12 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आरआरबी को समामेलित कर दिया है, ताकि पैमाने की दक्षता, लागत युक्तिकरण, पूंजी में वृद्धि करने और प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने एवं दृश्यता और ब्रांडिंग में सुधार संबंधी लाभ प्राप्त किए जा सकें। समामेलन प्रक्रिया के परिणामस्वरूप देश में आरआरबी की कुल संख्या 43 से घटकर 28 हो गई है।

"एक राज्य, एक आरआरबी" के सिद्धांत पर 12 राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, अर्थात् आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, जम्मू और कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, राजस्थान, तेलंगाना, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में समामेलन किया गया था। तदनुसार सभी 12 राज्यों में आरआरबी का समामेलन दिनांक 1.5.2025 तक पूरा किया गया।

(ग): "एक राज्य-एक आरआरबी" के सिद्धांत पर किए गए क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) के समामेलन से आरआरबी को कई लाभ मिलने की उम्मीद है जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उनकी बैंकिंग सेवाओं, ऋण संवितरण, वित्तीय समावेशन और समग्र परिचालन दक्षता पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव डालेंगे। प्रमुख लाभों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- i. **बेहतर पूंजी आधार और संसाधनों तक पहुंच:** किसी विशेष राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में दो या दो से अधिक छोटे आरआरबी के समामेलन से उनके पूंजी आधार में वृद्धि होने की उम्मीद है, जिससे विलयित इकाई की वित्तीय स्थिरता और लचीलापन बढ़ेगा। पूंजी की यह मजबूत स्थिति आरआरबी के संभावित नुकसान को अवशोषित करने और आर्थिक मंदी का अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से सामना करने में सक्षम बना सकती है।

- ii. **उन्नत वित्तीय समावेशन:** इस एकीकरण से आरआरबी की एकसमान बैंकिंग सेवाएं प्रदान करने, डिजिटल अवसंरचना को अभिनियोजित करने और पूरे राज्य में निर्बाध ऋण संवितरण सुनिश्चित करने की क्षमता का विस्तार होता है। अधिक पूंजी आधार, बेहतर प्रौद्योगिकी और परिसंचालन के सन्निहित क्षेत्रों के साथ, समामेलित आरआरबी अधिक ग्रामीण परिवारों, छोटे किसानों, कारीगरों और सूक्ष्म उद्यमियों तक पहुंचकर वित्तीय समावेशन की पैठ बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार हैं।
- iii. **रोजगार की निरंतरता:** पूर्ववर्ती आरआरबी के सभी कर्मचारियों को अंतरित आरआरबी में सेवा की निरंतरता के साथ बरकरार रखा गया है। एकीकृत संरचना विस्तारित सेवा क्षेत्र में बेहतर मानव संसाधन नियोजन, कौशल उपयोग और पुनर्अभिनियोजन को सक्षम बनाती है।
- iv. **कम लागत:** परिसंचालन को समेकित करके और अलग-अलग प्रशासनिक संरचनाओं के कारण होने वाली बहुलताओं को समाप्त करके, आशा है कि समामेलन से लागत में बचत होगी।
- v. **उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाना:** समामेलित आरआरबी उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी प्लेटफार्मों में निवेश कर सकते हैं और उनका लाभ उठा सकते हैं, जिससे परिचालन दक्षता और ग्राहक सेवा में सुधार होगा।

(घ): क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (आरआरबी) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 23क, नाबार्ड, संबंधित राज्य सरकार और प्रायोजक बैंक के साथ परामर्श के बाद आरआरबी के समामेलन का प्रावधान करती है। तदनुसार, आरआरबी के समामेलन के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श किया गया था। कर्नाटक राज्य ने यह राय व्यक्त की थी कि पूर्ववर्ती कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक के लाभ कमाने वाले आरआरबी बनने के बाद, यदि आवश्यक समझा जाए, तो कर्नाटक राज्य में दो आरआरबी के समामेलन की संभावना तलाशी जा सकती है।

(ड): राजस्थान राज्य में, बड़ौदा राजस्थान क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक और राजस्थान मरुधरा ग्रामीण बैंक को मिलाकर राजस्थान ग्रामीण बैंक (आरजीबी) बनाया गया है। समामेलित संस्था राज्य में 1 मई 2025 से परिचालन कर रही है।

PRESERVATION OF TAMIL CULTURAL HERITAGE

2669. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

- (a) whether adequate funding has been provided for classical Tamil language centres across Tamil Nadu despite its ancient literary heritage;
- (b) the details of the reasons for slow progress in comprehensive digitisation of Sangam literature and palm leaf manuscripts; and
- (c) the details of the specific support extended for Jallikattu as cultural festival including infrastructure, safety measures and international recognition efforts?

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

(a): Yes Sir. The details of the funds (in lakhs) allocated for the promotion of the Classical Tamil language during the last five years are as under:

Year	Funds (Rs in Lakhs)
2021-22	1200.00
2022-23	1200.00
2023-24	1525.00
2024-25	1430.00
2025-26	1697.00

(b): Palm leaf manuscripts are dispersed across temples, mutts, private collections and various institutions across the country. Many of them remain uncatalogued, and their identification, verification and documentation require considerable time and field-level efforts. Also, digitisation of palm leaf manuscripts requires specialised expertise, including trained conservators, manuscriptologists and scholars proficient in ancient and regional scripts. The availability of such experts is limited. Absence of standardised metadata and proper preliminary documentation necessitates detailed scholarly examination prior to digitisation, which further slows the process.

(c): No specific support has been extended by the Ministry of Culture for Jallikattu. However, the Ministry, through its Autonomous organization like South Zonal Cultural Centre (SZCC), undertakes programmes aimed at the preservation and promotion of traditional cultural practices and heritage of the region.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER MUSEUM GRANT SCHEME

2670. SHRI ESWARASAMY K:

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

(a) the details of museums provided financial assistance under the Museum Grant Scheme during the last five years, year and State/UT-wise along with the names and nature of projects supported;

- (b) the details of the total budget allocation for the Scheme during the said period, year-wise;
- (c) the details of the funds sanctioned and actually released under the Scheme during the last five years, year-wise;
- (d) the details of the funds utilised by the beneficiary States/UTs and Institutions, including unspent balances, if any, and
- (e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure timely utilisation and monitoring of funds under the Scheme?

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

(a): The details of museums provided financial assistance under the Museum Grant Scheme with their names and nature of projects supported during the last five years, State/UT-wise are at **Statement- I**.

(b): The details of the total budget allocation for the Museum Grants Scheme during last five year.

S. no.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate (BE)/ Revised Estimate (RE) (in crore)
(h)	2020-21	24.05
(i)	2021-22	35.71
(j)	2022-23	32.23
(k)	2023-24	45.40
(l)	2024-25	20.00

(c): The details of the amount sanctioned and actually released under the Museum Grant Scheme during the last five years are at **Statement** .

(d): The details of funds utilised by the organization/museums of state/UTs and Institutions are at **Statement** .

(e): To facilitate for better utilization of funds, the scheme guidelines of Museum Grant Scheme were revised in November, 2021 and two new components viz. Virtual Experiential Museums (VEM) and Projects of National importance have been added in the scheme. Further, the procedural aspects have also been streamlined to ensure that more organisations/entities come forward with projects under this scheme.

To monitor the funds released to the projects, the scheme guidelines provides for quarterly progress report of the projects and physical inspection is carried out before release of the 3rd/final instalment to the projects.

STATEMENT

Year-wise details of the fund sanctioned/released/utilized under the Museum Grant Scheme during the last five financial years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of Org.	Type of museum	Sanctioned amount	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	Utilized fund
	Andhra Pradesh	Archaeological Museum, Eluru, West Godavari Dist. Department of Archaeology & Museums, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	State Govt.	Development of existing museum	320.00	80.00	-	-	-	-	320.00
		Bapu Museum, M G Road, Vijayawada, Krishna Distt. Department of Archaeology & Museums, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	State Govt.	Development of existing museum	640.00	160.00	-	-	-	-	640.00
		Government of Andhra Pradesh, Padamshree Kalluri Subbarao Memorial District Archaeological Museum Anantpur	State Govt.	Setting of New Museum	572.00	-	-	-	286.00	-	572.00
		Science City of Andhra Pradesh, Govt. of Andhra	State Govt.	Setting of New Museum	375.20	-	-	58.467	-	-	58.467

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of Org.	Type of museum	Sanctioned amount	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	Utilized fund
		Pradesh, Kailasgiri (Dovari Konda), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh									
		Archaeology and Museum, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Rallabandi Subba Rao Archaeology East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	State Govt.	Development of existing museum	400.00	-	-	140.043	-	-	140.043
	Arunachal Pradesh	Dept. of Cultural Affairs, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, District Museum, Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	Setting of New Museum	720.00	-	-	-	-	21.698	21.698
	Goa	Museum of Christian Art, Goa, Annex Convent of Santa Monica, Old Goa	NGO	Development of existing museum	400.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	300.00
	Gujarat	Rajkot Rajya Foundation, Rajit Villas Palace, Palace Road, Rajkot, Gujarat	NGO	Setting of New Museum	500.00	250.00	-	125.00	125.00	-	500.00
	Himachal Pradesh	Dept. of Language and Culture Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Bantony Castle, Shimla HP	State Govt.	Development of museum	667.752	-	-	-	-	-	199.057
	Haryana	NSG Wives Welfare Association	NGO	Development of	125.688	-	27.734	-	-	-	90.578

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of Org.	Type of museum	Sanctioned amount	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	Utilized fund
		(NWYA), Manesar, Gurgaon		existing museum							
	Karnataka	Shivappa Nayaka Museum & Research Bureau, Sri Bekkiinakalmatha, Shivamogga Karnataka	NGO	Setting of New Museum	300.00	-	-	75.00	-	-	225.00
	Kerala	GALAXY, Karaunasai Road, Velland, P.O Trivandrum, Thiruvananthapuram	NGO	Setting of New Museum	200.00	50.00	50.00	-	-	-	200.00
	Leh Ladhak	Deskid Cultural and Welfare Society, Deskid, Gonpa, Ladhak	NGO	Setting of New Museum	435.04	-	-	108.76	-	-	326.28
	Madhya Pradesh	Gujari Mahal Museum, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh (Govt. of MP)	State Govt.	Development of existing museum	156.00	-	78.00	-	-	-	156.00
		Local Archaeological Museum, Sironj, Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh Heritage Development Trust, Archaeology, Archives and Museum, Banganga Road, Bhopal	State Govt.	Setting of New Museum	152.80	-	-	22.90	-	-	91.68

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of Org.	Type of museum	Sanctioned amount	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	Utilized fund
X		Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	University	Development of existing museum	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	250.00
X	Maharashtra	Funds & Properties of the Parsi Panchayet Bombay, of Framji Dadabhoy Alpiwalla Museum, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Mumbai	NGO	Development of existing museum	400.00	-	35.52	-	64.48	100.00	400.00
XV		Symbiosis Society's for Development of Asian Cultural Museum, Pune	NGO	Development of existing museum	35.615	-	-	17.807	8.90	8.90	35.615
X	Manipur	State Archaeology, Govt. of Manipur Imphal, Manipur for 3 Galleries inside Kangla Fort, Manipur	State Govt.	Setting of New Museum	435.51	-	-	-	108.87	-	326.632
X		Khongjom War Memorial Trust Khongjom Bazar, Opposite Khongjom Police Station, Thoubal District, Manipur	NGO	Setting of New Museum	500.00	250.00	-	-	125.00	-	375.00
X		Anallon Christian Development Committee (ACDC), Chandel, Manipur		Setting of New Museum	449.166	-	-	-	224.58	-	226.87

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of Org.	Type of museum	Sanctioned amount	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	Utilized fund
XX	Mizoram	District Museum, Lunglei, Director Art & Culture Department, Chanmari, Aizwal	NGO	Setting of New Museum	827.217	-	206.80	-	206.807	-	827.217
XX		Tribal Museum, Kamalnagar, Dist. Lawngtlai, Chakma Autonomous District Council, Kamalnagar, Mizoram Mizoram	Autonomous Bodies	Setting of New Museum	450.00	-	-	-	-	-	46.349
XX	Nagaland	Naga Traditional Museum, Khel, Kohima Village, Kohima,	NGO	Setting of New Museum	100.00	25.00	-	-	-	-	100.00
XX		Museum in Tsaru, Tuesang, Directorate of Art and Culture, Kohima, Nagaland	State Govt.	Setting of New Museum	612.432	306.21	-	-	-	-	-
XX	Odisha	J. D Centre Of Art, VIP Colony, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar	NGO	Setting of New Museum	621.60	-	-	-	35.352	57.887	497.28
XX	Punjab	Punjab State Civil Aviation Council, Patiala Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala, Punjab	Govt. organization	Setting of New Museum	500.00	-	250.00	-	-	-	-
XX	Rajasthan	Veer Shiromani Maharana Pratap Samiti, Udaipur,	NGO	Setting of New Museum	500.00	-	112.50	-	-	-	476.28

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of Org.	Type of museum	Sanctioned amount	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	Utilized fund
		Rajasthan									
XX		Shri Girdhar Smarak Dharmarth Nyas Trust, (Shri Girdhar Smarak Trust) Kings Palace, Jaisalmer Fort Palace Museum, Jaisalmer		Setting of New Museum	500.00	250.00	-	-	-	-	250.00
XX		Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Museum, City Palace, Jaipur Rajasthan		Development of existing museum	400.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	127.074
XX	Tamil-Nadu	High Court of Madras, George Town, Chennai	High Court	Development of existing museum	76.00	-	19.00	-	-	-	76.00
XX		Govt. Museum, Thirugokarnam, Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu	State Govt.	Development of existing museum	320.00	-	-	-	-	-	160.00
XXX		Government Museum St. Mark Road, Samathanapuram Palayamkottai, Dist. Tirunelveli		Development of existing museum	181.144	-	-	-	-	-	90.572
XXX		Government Museum Trichy, Rani Managammal Palace, Dist. Tiruchirapalli		Development of existing museum	299.94	-	-	-	-	-	149.97

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of Org.	Type of museum	Sanctioned amount	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	Utilized fund
XXX		Government Museum Ooty, Stone House, Dist. Udhamandalam		Development of existing museum	92.00	-	-	-	-	-	46.00
XXX		Department of Museum, Govt. Of Tamilnadu for Development of Egmore Museum, Egmore (Iconic State Museum, Tamilnadu		Development of existing museum	1082.778	541.389	-	-	-	-	-
XXX	Telangana	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, Telangana	Autonomous body of MoC	Virtual Experiential Museum	33.00	-	-	-	33.00	-	18.466
XXXV	Tripura	Maharaja Birendra Kishore Manikya museum & Kunjaban Palace Complex, Tripura Tourism Development Corporation, Agartala	State Govt.	Development of existing museum	1000.00	-	500.00	-	-	-	-
XXX	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur Freedom Fighters Museum, Office of Cantonment Board, Carriappa, Shahjahanpur	Govt. organization	Setting of New Museum	400.144	98.932	100.036	-	-	-	399.688

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of Org.	Type of museum	Sanctioned amount	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	Utilized fund
X		Allahabad High Court, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh	High Court	Development of existing museum	20.976	-	-	-	10.488	-	15.731
X		India Literacy board, Literacy House, Kanpur Pur Road, Lucknow	NGO	Development of existing museum	500.00	-	250.00	-	-	-	250.00
X		VRI Braj Culture Museum, Vrindavan Research Institute. Raman Reti Marg, Vrindavan, Mathura. U.P.	NGO	Development of existing museum	340.304	-	-	-	-	170.52	170.52
XL	Uttarakhand	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Institute	Development of existing museum	223.20	-	39.665	-	-	-	271.459
XL	West Bengal	Directorate General Border Security Force (BSF) (Eastern Command), Kolkata	Govt.	Setting of New Museum	648.71	-	324.35	-	154.839	-	479.189
XI	Delhi	International Society for Krishna Consciousness, East of Kailash (ISKCON), New Delhi	NGO	Development of existing museum	400.00	-	-	200.00	-	-	200.00

Year-wise details of the fund sanctioned/released/utilized under the **Museum Grant Scheme - Digitization of Museum Collection** during the last five financial years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Name of Organization	Type of organization	Sanctioned amount	FY: 2020-21	FY: 2021-22	FY: 2022-23	FY: 2023-24	FY: 2024-25	Utilized fund
	Karnataka	Basava Samithi, Basava Bhavana, Sri Basaveshwara Road, Bengaluru-560001	NGO	25.00	-		12.50	-	-	12.50

झुंझुनू को विरासत शहर के रूप में नामित करना

2671. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के झुंझुनू लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के किसी कस्बे/शहर को विरासत शहर के रूप में नामित किया है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार, यूनेस्को या किसी अन्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन ने किसी शहर को विरासत शहर के रूप में नामित करने के लिए कोई मानदंड/मापदंड निर्धारित किए हैं;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड.) अब तक देश में नामित विरासत शहरों का राज्य और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारकों तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थलों के संरक्षण और अनुरक्षण का दायित्व सौंपा गया है। भारत सरकार ने झुंझुनू लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के किसी भी कस्बे/शहर को धरोहर शहर के रूप में नामित नहीं किया है।

(ग) से (घ): जी, नहीं। किसी भी शहर को धरोहर शहर के रूप में नामित करने के लिए भारत सरकार अथवा यूनेस्को का कोई नियम/मापदंड नहीं है।

(ङ): भारत में किसी भी शहर को धरोहर शहर के रूप में नामित करने के लिए कोई रूपरेखा/मानदंड नहीं है।

तथापि, ऐतिहासिक शहर अहमदाबाद (2017) और जयपुर शहर, राजस्थान (2019) को यूनेस्को के विश्व धरोहर कनवेंशन, 1972 के तहत विश्व धरोहर स्थलों के रूप में शामिल किया गया है।

जौनपुर में कामगारों का कल्याण

2672. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर जिले में औद्योगिक इकाइयों की कमी और कृषि संकट के कारण अकुशल कामगारों का अन्य राज्यों में बड़े पैमाने पर पलायन हो रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) क्या सरकार के पास ई-श्रम पोर्टल के तहत उक्त जिले के पंजीकृत प्रवासी कामगारों का डेटा है और गंतव्य राज्यों में उक्त कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा और संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए स्थापित तंत्र का श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या नए श्रम संहिता, 2025 के तहत गिग कामगारों और असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी और पेंशन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार सृजन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कामगारों के कौशल विकास हेतु उक्त जिले में एक क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): अन्य राज्यों में अकुशल कामगारों के बड़े पैमाने पर पलायन को रोकने के लिए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (एमओआरडी) देश के समग्र विकास हेतु कई कल्याणकारी योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों जैसे विकसित भारत गारंटी फॉर रोजगार आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण) (वीबीजीआरएमजी), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाईजी), प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई), ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आरएसईटीआई), राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) और प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के वाटरशेड विकास घटक (डब्लूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। बढ़ई और राजमिस्त्री सहित अपने हाथों और औजारों से काम करने वाले 18 ट्रेडों के कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों को शुरू से अंत तक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए दिनांक 17.09.2023 को 'पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना' शुरू की गई थी। इस योजना के

तहत, देश भर के पीएम विश्वकर्मा लाभार्थियों को मार्केटिंग, ब्रांडिंग, पैकेजिंग, कौशल उन्नयन आदि के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय ने 26 अगस्त, 2021 को असंगठित कामगारों का एक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस, 'ई-श्रम पोर्टल' का शुभारंभ किया है। ई-श्रम पोर्टल का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रवासी कामगारों सहित असंगठित कामगारों का आधार से जुड़ा एक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस तैयार करना और ऐसे कामगारों को मौजूदा सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के तहत लाभ प्रदान करने में सुविधा प्रदान करना है। यह असंगठित कामगारों को स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर पोर्टल पर अपना पंजीकरण करने की अनुमति देता है। दिनांक 02.03.2026 तक, उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर जिले के प्रवासी कामगारों सहित कुल 21,56,619 असंगठित कामगारों को ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत किया गया है। हालांकि, ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, दिनांक 02.03.2026 तक जौनपुर जिले से 17,169 श्रमिक पलायन कर चुके हैं और 2,869 श्रमिक जौनपुर जिले में आए हैं।

बजट घोषणा 2024-25 के विज़न को ध्यान में रखते हुए, असंगठित कामगारों की विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं तक पहुँच हेतु ई-श्रम को 'वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन' के रूप में विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से, श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय ने 21 अक्टूबर 2024 को "ई-श्रम-वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" का शुभारंभ किया है। "ई-श्रम-वन-स्टॉप-सॉल्यूशन" के अंतर्गत विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा/कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को एक ही पोर्टल, यानी ई-श्रम पर एकीकृत किया गया है। इससे ई-श्रम पर पंजीकृत असंगठित कामगार न केवल विभिन्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं का लाभ उठा सकते हैं, बल्कि अब तक प्राप्त लाभों का विवरण भी ई-श्रम के माध्यम से देख सकते हैं।

असंगठित कामगारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवरेज बढ़ाने के लिए अब तक विभिन्न केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों की चौदह (14) योजनाओं को ई-श्रम के साथ एकीकृत/मैप किया जा चुका है, जिनमें प्रधानमंत्री स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स आत्मनिर्भर निधि (पीएमस्वनिधि), प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई), प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेजेबीवाई), विकसित भारत गारंटी फॉर रोजगार आजीविका मिशन (ग्रामीण) (वीबीजीआरएएमजी), 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।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, ई-श्रम को नौकरी के अवसरों के लिए नेशनल करियर सर्विस (एनसीएस), कौशल विकास के लिए स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (एसआईडीएच) और पेंशन के लिए प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मान-धन (पीएम-एसवाईएम) के साथ भी जोड़ा गया है।

अन्तरराज्यिक प्रवासी कर्मकार (रोजगार का विनियमन और सेवा की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1979 को व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्यदशाएं (ओएसएच) संहिता, 2020 में समाहित कर दिया गया है। ओएसएच संहिता प्रवासी कामगारों सहित संगठित और असंगठित कामगारों की सभी श्रेणियों के लिए उचित कार्यदशाएं, न्यूनतम मजदूरी, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र, टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन, दुर्व्यवहार और शोषण से सुरक्षा तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है। यह संहिता प्रत्येक उस प्रतिष्ठान पर लागू होगी जिसमें दस या अधिक अन्तरराज्यिक प्रवासी कामगार नियोजित हैं या पिछले बारह महीनों में किसी भी दिन नियोजित थे।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा कानूनों को एक एकल ढांचे में समेकित करने और सरल बनाने के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 21.11.2025 से प्रभावी हो गई है। इसका मुख्य लक्ष्य सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभों तक सार्वभौमिक पहुँच सुनिश्चित करना और संगठित, असंगठित, गिग, प्लेटफॉर्म और स्वरोजगार करने वाले कामगारों सहित सभी श्रेणियों के कामगारों तक सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवरेज का विस्तार करना है। यह संहिता विभिन्न रोजगारों और राज्यों के बीच लाभों की सुवाह्यता को बढ़ावा देती है और केंद्र तथा राज्य सरकारों को उचित योजनाएं बनाने में सक्षम बनाती है। इसके अलावा, कुशल वितरण के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाना और बदलती श्रम बाजार स्थितियों के अनुरूप कार्यबल को व्यापक सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु

सरकारों, नियोक्ताओं और एग्रीगेटर्स की भूमिकाओं को स्पष्ट रूप से परिभाषित करना इसका उद्देश्य है। यह संहिता गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों के लिए जीवन और विकलांगता कवर, दुर्घटना बीमा, स्वास्थ्य और मातृत्व लाभ, वृद्धावस्था संरक्षण आदि से संबंधित मामलों पर उपयुक्त सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपाय तैयार करने का प्रावधान करती है।

वर्ष 2015 में शुरू किए गए भारत सरकार के 'कौशल भारत मिशन' (एसआईएम) के तहत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) कामकाजी उम्र की आबादी के कौशल और रोजगार क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए देशभर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को प्रमुख योजनाओं, जैसे कि प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) में शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के अंतर्गत कौशल विकास केन्द्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनः कौशल और कौशल उन्नयन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। ये पहले सामूहिक रूप से राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता फ्रेमवर्क (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप कौशल, डिजिटल और वित्तीय साक्षरता, सॉफ्ट स्किल्स और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देती हैं। इन प्रयासों को 'कौशल भारत' बैनर के तहत बड़े पैमाने पर गतिशीलता और जागरूकता अभियानों, जैसे कि रोजगार मेलों, शिक्षुता अभियानों और स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (एसआईडीएच) के माध्यम से डिजिटल आउटरीच द्वारा सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

पर्यावरण मंजूरी के कारण लंबित परियोजनाएं

2673. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

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

- (क) क्या राज्यों की विभिन्न लघु और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी के अभाव में केंद्र सरकार के पास लंबित हैं;

- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो राजस्थान सहित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ऐसी लंबित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और ये परियोजनाएं कब से सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं;
- (ग) पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी देने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) चालू वर्ष के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) उक्त लंबित परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अन्य क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने प्रस्तावित हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ): यथा संशोधित पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (ईआईए) अधिसूचना, 2006 के उपबंधों के अनुसार, सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को, उनके कृषि योग्य नियंत्रण क्षेत्र की परवाह किए बिना, 'ख' श्रेणी के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, और पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी (ईसी) प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन प्राधिकरण (एसईआईए) द्वारा राज्य स्तर पर मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। हालांकि, जिन मामलों में ईआईए अधिसूचना, 2006 के संदर्भ में सामान्य स्थिति लागू होती है, ऐसे परियोजनाओं को श्रेणी 'क' माना जाता है और उनका मूल्यांकन केंद्रीय स्तर पर किया जाता है। पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी प्रदान करने के लिए मंत्रालय के पास केंद्रीय स्तर पर कोई भी लघु और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना लंबित नहीं है। इसके अलावा, वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान आज तक मंत्रालय द्वारा किसी भी लघु और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना को केंद्रीय स्तर पर ईसी प्रदान नहीं की गई है।

ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN BIHAR

2674. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

- (a) the details of the number of higher education institutions established in the State of Bihar during the last ten years;

- (b) the details of such institutions, including universities, colleges and other higher education institutions established during the said period, year-wise and district-wise;
- (c) the criteria and policy framework followed by the Government for the establishment of higher education institutions in different districts of the said State;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure equitable regional distribution of higher education institutions across various districts of Bihar; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to establish new higher education institutions in underserved districts of Bihar 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 (e): Prior to the year 2014, Bihar had a total of 03 Centrally Funded Institutions with 1- IIT (IIT Patna), 1- NIT (NIT Patna) and 1- Central University (Central University of South Bihar, Gaya). After 2014, three new Centrally Funded Institutions have been established in Bihar viz. IIM Bodh Gaya, Mahatma Gandhi Central University Motihari, IIIT (PPP) Bhagalpur established in the year 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. At present 06 Central Funded Institutions are functioning in the Bihar State. The Central Higher Education Institutions/Universities are envisaged as pace setting institutions to provide academic leadership to other institutions in the region.

Setting up of higher education institutions is an ongoing process. Depending on the need, educational institutions are opened from time to time. Education being subject matter of concurrent list, it is joint responsibility of Central as well as State Government to take action for implementation of NEP 2020. The Government is committed to provide quality education to all. The details of data related to higher education is available in yearly Annual Survey of Higher Education (AISHE) reports which are accessible at link https://www.education.gov.in/en/statistics-new?shs_term_node_tid_depth=384.

केन्द्रीय और नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए मानदंड

2675. श्री सुनील कुमार:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में केंद्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंड क्या हैं;

(ख) बगहा पुलिस जिले में केंद्रीय विद्यालय या नवोदय विद्यालय नहीं होने के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि वाल्मीकि नगर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (बिहार) में दो पुलिस जिले हैं और बड़ी संख्या में केंद्रीय संस्थान स्थित हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का बगहा पुलिस जिले में एक केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव 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) और (ख): नए केंद्रीय विद्यालय (केवि) खोलना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। केवि पूरे देश में शिक्षा का एक समान कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने हेतु मुख्य रूप से केंद्र सरकार के स्थानांतरणीय कर्मचारियों सहित रक्षा और अर्ध-सैन्य कर्मियों, केंद्रीय स्वायत्त निकायों, केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) और केंद्रीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान (आईएचएल) के बच्चों की शैक्षिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए खोले जाते हैं। नए केवि खोलने के प्रस्तावों को भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों/राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जा सकते हैं जिसमें केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) के मानदंडों के अनुसार एक नया केवि स्थापित करने के लिए निःशुल्क अपेक्षित भूमि और उपयुक्त किराया-मुक्त अस्थायी आवास को उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल होती है। केवि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र/जिला/पुलिस जिले के मानदंड पर नहीं खोले जाते हैं।

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविसं) से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, वर्तमान में, बिहार राज्य में 01 केवि अर्थात् केवि बेटिया, पश्चिम चंपारण सहित 51 केवि कार्यात्मक हैं।

नवोदय विद्यालय योजना में देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक नवोदय विद्यालय (नवि) खोलने की परिकल्पना की गई है। नए नवि खोलना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है जो स्थायी भवन के निर्माण के लिए निःशुल्क अपेक्षित उपयुक्त भूमि उपलब्ध कराने और स्थायी भवन का निर्माण होने तक विद्यालय चलाने के लिए अपेक्षित अस्थायी भवन निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराने की संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन की इच्छा पर निर्भर करती है। नए नवि की स्वीकृति और खोलना मौजूदा प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करता है। वर्तमान में, पश्चिम चंपारण जिले में 01 नवि सहित 39 नवि बिहार राज्य में कार्यात्मक हैं।

(ग) और (घ): केविसं से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, संबंधित राज्य सरकार/जिला प्रशासन से बिहार के पश्चिमी चंपारण के बगहा पुलिस जिले में एक नया केवि खोलने का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

BANKING AND CREDIT STABILITY

2676. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

- (a) the present status of banking and financial sector stability, including trends in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and capital adequacy;
- (b) whether recent credit tightening and market concerns have adversely affected Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and retail borrowers; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken to ensure adequate and affordable credit flow without compromising systemic stability?

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

(a): Major banking reforms undertaken by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) over the last few years, including, *inter-alia*, the 4Rs' strategy (Recognising NPAs transparently, Resolution and Recovery, Recapitalising Public Sector Banks (PSBs), and Reforms in the financial system), have strengthened credit discipline, improved recognition and resolution of stress, enabled responsible lending, and enhanced governance in banks.

These reforms, along with financial inclusion initiatives, adoption of technology, amalgamation of banks, and measures to improve management and maintain confidence in the banking system, have helped banks turn the corner and significantly improve their financial health and resilience.

Further, under the Enhanced Access and Service Excellence (EASE) reforms agenda, PSBs have undertaken a series of customer-centric initiatives aimed at improving service delivery, digital enablement, transparency, and ease of access to banking services. Implementation of Basel III capital and prudential norms, as prescribed by RBI has also strengthened capital buffers, improved risk management, and enhanced the overall resilience of banks. RBI's macro stress test results, as per the Financial Stability Report of RBI in 2025, have also reaffirmed the resilience of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to adverse macroeconomic shocks. As per RBI's provisional data, as on 30.9.2025:

(a) The asset quality has improved significantly with—

- (i) Gross NPA ratio of SCBs declined to a fresh multi-decadal low of 2.05% (₹4.18 lakh crore) in Sep-25 from 4.28% (₹3.23 lakh crore) in Mar-15, and from a peak of 11.18% (₹10.36 lakh crore) in Mar-18.
- (ii) Net NPAs of SCBs declined to a record low of ₹0.94 lakh crore (0.47%) in Sep-25 from ₹2.31 lakh crore (3.13%) in Mar-15, and from a peak of ₹5.20 lakh crore (5.94%) in Mar-18.

(b) Resilience has increased with Provision Coverage Ratio (PCR) of SCBs increasing from 49.31% in Mar-15 to a healthy 93.23% in Sep-25.

(c) Capital adequacy has improved significantly with Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of SCBs improving by 430 bps to reach 17.24% in Sep-25 from 12.94% in Mar-15.

- (d) PSBs declared dividend of ₹34,990 crore to shareholders (Govt share ₹22,699 crore) in FY2024-25 against total dividend of ₹27,830 crore to shareholders (Govt share ₹18,013 crore) in FY2023-24.
- (e) Enabled by implementation of comprehensive reforms, the financial health of PSBs has improved significantly, enhancing their ability to raise capital (in the form of both equity and bonds) from the market. PSBs have mobilised capital of ₹5.24 lakh crore from the market from FY 2014-15 to FY 2025-26 (up to 31.12.2025).
- (f) During FY 2024-25, SCBs have recorded highest ever aggregate net profit of ₹4.01 lakh crore. PSBs have also recorded highest ever aggregate net profit of ₹1.78 lakh crore during FY 2024-25. Further, the net profit of PSBs during the first nine months of FY 2025-26 is ₹1.46 lakh crore.

The improved financial health has enabled banks to better serve common customers through enhanced credit availability, improved transmission of policy interest rates, strengthened depositor confidence, and wider access to digital and financial services. Customer-centric reforms under the EASE agenda and technology adoption have also improved service delivery, transparency, and ease of access to banking services, particularly benefiting retail customers, MSMEs, and rural populations.

(b) and (c): With regard to the recent credit tightening and market concerns, MSME credit in SCBs has continued to grow with year-on-year (YoY) growth standing at 20.6% as on 30.9.2025, and asset quality has improved with Gross NPA at 3.5% as on 30.9.2025, indicating no broad-based adverse impact.

While in respect of the retail borrowers in SCBs, overall retail credit quality remains stable or improving, indicating no widespread deterioration with Gross NPA standing at 1.1% as on 30.9.2025. Personal loans (Retail loans) grew at 14.0% as on 31.10.2025, higher than 11.7% as on 31.3.2025.

PRIME MINISTER'S INTERNSHIP SCHEME

2677. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that only about 30 percent of candidates who accepted internship offers actually joined the Prime Minister's Internship Scheme, if so, the details thereof, round-wise and year-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that around 41 percent of interns dropped out midway and failed to complete the prescribed 12-month internship period, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government acknowledges that very few interns have received full-time employment offers, with only 95 inters across rounds reportedly converted into regular jobs, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that funds allocated of PMIS are severely underutilised, if so, the total amount of funds allocated, disbursed and pending for disbursement under Scheme, year-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has assessed the declining participating in Round-2, despite claimed improvements in transparency and incentives and if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a): In Round I of the Prime Minister Internship Scheme (PMIS) Pilot Project which was launched on 3rd October 2024, over 28,000 internship offers were accepted by candidates, and over 8,760 interns joined their internships.

In Round II of the PMIS Pilot Project, which started on 9th January 2025, over 24,600 internship offers were accepted by candidates, and over 7300 interns joined their internships.

(b): As on 27.01.2026, 54% interns of Round I and 34% interns of Round II of the PMIS Pilot Project have dropped out of their internships.

(c): The PM Internship Scheme is designed to enhance industry-relevant skills, improve job readiness, and foster professional exposure through structured internships in India's top-performing companies and institutions to create job ready, skilled work force. The scheme is not designed to provide employment.

(d): Year wise Budget Details of Prime Minister Internship Scheme, as on 31.12.2025 are placed at Statement .

(e): Based on the learnings during the implementation of the Prime Minister Internship Pilot Project, following major steps were taken to improve the implementation and outcomes:

- Portal Improvement: functionality for geo-tagging internship location, moving vacancies and candidates between one location to another and, more visibility of additional benefits given by companies to the candidates in Round II.
- Targeted Information, Education and Communications (IEC) activities.
- Active engagement and coordination with States, UTs, Ministries and Departments of the Central Government and Industry Associations for enhancing the outreach of the scheme.
- Active engagement with industry to ensure meaningful internship experience for the interns to enhance their skills and employability, including reporting of quarterly progress of the interns by the companies on the portal.

STATEMENT

Year wise budget details of Prime Minister Internship Scheme as on 28.02.2026 are as below:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)				
S. No.	Financial Year	Budget Allocation & Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
1.	2024-25	2000	380	29.29
2.	2025-26	10831.07*	526	87.46

*Rs. 10831.07 crore has been allocated to the Ministry for the main Scheme.

However, the main scheme could not be commenced, and Pilot Project has been continued.

SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN SIXTH SCHEDULE DISTRICTS OF ASSAM

2678. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the existing sports infrastructure in the Sixth Schedule districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao in Assam;
- (b) the details of sports infrastructure projects sanctioned, completed and ongoing in these districts under the Khelo India Scheme and the assistance to National Sports Federations during the last five years and the current year, year-wise;

- (c) whether the Government proposes to establish multipurpose indoor stadiums, synthetic athletic tracks, football turfs and residential sports academies in these hill districts considering their tribal youth population and sporting potential and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether any special financial allocation or relaxation in norms is provided for infrastructure development in Sixth Schedule or geographically remote and hilly areas 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 of development of sports, including assessment of existing sports infrastructure, establishment of multipurpose indoor stadiums, synthetic athletic tracks, football turfs and residential sports academies, in these hill districts considering tribal youth population and promotion of sporting potential, providing special financial allocation or relaxation in norms for infrastructure development in Sixth Schedule or geographically remote and hilly areas, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for development of sports in the country, including in the State of Assam:

- 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.

Further, the Khelo India Scheme and National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), implemented by this Ministry, under which financial assistance for development of sports infrastructure is provided are demand-driven schemes. The proposals received from the State/ UT Government and other eligible entities, are considered for financial support, subject to their completeness, technical feasibility and availability of funds under the scheme.

This Ministry has sanctioned nine sports infrastructure projects under Khelo India Scheme and three sports infrastructure projects under NSDF in the State of Assam. Details of the same are available in the public domain on the dashboards of the Ministry at <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in>. and <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html>.

Under the Khelo India Scheme, special emphasis is given to the North Eastern Region (NER) and hilly States, including geographically remote and tribal areas, with a view to bridge regional disparities and promote sporting talent in these regions. While the standard norm under the Scheme is one Khelo India Centre (KIC) per district, the Government has relaxed this norm for the North Eastern and hilly States, permitting up to two Khelo India Centres per district to enhance outreach and provide greater access to sports training and infrastructure in remote areas.

UTILISATION OF CSR FUNDS IN ODISHA

2679. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) the details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds sanctioned and released in the State of Odisha during the last three financial years and the current financial year, district-wise and project-wise;
- (b) the total amount of CSR funds utilized/spent during the said period, along with the names of implementing agencies for each project and district;
- (c) whether the Government maintains sector-wise data of CSR projects (such as Education, Health, Infrastructure, Water & Sanitation, Skill Development, Tribal Development, etc.), if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether CSR policy guidelines are centrally determined under the Companies Act, 2013 and related rules, if so, the details thereof;

- (e) whether variations exist among Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs), State PSUs and private companies in their CSR policies, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure transparency, monitoring and effective utilization of CSR funds in Odisha, particularly in backward and tribal districts?

**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): In the legal framework of CSR, there is no provision of sanction and release of CSR funds. It is a Board driven process undertaken by the companies statutorily mandated to incur CSR expenditure. All data related to CSR filed by companies in MCA21 registry including State-wise, District-wise, year-wise, Development Sector-wise, project-wise and company-wise, are available in public domain and can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in. On the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA 21 registry, the District-wise details of CSR expenditure in Odisha for the last three Financial Years (FY) i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 is attached at **Statement -I**. Names of implementing agencies for projects funded under CSR are not maintained centrally.

(c): Yes Sir, on the basis of annual filings made by companies in the MCA 21 registry, Sector-wise CSR expenditure in India is attached at **Statement -II**.

(d): Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, Schedule VII of the Act and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 centrally determine the CSR legal framework.

(e): CSR is a Board driven process undertaken by the companies mandated to incur CSR expenditure. Any CPSU, State PSU or Private company follows its own CSR policy as decided upon by its Board, within the confines the CSR legal framework as mentioned in (d) above.

(f): As per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, decide, execute and monitor CSR activities of the company. The existing legal provisions regarding formation of CSR committee, formulation of CSR policy, Annual Action Plan on CSR, certification of CSR expenditure by Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and audit of CSR expenditure by statutory auditors, etc., are the mechanisms to ensure transparency, monitoring and effective utilization of CSR funds.

Further, Rule 8 of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 provides that every company having average CSR obligation of 10 crore rupees or more in the three immediately preceding financial years, shall undertake impact assessment, through an independent agency, of their CSR projects having outlays of one crore rupees or more, and which have been completed not less than one year before undertaking the impact study. The above framework is applicable for all activities undertaken under CSR, in all districts.

STATEMENT - I**District-wise CSR expenditure in Odisha from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24****(Amount in Rupees Crore)**

S.No.	Districts	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
	Angul	15.25	44.41	213.33
	Balangir	3.69	7.74	15.21
	Balasore	10.85	6.02	8.90
	Bargarh	11.43	5.54	1.08
	Bhadrak	3.07	7.77	12.35
	Boudh	0.38	0.31	1.05
	Cuttack	42.74	37.23	37.80
	Deogarh	7.14	1.42	0.38
	Dhenkanal	9.10	9.22	8.73
	Gajapati	7.76	1.15	0.29
	Ganjam	13.40	6.03	5.20
	Jagatsinghapur	11.55	6.28	8.83
	Jajpur	11.30	30.07	37.81
	Jharsuguda	22.15	223.41	302.97
	Kalahandi	24.84	20.84	20.57
	Kandhamal	2.86	6.16	2.96
	Kendrapara	2.11	3.45	3.90
	Keonjhar	35.52	54.51	83.64
	Khordha	70.44	63.14	100.85
	Koraput	17.56	24.77	32.71
	Malkangiri	0.23	0.12	1.30
	Mayurbhanj	5.53	8.55	8.73
	Nabarangpur	2.52	1.71	2.09
	Nayagarh	2.56	0.62	0.49
	Nuapada	3.32	0.60	0.51
	Puri	8.40	12.43	10.86

	Rayagada	11.86	9.50	14.03
	Sambalpur	14.52	33.08	8.77
	Sonepur	0.19	0.02	0.75
	Sundargarh	77.45	113.72	36.56
	District not classified elsewhere	302.66	255.02	406.74
Total		752.37	994.82	1389.39

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

STATEMENT - II

Development Sector-wise CSR expenditure in India from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

S.No.	Development Sector	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
	Agro forestry	35.52	67.28	74.47
	Animal welfare	174.35	325.44	531.14
	Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/ Dependants	47.65	63.63	68.04
	Art And Culture	260.39	449.21	704.04
	Conservation of natural resources	274.90	584.65	423.47
	Education	6,719.89	10,414.93	12,134.57
	Environmental Sustainability	2,441.82	2,008.04	2,429.97
	Gender Equality	104.97	121.15	204.17

	Health Care	8,049.49	7,023.60	7,150.81
	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	880.50	1,703.64	2,360.09
	Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	1,903.78	1,282.73	1,233.93
	Rural development projects	1,847.07	2,059.41	2,408.09
	Safe drinking water	192.34	252.78	327.45
	Sanitation	314.53	438.81	375.23
	Senior citizens welfare	80.34	153.91	159.82
	Setting up homes and hostels for women	101.00	49.50	41.80
	Setting up orphanage	27.54	44.99	31.57
	Slum area development	58.38	94.22	38.82
	Socio-economic equalities	165.30	159.19	200.81
	Special education	191.08	319.50	396.57
	Technology incubators	8.57	1.48	1.91
	Training To Promote Sports	311.71	542.53	692.09
	Vocational skills	1,053.80	1,206.75	1,396.55
	Women Empowerment	264.94	417.26	454.22
	Other Central Government Funds	1,631.01	1,145.78	1,000.83
	NEC/Not Mentioned*	0.59	1.65	68.32
	Total	27,141.45	30,932.07	34,908.75

(Data upto 31.03.2025) (Source: Corporate Data Management Cell)

* Companies either did not specify the names of sectors or indicated more than one sector where projects were undertaken.

ISSUES FACED IN PENSION CLAIMS

2680. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the downtime for the Employees Provident Fund Organization's (EPFO) website is very high, thereby causing difficulties in accessing online services and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the claim rejection rate of pension at EPFO is indeed very high and the time taken for claim settlement is inordinately long and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the grievance redressal mechanism along with the functional customer care helplines, which are non-functional at this point and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is aware of the issues being faced by the members in relation to Form-19, Life Certificate and the Universal Account Number (UAN); and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to resolve the same?

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): EPFO has been providing online services to its stakeholders i.e., EPF members, Employers and Pensioners through the 'Unified Portal' www.epfindia.gov.in

In response to the technical issues reported regarding the online services causing inconvenience to subscribers, an extensive diagnostic study was conducted and several steps have been taken to improve performance.

New servers and storage systems have been installed to replace outdated end of support life equipment. The system capacity has been increased to handle higher loads. New routers, switches, enhanced bandwidth and load balancers have also been set up to improve speed and efficiency of services. Core applications have been moved to the upgraded system.

Advanced security systems have been put in place, including next-generation firewalls, access control tools, and systems to monitor database and security incidents. A dedicated team has been deployed to run the Security Operations Center.

Through these measures, EPFO has improved system efficiency, enhanced the ease of doing business for employers and ease of living for members & pensioners.

(b): Rejection of pension claims generally occurs due to the following reasons:

- Incomplete or incorrect claim forms.

- Non-availability or mismatch of member data (date of birth, date of exit, service details, Aadhaar, bank details etc.).
- Non-submission of requisite documents in death cases (e.g., death certificate, succession/legal heir documents).
- Contribution-related discrepancies.

In order to reduce the rejection on account of above, EPFO is emphasizing on submission of e-nomination and family details online, for all members.

As a result, the rejection ratio of pension claims under the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 has shown a consistent declining trend over the last five years.

With regard to settlement timelines, the scheme provides that claim application, complete in all respect along with requisite documents, shall be settled and claim amount paid within twenty days.

However, when the claim is not found complete in all respect along with requisite documents, the settlement time can increase on account of extra time taken in getting the requisites completed.

(c): EPFO has provided various grievance redressal mechanism to its stakeholders to redress their grievances. Stakeholders can raise their grievances through grievance portals of CPGRAMS and EPFiGMS.

Details of grievances received and disposed at EPFO during 2025 on CPGRAMS and EPFiGMS portal is below:

S.No.	Grievance Portal	Grievances received during 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025	Grievances disposed during 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025
1.	CPGRAMS	2,33,052	2,28,461
2.	EPFiGMS	17,54,297	17,20,489

Stakeholders queries are also being redressed through various social media platforms like Instagram, Twitter, Facebook and WhatsApp. In addition, EPFO's Call centre also redresses member queries.

Enhanced functionalities under CITES 2.01 project are aimed at accelerating claim processing, minimizing rejection rates, improving system transparency and reducing the number of member grievances.

(d) and (e): Reports of certain elderly and infirm pensioners facing difficulties in submission of Life Certificate due to failure of fingerprint authentication in advanced age, iris-related issues after cataract surgery, or physical inability to visit banks/EPFO offices has been received.

To address these concerns, the following measures have been taken:

- **MoU with India Post Payments Bank (IPPB):** EPFO has entered into an MoU with India Post Payments Bank to provide free doorstep Digital Life Certificate (DLC) services to EPS-95 pensioners who are unable to submit DLC through smartphones or visit banks/EPFO offices.

- **Promotion of Aadhaar-based Face Authentication:** Instructions have been issued to all field offices to popularise Aadhaar-based Face Authentication for DLC submission through facilitation at offices and outreach programmes, including Nidhi Aapke Nikat program, which is conducted across all districts on 27th of every month. Approximately 49% of the total Digital Life Certificates generated during the year 2025 (January-December) were submitted using Aadhaar-based Face Authentication Technology.

एनएमसीएम के अंतर्गत सांस्कृतिक मानचित्रण

2681. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल :

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर :

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

- (क) राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक मानचित्रण मिशन के अंतर्गत अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में पंजीकृत कलाकारों, लोक कला समूहों और सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों की कुल संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने नागौर, डीडवाना-कुचामन, जोधपुर, फलौदी, बाड़मेर, बीकानेर और पाली जिलों सहित उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के सभी जिलों में सांस्कृतिक संसाधनों का डिजिटल मानचित्रण पूर्ण कर लिया है;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके पूर्ण होने के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) ग्रामीण और जनजातीय कलाकारों का समावेशन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उक्त मानचित्रण अभियान के तहत किए गए/किए जा रहे विशेष उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): मेरा गाँव मेरी धरोहर (एमजीएमडी) राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक मानचित्रण मिशन (एनएमसीएम) के अंतर्गत एक प्रमुख घटक है। एमजीएमडी गाँव की सांस्कृतिक प्रोफाइल के हिस्से के रूप में कलाकारों, लोक कला समूहों और सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों का प्रलेखीकरण करता है और इसमें पंजीकरण का प्रावधान नहीं है। एमजीएमडी पोर्टल पर दर्ज डेटा का उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान सहित सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए ग्राम-वार रखरखाव किया जाता है, न कि व्यक्तिगत सांस्कृतिक घटकों के अनुसार। तथापि, उक्त राज्यों में गाँव की सांस्कृतिक प्रोफाइल के हिस्से के रूप में प्रलेखित कुछ कलाकारों, लोक कला समूहों और सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): एमजीएमडी पोर्टल उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान सहित भारत भर में ग्राम स्तर पर सांस्कृतिक संसाधनों का संरचित प्रारूप में प्रलेखन करता है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विरासत स्थलों, मौखिक परंपराओं, मान्यताओं और रीति-रिवाजों, ऐतिहासिक महत्व, स्थानीय स्थलों और कला रूपों आदि को शामिल किया जाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल 110878 गाँवों में से 103003 गाँवों का मानचित्रण किया जा चुका है।

राजस्थान में कुल 46744 गाँवों में से 46696 गाँवों का मानचित्रण किया जा चुका है।

संबंधित जिलों में कवरेज की स्थिति इस प्रकार है:

- i. नागौर जिला – 1669 गाँव (पुनर्गठन से पूर्व डीडवाना-कुचामन जिला सहित)
- ii. जोधपुर जिला, फलोदी ब्लॉक - 132 गाँव
- iii. बाड़मेर जिला – 2955 गाँव
- iv. बीकानेर जिला - 1154 गाँव
- v. पाली जिला – 1055 गाँव

एनएमसीएम के अंतर्गत सांस्कृतिक मानचित्रण, उसका अद्यतनीकरण और सत्यापन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और शेष गाँवों के प्रलेखीकरण का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

(घ): एमजीएमडी अपने प्रलेखन कार्यों के अंतर्गत भारत भर में ग्रामीण स्तर पर सांस्कृतिक घटकों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला को कवर करता है, जिनमें विरासत स्थल, मौखिक परंपराएँ, मान्यताएँ और रीति-रिवाज, ऐतिहासिक महत्व, स्थानीय स्थलचिह्न, मेले और त्यौहार, पारंपरिक परिधान, आभूषण, पारंपरिक भोजन तथा जहाँ उपलब्ध हों, वहाँ स्थानीय कलाकार और कला रूप शामिल हैं।

एमजीएमडी से संबंधित डेटा का ग्राम-वार रखरखाव किया जाता है, न कि व्यक्तिगत घटकों के अनुसार। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रलेखित कुछ जनजातीय समुदायों में भोटिया, बुक्सा, जौनसारी, राजी, थारू, गोंड, धुरिया, पथारी, खैरवार, पंखा और बैगा शामिल हैं। इसी प्रकार, राजस्थान में मानचित्रित कुछ जनजातीय समुदायों में भील, कालबेलिया, गरासिया, सहारिया, कमाड़ और मीणा शामिल हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के लिए प्रलेखित कुछ प्रसिद्ध ग्रामीण और जनजातीय कलाकारों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण- I

एमजीएमडी पर उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रलेखित कुछ लोक कलाकार और उनके संबंधित कला रूप

क्र. सं.	कलाकार	कला रूप
1.	गोरख राम	लोक संगीत
2.	शत्रुघ्न पासवान	लवंडा कलाकार
3.	रामभर पासवान	जोड़ी वादक
4.	शिवनाथ	लोक संगीत
5.	नथुनी पासवान	पखावज वादक
6.	महेन्द्र यादव	बिरहा गायक
7.	कन्हैयालाल	ढोलक वादक
8.	कमलेश प्रसाद	झाम वादक
9.	सुखलिया	कोल नर्तक
10.	छोटेलाल	आल्हा गायक

एमजीएमडी पर उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रलेखित कुछ लोक कला समूह और उनके संबंधित कला रूप

क्र. सं.	लोक कला समूह	कला रूप
1.	शत्रुघ्न पासवान और समूह	लवंडा नाच
2.	महेन्द्र यादव और समूह	भजन
3.	रामप्रित और समूह	बिदेसिया
4.	अमरजीत मौर्य और समूह	नायकवा / बंजरवा संगीत
5.	श्रीकृष्ण और समूह	बारहमासी प्रदर्शन
6.	हरि शंकर आचार्य और समूह	लोकगीत- लमटेरा , गारी, आदि।

एमजीएमडी पर उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रलेखित कुछ सांस्कृतिक संस्थान

क्र. सं.	सांस्कृतिक संस्थान	विषय
1.	बुद्ध संग्रहालय	दुर्लभ कलाकृतियाँ – प्राचीन मूर्तियाँ, टेराकोटा, और थंगका पेंटिंग।
2.	औद्योगिक उत्पादन सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड	कारीगर कोऑपरेटिव - फर्नीचर, सजावट के सामान और लैकरवेयर के लिए पारंपरिक लकड़ी की नक्काशी।

एमजीएमडी पर राजस्थान के प्रलेखित कुछ लोक कलाकार और उनके संबंधित कला रूप

क्र. सं.	कलाकार	कला रूप
1.	मोहन लाल चतुर्भुज कुम्हार	मांडशिल्प - टेराकोटा रिलीफ आर्ट
2.	खेमराज कुम्हार	मांडशिल्प - टेराकोटा रिलीफ आर्ट
3.	राजेंद्र कुम्हार	मांडशिल्प - टेराकोटा रिलीफ आर्ट
4.	हिम्मत लाल कुम्हार	मांडशिल्प - टेराकोटा रिलीफ आर्ट
5.	जमना लाल कुम्हार	मांडशिल्प - टेराकोटा रिलीफ आर्ट
6.	प्रेम शंकर कुम्हार	मांडशिल्प - टेराकोटा रिलीफ आर्ट
7.	गोवर्धन नाथ	कालबेलिया नृत्य
8.	जमन लाल भांड	बाक्या वादक
9.	राम निवास बैरवा	नुक्कड़ नाटक और कठपुतली शो
10.	सत्य नारायण सुथार	कावड़ कला
11.	द्वारका प्रसाद जागीर	कावड़ कला

एमजीएमडी पर राजस्थान के प्रलेखित कुछ लोक कला समूह और उनके संबंधित कला रूप

क्र. सं.	लोक कला समूह	कला रूप
1.	सारदा कालबेलिया और समूह	कालबेलिया नृत्य
2.	बाड़मेर के सारंगिया लंगा	सारंगी वादक
3.	राजकी सपेरा मंडली	कालबेलिया नृत्य, चरी नृत्य, घूमर नृत्य और ग्रामीण भवई नृत्य।
4.	बाबूलाल भट्ट और समूह	राजस्थानी मांड लोकगीत
5.	पूनमा राम और पद्मा राम	पावा वादक (लोक वाद्ययंत्र)

एमजीएमडी पर राजस्थान के प्रलेखित कुछ सांस्कृतिक संस्थान

क्र. सं.	सांस्कृतिक संस्थान	विषय
1.	मोहन टेराकोटा कला अनुसंधान एवं विकास केंद्र	मांडशिल्प - टेराकोटा रिलीफ आर्ट
2.	बेयरफुट कॉलेज सामाजिक कार्य और अनुसंधान केंद्र	हथकरघा, चमड़े का काम, लकड़ी की नक्काशी, कठपुतली शो, नुक्कड़ नाटक, बाक्य वायु वाद्य यंत्र
3.	हंथेली संस्थान	पारंपरिक और लोक शिल्प
4.	रूपायन संस्थान	लोककथा संरक्षण
5.	अर्ना झरना	रेगिस्तान संग्रहालय

विवरण - II

एमजीएमडी पर उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रलेखित कुछ आदिवासी कलाकार और उनके संबंधित कला रूप

क्र. सं.	आदिवासी कलाकार	आदिवासी कला रूप
1.	बेला	कोल नर्तक
2.	सुखलिया	कोल नर्तक
3.	बूटी बाई और समूह	कोल लोक संगीत
4.	दादूलाल कोल्हाई समूह	कोल लोक संगीत

एमजीएमडी पर राजस्थान के प्रलेखित कुछ आदिवासी कलाकार और उनके संबंधित कला रूप

क्र. सं.	आदिवासी कलाकार	आदिवासी कला रूप
1.	गुलाबो सपेरा	कालबेलिया नृत्य
2.	विद्या देवी सोनी	मंडाना कला
3.	यशपाल बरंडा	भील चित्रकला
4.	मोहनलाल कुम्हार	मोलेला टेराकोटा
5.	मांगीलाल भील	मोर पंख कला

पर्यटन को बढ़ावा और विकास

2682. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने और विकसित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा शुरू किए गए या शुरू किए जाने वाले विभिन्न उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार द्वारा अब तक किए गए उपायों का, विशेष रूप से छत्रपति संभाजीनगर जिले के संबंध में, ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का महाराष्ट्र, विशेष रूप से उक्त जिले, राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में पुरातात्विक महत्व के स्थलों पर पर्यटन के विकास के लिए किसी विशेष योजना का प्रस्ताव है या योजना तैयार की है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): देश में पर्यटन का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे- स्वदेश दर्शन, स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0), चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)-स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत एक पहल, तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) आदि के तहत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को योजना दिशानिर्देशों और सरकारी निर्देशों के अनुरूप उनसे परियोजना प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति पर तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता आदि के अध्यधीन देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास और पर्यटकों के अनुभवों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

पुरातात्विक महत्व के स्थलों के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष योजना तैयार करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव पर्यटन मंत्रालय के समक्ष विचाराधीन नहीं है। हालाँकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए 'केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' नामक अपनी योजना के तहत पर्यटन से संबंधित परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने 'पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई)- वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों का विकास' नामक पहल के तहत भी परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है।

एसडी, एसडी 2.0, सीबीडीडी, प्रशाद और एसएससीआई योजनाओं के तहत महाराष्ट्र एवं मध्य प्रदेश राज्य और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

एसडी, एसडी 2.0 सीबीडीडी, प्रशाद और एसएससीआई योजनाओं के तहत महाराष्ट्र एवं मध्य प्रदेश राज्य और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	योजना	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति वर्ष	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
महाराष्ट्र	एसडी	सिंधुदुर्ग तटीय परिपथ - सागरेश्वर, तारकरली, विजयदुर्ग (बीच और क्रीक), मितभव का विकास (तटीय परिपथ)	2015-16	19.06
		वाकी - अदासा - धापेवाड़ा - पारदसिंधा - तेलनखंडी - गिराड का विकास (आध्यात्मिक परिपथ)	2018-19	45.47
	एसडी 2.0	शिवसृष्टि थीम पार्क	2024-25	76.22

	सीबीडीडी	अहमदनगर किले का विकास	2024-25	25.00
	प्रशाद	त्र्यंबकेश्वर, नासिक का विकास	2017-18	45.41
	एसएससी आई	सिंधुदुर्ग में आईएनएस-गुलदार अंतर्जालीय संग्रहालय, कृत्रिम चट्टान और पनडुब्बी पर्यटन	2024-25	46.91
	एसएससी आई	नासिक में राम-काल पथ का विकास	2024-25	99.14
मध्य प्रदेश	एसडी	पन्ना-मुकुंदपुर-संजय-दुबरी-बांधवगढ़-कान्हा - मुक्की - पेंच में वन्यजीव परिपथ का विकास (वन्यजीव परिपथ)	2015-16	92.10
		सांची - सतना - रीवा - मंदसौर - धार का विकास (बौद्ध परिपथ)	2016-17	74.02
		ग्वालियर - ओरछा - खजुराहो - चंदेरी - भीमबेटका - मांडू का विकास (विरासत परिपथ)	2016-17	89.82
		गांधीसागर बांध - मंडलेश्वर बांध - ओंकारेश्वर बांध - इंदिरा सागर बांध - तवा बांध - बरगी बांध - भेड़ाघाट - बाणसागर बांध - केन नदी का विकास (इको परिपथ)	2017-18	93.76
	एसडी 2.0	चित्रकूट में आध्यात्मिक अनुभव	2023-24	27.22
		फूलबाग एक्सपीरियंस जोन	2023-24	16.74
		पीताम्बरा पीठ दतिया का विकास	2025-26	44.24
	सीबीडीडी	ओरछा एक मध्यकालीन वैभव 2.0	2024-25	25.00

		मांडू-एक मध्यकालीन आश्चर्य	2025-26	24.88
	प्रशाद	अमरकंटक का विकास	2020-21	49.99
		ओंकारेश्वर का विकास	2017-18	43.93
	एसएससी आई	ओरछा एक मध्यकालीन वैभव, ओरछा	2024-25	99.92
		भोपाल में एमआईसीई के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन सेंटर	2024-25	99.38
दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	एसडी 2.0	दमन कन्वेंशन सेंटर	2024-25	147.13

IMPACT OF RECURRING SCHOOL DISRUPTIONS ON LEARNING

OUTCOMES

2683. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of any recurring disruptions in school education due to severe air pollution, extreme weather and emergency measures such as school closures and shift to hybrid or online classes in several States in the country;

- (b) if so, the number of days of instructional time lost in Government and Government-aided schools during the last three years, State/UT-wise, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed learning loss, the digital divide and the mental health impact on students due to such disruptions and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any financial or academic support has been provided to States/UTs, particularly Uttar Pradesh, to bridge learning gaps and strengthen digital infrastructure, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure continuity of schooling during environmental or public-health emergencies?

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, with majority of schools and their operational matters thereof coming under the administrative control of respective State Government and UT Administration. Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education are advisory in nature and States/UTs are expected to implement them duly incorporating necessary additions/modifications suited to their local needs, requirements and priorities.

In so far as school safety is concerned, several Departments and agencies of Government of India including Ministry of Education, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Commission for

Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), issue guidelines and advisories from time to time covering various facets of school safety and security. These include Guidelines on School Safety and Security, 2021 issued by the Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), NDMA's School Safety Policy Guidelines (2016) and Guidelines on Preparation of Action Plan-Prevention & Management of Heat wave, 2017 and NCPCR's Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Schools (2021).

These guidelines provide flexibility to the Central and State Governments, as applicable, to re-schedule school timings in their respective schools, training for staff and students in emergency preparedness, psychosocial support through counselling and peer networks and safety audit of schools and child-related facilities as per national safety codes.

Besides the above, the Ministry of Education encourages all States/UTs, including the State of Uttar Pradesh, to regularly monitor and review student and teacher attendance through Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK) so as to work towards minimizing disruptions in school education and improving instructional time.

(c) and (d): The Government of India undertakes large-scale assessments to measure learning outcomes in schools across the country 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 under the aegis of the DoSEL, Ministry of Education to measure the learning competencies among students at the end of the

Foundational, Preparatory and Middle Stages (Grades 3, 6 and 9 respectively) of schooling and understand contextual variables affecting such performance.

National, State and District level reports from PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024, providing insights on achievement of stage-specific competencies and contextual variables such as access to digital devices and internet in schools and home, psycho-social health of students and safety, inclusivity and emotional security in schools, are available at <https://dashboard.parakh.ncert.gov.in/en>, a dedicated dashboard designed to disseminate the findings of the assessment.

The Department of School Education and Literacy through workshops conducted by the National Assessment Centre-PARAKH has been handholding the States/UTs in use of assessment evidence for tailored academic reforms, capacity-building programmes and continuous improvement of learning outcomes aligned with NEP 2020.

Besides, the Central Government assists States and UTs through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, wherein financial assistance is provided to bridge learning gaps and strengthen digital infrastructure through different interventions which inter-alia include remedial teaching for academically weaker students, in service training of teachers and school heads, composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment, grants for library, support for setting up ICT labs and smart classes, etc.

Under Samagra Shiksha, Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) are prepared by respective States and UTs based on their requirements and priorities. These plans are then appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme. During the FY 2023-24 to 2025-26, a total outlay of Rs. 38925.36 cr has been approved by Project Approval Board of Samagra Shiksha to the State of Uttar Pradesh. The total outlay for the three years includes an amount of Rs. 1053.33 crore approved towards establishment of 15,389 ICT labs and 15,603 smart classrooms in Uttar Pradesh.

(e): The Government has taken several initiatives to strengthen digital education to ensure continuity of learning during emergencies and school closures through platforms such as PM eVIDYA and Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA). PM eVIDYA provides supplementary education for classes 1–12 through 200 DTH TV channels and 400 radio channels in multiple Indian languages, while DIKSHA offers quality e-content and QR-coded Energised Textbooks (ETBs) for all grades across States/UTs.

REVENUE RECOGNITION RISK IDENTIFIED BY NFRA

2684. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of observations made by the National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) that revenue recognition continues to be a high-risk area for material misstatement in statutory audits, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of audit inspections conducted by NFRA during the last three years in which deficiencies relating to revenue recognition were observed and the steps taken to address such deficiencies;
- (c) the measure taken by the Government and NFRA to strengthen compliance with Standards on Auditing, including SA 240 and SA 315, and to improve audit quality in respect of revenue recognition; and
- (d) the impact of such audit deficiencies on corporate governance, investor confidence and the overall ease of doing business in the country?

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

(a) and (b): National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) is aligned with the international standards. Steps are taken by the Government to keep the Accounting Standards, including those that have a bearing on revenue recognition, updated and aligned with international standards. 12 Audit Quality Inspections have been undertaken by NFRA during the last three years, of which deficiencies related to revenue recognition were observed in 6 firms. Firms were asked to remediate the deficiencies in the audit and follow up on remedial actions has been taken during subsequent inspections.

Inspections reports are also published to enable wider learning of the issues. Further, a series of workshops and webinars have been organized to educate the professionals.

(c): The measures undertaken to strengthen compliance with Standards on Auditing, including SA 240 and SA 315, and to improve audit quality in respect of revenue recognition are at Statement .

(d): Audit deficiencies may lead to audit/corporate failures, which may result in adverse impact on corporate governance and investor confidence. Audit Quality inspections are intended to identify areas and opportunities for improvement in the audit firm's system of quality control and in their planning, conduct and reporting of audits. Inspection work provides an opportunity for an audit firm to improve auditing procedures and remediate lapses. The publication of the inspection reports enables dissemination amongst the stakeholders, facilitating improvement in corporate governance practices including financial integrity of financial statements. This in turn leads to enhancement in investor confidence and contributes to building a stronger ecosystem of trust among stakeholders and supports the broader objective of enhancing the ease of doing business in India.

STATEMENT

- (i) Auditing Standards: A set of 40 revised high-quality globally comparable & updated Standards on Auditing including SA 315, 240, Standard on Group

Audits and Standards on Quality Management has been recommended by NFRA, which are under consideration of the Ministry

- (ii) 12 audit quality inspection reports have been published on NFRA website.
- (iii) NFRA has issued 94 disciplinary orders, out of these 79 orders are published, and 15 orders are not published due to court directions. The published orders act as a major deterrent by highlighting the consequences of audit lapses thereby sensitising the audit profession regarding their responsibility in law and accounting and auditing standards. Learnings from NFRA orders has been published by the profession itself.
- (iv) NFRA has also undertaken several initiatives to support better audit quality practices. NFRA has commenced issuing Audit-Practice Toolkits to enhance awareness and audit quality.
- (v) NFRA has also issued circulars, reiterating provisions in law and standards, with a view to prevent recurrence of non-compliances and bring in systemic improvement in the quality of financial reporting in India, towards advising and guiding various stakeholders.
- (vi) In 2025-26, NFRA also launched a series of outreach programmes across the country to deepen engagement with audit firms towards supporting audit quality, especially focussed upon small and medium sized audit firms. Four such outreach programmes have been held in Hyderabad, Indore, Bangalore and Kolkata.

- (vii) Continuing its practices for education on audit areas, NFRA periodically organised webinar series with assistance from experts and professionals. NFRA also held webinar on SA 315.

PENDING CENTRAL FUNDS/GRANTS TO TAMIL NADU

2685. SHRI K E PRAKASH:

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

- I. The whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement of Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu, that the State's fiscal pressure has intensified due to Union funds being “withheld, reduced or unilaterally deducted”, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- II. whether the Government has withheld or delayed release of funds under Samagra Shiksha, reduced allocation under Jal Jeevan Mission, kept pending certain Finance Commission grants, deducted Rs. 1,709 crore towards IGST without consultation and mandated the transfer of 5 per cent of outstanding guarantees to the Guarantee Redemption Fund, if so, the details thereof; and
- III. the steps taken by the Government to address the concerns raised by the State Government of Tamil Nadu and to ensure that the fiscal space, borrowing limits and welfare expenditure of States are not adversely affected?

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

(a) to (c): The central government provides funds to state governments under the heads – Devolution of central taxes and duties, Grants recommended by the central Finance Commission, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), and Loan & Advances. Details of funds provided to Tamil Nadu under these heads in the current financial year till 05.03.2026 are as under:

Head	Funds released in 2025-2026 (Till 05.03.2026) (in Rs Crores)
Tax devolution	51,655.19
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	15,474.98
Finance Commission Grants	5,466.90
Other Grants/Loans /Transfers	16,572.02
Total:	89,169.09

Under Samagra Shiksha, the central government has released an amount an amount of Rs 538.39 crores to Tamil Nadu in 2025-26 (till 05.03.2026). Release of funds under the scheme is based on scheme guidelines, submission of the utilization certificates, audit reports of funds released earlier, physical and financial progress reports, contribution of state share, and compliance with other scheme norms.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the central government has released an amount of Rs. 5899.54 crores to Tamil Nadu from 2019-20 to 2024-25. As the scheme period is over and the outlay approved under the scheme was released to the states/UTs, no further amount has been released to any State/UT including Tamil Nadu in 2025-26.

The issue of recovery of shortfall in IGST was deliberated in the 55th Meeting of the GST Council and it was decided that cumulative recoveries for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 shall be made in March, 2025 in the base year ratio. Subsequently, various States had raised concerns that such recoveries made in the month of March, 2025 should not be carried out at the end of the FY as it may adversely impact the fiscal situation of the States. The issue was placed before GST Implementation Committee (GIC), which comprises of representatives of central and state governments, of which Tamil Nadu is also a member. The committee in its meeting held on 27.03.2025, decided that the request of the States regarding deferring the recovery of IGST deficit may be considered and the consolidated recovery for FY 2023-24 & FY 2024-25 shall be carried out in April, 2025. Accordingly, the said recovery was made in the month of April, 2025 for all states, in accordance with the approvals of the GST Council and GIC.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) manages a Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) constituted from contributions made by state governments for meeting their obligations arising on invocation of guarantees issued by them. A working group formed by the RBI on State Government Guarantees had recommended that States should continue with their contributions towards building up the GRF to a desirable level of five per cent of their total outstanding guarantees. Accordingly, it was decided that for all states, any shortfall in the State Government's contribution to the GRF as on 1st April 2025 will be accounted in the Gross Borrowing Ceiling (GBC) of the state

government, subject to cap of 0.25% of the State's estimated GSDP for 2025-26.

**DEVELOPMENT OF SHRI SIDDHESHWAR DEVASTHAN,
SOLAPUR**

2686. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Shri Siddheshwar Devasthan at Solapur, is under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and pending permissions from ASI have delayed sanctioned development works;
- (b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for carrying out development works under the Ujjani Water Tourism Development Scheme, and if so, the reasons for non-utilisation of the sanctioned five crore fund;
- (c) the details of the steps taken or proposed by the ASI to grant administrative approval or supervise the development works, in consultation with the Public Works Department of Maharashtra; and
- (d) the timeline by which the approved development works at Shri Siddheshwar Devasthan are expected to commence keeping in view the cultural and religious significance of the site

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

(a): The Old Temple of Sri Sidheshwar (enclosed in a paved court, locally known as Shri Siddheshwar Devasthan) located at Machnur, District Solapur is a protected monument under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Further, at present there is no proposal pending with the ASI for developmental works at the temple.

(b) and (c): No such proposal has been received by ASI from the Government of Maharashtra for carrying out developmental works under the Ujjani Water Tourism Development Scheme.

(d): Question does not arise.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR UNORGANISED SECTOR WORKERS

2687. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

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

- (a) whether the unorganised sector workers residing in desert districts of the country are covered under the various social security schemes of the Government;
- (b) if so, the number of such workers registered in the Barmer–Jaisalmer region under such schemes;
- (c) the details of the nature of social security benefits provided, including insurance, pension and health-related coverage; and

(d) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to enhance awareness, simplify registration and improve overall coverage among unorganised sector workers in the said desert 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 Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) scheme was launched in February, 2019 in order to provide old age protection to the workers of unorganised sector. This is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. Under the scheme, a monthly assured pension of Rs. 3000/- is provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. The workers in the age group of 18 to 40 years whose monthly income is Rs. 15000/- or less and who are not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Govt. funded) are eligible to join the scheme. The monthly contribution amount ranges from Rs. 55/- to Rs. 200/-, depending on the entry age of the beneficiary. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and an equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. Enrolment in the Scheme is done through the Common Service Centres, and their network of about 4 lakh Centres across the country. Eligible unorganised workers can also self-enrol by visiting the portal www.maandhan.in.

The PM-SYM scheme is being implemented across the nation covering all the States/UTs including the desert districts of the country.

The total number of unorganised workers registered under PM-SYM scheme in Rajasthan is 1,52,191. Further, the registration in this scheme from Barmer and Jaisalmer districts are 5,028 and 4,133 respectively as on 04.03.2026.

The steps taken by the Government to enhance awareness, simplify registration and improve overall coverage among unorganised sector workers are as follows:

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

Phase I: Urban Areas from 15th January 2026 – 15th February 2026 already completed.

Phase II: Rural Areas from 16th February 2026 – 15th March 2026.

CONSERVATION OF WETLANDS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

2688. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) the details of wetlands in Himachal Pradesh designated as Ramsar Sites along with year of notification and area covered;
- (b) the number and names of important non-Ramsar wetlands in the State that have been identified by the Government for potential inclusion under the Ramsar Convention and the criteria being used for such prioritisation;
- (c) the conservation, monitoring, funding and community-participation measures presently being implemented for Ramsar wetlands such as Pong Dam Lake and Renuka Wetland;
- (d) whether recent avifaunal surveys at these wetlands have reported sightings of rare migratory birds including the Song Thrush and other uncommon thrush, waterfowl or wader species; and
- (e) the details of the steps proposed to strengthen long-term habitat protection, scientific research and climate-resilience planning for wetlands across the State with dedicated budgetary allocations and proposed inter-agency coordination mechanisms?

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): Three wetlands in Himachal Pradesh have been designated as Ramsar sites, the details of which are as follows:

S. No.	Name of wetland	Year of designation	Area covered (in ha)
1	Pong Dam Lake	2002	15662
2	Renuka Wetland	2005	20
3	Chandertal Wetland	2005	49

(b): The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has identified six wetlands namely Rewalsar, Prashar, Khajjiar, Manimahesh, Brighu and Nako for potential inclusion under the Ramsar Convention. These wetlands have been identified based on the nine criteria for Ramsar sites including ecological uniqueness, biodiversity richness, waterbird congregation, rare species habitat and hydrological significance.

(c): The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is currently implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely, the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for conservation and

management of wetlands including Ramsar sites in the country including Himachal Pradesh, on a cost sharing basis between Central Government and respective State Governments. The scheme covers various activities such as interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater, shoreline protection, lakefront development, in-situ cleaning i.e. desilting and de-weeding, stormwater management, bioremediation, catchment area treatment, lake beautification, survey and demarcation, bio-fencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation and community participation. Under the scheme of NPCA, financial assistance of Rs. 3.14 crore for Pong Dam and Rs. 2.59 crore for Renuka Wetland has been released so far as Central share to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Community Participation is ensured through orientation and training workshops of District Level Wetland Committees (DWCs), fishermen training programmes and awareness events such as celebration of World Wetlands Day involving students and teachers across the State.

(d): As informed by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, an annual bird census or avifaunal survey is conducted every year during the winter season in Pong Dam Lake. As per the latest survey, sighting of some migratory species including the Song Thrush and the uncommon thrush have been reported in this lake.

(e): The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that five-year Integrated Management Plans (IMPs) for the three Ramsar sites, and one year Framework Management Plans (FMPs) for Rewalsar and Dal Wetland have

been formulated to strengthen long-term habitat protection, scientific research and climate-resilience planning. Orientation/training workshops for DWCs have been organized across districts focusing on multi-departmental approach towards wetland conservation and management at district level.

Further, MoEF&CC, through its National Wetlands Committee, advises on appropriate policies and action programmes for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. Vide the Wetlands (Conservation and management) Rules, 2017, the State/UT Wetlands Authorities have also been constituted.

ATTENDANCE POLICIES IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

2689. ADV K. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of concerns regarding rigid attendance policies in higher educational institutions, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of existing attendance regulations prescribed by regulatory bodies such as the University Grants Commission;
- (c) whether any study or consultation has been undertaken by the Government regarding the impact of attendance norms on experiential learning, internships and skill development and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce flexible academic mechanisms such as hybrid learning, project-based assessment and industry collaboration, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed by the Government to align higher education with employability, research exposure and industry-oriented skill development?

**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): University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of Undergraduate Degree and Postgraduate Degree) Regulations, 2025 on 26th March, 2025. Clause 8.0 of these Regulations regarding "Attendance Requirement" stipulate "Considering the diverse learning modes and holistic and multidisciplinary learning opportunities suggested by NEP 2020, HEIs shall decide on the minimum attendance requirement of students in different programmes with the approval of their statutory bodies".

(d) and (e): Several initiatives have been undertaken which inter-alia include SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds), notification of UGC (Credit Framework for Online Learning Courses through Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) Regulations, 2021. To improve employability skills of students and developing interest for research, UGC has issued 'Guidelines for Internship/Research Internship for Under Graduate Students'. The UGC "Guidelines for Higher Education Institutions to offer Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme" have also been launched.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also implemented industry fellowship programme for faculty members to gain industry knowledge. Industry-Oriented Skill Development & Employability programmes of AICTE include “The AICTE Training and Learning (ATAL) Scheme”, “Project PRACTICE”, “Professors of Practice”, “AI-Powered Learning Tools”.

REGULATING OF SCHOOL FEE STRUCTURE

2690. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to formulate a comprehensive National Policy to regulate schools fee structure and to impart quality education in all private schools across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Schools, other than those owned/funded by the Central Government, are under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. Therefore, matters related to the management of schools including fee structure are regulated in accordance with the Rules and Instructions of the respective State Government

concerned. However, under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, every child aged six to fourteen has the right to free and compulsory elementary education in a neighborhood school. Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act, 2009 mandates reservation in private unaided schools for children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups to the extent of at least 25% seats at the entry level and provision of free and compulsory elementary education to such children till its completion.

As per National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, a National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development), has been set up, as a standard-setting body in the Ministry, which fulfils the basic objectives of setting norms, standards, and guidelines for student assessment and evaluation for all recognized school boards of India, guiding the State Achievement Survey (SAS) and undertaking the National Achievement Survey (NAS), monitoring achievement of learning outcomes in the Country. Accordingly, PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan was conducted throughout the country on December 4th, 2024, to assess student competencies across Foundational, Preparatory and Middle stages from schools of 781 Districts in all 36 States/UTs.

RISE IN HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUMS

2691. SHRI NAVASKANI K:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the steady rise in health insurance premiums and medical inflation, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether meetings held by the Government with insurers and hospital groups have resulted in any concrete measures to control premium increases and improve transparency in claim settlement;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether policy holders in Tamil Nadu have been disproportionately affected by premium hikes, claim rejections or delays in cashless settlements, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether proposed requirement of prior approval from the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India for premium increases beyond 10 per cent is likely to be implemented across all policy categories, if so, the timeline thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes any specific steps to protect middle-class and senior citizen policy holders in Tamil Nadu from unaffordable health insurance costs and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Health insurance premiums generally increase year-on-year due to multiple factors such as medical inflation, ageing of the insured population, higher sum insured or additional benefits opted by policyholders, and enhancements in policy features. The average premium per person in respect of individual health insurance business during the last 3 Financial years, as informed by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), is as under:

FY	Average Premium Per person (Individual Family Floater)	Increase	Average Premium Per person (Individual other than Family Floater)	Increase
2024-25	7,020.06	3.35%	11,187.64	9.95%
2023-24	6,792.69	14.49%	10,174.95	11.98%
2022-23	5,932.87	12.09%	9,086.07	16.30%

The sector regulator, IRDAI, has stipulated that insurers shall ensure that the premium rates are fair and not excessive, inadequate or unfairly discriminatory and provide value for money through regulations and circulars issued from time to time. Health insurance premiums generally increase year-on-year due to multiple factors such as medical inflation, ageing of the insured population, higher sum insured or additional benefits opted by policyholders, and enhancements in policy features. Meeting was held on 13.11.2025 with insurers and hospitals where it was advised to take measures to make healthcare affordable and accessible.

(d): IRDAI has informed that there is no specific information available to them in respect of disproportionate premium hikes, claim rejections or delays in cashless settlements with respect to the state of Tamil Nadu.

(e): IRDAI has informed that the direction requiring prior consultation with IRDAI for premium increases exceeding 10% specifically applies to revisions in premiums for the senior citizen segment across individual health insurance products. IRDAI has also informed that at present, there is no proposal under

consideration for mandating prior consultation of the IRDAI for premium increases across all policy categories.

(f): Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) offers a health cover for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. The scheme has been expanded to cover 6 crore senior citizens of age 70 years and above belonging to 4.5 crore families irrespective of their socio-economic status under PMJAY.

RELIEF MEASURES FOR TOURISM INDUSTRY IN LADAKH

2692. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the tourism-stakeholders in Leh and Kargil in the Union Territory of Ladakh are facing acute financial distress due to a catastrophic 60 percent decline in visitor numbers in 2025, following operation sindoor and the tragic incident of 24th September, international travel advisories following security incidents and severe monsoon-related disruptions that damaged key access routes, which interrupted the tourist season and threatened livelihoods of thousands dependent on tourism sector;
- (b) if so, the details of the specific relief measures sanctioned or is proposing the Government such as interest-free moratorium, loan restructuring, direct grants or subsidies to revive the tourism industry in Ladakh; and

(c) whether any special package or revival plan is being formulated to support 70 per cent of Ladakh's population dependent on tourism and ensure the region's recovery during the next season?

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

(a) to (c): As per the data available with the Ministry of Tourism, the tourist arrival for Leh and Kargil under the Union Territory of Ladakh is as under:

Domestic Tourist Visitors	2024	2025	% Change
Leh	2,92,836	2,12,799	-27.3
Kargil	3,20,432	93,389	-70.9

Foreign Tourist Visitors	2024	2025	% Change
Leh	34,915	29,049	-16.80
Kargil	4,215	3,072	-27.12

As informed by the UT Administration of Ladakh, the Finance Department, UT Administration of Ladakh issued Notification dated 19.09.2025 for the purpose of enabling the Bank in Union Territory of Ladakh to avail benefits under Chapter VII of the Reserve Bank of India (Relief Measures by Banks in Areas Affected by Natural Calamities) Directions, 2018. Consequent to the above notification, a committee comprising three major banks operating in Ladakh, namely State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank and J&K Bank

finalized a rehabilitation plan/package to borrowers affected by disturbances after Pahalgam incident, including those from the tourism sector, and directing all banks for necessary action. The Rehab-plan involves restructuring of the borrower accounts which may include inter alia:

- (a) Extension in the repayment period in the existing term loan with moratorium Period.
- (b) Extension in the repayment period in the existing term loan without moratorium Period.
- (c) Conversion of interest accrued or to be accrued during the moratorium period in existing working capital into Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL).
- (d) Conversion of interest accrued or to be accrued during the moratorium period in term loan into FITL.
- (e) Sanctioning of additional credit facility in the shape of working capital term loan (WCTL) which shall not exceed 15% of existing fund based working capital limit.

The Government also approved the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan for improving the socio-economic condition of tribal communities, and development of 1000 homestays is a part of the scheme. The States and Union Territories, including Ladakh, can avail assistance of a maximum of Rs.5 Crore for implementing 5-10 homestays per village in a village cluster of 5-6 villages, subject to eligibility as per the Guidelines issued on 01.07.2025.

Additionally, the Government of India also announced collateral free institutional credit of Mudra Loans for Homestays in the Budget Announcement for 2025-26 to assist and encourage setting up of homestays across the country.

INITIATIVES TO BOOST TOURISM IN NATURE

RICH AREAS OF MAHARASHTRA

2693. SHRI TATKARE SUNIL DATTATREY:

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

- (a) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to boost tourism in nature rich areas of Maharashtra such as Raigad and Ratnagiri districts areas;
- (b) the details of the steps taken to develop and conserve key natural and heritage assets in these districts;
- (c) the details of the steps taken to ensure sustainable tourism and provide alternate livelihood/training to local communities (homestays, guides, craft/food);
- (d) the current status of the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme in Maharashtra; and

(e) whether the Government plans to develop any sites for tourism in Maharashtra, particularly in the Raigad and Ratnagiri areas, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Development and promotion of tourism destinations in the country is primarily done by the concerned State Government (SG)/UT Administration (UTA). However, Ministry of Tourism under its various schemes such as Swadesh Darshan, Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0); Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD), an initiative under Swadesh Darshan; 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. A range of components which may enhance tourism facilitation at the destinations are considered for sanctioning, as per project requirement including those related to tourism core products, tourism activities, safety, sanitation, connectivity, parking, general site development, soft interventions etc. Various aspects of sustainability including environmental sustainability, socio-cultural sustainability and economic sustainability are embedded in the scheme ideation.

Further, Ministry has released 'National Strategy for sustainable tourism' which aims to mainstream sustainability in the Indian tourism sector and

‘National Strategy for Eco-Tourism’ with the vision to position India as a preferred destination for ecotourism.

The Ministry also envisaged ‘Travel for LiFE (TFL)’, a programme for tourism sector under Mission LiFE, to create awareness about sustainable tourism and to nudge the tourists and tourism businesses to adopt sustainable practices synchronous with nature. The programme aims to mainstream sustainability into tourism sector towards developing a sustainable, responsible and resilient tourism sector.

The details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, SD2.0, CBDD and PRASHAD schemes in the state of Maharashtra is enclosed as **Statement**.

Government of India in 2024-25 sanctioned the projects ‘INS-Guldar Underwater Museum, Artificial Reef, and submarine Tourism in Sindhudurg’ for Rs.46.91 Crore and ‘Development of RAM-KAL PATH in Nashik’ for Rs.99.14 Crore in Maharashtra under the initiative for ‘Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)-Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale’ and these projects are at implementation stage.

The Ministry of Tourism has put in place the Scheme of "Capacity Building for Service Providers" (CBSP) to provide education, training and certification to the tourism & hospitality service providers across the country including the state of Maharashtra. Ministry of Tourism under the CBSP scheme has trained 135595 persons in the country including 7554 persons

from the state of Maharashtra during the last three years from 2022-23 to 2024-25.

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

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

The scheme endeavours to promote community-based responsible tourism in tribal villages across the country by facilitating cultural exchange between tourists and indigenous communities, thereby offering an authentic tribal rural experience to visitors while ensuring socio-economic benefits to the local population.

It also envisages capacity-building interventions, including skill development of local communities, promotion of sustainable and responsible tourism practices, and marketing support for tribal homestays.

STATEMENT

Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan, SD2.0, CBDD and PRASHAD schemes in the state of Maharashtra

Scheme	Name of the project	Year of Sanction	Sanction Amount (Rs. In Crore)
Swadesh Darshan	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav (coastal circuit)	2015-16	19.06
	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad (Spiritual Circuit)	2018-19	45.47
SD2.0	Shivshruthi Theme Park	2024-25	76.22
CBDD	Development of Ahmednagar Fort	2024-25	25.00
PRASHAD	Development of Trimbakeshwar, Nashik	2017-18	45.41

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLANS

2694. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the details regarding the States and Union Territories that have prepared and submitted their Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) to the Central Government under the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019;
- (b) the details of CZMPs approved and pending along with the reasons for pendency, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines or directions to expedite preparation and approval of CZMPs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs), prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification 2019, have been approved for the States of Odisha, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Kerala, as well as for eight coastal districts of Gujarat (Vadodara, Anand, Ahmedabad, Porbandar, Junagadh, Devbhumi Dwarka, Jamnagar, and Gir Somnath).

In accordance with the Island Coastal Regulation Zone (ICRZ) Notification 2019, the Integrated Coastal Regulation Zone Plans (ICRZPs) for nine islands of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Great Nicobar Island, Little

Andaman, North Andaman, Middle Andaman, Baratang, Swaraj Dweep, Rutland, Car Nicobar, and Kamorta) and the Integrated Island Management Plans (IIMPs) for five islands (Smith Island, Long Island, Flat Bay, Shaheed Dweep, and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Dweep) have also been approved.

Further, IIMPs for twenty-three islands of Lakshadweep [Bangaram, Tinnakkara and Barali II & III, Bitra, Chetlat, Kiltan, Kadamat, Suheli, Minicoy, Viringili, Valiyakara, Agatti & Kalpitti, Amini, Androth, Kalpeni, Cheriya, Pitti, Kodithala, Tilakam (East & West), and Kavaratti] have been approved.

The status of updation of CZMPs under the CRZ Notification, 2019 in the remaining Coastal States/UTs is as follows:

S/No.	Coastal States / UT's	Status of CZMPs/ICRZPs/ IIMPs
1.	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	Out of the 32 islands, ICRZPs/IIMPs for 14 islands, prepared under the ICRZ Notification 2019, have already been approved. With regard to the remaining 18 islands (comprising four ICRZPs and fourteen IIMPs), public hearings have been completed for nine islands; proposals for six islands are currently under consideration by the Technical Scrutiny Committee (TSC); draft maps for two islands are under preparation; and the draft IIMP of Aves Island has not yet been finalized in view of SLP No. 25446/2019 pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

2.	Gujarat	The Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) of eight coastal districts of Gujarat, Vadodara, Anand, Ahmedabad, Porbandar, Junagadh, Devbhumi Dwarka, Jamnagar, and Gir Somnath, have already been approved. The draft CZMPs of the six coastal districts, Morbi, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Navsari, and Valsad, were sent to the State Government after recommendation by the Technical Scrutiny Committee (TSC). The CZMPs of the remaining two districts, Kutch and Surat, are currently with state government for further action as per the revision suggested by the TSC.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Out of the 13 coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, public hearings have been completed for 12 districts, and the draft CZMPs of these 12 districts are currently with the State Government for further action as per the recommendations of the Technical Scrutiny Committee (TSC). Public hearings for the draft CZMP of Visakhapatnam district have not yet been completed.
4.	Daman & Diu	Public hearings have been completed for the two coastal districts of Daman and Diu, and the draft CZMPs are currently with the UT Administration for further action as per the recommendations of the Technical Scrutiny Committee (TSC).
5.	Goa	The draft CZMP of Goa State is under preparation by the State Government in accordance with the CRZ

		Notification, 2019.
6.	Puducherry (UT)	Public consultations on the draft CZMPs for Mahe and Yanam were successfully completed. The Government of Puducherry is in the process of conducting public hearings for the draft CZMPs of Puducherry and Karaikal to enable their further consideration.
7.	Tamil Nadu	In Tamil Nadu, the draft CZMP prepared by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) is pending with the State Government for further necessary action.
8.	West Bengal	The draft CZMPs for all three coastal districts were sent to the State Government after recommendation by the Technical Scrutiny Committee (TSC).

(c) and (d): The Ministry has undertaken sustained and repeated efforts to expedite the updation of Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) prepared under the CRZ Notification 2011 so as to align them with the provisions of the CRZ Notification 2019. Guidelines were initially issued vide Office Memorandum dated 26/06/2019, clearly outlining the procedure and timelines for the updation process. Further, in compliance with the directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (Principal Bench) in O.A. No. 249 of 2023, a review meeting was convened in the Ministry on 16/02/2024 with officials of Coastal States/UTs to assess the status of CZMP updation under the CRZ Notification, 2019, and specific directions were issued for expeditious finalization of CZMPs. In addition, the matter has been repeatedly deliberated by the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) in its 45th

(01/09/2022), 46th (01/09/2023), 47th (23/10/2024), and 48th (26/09/2025) meetings. During these meetings, officials of Coastal States/UTs were sensitized about the urgency of the matter, and necessary directions were issued for expeditious completion of the task.

पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की निगरानी के लिए तंत्र

2695. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

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

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजनाओं (पीएमकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत कुछ राज्यों में प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों पर लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए दबाव डालने और इस योजना के अंतर्गत निधियां प्राप्त करने के लालच में केन्द्र संचालकों द्वारा छात्रों की फर्जी उपस्थिति दर्ज किए जाने के संबंध में गंभीर शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;
 - (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे केन्द्रों के विरुद्ध कोई दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है और क्या इन केन्द्रों की निगरानी के लिए कोई नया तंत्र विकसित किया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
 - (ग) क्या सरकार पीएमकेवीवाई की पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने और स्थानीय भाषा और संस्कृति के अनुसार पाठ्यक्रम विकसित करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र के ग्रामीण और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल प्रशिक्षण इकाइयों की स्थापना करने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि पात्र उम्मीदवार इस योजना का लाभ उठा सकें; और
 - (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?
- कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयंत चौधरी):

(क) और (ख): प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना का वर्तमान चरण, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0, जो वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से लागू है, एक मांग-आधारित योजना है। प्रशिक्षण लक्ष्यों का आवंटन परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के मूल्यांकन पर आधारित है।

विस्तारशीलता, गुणवत्ता आश्वासन और निगरानी को बढ़ाने के लिए, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) ने स्वतंत्र निरीक्षण हेतु कौशल समीक्षा केंद्र (केएसके) की स्थापना की है। केएसके देशभर में स्किल इंडिया केंद्रों (एसआईसी) का वर्चुअल और भौतिक निरीक्षण करता है।

एमएसडीई नियमित रूप से कौशल प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की निगरानी करता है। दिनांक 31.12.2025 तक, एमएसडीई ने भारत भर में 3,695 प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की वर्चुअल निगरानी की। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता में कमियों की पहचान करने और सुधार करने के लिए पीएमकेवीवाई राज्य और जिला समन्वयकों द्वारा नियमित भौतिक निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं। इसी प्रयास के तहत, 2,393 केंद्रों का भौतिक निरीक्षण किया गया। इन निरीक्षणों के दौरान, निरीक्षण के समय उम्मीदवारों की अनुपस्थिति, अपर्याप्त बुनियादी ढांचा, उपस्थिति अभिलेखों में विसंगति आदि अनियमितताएं पाई गईं।

इन निष्कर्षों के आधार पर, मंत्रालय ने बेहतर गुणवत्ता वाले प्रशिक्षण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। गुणवत्ता आश्वासन की निगरानी के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का संक्षिप्त विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

- i. निरीक्षण और डेटा सत्यापन के बाद 383 केंद्र नियमों का पालन नहीं कर रहे पाए गए।
- ii. शुरू की गई कार्रवाइयों में कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी करना, प्रशिक्षण केंद्र को निलंबित करना, भुगतान रोकना, मान्यता और संबद्धता रद्द करना, ब्लैकलिस्ट करना, भुगतान की वसूली और एफआईआर दर्ज करने सहित अन्य दंडात्मक कार्रवाइयां शामिल हैं।

इस योजना में निगरानी, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही को सुदृढ़ बनाने और पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- i. पीएमकेवीवाई योजना के तहत उम्मीदवारों का नामांकन आधार कार्ड पर आधारित है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि योजना के तहत फर्जी नामांकन न हों।
- ii. प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों को पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत सभी उम्मीदवारों के लिए आईबीएस उपस्थिति सुनिश्चित करने का आदेश दिया गया है, जिसमें धोखाधड़ी वाली गतिविधियों को रोकने और उम्मीदवार की उपस्थिति को पता करने के लिए चेहरे की प्रमाणीकरण और जियो-फेसिंग-आधारित सत्यापन का उपयोग किया जाता है, जो प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों को किए जाने वाले भुगतानों से सीधे जुड़ा हुआ है।
- iii. अवार्डिंग बॉडीज, प्रशिक्षण भागीदारों और राज्य सरकार को प्रशिक्षण गतिविधियों की जमीनी स्तर पर निगरानी करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।
- iv. पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत संशोधित निगरानी दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं और अनुपालन न करने के मामलों में, जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने और सार्वजनिक निधि के किसी भी दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए दंड ग्रिड के अनुसार ब्लैकलिस्टिंग, निलंबन, वित्तीय वसूली और कानूनी कार्रवाई सहित उचित दंड लगाए जाते हैं।
- v. निधि वितरण से पहले समनुरूप सत्यापन के लिए औपचारिक रूप से किस्त-वार पूर्व-भुगतान सत्यापन प्रक्रिया और जाँच सूची।
- vi. कॉल सत्यापन, औचक दौरे करने आदि जैसी विभिन्न पद्धतियों के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की प्रभावी ढंग से निगरानी की जा रही है।
- vii. इसके अलावा, निष्पक्ष, पारदर्शी और मानकीकृत मूल्यांकन और प्रमाणन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के तहत मूल्यांकन और प्रमाणन के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया तैयार की गई है।
- viii. अनुपालन न करने की स्थिति में, जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने और सार्वजनिक निधि के किसी भी दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए दंड ग्रिड (सूची) के अनुसार ब्लैकलिस्टिंग, निलंबन, वित्तीय वसूली और कानूनी कार्रवाई सहित उचित दंड लगाए जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ): प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई) 4.0 के अंतर्गत, कौशल मेलों, स्किल इंडिया डिजिटल हब (सिद्ध) के माध्यम से डिजिटल आउटरीच और संबंधित परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (पीआईए) द्वारा संचालित मोबिलाइजेशन गतिविधियों जैसी विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से आउटरीच और मोबिलाइजेशन को समर्थन दिया जाता है। वर्तमान में, पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 के अंतर्गत मोबाइल प्रशिक्षण इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए कोई विशिष्ट प्रावधान नहीं है। हालांकि, यह योजना मांग-आधारित दृष्टिकोण का अनुसरण करती है और निर्धारित पात्रता मानदंडों की पूर्ति के अधीन, ग्रामीण, पिछड़े और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे देश में कौशल, पुनः कौशलीकरण और कौशलान्वयन के अवसर प्रदान करती है।

इसके अलावा, पीएमकेवीवाई के तहत यह सुनिश्चित करने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं कि प्रशिक्षण स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हो और उम्मीदवारों के लिए सुलभ हो। जॉब रोल्ल्स और पाठ्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढाँचे (एनएसक्यूएफ) के अनुरूप हैं और सेक्टर स्किल काउंसिल (एसएससी), उद्योग परामर्श और जिला कौशल विकास योजनाओं (डीएसडीपी) से प्राप्त सुझावों के आधार पर तैयार किए जाते हैं। प्रशिक्षण सामग्री अंग्रेजी और हिंदी दोनों भाषाओं में उपलब्ध कराई जाती है और उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षण सामग्री को बेहतर ढंग से समझने में सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भी अनुवादित कराई जाती है।

PROMOTION OF TRADITIONAL AND INDIGENOUS SPORTS

2696. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps or formulated any policy for the preservation, promotion and development of traditional and indigenous sports in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of athletes trained and supported, the infrastructure created, financial assistance provided to athletes and coaches, total funds allocated and utilised and coaching facilities provided for traditional sports, sport and State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to promote awareness and popularise traditional and indigenous Indian sports at the global level and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to further expand initiatives for the promotion of traditional sports and if so, the details thereof, including the proposed timeline, projected outlay and the steps planned in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of development of sports, including policy for the preservation, promotion and development of traditional and indigenous sports, creation of infrastructure, providing financial assistance to athletes and coaches, promoting awareness and popularising traditional and indigenous Indian sports at the global level, rests primarily with the State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts by bridging critical gaps. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements the following schemes for development of sports in the country:

- 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.

In addition to above, the 'Promotion of traditional and indigenous sports' sub-component of the Khelo India Scheme, is specifically dedicated to the development and promotion of traditional and indigenous sports across the country. Indigenous sports like Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Thang-Ta, Yogasana and Silambam have been identified for promotion under this component and were made part of Khelo India Games.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PMKVY 4.0 IN BIHAR

2697. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the current status of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0, and the number of candidates trained and certified in Bihar under the said phase;
- (b) the number of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) and other accredited training centres operational in the Jamui Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to introduce new-age skill courses such as drone technology, EV repair, AI in training centres in districts like Jamui;
- (d) the total funds allocated to Bihar for skill development during the last financial year and the utilisation status; and
- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to improve placement rates and ensure that the skills being taught align with industry demands in the region?

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

(a): Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0), for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and upskilling and re-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to the youth across the country, including Bihar. At all India level, as on 31.12.2025, a total of 27.09 lakh candidates have been trained and 18.79 lakh candidates have

been certified under PMKVY 4.0. Further, as on 31.12.2025, for the State of Bihar, 1.27 lakh and 0.78 lakh candidates have been trained and certified respectively under PMKVY 4.0.

(b): Jamui Parliamentary Constituency consists of whole Jamui district, part of Munger district and part of Sheikhpura district. Under PMKVY 4.0, which has been operational since FY 2022-23, a demand-driven mechanism is followed for evaluating proposals submitted by Project Implementing Agencies. This is followed by comprehensive accreditation and affiliation process conducted via the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), which is project-based and regularly updated. As on 31.12.2025, 31 Training Centres (including 03 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras) have provided project-based skilling under PMKVY 4.0 in Jamui, Munger and Sheikhpura districts.

(c): Under PMKVY 4.0, various steps have been undertaken to introduce new-age skill courses in order to keep pace with the evolving industry demands and advent of new age technologies. More than 600 new-age, industry-aligned courses in sectors such as AI, 5G technology, Cyber security, Green Hydrogen, Drone Technology etc. have been introduced to equip the workforce for Industry 4.0. As on 31.12.2025, a total of 969 candidates have been trained and 816 candidates have been certified in Jamui district under PMKVY 4.0.

(d): The PMKVY 4.0 is a demand driven scheme in which targets are allocated to Training Partners, including State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs), based on the proposals submitted by training partners. Under PMKVY 4.0, a total of Rs. 62.33 crore has been disbursed to training centres located in Bihar

for conducting skill training in the State of Bihar in the last financial year (2024-25).

(e): The Government has taken various steps to strengthen industry linkage and placement outcomes under PMKVY 4.0. The courses under PMKVY are designed by industry-led bodies addressing the requirement of emerging sectors. Training has been imparted in Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc. Further, to enable the opportunities for employments, Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) platform has been launched as a one-stop platform that integrates skilling, education, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems to provide a lifelong array of services targeting a wide range of stakeholders. Details of the trained candidates are available on SIDH portal for connecting with potential employers. Through Skill India Digital Hub, candidates can have access to jobs and apprenticeship opportunities. Also, On-Job-Training (OJT) has been made an inherent component of the PMKVY 4.0 for better practical exposure.

OPENING OF BRANCH IN THE NAME OF MAIN SCHOOL

2698. SHRI ADHIKARI SOUMENDU:

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

- (a) whether the Government has notified National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in the country, if so, whether the CBSE, ICSE (CISCE) and State Boards have implemented new and comprehensive National Curriculum

Framework (NCF) 2023 in the education policy system and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the institutions are now being restricted to open branch school in same name like main school under the NEP 2020 policy frame work, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the specific guidelines for schools affiliated with CBSE, ICSE (CISCE) and State Boards along with the copies of order to set up branch school;
- (d) whether a main school can open a branch school under norms of franchise anywhere in the country, if so, the details of the specific norms, regulations and limitations to open branch school in same name of main school affiliated with any Board of CBSE, ICSE (CISCE) and State Boards under NEP 2020; and
- (e) whether it is true that the under NEP 2020, Government is allowed to extend/ transform from foundational stage of primary school into large multidisciplinary universities, colleges and higher education institution clusters/knowledge hubs, 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 National Education Policy, 2020, after the approval of the Union Cabinet was launched on 29.07.2020 after detailed consultation with all concerned stakeholders. NEP 2020 provides different timelines as well as principles and methodology for its implementation. Education being in the

concurrent list of Constitution, Centre and States are equally responsible for providing quality education to all. Accordingly, Ministry of Education, State Governments, education-related Ministries, the regulatory and implementing bodies of school and higher education such as University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education, National Council for Teacher Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training, Central Board of Secondary Education, Universities/ Colleges/ Schools etc. have taken several initiatives for implementation of NEP 2020.

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is implementing the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2023 in a progressive manner. The Board has taken the following steps in this regard:

➤ Curriculum Restructuring

- NCF- Foundational Stage- Introduced 5-year foundational educational structure.
- Competency based NCERT textbooks for grades 3 to 6.
- Issued implementation guidelines for adoption of NCF-SE.

➤ Assessment related initiatives

- Holistic Progress Card (HPC) – It is a 360-degree multidimensional report card that measures qualitative progress.
- SAFAL – Structured Assessment for Analyzing Learning – It identifies learning gaps in core competencies to help schools improve teaching quality.

- SQAAF – School Quality Assessment and Assurance Framework– mandates all schools to perform self-assessment on the portal every year.

As far as CISCE is concerned, it has taken several steps to implement the recommendations of NEP - 2020 and NCF – 2023 in the schools affiliated to CISCE as per the details given in **Statement**.

The NEP 2020 is being implemented across States / UTs through a multi-pronged approach involving multiple stakeholders. The Centrally sponsored schemes like Samagra Shiksha, PM Shri, Ullas and PM Poshan provide funding for different components like FLN, assessment (HPC, Parakh), setting up of Standard Setting Authorities, Skill Education, Teacher Capacity Building (NPST, NMM, DIETs), nutrition, etc.

Academically, the NCF-SE provides a transformative and progressive framework to implement the vision of NEP 2020. New textbooks have been prepared by NCERT under this framework for Classes 1-8. These are adopted / adapted by most States / UTs.

Since education falls under the concurrent list in Schedule VII of the Constitution of India, each state is responsible for its own implementation process. Thus, the pace of adoption of various components of NEP 2020 and NCF-SE by State boards varies, depending on how prepared their education systems are.

(b): CBSE vide Notification No. CBSE/AFF./Misc./BS/2025 dated 22.02.2025
(refer to

https://saras.cbse.gov.in/SARAS/Circulars/Circular05_2025638760794636638

[304.pdf](#)) has permitted the school situated in areas where relaxed land norms are applicable to establish single branch school from Bal-Vatika to Class V with the same name as the name of the Main School.

CISCE Rules for Affiliation, 2025 (Chapter I, Rule (C), Clause (iv & v) states that classes will be conducted only on the premises for which affiliation is granted. Any Branch (s) or Units (s) of an affiliated school shall not be deemed to be affiliated to the CISCE unless such Branch (s) or Unit (s) apply afresh and are granted separate affiliation by the CISCE in terms of these Rules.

(c): CBSE vide Notification No. CBSE/AFF./Misc./BS/2025 dated 22.02.2025 has issued detailed guidelines for establishing a Branch School (refer to https://saras.cbse.gov.in/SARAS/Circulars/Circular05_2025638760794636638304.pdf).

The Board under Chapter 2 of Affiliation Bye-Laws (Branch School) – 2025 has laid down *inter alia* the following provisions for establishing a Branch School:

2.1	<i>The schools situated in areas as per clauses 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7 of the Affiliation Bye-Laws-2018 of the Board, where relaxed Land norms are applicable may be permitted to have Main School and single Branch School within the same city.</i>
2.2(a)	<i>The existing school which is affiliated with the Board is termed as “Main School” and second school established under the same affiliation number, name and by the same school management but with separate set of resources in terms of Physical and Academic</i>

	<i>Infrastructure, Teaching & Supporting Staff etc. from Bal-Vatika to Class V is termed as “Branch School”.</i>
2.2(b)	<i>Both Main and the Branch School shall have same Affiliation Number and the name of the Main School.</i>
2.4	<i>Branch School shall be located within the municipal limits of the same City.</i>
2.5	<i>Both Main and the Branch School shall have separate set of resources in terms of Infrastructure, Teaching Staff & Supporting Staff.</i>
2.8	<i>Both of the Branches shall separately maintain essential documents viz. Recognition, UDISE +, Land Certificate, Fire Safety Certificate, Building Safety Certificate and Water and Sanitation Certificate. The NOC of the Main school shall also be applicable for the Branch School.</i>
2.17	<i>There shall be a seamless transition of students from the Branch School to the Main School. The school will not consider these students as new admissions in the Main School. They shall be considered to be students promoted to class VI through natural progression.</i>
2.18(a)	<i>The teaching staff of Main and Branch School shall be separate.</i>
2.18(b)	<i>The ancillary staff such as Security Guards, Clerical staff, Multi-Tasking Staff etc. shall be separate for Main School and Branch School.</i>

The CISCE Rules for Affiliation, 2025 has been notified in the public domain at website www.cisce.org under affiliation section for information of all the affiliated schools and for schools seeking affiliation with CISCE.

Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Schools, other than those owned/funded by the Central Government, are under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. Therefore, matters related to the management of schools are regulated in accordance with the Rules and Instructions of the respective State Government concerned. Also, the preparation and implementation of curricula and textbooks for schools under State Boards, Private Boards etc. lies within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments.

(d): As far as CBSE is concerned, the main school can open only single Branch School with same name which shall be located within the municipal limits of the same City.

CISCE Rules for Affiliation does not permit running of branch school without affiliation granted by the council.

(e): NEP 2020 envisages modification of the extant 10+2 structure in school education with a new pedagogical and curricular restructuring of 5+3+3+4 covering ages 3-18. Accordingly, the curricular and pedagogical structure and the curricular framework for school education is to be guided by a 5+3+3+4 design, consisting of the Foundational Stage (3 years of Anganwadi/preschool + 2 years in primary school in Grades 1-2; both together covering ages 3-8), Preparatory Stage (Grades 3-5, covering ages 8-11), Middle Stage (Grades 6-

8, covering ages 11-14), and Secondary Stage (Grades 9-12 in two phases, i.e., 9 and 10 in the first and 11 and 12 in the second, covering ages 14-18). Centrally sponsored scheme Samagra Shiksha has been fully aligned with the vision of NEP 2020.

STATEMENT

CISCE's Initiatives for Implementation of NEP-2020 and NCF-2023

Since the notification of NEP 2020, the Board has taken several proactive steps to align the CISCE school education system with the National Curriculum Framework (NCF).

The key initiatives are summarized below:

1. **Advisory to Schools:** An 'Advisory on Actionable Items in NEP 2020' was issued by CISCE in September 2022 to all affiliated schools to ensure a phased transition toward the pedagogical and curricular shifts envisaged under NEP 2020.
2. **Foundational Literacy & Numeracy (FLN):** A 'Resource Pack on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN)' was developed in 2022, and teacher training programmes have been organised using these modules under the NIPUN Bharat Mission.
3. **Skill-Based Education:** To promote vocational integration, CISCE has introduced skill subjects at various levels from Grade 6 onwards, with a focus on developing 21st century skills and enhancing employability, including financial literacy, environmental awareness and sustainability, and innovative technologies.

4. **Syllabus Revision:** In accordance with NCF-SE 2023, CISCE has initiated the revision of syllabuses for the Secondary and Senior Secondary levels. This includes updated curriculum for Languages, Sciences, and Humanities, and the introduction of contemporary subjects such as Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, and Entrepreneurship, to name a few.
5. **Two Levels of Subjects:** To cater to diverse learner aptitudes, CISCE has introduced two levels of certain subjects (e.g., English and Modern English, Mathematics and Applied Mathematics), providing students with greater choice based on their interests and future goals, effective from the academic year 2025-26.
6. **Teacher Capacity Building and Professional Development:** CISCE has been organising Capacity Building Programmes for teachers across all stages (Foundational, Preparatory, Middle, and Secondary) to strengthen pedagogical skills and deepen understanding of curricular goals outlined in the National Curriculum Framework (NCF). The training emphasises effective implementation of Learning Outcomes (LOs), competency-based and experiential teaching- learning practices, multidisciplinary approaches, and the adoption of the new assessment framework focusing on formative and competency-based assessment. In addition, CISCE has implemented a mandatory 50 hours of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) annually for every teacher to ensure they remain updated with modern pedagogies and best practices.

7. **Inclusive Education:** CISCE issued the 'CISCE Guidelines for Comprehensive Support Measures in Examinations: Concessions and Benefits for Diverse Needs Learners' in 2024 to ensure that schools provide an equitable learning environment for children with diverse needs. The guidelines aim to create a more inclusive educational framework by expanding support measures for candidates appearing in CISCE Board examinations. In 2025, CISCE also released the CISCE Handbook on Inclusive Education, a comprehensive, action-oriented resource designed to help schools strengthen their systems of inclusion and ensure that every learner receives equitable opportunities to learn and succeed.
8. **Competency-Based Assessment:** To reduce rote learning and promote competency-based learning, the weightage of competency-based questions in the Board examinations for Classes X and XII has been progressively increased. It has reached 40% for the 2026 examinations and will further increase to 50% from the 2027 examinations. These include a range of question formats such as objective-type questions, multiple-choice questions, and other application-based items designed to assess conceptual understanding and higher-order thinking skills.
9. **Key Stage Assessments:** CISCE launched Key Stage Assessments in 2025 for Grades III, V, and VIII to monitor learning progress at critical transition points and shift the emphasis from purely summative evaluation to formative and diagnostic assessment. These assessments assess students across a range of competencies aligned with the National Curriculum

Framework for School Education (NCF-SE 2023), the National Curriculum Framework for the Foundational Stage (NCF-FS 2022), and the CISCE curriculum.

10. **Health & Wellbeing:** To promote holistic development and the physical well-being of students, CISCE has introduced the ACTIVE CISCE initiative. This programme integrates sports and physical education into the school curriculum and mandates regular fitness assessments to encourage active and healthy lifestyles among students.
11. **Sports & Examination Flexibility:** CISCE has introduced mechanisms for the identification and nurturance of talented sports students. In addition, flexibility in the Board examination window is provided for students engaged in sports and games, ensuring they can participate in both competitive activities and academic assessments without compromise.
12. **Standard Setting and Accreditation:** In line with the mandate of NEP 2020 for quality self-regulation, CISCE has introduced a framework for Standard Setting and Accreditation. This includes the implementation of the School Quality Assessment and Assurance (SQAA) framework, which ensures that all affiliated schools meet minimum benchmarks in academic excellence, school infrastructure, human resources and professional development, student well-being, stakeholder satisfaction, and governance.
13. **Holistic and Activity-Based Learning:** CISCE promotes the holistic development of students through activity-based learning and the integration of Arts and Sports into the curriculum. The Board organises co-curricular

and enrichment activities such as debates, creative writing, quizzes, and Olympiads, as well as events like the Inter-Robotics Championship, promoting creativity, critical thinking, and overall personality development alongside academic growth.

PETROCHEMICAL INVESTMENT REGION

2699. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the details of the skill development programmes conducted for the youth of Andhra Pradesh to meet the demand of the upcoming Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) in Kakinada/Visakhapatnam;
- (b) the status of the collaboration with the CIPET (Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering and Technology) centres in the State;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to set up specialized skill hubs for the oil and gas sector in the Godavari basin;
- (d) the details of the placement rate of the candidates trained in these specialized courses; and
- (e) whether the Government's has any plan to upskill the local workforce to ensure their employment in the major industrial projects and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including Andhra Pradesh. The SIM aims to enable youth of India to get future ready, with industry relevant skills. Some of these initiatives in the Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical sector include the following:

1. Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), skill development programmes are being implemented in Andhra Pradesh in sectors linked to the petrochemical and Oil & Gas ecosystem, by ensuring workforce skilling through NSQF-aligned Qualification Packs. Some of the trainings being conducted under the Hydrocarbon Sector Skill Council include trainings for Fire Safety Technician (Oil & Gas), Industrial Electrician, Industrial Welder, Pipe Fitter, LPG Delivery Personnel, Retail Outlet Attendant and Tank Lorry Driver and others. These programmes are aligned with the manpower requirements of the petrochemical, Oil & Gas and allied industries in the upcoming Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Region

(PCPIR) region of Kakinada and Visakhapatnam. The scheme has adopted a delinking approach under PMKVY 4.0, enabling demand-driven, district-level planning through State Skill Development Missions.

2. The Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET) – Vijayawada, is conducting academic and skill development training programmes aligned with the requirements of petrochemical, plastics processing, downstream polymer and allied industries in the State in collaboration with State Government agencies such as Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC), Andhra Pradesh Schedule Castes Cooperatives Finance Corporation Limited (APSCCFC), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Simhadri and Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), Rajahmundry.

3. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, through Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL), has established the Skill Development Institute (SDI), Visakhapatnam, which has been continuously doing vocational and skill development programmes under Hydrocarbon Sector Skill Council (HSSC), which inter alia includes training in hydrocarbons including petrochemicals.

(e): In order to meet skilling/upskilling requirement of the local workforce in major industrial projects, to improve the quality of skilling, align the training programs to market needs and improve the employability of trainees, some of the specific steps taken by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) include:

i. The training programs offered under the schemes of MSDE are developed in collaboration with industries, keeping in view market demands.

ii. Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0. Also, Under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) in ITIs, new age courses have been developed to meet the demand of futuristic job roles in emerging technologies.

iii. The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space. The Awarding Bodies recognized by NCVET are required to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and obtain industry validations.

iv. Directorate General of Training (DGT) is strengthening industry-linked training for ITI students through the Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training, and by partnering with leading tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Bajaj Auto Limited, Future Skill Rights Network, AWS, and Microsoft under CSR initiatives to enhance industry exposure and relevant skill development.

v. Courses aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) also have components of On Job Training (OJT) and employability skills.

vi. Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programs is promoted.

vii. Trainings of Trainers through National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Institutes of Training of Trainers (IToTs).

viii. Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) Portal has been established as a Digital Public Infrastructure for skilling, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems.

ix. Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability through Upgraded ITIs (PM SETU) scheme focus on upgradation of 1,000 ITIs through a Hub (200)–Spoke (800) model.

खेल केंद्रों में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग / अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए फीस में छूट

2700. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

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

(क) क्या अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) के प्रशिक्षुओं को राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने वाले केन्द्रों में शुल्क में छूट प्रदान की जा रही है;

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

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी) के प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रशिक्षण उपकरणों के उपयोग के लिए शुल्क में छूट प्रदान की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विभिन्न खेलों में कितने अभ्यर्थियों ने भाग लिया है?

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

(क) से (ग): भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) स्कीमों के अंतर्गत नामांकित खिलाड़ियों जिसमें अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) तथा अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) के प्रशिक्षु भी शामिल हैं, से प्रशिक्षण उपकरणों तथा खेल सुविधाओं के उपयोग से संबंधित शुल्क सहित किसी भी प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण शुल्क नहीं लिया जाता है।

(घ): प्रत्येक वर्ष बड़ी संख्या में खिलाड़ी राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विभिन्न खेल विधाओं में भाग लेते हैं। यह भागीदारी विभिन्न खेल विधाओं और श्रेणियों में प्रतियोगिता कैलेंडर, पात्रता मानदंड तथा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और मान्यता प्राप्त राष्ट्रीय खेल परिसंघों से प्राप्त प्रविष्टियों के आधार पर भिन्न-भिन्न होती है। अब तक खेलों इंडिया गेम्स के अंतर्गत कुल 23 संस्करण आयोजित किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें यूथ गेम्स, यूनिवर्सिटी गेम्स, बीच गेम्स आदि विभिन्न खेलों में लगभग 62,000 खिलाड़ियों ने भाग लिया है।

PERFORMANCE OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS (RRBS)

2701. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:

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

- (a) the comparative details of growth percentage in deposits for Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and the Private Sector Banks during the last financial year; and
- (b) the comparative details of growth percentage in Business for RRBs and the Private Sector Banks in last financial year?

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

(a): The comparative details of deposits growth in Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and the Private Sector Banks for Financial Year 2024-25 are given below:

Bank	FY 2023-24 (₹ Crore)	FY 2024-25 (₹ Crore)	Year on Year (YoY) (%) Growth
Regional Rural Banks	6,59,815	7,13,800	8.2
Private Sector Banks	72,95,392	81,71,726	12.0

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

(b): The details of growth in business of RRBs and Private Sector Banks are given below;

Bank	FY 2023-24 (₹ crore)	FY 2024-25 (₹ crore)	Year on Year (YoY) (%) Growth
Regional Rural Banks	11,29,924	12,35,713	9.4
Private Sector Banks	1,41,62,720	1,56,94,463	10.8

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

GST ON ULTRA PROCESSED FOODS

2702. SHRI G KUMAR NAIK:

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

- (a) the current GST slab applicable to ultra-processed Foods (UPFs) and foods High in Fat, Sugar or Salt (HFSS), along with the criteria used to determine their tax classification;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the potential health and economic benefits of imposing higher taxes on unhealthy food products; and;
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): GST rates and exemptions are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council, which consists of members of the Union and State Governments. The GST rate schedules are based on the harmonised system of nomenclature (HSN) which is a multipurpose international product nomenclature. Food products are classified under chapters 1 to 21 of HSN. There is no separate treatment for GST rates on ultra-processed Foods (UPFs) and foods High in Fat, Sugar or Salt (HFSS).

(b) and (c): No formal assessment has been undertaken in this regard.

**MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES (MNCs) CLOSING DOWN THEIR
OPERATIONS**

2703. DR. M K VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) the details of the number of Multinational Companies (MNCs) with registered offices or subsidiaries in India that have closed down their operations in the country during the last five years and the current year, company-wise;
- (b) the circumstances under which the MNCs decided to close down their operations in the country;
- (c) whether the Government has compiled the data on the loss incurred due to the closing down of MNCs in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken to tackle the closing down of MNCs?

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

(a) to (d): The term Multi-National Companies (MNCs) is not defined in the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, such data is not maintained by the Ministry.

GYAN BHARATAM MISSION

2704. SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has operationalized the "Gyan Bharatam Mission" to identify the documents and digitize ancient Indian manuscripts to prevent the loss of indigenous knowledge systems and if so, details thereof;
- (b) the details of the recent budgetary increase for the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in 2026-27 and the deployment of advanced technologies like LiDAR and drones for excavation and surveillance;
- (c) whether the Government is taking strict legal measures to remove encroachments from centrally protected monuments to reclaim heritage spaces for the public across the country, particularly in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the details of the mechanism established to involve private sector participation through "Monument Mitras" without compromising the historical integrity of the sites; and
- (e) the manner in which the said digital and structural reforms contributed to the vision of making India a "Knowledge Superpower" by democratizing access to historical archives?

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

(a): Yes Sir. Gyan Bharatam, announced during Union Budget 2025-26, is a flagship initiative of the Ministry of Culture (MoC), Government of India aimed at unearthing, safeguarding and preserving India's vast manuscript heritage.

To support the initiative, the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) has sanctioned Rs.491.66 crore for the period 2025-2031 to undertake manuscripts related activities under various components including survey and registration of manuscripts, building robust technology infrastructure and partnership, documentation, conservation, digitization and publication of manuscripts and capacity building & research.

(b): So far as budgetary increase for the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in 2026-27 is concerned, Appropriation Bill (2026-27) is yet to be approved by the Parliament and assented to by the President.

During exploration and excavations, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) uses advanced technologies such as LiDAR, GPR and Drone survey. At some archaeological sites like Rajgir (Bihar), Rakhigarhi (Haryana), Bhismanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) and Warangal Fort (Telangana). LiDAR, GPR and Drone surveys were conducted before excavation.

These advanced technologies are used according to the requirements before excavation.

(c): Strict legal and administrative measures are taken to remove encroachments from Centrally Protected Monuments across the country, including in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. ASI conducts regular inspections and issues notices to stop unauthorized construction or encroachment. Action is taken under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and the Ancient Monuments

and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959 along with eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971.

(d): The Adopt A Heritage 2.0 program, exclusively for protected monuments of national importance, was launched in September 2023 to create a framework for engagement with private/public sector companies and NGOs/ Trusts/ Societies, etc., to develop/provide a group of amenities at protected monuments to enhance visitors' experience and make them visitor-friendly.

The role of stakeholders or partnered entities is limited to only being permitted to be engaged for non-conservational aspects viz., cleaning of monument premises, besides providing and maintaining basic tourist amenities like washrooms, drinking water, childcare room, benches, pathways, garbage bins, signage, SeL shows, illumination, etc. under the guidance and due consultation with ASI.

The work related to archaeological conservation and ASI experts exclusively attend to the preservation of protected monuments/sites as per existing framework.

(e): The National Archives of India (NAI) through the online portal Abhilekh-Patal, has undertaken a major digitization initiative to preserve and democratize access to the nation's documentary heritage by making archival records globally accessible. As of February 2026, the portal hosts 0.73 crore reference media, 0.38 crore digitized records and over 18.23 crore pages with 1,87,961 unique visitors and 35,167 registered users.

ESTABLISHMENT OF IIT IN SILCHAR, ASSAM**2705. SHRI PARIMAL SUKLABAIDYA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal or representation for the establishment of an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in Silchar, Assam, considering its role as the educational hub of South Assam and neighbouring North-Eastern States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of examination of the proposal;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that the Barak Valley and adjoining States contribute a large number of Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) aspirants every year, yet lack an IIT-level institution in South Assam, resulting in regional imbalance and migration of students; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure balanced regional distribution of premier technical institutions in the North-Eastern region, particularly in South Assam?

**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): At present there are 23 Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) established and functioning in the country. NIT Silchar, an Institute of National Importance (INI) has already been established by the Central Government in

the state of Assam along with IIT Guwahati, IIIT Guwahati. Further, many other INIs such as NIT Arunachal Pradesh, NIT Nagaland, IIIT Manipur, NIT Manipur, NIT Mizoram, IIIT Agartala, NIT Agartala, NIT Meghalaya have been functioning in the North-East Region for the benefit of the people of North-East. These institutes are known for their excellence in technical education, advanced research in both fundamental and applied domains, innovation, promotion of entrepreneurship, and consultancy services to industry.

The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 focuses on strengthening existing educational institutions by improving their infrastructure, governance, and resources. NEP 2020 also recommends the establishment of Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs) as model public institutions to set the highest standards in education and research. All Indian Institutes of Technology in line with the vision of NEP 2020 have implemented holistic, multidisciplinary education and flexible academic programs. Admission to the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is conducted at the national level through highly competitive examinations, thereby providing students from across the country equal opportunities to compete and secure admission.

देश भर में पीएम-उषा का कार्यान्वयन

2706. श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश भर के विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली में प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) उच्चतर शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता और पहुंच में सुधार लाने और समानता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पीएम-उषा की प्रभावकारिता का आकलन करने के लिए किन-किन मानदंडों का उपयोग किया जाता है और उक्त संकेतकों के संदर्भ में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;
- (ग) पीएम-यूएसएचए के अंतर्गत कुल कितना वित्तीय परिव्यय स्वीकृत किया गया है और उक्त योजना की अवधि क्या है;
- (घ) निधि संवितरण के प्रयोजनार्थ केन्द्र सरकार और भागीदार राज्य सरकार के बीच शेयरों के अलग-अलग अनुपात सहित निधियन का विस्तृत तरीका क्या है और तत्संबंधी उपलब्ध तंत्र क्या है; और
- (ङ) इस संबंध में महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित विभिन्न राज्यों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार ने शैक्षिक रूप से असेवित/अल्पसेवित क्षेत्रों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए जून 2023 में प्रधानमंत्री उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (पीएम-उषा) के रूप में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रुसा) का तीसरा चरण शुरू किया, जिसमें रुसा के पहले चरणों की प्रतिबद्ध देनदारियों सहित वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए 12,926.10 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय शामिल है। पीएम-उषा एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य राज्य सरकार के विशिष्ट विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है, ताकि निर्धारित मानकों और मानदंडों के अनुरूप उनकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार किया जा सके।

आज तक की तारीख के अनुसार, पीएम-उषा के तहत, विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कुल 8168.51 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता हेतु कुल 613 इकाइयां (महाराष्ट्र में 61 इकाइयां और मध्य प्रदेश में 38 इकाइयां शामिल) अनुमोदित की गई हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएम-उषा परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए योजना को दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2028 तक और चल रही रूसा परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त 6 महीने (अर्थात्, दिनांक 30 सितंबर, 2026) तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

उच्चतर शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता और पहुंच में सुधार करने तथा समानता को बढ़ावा देने में पीएम-उषा की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन करने के लिए, पीएम-उषा दिशानिर्देश प्रत्येक घटक जैसे कि अकादमिक बैंक ऑफ क्रेडिट (एबीसी) को अपनाने वाले एचईआई की संख्या, राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन और प्रत्यायन परिषद (एनएएसी) प्रत्यायन में सुधार, पेटेंट, प्रकाशन, समता, पहुंच और समावेश आदि में सुधार हेतु आयोजित कार्यशालाओं/सेमिनारों/प्रशिक्षणों/कार्यक्रमों में नामांकित छात्राओं की संख्या के लिए मापनीय मापदंडों/संकेतकों के साथ एक विस्तृत आउटपुट-आउटकम फ्रेमवर्क को निर्दिष्ट करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते समय इन संकेतकों के लिए अपने वार्षिक लक्ष्य प्रस्तुत किए हैं और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने निगरानी प्रक्रिया के भाग के रूप में पीएम-उषा पोर्टल के माध्यम से नियमित रूप से इन पर अपडेट साझा की जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ): इस योजना के तहत, उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों/जम्मू और कश्मीर/हिमाचल प्रदेश/उत्तराखंड के लिए केंद्रीय: राज्य वित्त पोषण अनुपात 90:10 है; विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों जैसे दादरा और नगर हवेली के लिए 100:0; और महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश/पुडुचेरी/दिल्ली जैसे अन्य राज्यों के लिए 60:40 है। कोई अलग जिला-वार वित्त पोषण अनुपात नहीं है तथा केंद्र और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के समान वित्त पोषण अनुपात को राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के संबंधित जिलों में निधि संवितरण के लिए लागू किया जा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और दादरा व नगर हवेली सहित विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पीएम-उषा के तहत अनुमोदित इकाइयों का जिला-

वार विवरण इस यूआरएल:

https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/upload_document/p_musha_dist26.pdf पर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, योजना के तहत, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए एसएनए-स्पर्श मॉडल के माध्यम से निधियां जारी की जाती हैं। तथापि, विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए, एसएनए मॉडल के माध्यम से निधियां जारी की जाती हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को संबंधित राज्य के भाग का हस्तांतरण, पहले जारी की गई निधि का कम से कम 75% का उपयोग, परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों का अनुपालन, समेकित उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र (यूसी) प्रस्तुत करना, वित्त मंत्रालय के निर्देशों का अनुपालन आदि जैसी कुछ शर्तों की पूर्ति के अधीन निधियां जारी की जाती हैं।

राजस्थान के पिछड़े और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कौशल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र

2707. श्री राहुल कस्वां:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई आकलन कराया है कि बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को वैकल्पिक रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए देश में, विशेष रूप से राजस्थान के पिछड़े और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त संख्या में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मूल्यांकन का आधार क्या है और उक्त क्षेत्रों में वर्तमान में कितने प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चल रहे हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार इन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने या नई योजनाएं शुरू करने पर विचार कर रही है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): कौशल भारत मिशन (सिम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) के तहत कौशल विकास केंद्रों के व्यापक नेटवर्क और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) द्वारा शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) के जरिए राजस्थान सहित देश भर में समाज के सभी वर्गों को कौशल, पुनः कौशल और कौशलान्तरण प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। सिम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना और उन्हें उद्योग से संबंधित कौशल से सुसज्जित करना है।

एमएसडीई की योजनाएं मांग आधारित हैं और इन योजनाओं के तहत आवश्यकता के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित या संचालित किए जाते हैं। भारत और राजस्थान में एमएसडीई की योजनाओं के तहत संचालित प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

	पीएमकेवीवाई 4.0 केंद्र (एसटीटी+एसपी)*	जेएसएस केंद्र	एनएपीएस संस्थापनाएं	आईटीआई
अखिल भारत	12,856	294	55,424	14,688
राजस्थान	1,454	9	1,191	1,543

* अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण (एसटीटी) और विशेष परियोजनाएँ (एसपी)

देश में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की समग्र गुणवत्ता और प्रासंगिकता को बढ़ाने के लिए, प्रधान मंत्री स्किलिंग एंड इम्प्लोयएबिलिटी थ्रू अपग्रेडेड आईटीआई (पीएम-सेतु) योजना के उद्देश्य जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ 1,000 सरकारी आईटीआई (200 हब आईटीआई और 800 स्पोक आईटीआई) का हब और स्पोक मॉडल में उन्नयन किया जाना शामिल है, जिसमें स्मार्ट कक्षा,

आधुनिक प्रयोगशालाएं, डिजिटल विषय-सामग्री और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नए पाठ्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

पीएम-सेतु योजना के तहत आईटीआई का चयन राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा उद्योग जगत के परामर्श से किया जाएगा, जिससे उभरती कौशल आवश्यकताओं और स्थानीय औद्योगिक क्षमता के अनुरूप सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। तदनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उद्योग भागीदारों के सहयोग से उन्नयन हेतु प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने होंगे। आईटीआई का चयन राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर निर्भर करेगा, बशर्ते कि सरकार तैयार हो और उद्योग जगत सहयोग प्रदान करे। राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, राजस्थान में आठ (08) क्लस्टर चिन्हित किए गए हैं।

सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में गठित जिला कौशल समितियों (डीएससी) को जिला कौशल विकास योजनाएं (डीएसडीपी) तैयार करने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है। इन योजनाओं में रोजगार के अवसरों वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करना और साथ ही जिले में कौशलीकरण की मांग का आकलन करना और कौशल प्रशिक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का पता लगाना (मैपिंग) शामिल है। सरकार के कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम इन क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी ढांचे की आवश्यकताओं सहित कौशल संबंधी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए बनाए और कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर)

2708. श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल:

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

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के फतेहपुर जिले के लिए कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के अंतर्गत कितनी परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं;
- (ख) उक्त परियोजनाओं में से दलितों, पिछड़े वर्गों, महिलाओं और युवाओं के कौशल विकास अथवा रोजगार से संबंधित परियोजनाओं की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या ऐसी कौशल विकास परियोजनाओं की संख्या कुल परियोजनाओं की तुलना में कम है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ऐसी परियोजनाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है?

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

(क): कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार सीएसआर एक बोर्ड संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी के बोर्ड के पास कंपनी की सीएसआर समिति के सुझावों के आधार पर कंपनी के सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उनका निष्पादन करने तथा उनकी निगरानी की शक्ति है। सरकार कारपोरेट्स को किसी विशेष क्षेत्र, कार्यकलाप या विशेष समुदाय पर व्यय करने संबंधी कोई निर्देश नहीं देती है। सीएसआर के तहत कोई परियोजना स्वीकृत नहीं है।

(ख), (ग) और (घ): उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर के आलोक में लागू नहीं।

REVISION OF BASIC PENSION FOR PUBLIC SECTOR BANK RETIREES

2709. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Ministry of Finance has approved a 10% increase on basic pension plus Dearness Allowance (DA) with effect from 1st November, 2022 for pensioners of Reserve Bank of India and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to revise or increase the basic pension of retirees of Public Sector Banks, whose basic pension has reportedly not been revised for nearly three decades;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to initiate discussions with the Indian Banks' Association and employee unions to address the long-pending demand for revision of basic pension of Public Sector Bank retirees and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Ministry of Finance *vide* letter dated 22.01.2026 has accorded approval to Reserve Bank of India regarding its proposal for an increase of 10% in basic pension plus dearness relief with effect from 01.11.2022, for all pre-01.11.2022 retirees.

As regards National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the Ministry has revised the pensions of all pre-01.11.2017 retirees. The said revision is effective from 01.03.2019 for pre-01.11.2012 retirees and from 12.06.2023 for pre-01.11.2017 retirees. Further, no proposal for revision of pension of pre-1.11.2022 retirees of NABARD has been received.

(b) to (d): Public Sector Banks (PSBs) comprises of the State Bank of India (SBI) and eleven Nationalised Banks. Pension in SBI is governed by State Bank of India Employees' Pension Fund Regulations, 2014, framed with the

approval of their Central Board and in Nationalised banks, the same is governed by their Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 1995, framed with the approval of respective banks' board. These regulations do not have provision for revision of pension. However, pensioners of PSBs are being granted dearness relief on pension and the same is being increased from time to time i.e. on half yearly basis. Also, as per the agreed terms of 12th Bi-partite Settlement / 9th Joint Note, monthly Ex-gratia is being paid by PSBs in addition to the pension / family pension to the pensioners / family pensioners, who became eligible to draw pension on or before 31.10.2022.

No proposal to revise the basic pension of retirees of PSBs beyond the existing provisions of the relevant Pension Regulations, is presently under consideration.

TECH EDUCATION REFORMS

2710. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of recent reports highlighting structural shifts in education, skilling and technology-led learning reforms being implemented across the country;

- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to align higher education institutions and skill centres in Maharashtra with emerging sectors such as Artificial intelligence (AI), advanced manufacturing and digital services;
- (c) whether any assessment has been carried out on gaps between skill training outcomes and actual employment opportunities for youth in the State, particularly in non-metro districts, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the total amount of fund allocated and utilised for education modernisation, digital infrastructure and skill ecosystem reforms in Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year; and
- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that technology-driven education reforms lead to equitable access, industry-linked training and sustainable employment opportunities for students and youth across Maharashtra?

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

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

including the state of Maharashtra. The SIM aims at enabling the youth of India to get future-ready, equipped with industry-relevant skills.

PMKVY 4.0 is being implemented through the Skill Hub Initiative (SHI), wherein Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) such as AICTE-affiliated colleges, State Government Universities, Private Universities, Institutes of National Importance and UGC-recognised institutions are empanelled as Skill Hubs to integrate vocational education within the formal academic ecosystem.

With the aim to meet industry demand, drive digital transformation, and build workforce readiness for Industry 4.0 and the green transition, under PMKVY4.0 specialised short-term and advanced modules focused on AI, Robotics and new age technologies have been introduced.

Under CTS, training in 31 new age courses such as Artificial Intelligence, Industrial Robotics and climate friendly technology, AI, Drone etc. for skilling and upskilling of youth of the country are conducted through a network of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs).

(c): Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) have undertaken skill gap studies across sectors providing demand–supply assessments and manpower projections. District Skill Committees (DSCs), established across all States/UTs are mandated with formulating District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to support decentralized, grassroots-level skill planning by identifying local employment opportunities, skilling demand, and available

training infrastructure. Government skill programmes are then designed to bridge these identified skill gaps across sectors. Additionally, the SANKALP (Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion)-supported National Skill Gap Study by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) provides a standardized, data-driven framework to assess skill gaps across seven high-growth sectors. It helps MSDE align skilling initiatives with industry demand and future workforce needs.

(d): The total amount of funds disbursed to Maharashtra state under various schemes of MSDE during the last three years including the Current Year upto 31.12.2025 are as follows:-

Schemes	Total funds disbursed (Rs. in Crores)
PMKVY 4.0	81.14
JSS	41.10

Day-to-day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs lies with the respective State Governments/ Union Territory Administration.

Under, NAPS-2, the stipend support by Government of India (GoI) is paid through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) / Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to the bank account of apprentices. No specific budget provision for the States/ UTs is earmarked under the Scheme.

(e): To ensure the skills imparted through various scheme of MSDE are aligned with the industry requirements, technological advancements and creation of

sustainable employment opportunities, the following specific steps have been taken:

- (i) National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.
- (ii) The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.
- (iii) 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up which 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 in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) under CTS to

provide training in emerging areas such as 5G Network Technician, Artificial Intelligence Programming assistant, Cyber Security Assistant, Drone Technician etc.

(vii) DGT has signed MoU with IT Tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Microsoft, Amazon Web Services (AWS), Auto Desk and Future Skill Rights Network, 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) 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 to key stakeholders. 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.

ACCELERATED IMPLEMENTATION OF NEP 2020 IN ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS OF ODISHA

2711. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) the progress achieved under the Samagra Shiksha in Odisha since adoption of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, including infrastructure upgradation, additional classrooms, drinking water and sanitation facilities,

ICT labs, smart classrooms, teacher training and residential or hostel facilities in tribal and aspirational districts, year-wise;

- (b) the amount of funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under the said scheme in Odisha during the last three financial years, district-wise;
- (c) the specific interventions undertaken in Odisha under the Bharatiya Bhasha Pustak Scheme to promote Odia language and tribal dialects, including textbooks, digital content and teacher support materials; and
- (d) whether measurable improvements have been recorded in Odisha in enrolment, dropout reduction, learning outcomes and transition to higher education during the last three years 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): Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of the schools come under the purview of the respective State and UT Government. Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, State Government is supported based on annual plans prepared by the State based on their requirements and priority and this is reflected in their respective Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) Proposals which are then appraised and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Department of School Education & Literacy in consultation with the State as per the programmatic and financial

norms of the scheme, and physical and financial progress of the State for the interventions approved.

Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in January 2018 to quickly and effectively transform 112 most under developed districts across the country. The program is based on the tenets of convergence (of Central & State Schemes), collaboration (of Central, State, Prabhari, officers and District Collectors), and competition among the districts.

Under ADP, there are ten districts in Odisha namely: Balangir, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, and Rayagada.

Interventions in these districts are implemented through existing schemes such as Samagra Shiksha and PM SHRI Schools Scheme. The year wise details of basic school infrastructure in the State of Odisha are at **Statement I.**

(b): The amount of funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under the scheme of Samagra Shiksha in Odisha during the last three financial years, district-wise is at **Statement -II.**

(c): As informed by the State Govt. of Odisha, in alignment with NEP 2020, the Shishu Vatika Workbook in 21 tribal languages (Santali, Saura, Koya, Kui, Kuvi, Kishan, Oram, Munda, Juanga, Bonda, Gadaba, Ho, Gondi, Paroja, Kharia, Didayi, Bhinjal, Bhuiyan, Bhumia, Bhatra and Bhunjia) have been

developed using Odia Script under Mother Tongue Based Multilingual Education programme.

(d): As informed by the State Govt. of Odisha, the State has undertaken a multi-pronged and sustained approach to reduce school dropouts and improve retention, particularly among girls, tribal children, migrant children and Children with Special Needs (CwSN).

A comprehensive door-to-door Odisha Shiksha Survekhyan (Child Tracking Survey) was conducted from 30 April to 4 May 2025, with technical support from IIT Madras. The survey identified 2.34 lakh Out-of-School Children (OoSC) in the 7–18 age group. Subsequently, the “AASA School Jiba” campaign was launched for their mainstreaming through special PTMs, padayatras and Shiksha Sabhas. As on 28.01.2026, 71,594 children have already been mainstreamed. For flexible learning pathways, OoSC and dropouts are being enrolled under State Institute of Open Schooling (SIOS) / NIOS with year-round admission and mandatory contact programmes.

Further, 303 Secondary schools, 77 Upper Primary schools, and 91 Primary schools have been upgraded to ensure smoother academic transitions and reduce access-related dropouts.

To address vulnerability due to distance and migration, transport and escort facilities are provided to children from remote and forested areas, benefiting 23,127 students in 2024-25. Seasonal hostels have been

operationalised in migration-prone districts, with 3,578 migrant children retained and mainstreamed during 2024-25.

Special emphasis has been laid on girls' education through 182 KGBVs (Type-III) and 151 KGBVs (Type-IV), offering free boarding, academic support, vocational training, self-defence training and menstrual hygiene facilities. Gender equity initiatives like 'Barnali' curriculum, bicycles for secondary students, scholarships, free uniforms, textbooks and hot cooked meals further support retention.

For urban deprived, Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalayas are functioning across 12 districts, with 1,303 children currently retained. Additional residential hostels are being expanded under PM JANMAN and DA-JGUA schemes.

To ensure inclusion of CwSN, special surveys, aids and appliances, escort allowances, therapeutic services and doorstep dry ration support are being provided. Multilingual Education (MLE) in 21 tribal languages across 17 districts has significantly contributed to reducing tribal dropouts.

Quality improvement measures include FLN mission (NIPUN Odisha), Learning Enhancement Programmes, Smart Classrooms, PM SHRI schools, digital content through DIKSHA, teacher capacity building and regular PTMs. Community mobilisation through Sachetanata Ratha, Pravesh Utsav and quarterly State-wide PTMs has strengthened school-community linkage.

The GER for Higher Secondary Students in tribal areas has improved from 55.3% in 2023-24 to 61.9% in 2024-25 as per UDISE+ as compared to the overall rate of 60.7% and the national rate of 58.4% in 2024-25.

PARAKH Rasitriya Sarvekshan (PRS) conducted in December, 2024 reflects that the performance of Odisha is better than the national average in all categories in grade 3, 6 and 9. The performance of ST students of Odisha in grade 3, 6 and 9 is either higher or at par with National average. The report of PRS 2024 is available at [https://parakh.ncert.gov.in/sites/default/files/2025-07/REPORT India IND.pdf](https://parakh.ncert.gov.in/sites/default/files/2025-07/REPORT_India_IND.pdf)

Overall, these coordinated interventions have substantially improved enrolment, attendance and retention, moving the State steadily towards universalisation of school education.

STATEMENT - I

Details of basic school infrastructure in the State of Odisha

Component	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Total Number of Govt. Schools	48642	48542	48495
Govt. school having building	48600	48532	48482
Electricity	44653	46527	46907
Drinking water	48626	48541	48495
Kitchen Shed	44493	45714	45997
Play Ground	34640	38565	38969
Ramps	45180	46804	47205
Hand wash Facility	46935	47546	47913
ICT Lab	6437	6437	8145
Smart Class TV	6736	6736	10513

Source: State Govt. of Odisha

STATEMENT - II**Statement of Allocation, Release & Expenditure incurred under Samagra Shiksha****Rs. in Lakh**

SI No.	Districts	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	Angul	8,324.87	8,230.10	8,230.10	6,975.72	6,975.72	6,975.72	8,107.58	4,963.43	4,963.43
2	Balasore	16,378.95	16,378.95	16,378.95	14,798.03	14,798.03	14,798.03	15,770.77	10,854.29	10,854.29
3	Baragarh	12,264.87	10,181.23	10,181.23	10,111.04	9,461.96	9,461.96	10,992.23	8,240.72	8,240.72
4	Boudh	5,738.18	5,071.33	5,071.33	4,812.59	4,812.59	4,812.59	13,971.86	9,003.34	9,003.34
5	Bhadrak	11,338.87	9,013.13	9,013.13	9,608.89	9,608.89	9,608.89	21,263.92	13,589.16	13,589.16
6	Bolangir	18,002.00	14,872.52	14,872.52	16,950.16	16,950.16	16,950.16	7,222.01	4,243.08	4,243.08
7	Cuttack	11,155.15	10,424.11	10,424.11	9,464.40	9,464.40	9,464.40	10,626.66	8,336.38	8,336.38
8	Deogarh	4,352.21	3,697.68	3,697.68	3,747.42	3,747.42	3,747.42	5,116.73	3,937.31	3,937.31
9	Dhenkanal	9,823.33	8,741.20	8,741.20	8,964.79	6,172.04	6,172.04	8,370.98	4,578.24	4,578.24
10	Gajapati	9,927.41	8,028.02	8,028.02	9,341.87	6,687.44	6,687.44	9,066.41	5,952.60	5,952.60
11	Ganjam	26,833.74	21,521.87	21,521.87	19,707.88	17,873.61	17,873.61	23,381.82	15,502.97	15,502.97
12	Jagatsinghpur	6,476.71	5,740.84	5,740.84	5,368.45	5,222.56	5,222.56	5,430.32	5,136.09	5,136.09
13	Jajpur	11,660.06	10,228.03	10,228.03	10,442.75	10,442.75	10,442.75	10,691.82	9,543.75	9,543.75
14	Jharsuguda	3,224.80	3,224.80	3,224.80	3,384.09	3,241.98	3,241.98	5,117.73	3,288.97	3,288.97
15	Kalahandi	18,988.07	15,654.81	15,654.81	18,238.48	15,091.85	15,091.85	25,520.10	17,144.37	17,144.37
16	Kandhamal	12,272.21	11,559.59	11,559.59	10,812.14	8,084.12	8,084.12	11,331.42	10,657.01	10,657.01
17	Kendrapara	9,241.04	9,106.09	9,106.09	8,014.86	8,014.86	8,014.86	10,794.51	8,201.80	8,201.80

18	Keonjhar	15,772.73	6,024.62	6,024.62	13,516.35	13,516.35	13,516.35	14,447.63	11,213.50	11,213.50
19	Khurda	13,767.05	6,629.87	6,629.87	8,469.41	8,469.41	8,469.41	13,642.30	5,214.66	5,214.66
20	Koraput	16,985.25	13,451.67	13,451.67	14,580.78	13,811.64	13,811.64	17,299.40	12,407.41	12,407.41
21	Malkanagiri	10,408.47	7,625.09	7,625.09	8,302.14	8,302.14	8,302.14	9,123.39	8,807.69	8,807.69
22	Mayurbhanj	27,310.91	21,606.73	21,606.73	21,726.05	19,772.24	19,772.24	23,546.25	19,529.38	19,529.38
23	Nawarangpur	16,956.88	13,139.78	13,139.78	14,726.96	13,306.78	13,306.78	17,516.37	14,721.50	14,721.50
24	Nayagarh	6,919.74	6,383.17	6,383.17	6,039.46	6,030.41	6,030.41	7,161.68	5,346.83	5,346.83
25	Nuapada	9,793.14	9,156.83	9,156.83	9,276.73	5,943.36	5,943.36	11,176.27	10,823.61	10,823.61
26	Puri	10,031.55	10,031.55	10,031.55	8,492.96	8,492.96	8,492.96	9,232.54	9,232.54	9,232.54
27	Rayagada	15,309.85	10,850.90	10,850.90	13,384.28	11,918.57	11,918.57	14,071.26	13,458.68	13,458.68
28	Sambalpur	11,031.40	7,764.87	7,764.87	8,556.62	8,124.43	8,124.43	10,674.95	8,698.40	8,698.40
29	Sonepur	5,983.47	3,600.32	3,600.32	4,862.76	4,562.17	4,562.17	5,912.35	5,182.92	5,182.92
30	Sundargarh	18,343.08	16,941.48	16,941.48	15,528.85	15,528.85	15,528.85	18,440.24	13,760.22	13,760.22
31	Total	3,74,615.99	3,04,881.21	3,04,881.21	3,18,206.91	2,94,429.66	2,94,429.66	3,75,021.48	2,81,570.86	2,81,570.86

Source: State Govt. of Odisha

STRENGTHENING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

2712. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen worker representation and stakeholder participation in corporate governance structures; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): The Companies Act, 2013 (CA13) is having provisions for the participation of all concerned stakeholders in the corporate governance structure of companies. CA13 provides for participation in decision-making through meetings of the Board of Directors, Committees of the Board, and shareholders. The role of Independent Directors and women directors have also been provided for strengthening the corporate governance structure. The Act also allows participation of shareholders in the general meetings through electronic and postal ballot mechanism ensuring wider participation.

Further, SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 specify corporate governance norms to strengthen stakeholder participation in corporate governance structures in listed entities by mandating constitution of stakeholders relationship committee, formulation of vigil mechanism/whistle blower policy for directors and employees to report

genuine concerns, mandatory provision for listed entity to provide remote e-voting facility to its shareholders in respect of all shareholders' resolutions etc.

DEVELOPMENT OF HAMPI

2713. SHRI E TUKARAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal or is considering any proposal for the protection and development of Hampi, a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Vijayanagara District of Karnataka and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether any Integrated Management Plan is under consideration of the Government to develop Hampi and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The development and promotion of tourist destinations and tourism products is primarily undertaken by the respective State Government/ Union Territory (UT) Administration.

The Ministry of Tourism, through its ongoing Central Sector Schemes of 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)', 'Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD 2.0)', 'Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD)' a sub-scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme, 'Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI)', '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 in consultation with them.

The Ministry of Tourism under the aforementioned schemes has sanctioned following project in Hampi (Karnataka):

Scheme	Name of Project	Sanction Year	Sanctioned Amount (₹ in Crore)
Swadesh Darshan 2.0	Setting up of 'Traveller nooks', Hampi	February 2024	25.64

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

खेलो इंडिया नीति-2025

2714. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

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

- (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश और शिमला लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जैसे पहाड़ी राज्यों के लिए खेलो इंडिया नीति-2025 के अंतर्गत खेल अवसंरचना, कोच और प्रतिभा पहचान के लिए क्या विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं;

(ख) वर्तमान वर्ष और अगले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने जिला स्तरीय खेल केन्द्रों, खिलाड़ियों की पहचान की जाएगी और कितने प्रशिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा; और

(ग) क्या वर्ष 2036 के ओलंपिक खेलों की तैयारियों के लिए शिमला क्षेत्र में एक उच्च प्रशिक्षण/शीतकालीन खेल केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): खेलो भारत नीति 2025 का उद्देश्य भारत में एक मजबूत, समावेशी और प्रदर्शन-संचालित खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का निर्माण करना है। इस नीति का विजन है "राष्ट्र निर्माण के हेतु खेल राष्ट्र के समग्र विकास के लिए खेलों की शक्ति का उपयोग करना"। इसमें खेल के अवसरों तक पहुंच बढ़ाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसे पहाड़ी राज्यों और शिमला लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में जमीनी स्तर पर खेल अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने और उभरती प्रतिभा की शीघ्र पहचान में सहायता करने के प्रावधान शामिल हैं। यह नीति महिलाओं, दिव्यंगजनों और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर समूहों सहित समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के एथलीटों के लिए बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं, समर्पित खेल अवसंरचना और प्रतिस्पर्धी मंचों तक बेहतर पहुंच विकसित करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है। 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण देश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में खेल और अवसंरचना के विकास सहित खेलों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी राज्य / संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सरकारों की होती है। केंद्र सरकार खेल नीति के अनुरूप अपनी मौजूदा स्कीमों और कार्यक्रमों, जो परिभाषित दिशानिर्देशों और सूचना देने की व्यवस्थाओं के भीतर कार्य करती हैं, के माध्यम से उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती हैं।

तथापि, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत, हिमाचल प्रदेश के 12 जिलों में कुल 18 खेलो इंडिया केंद्र (केआईसी) अधिसूचित किए गए हैं जहां कुल 280 एथलीटों को पूर्व चैंपियन एथलीटों

(पीसीए) द्वारा प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है। अगले तीन वर्षों के लिए विशिष्ट जिला-वार लक्ष्य संशोधित स्कीम और राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के अध्यधीन हैं।

इसके अलावा, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम (केआईएस) और राष्ट्रीय खेल विकास निधि (एनएसडीएफ) के "खेल अवसंरचना का निर्माण और उन्नयन" घटक के तहत, देश भर में खेल अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। केआईएस और एनएसडीएफ के तहत अनुमोदित खेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और उनकी स्वीकृत लागत, जारी की गई धनराशि और उनकी वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का विवरण मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड <https://mdsd.kheloindia.gov.in> और <http://www.nsdf.yas.gov.in/nsdf-glance.html> पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है। 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण खेल अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने, प्रशिक्षण अकादमियों और प्रतिभा की पहचान सहित खेलों के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की होती है। केंद्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करके उनके प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। इस मंत्रालय की स्कीमें मांग-आधारित हैं जिसके तहत राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों और पात्र संस्थाओं से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर उनकी पूर्णता, तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता और स्कीम के तहत धनराशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

VOLUNTARY RELOCATION FROM PROTECTED AREAS

2715. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to increase the financial package offered for voluntary relocation from protected areas, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether challenges in identifying suitable land for resettlement have delayed voluntary relocation from protected areas, if so, the details thereof and actions taken to address the same, especially in Kerala;
- (c) the details of relocated villages, compensation disbursed and pending payments, if any, under the scheme for 'Development of Wildlife Habitats', State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether there has been a delay in voluntary relocation from Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, if so, the reasons therefor and timeline for the completion of relocation;
- (e) the details of households relocated and resettled from protected areas in the Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency, the status of the compensation and the handholding support provided to relocated communities, if any; and
- (f) the details of eligible households awaiting relocation from protected areas in the said Constituency including information on partially relocated settlements?

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

(a) to (f): Management of Protected Areas is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry also provides financial assistance to State Governments & Union Territory Administrations under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' for conservation and management of wildlife

and development of its habitats. It includes financial assistance for voluntary relocation of villages from the Protected Areas.

In March 2023, the financial assistance for voluntary relocation under the scheme has been increased the rate from Rs 10 lakhs to Rs 15 lakhs per family by the Ministry. The voluntary village relocation is implemented by the concerned States and Union Territories, and for its effective implementation District Level Committees are constituted by the concerned States and Union Territories.

The financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' scheme is provided to the States and Union Territories as per the Annual Plan of Operations (APO) received and availability of budget. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs 1107 Lakhs (Rs 553.5 Lakhs in 2023-24 and Rs 553.5 Lakhs in 2024-25) has been released as Central share for voluntary village relocation of 246 families in the State of Kerala under Development of Wildlife Habitats scheme.

Village relocation from Protected Areas is a voluntary process requiring willingness of the concerned families and availability of resources for completion of voluntary relocation. As per information provided by the State of Kerala, an amount of Rs 2670 lakhs has been disbursed for voluntary village relocation of 10 villages, involving 267 families from Wayanad Sanctuary.

STATUS OF PM-SYM YOJANA IN MAHARASHTRA**2716. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:****SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana (PM-SYM) for unorganised sector workers in Maharashtra since its launch and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the number of workers enrolled under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries currently contributing and eligible for pension benefits, district-wise in the State;
- (c) whether low enrolment, irregular contributions and lack of awareness among informal workers in urban and rural areas of Maharashtra are affecting the scheme's outreach and effectiveness and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the total Central contribution released for subscribers in Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and the number of workers who have exited or defaulted on contributions; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen awareness, simplify enrolment and contribution processes and ensure that eligible unorganised workers in Maharashtra are able to access assured pension benefits under the scheme?

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

(a) to (e): The Government periodically reviews the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana. The PM-SYM scheme was launched in February, 2019 in order to provide old-age protection to the workers of unorganised sector. This is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme. Under the scheme, a monthly assured pension of Rs. 3000/- is provided to the unorganised workers after attaining the age of 60 years. The workers in the age group of 18 to 40 years whose monthly income is Rs. 15000/- or less and who are not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Govt. funded) are eligible to join the scheme on a self-declaration basis. The monthly contribution amount ranges from Rs. 55/- to Rs. 200/-, depending on the entry age of the beneficiary. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and an equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government.

As on 04.03.2026, the total number of workers enrolled under the scheme in the state of Maharashtra is 6,27,646. The number of active beneficiaries in Maharashtra is 1,95,216.

The steps taken by the Government to strengthen awareness, simplify enrolment and contribution processes in this scheme are as follows:

(i) Holding periodic review meeting with States/ UTs.

- (ii) Common Services Centres (CSCs) are given incentives on every eligible person enrolled in PM-SYM.
- (iii) Launch of new features: Voluntary EXIT, Revival Module, Claim Status, and Account Statement.
- (iv) Extension of revival of dormant accounts from 1 year to 3 years.
- (v) Two-way integration of PM-SYM and eShram.
- (vi) SMS campaign to create awareness.
- (vii) Addressing Chief Secretaries of States regarding enrolment under PM-SYM scheme.
- (viii) Organising a nationwide special registration drive for enrolment of unorganised workers under PM-SYM scheme as:

Phase I: Urban Areas from 15th January 2026 – 15th February 2026 already completed.

Phase II: Rural Areas from 16th February 2026 – 15th March 2026.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION AND PROMOTION OF DURGA PUJA

2717. SHRI JYOTIRMAY SINGH MAHATO:

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

- (a) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to promote Durga Puja globally following its recognition by UNESCO as an Intangible Cultural Heritage;

- (b) whether the Government has allocated any special funds to support the preservation, documentation and global promotion of Durga Puja as a significant cultural event;
- (c) whether the Government has collaborated with international organizations, Indian embassies and cultural institutions to showcase Durga Puja at global platforms;
- (d) whether the Government has any specific plans to expand tourism promotion campaigns to attract international visitors to Durga Puja celebrations in West Bengal; and
- (e) whether any research or documentation projects taken to highlight the historical, artistic and socio-cultural significance of Durga Puja and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a): Grant in Aid is provided to International Organizations for promoting Durga Puja Globally under Global Engagement Scheme of Ministry of Culture.
- (b): In the year 2023, an amount of Rs. 22,29,244/- was allotted by this Ministry for the documentation and research of Durga Puja for submission of Intangible Culture Nomination to the UNESCO.
- (c): In September 2025, Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) shared a video of Durga Puja celebrations with the association Ippan Shadan Houjin Indojinno Tsudoi, representing the Indian Bengali community in Tokyo, which was

observing the festival with deep devotion and cultural fervour. Further, during the Intergovernmental Committee Meeting held from 8-13 December 2025 at the Red Fort, Delhi, a traditional Dhunuchi Naach performance was showcased before representatives of more than 190 participating countries, as well as UNESCO officials.

(d): The Government is expanding its Incredible India 2.0 Campaign to boost international tourism, with a specific focus on promoting Durga Puja, recognized as a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage. The Strategy involves digital marketing, international media coverage, and cultural showcases to attract foreign visitors.

(e): Sangeet Natak Akademi, the nodal agency for Intangible Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, constituted an expert committee which carried out extensive outreach and fieldwork to ensure the active participation of diverse communities, groups, and individuals associated with the festival. These field consultations with stake holders provided detailed accounts of observances, thereby enabling first-hand documentation grounded in lived cultural practice. These initiatives collectively ensure that the historical evolution, artistic excellence, ritual practices, and socio-cultural dimensions of Durga Puja are systematically recorded, preserved, and promoted at national and international levels.

खेल विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना और प्रशिक्षकों की कमी

2718. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

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

- (क) किन-किन राज्यों में खेल विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी जिले, विशेषकर चंदौली, के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या खेल प्रशिक्षकों की भारी कमी के कारण कई ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रशिक्षण बाधित हो रहा है और यदि हां, तो खेल प्रशिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए सरकार की रणनीति और योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण भारत में खेल प्रतिभाओं के विकास में आने वाली प्रमुख बाधाओं का आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने चंदौली जैसे जनजातीय बहुल पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने पर विचार किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय, इम्फाल, केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा खेल शिक्षा के लिए उत्कृष्टता केंद्र के रूप में स्थापित एकमात्र खेल विश्वविद्यालय है। वर्तमान में, देश के अन्य हिस्सों में खेल विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख): वर्तमान में, भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) के अंतर्गत 774 कोच कार्यरत हैं। कोचिंग क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए, सीधी भर्ती के माध्यम से भर्ती हेतु सहायक कोच ग्रेड के 323 पदों को अधिसूचित किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के अंतर्गत, 957 पूर्व चैंपियन एथलीटों (पीसीए) को कोच के रूप में जमीनी स्तर पर नियुक्त किया गया है। कोचिंग क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, इन पीसीए को नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान, पटियाला और अन्य मान्यता प्राप्त केंद्रों में संरचित प्रमाणन प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

(ग): सरकार खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत खेलो इंडिया केंद्रों (केआईसी) के माध्यम से जमीनी स्तर पर कोचिंग को सुदृढ़ करके, चयनित खेलो इंडिया एथलीटों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके और देशभर में खेल अवसंरचना एवं प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं तक पहुंच बढ़ा कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रतिभा को विकसित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान कर रही है।

(घ): 'खेल' राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, किसी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में खेलों के संवर्धन की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। केंद्रीय सरकार अपनी स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। वर्तमान में, चंदौली जैसे जनजातीय-बहुल क्षेत्रों में खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

LOANS AGAINST SILVER AND ITS IMPACT ON FINANCIAL INCLUSION

2719. SHRI M K RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines permitting banks to provide loans against silver with effect from 1 April, 2026, if so, the salient features of the scheme, including eligibility norms, valuation methodology, loan- to- value ratio and safeguards against misuse;

- (b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of such loans on financial inclusion, particularly for rural households, informal workers, artisans and low- income families who traditionally hold silver as savings, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether mechanisms are in place to monitor interest rates, service charges and recovery practices relating to silver- backed loans to prevent exploitative lending, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any assessment has been conducted on risks arising from silver price volatility and measures proposed to protect small borrowers from distress recovery, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether cooperative banks, regional rural banks and scheduled commercial banks are permitted to extend such loans uniformly nationwide and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that comprehensive Directions on Lending Against Gold and Silver Collateral was issued on 6.6.2025 (since subsumed under the Directions on “Credit Facilities” issued to various Regulated Entities (REs) on 28.11.2025). The said Directions, inter- alia, consolidate and harmonise lending norms against silver collateral across all REs- Commercial Banks, Co- operative Banks, and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) with effect from April 1, 2026.

The salient features of the said Directions include, inter- alia, the following:

- detailed credit assessment, including assessment of borrower's repayment capacity to be undertaken in case the total loan amount is above ₹2.5 lakh to a borrower;
- maximum permissible Loan to value ratio (LTV) not to exceed 85% for total consumption loan amount of ₹2.5 lakh or below;
- all communication with the borrower to be in the language of the region or in a language chosen by the borrower;
- renewal of bullet repayment loans on payment of accrued interest, if any;
- standardization of key aspects such as loan documentation and agreement, collateral management, compensation, and auction process.
- uniform standardised assaying procedure across all branches to determine the purity, and weight of silver collateral. Valuation must be based on the lower of the 30-day average or previous day's closing price as published by India Bullion and Jewellers Association Ltd. or a SEBI-regulated commodity exchange, reckoning only the intrinsic silver content.

Further, with regard to impact of such loans on financial inclusion, RBI has informed that the said directions contain several features with the objective of achieving financial inclusion:

- maximum LTV of 85% for loans up to ₹2.5 lakh ensures that small borrowers can unlock the maximum value from their silver holdings

- lenders may renew an existing loan or sanction a top-up loan upon formal request from the borrower, within permissible LTV limits, providing continued and flexible credit access
- loans for income-generating purposes including farm credit, directly benefiting agrarian households and rural artisans
- several conduct-related measures, including transparency in valuation, adequate prior notice, a reserve price floor of 90% of current collateral value, and mandatory refund of auction surplus to the borrower protect vulnerable borrowers from distress-sale during recovery.

Furthermore, the credit related matters of REs, including rate of interest, service charges, etc., are largely deregulated and the same are governed by the Board approved loan policies of the REs framed under the ambit of relevant regulatory as well as statutory requirements and terms and conditions of the loan agreement.

The directions also address fair lending conduct through transparency and procedural safeguards such as upfront disclosure of all charges, standardized documentation, fair auction and recovery practices, compliance with outsourcing and recovery guidelines, compensation for delay in release of pledged collateral by the lender, etc.

With regard to assessment of risk from volatility in prices of silver, RBI has informed that such risk is addressed under the Directions through

prescription of maximum LTV ratios for consumption loans, which range from 75% to 85%. In case of bullet repayment loans, LTV requirement must be computed with reference to the total amount payable at maturity, which addresses the volatility in silver prices, if any, during the tenor of the loan. In addition, to address sharp and rapid increases in gold or silver prices, the guidelines require the eligible loan amount to be calculated with reference to the lower of average price of silver over the preceding 30 days or the price of the immediately preceding day, instead of being based solely on the latter.

उत्तर प्रदेश में मुजफ्फरनगर और शामली में कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व

2720. श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुजफ्फरनगर और शामली में स्थित बड़े इस्पात कारखाने और पेपर मिलें कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के अंतर्गत स्थानीय गांवों के विकास पर अपने लाभ का दो प्रतिशत हिस्सा खर्च कर रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या इन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिए स्थानीय गन्ना किसानों के बच्चों के लिए तकनीकी शिक्षा केन्द्रों और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की स्थापना के लिए सीएसआर निधि का उपयोग करना अनिवार्य बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने मुजफ्फरनगर के प्रदूषण प्रभावित गांवों में स्वच्छ पेयजल और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए इन उद्योगों द्वारा किए गए व्यय की कोई विशेष लेखापरीक्षा या निगरानी की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का सीएसआर पोर्टल पर जिला-वार व्यय का ब्यौरा सार्वजनिक करने का विचार है ताकि आम जनता अपने क्षेत्र की कंपनियों द्वारा अपने क्षेत्र में सामाजिक कल्याण के लिए किए गए योगदान के बारे में जान सके और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): कंपनियों द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय से संबंधित आंकड़े केन्द्रीय स्तर पर रखे जाते हैं, जिसमें ऐसी कंपनियों की प्रत्येक इकाई द्वारा व्यय शामिल नहीं होता है।

(ख): कंपनी अधिनियम के अंतर्गत, सीएसआर एक बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी के बोर्ड को अपनी सीएसआर समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर कंपनी के सीएसआर कार्यकलापों की योजना बनाने, उन पर निर्णय लेने, उसे निष्पादित करने और उसकी निगरानी करने का अधिकार है। सीएसआर नीति में अधिनियम की अनुसूची VII में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों अथवा विषयों के अनुरूप कंपनी द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यकलापों की रूपरेखा दी गई है। अधिनियम की धारा 135 (5) के पहले प्रावधान में प्रावधान है कि कंपनी स्थानीय क्षेत्र और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों जहां वह संचालित होती है, को वरीयता देगी। यद्यपि, स्थानीय क्षेत्र पर यह जोर केवल निर्देशात्मक है और अपनी प्रकृति में अनिवार्य नहीं है और कंपनियों को राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के साथ स्थानीय क्षेत्र वरीयता को संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता है। सरकार कंपनियों को किसी विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में या किसी विशेष कार्यकलाप के लिए खर्च करने संबंधी कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं करती है।

(ग): जी नहीं, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 (अधिनियम) की धारा 135 और संबंधित नियमों के अंतर्गत यथा उपबंधित कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) के लिए कानूनी ढांचे के अनुसार, कंपनी के बोर्ड को स्वयं को संतुष्ट करना होता है कि इस प्रकार संवितरित निधियों का उपयोग निर्धारित उद्देश्यों के लिए और उसके द्वारा अनुमोदित तरीके से किया गया है, और मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी या वित्तीय प्रबंधन के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति इस आशय को प्रमाणित करेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 के नियम 8 में यह प्रावधान है कि तत्काल तीन पूर्ववर्ती वित्तीय वर्षों में 10 करोड़ रुपए या उससे अधिक का औसत सीएसआर दायित्व रखने वाली प्रत्येक कंपनी एक स्वतंत्र एजेंसी के माध्यम से एक करोड़ रुपए या उससे अधिक के परिव्यय वाली अपनी उन सीएसआर परियोजनाओं के प्रभाव का आकलन करेगी जो प्रभाव अध्ययन शुरू करने से कम से कम एक वर्ष पहले पूरी कर ली गई हैं।

(घ): जी हां, एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा दाखिल किए गए सीएसआर व्यय से संबंधित सभी आंकड़े जिनमें राज्य-वार, जिला-वार, वर्ष-वार, कंपनी-वार आंकड़े शामिल हैं, www.csr.gov.in पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं। एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा की गई वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के लिए मुजफ्फरनगर और शामली सहित उत्तर प्रदेश का जिला-वार सीएसआर डाटा **विवरण** में संलग्न हैं।

विवरण

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में जिलेवार सीएसआर व्यय

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	जिले	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022- 23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24
1	आगरा	15.61	30.79	23.16
2	अलीगढ़	5.89	6.71	10.12
3	अम्बेडकर नगर	0.27	4.00	5.68
4	अमेठी	-	-	0.04
5	अमरोहा	1.20	1.55	1.57
6	औरैया	6.99	4.57	4.03
7	अयोध्या	20.62	23.03	37.98
8	आजमगढ़	3.85	0.59	3.40
9	बागपत	2.27	5.85	10.37
10	बहराइच	5.18	7.92	17.29
11	बलिया	0.71	1.02	8.23

12	बलरामपुर	2.61	1.20	3.89
13	बांदा	-	0.90	2.07
14	बाराबंकी	1.89	6.78	5.90
15	बरेली	168.74	5.96	12.35
16	बस्ती	1.54	2.11	2.09
17	भदोही	0.83	1.01	3.09
18	बिजनौर	5.15	1.46	5.07
19	बदायूं	3.66	2.88	3.43
20	बुलंदशहर	7.02	10.93	19.92
21	चंदौली	6.01	6.38	4.55
22	चित्रकूट	1.17	4.50	8.88
23	देवरिया	0.40	1.28	2.05
24	एटा	0.12	0.08	-
25	इटावा	2.56	0.71	0.72
26	फर्रुखाबाद	0.05	0.23	0.51
27	फतेहपुर	0.46	2.22	6.72
28	फिरोजाबाद	0.38	2.28	6.21
29	गौतम बुद्ध नगर	163.00	240.91	217.07
30	गाजियाबाद	46.97	53.27	73.91
31	गाजीपुर	0.99	1.25	2.36
32	गोंडा	0.12	0.03	15.00
33	गोरखपुर	6.04	19.12	11.51
34	हमीरपुर	2.32	1.50	36.72
35	हापुड़	0.13	0.11	0.04
36	हरदोई	82.07	91.97	58.71
37	हाथरस	1.15	2.03	3.36
38	जालौन	0.08	0.03	0.00
39	जौनपुर	0.51	1.72	7.18
40	झांसी	5.36	4.67	7.62
41	कन्नौज	0.20	0.56	0.29
42	कानपुर देहात	2.62	4.39	3.62
43	कानपुर नगर	37.67	1.00	-
44	कासगंज	-	-	-

45	कोशाम्बी	1.59	2.32	4.14
46	खीरी	2.80	2.38	2.52
47	कुशीनगर	0.51	4.74	0.54
48	ललितपुर	5.04	6.14	5.25
49	लखनऊ	68.19	73.15	90.04
50	महोबा	0.02	0.08	1.66
51	महाराजगंज	0.39	0.31	1.83
52	मैनपुरी	0.94	1.06	1.63
53	मथुरा	81.78	136.09	130.43
54	मऊ	0.35	0.25	0.67
55	मेरठ	11.90	14.02	17.13
56	मिर्जापुर	2.67	6.68	6.66
57	मुरादाबाद	4.69	6.96	5.41
58	मुजफ्फरनगर	6.30	7.15	21.17
59	पीलीभीत	1.05	1.00	2.23
60	प्रतापगढ़	3.42	2.73	5.27
61	प्रयागराज	4.76	9.98	13.59
62	रायबरेली	42.27	8.46	14.47
63	रामपुर	4.91	2.98	2.59
64	सहारनपुर	2.54	4.24	25.46
65	संभल	0.04	-	-
66	संत कबीर नगर	0.34	0.38	0.11
67	शाहजहांपुर	266.68	5.63	12.23
68	शामली	0.24	0.03	0.08
69	श्रावस्ती	4.99	3.77	4.44
70	सिद्धार्थनगर	2.63	0.40	6.97
71	सीतापुर	5.46	3.93	8.16
72	सोनभद्र	34.39	41.64	52.81
73	सुल्तानपुर	1.31	12.62	14.72
74	उन्नाव	3.23	2.56	3.47
75	वाराणसी	51.48	101.75	221.95
76	जिले जिन्हें अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं किया गया	113.69	190.22	220.66

	है			
	कुल	1345.02	1213.12	1545.01

(31.03.2025 तक की जानकारी) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

वन भूमि पर अतिक्रमण

2721. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा :

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

(क) क्या देश में वन भूमि के बड़े भू-भाग पर अतिक्रमण होने के कारण अवैध खेती में वृद्धि हो रही

है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार को वन भूमि पर अवैध रूप से खेती किए जाने के संबंध में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त

हुई हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) देश में वन भूमि पर अवैध खेती को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ.): वनों का संरक्षण और प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार / संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी है। इस अतिक्रमण को रोकने के लिए भारतीय वन अधिनियम 1927, वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 और स्थानीय वन अधिनियमों / नियमों में समुचित कानूनी प्रावधान हैं। राज्य सरकारें / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन इन अधिनियमों / नियमों के अंतर्गत बनाए गए प्रावधानों के तहत वन और वृक्ष संसाधनों की रक्षा करने तथा अवैध खेती का समाधान करने के लिए उचित कार्रवाई करते हैं। जब भी मंत्रालय को वन भूमि पर अवैध खेती से संबंधित कोई

शिकायत प्राप्त होती है, तो उसकी जांच की जाती है और उसके बाद उसे संबंधित राज्य सरकार / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन को मौजूदा नियमों और विनियमों के अनुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिए भेजा जाता है।

मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को कानूनी के प्रावधानों के अनुसार वन भूमि से अतिक्रमण हटाने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए परामर्शिका जारी करता है कि आगे कोई अतिक्रमण न हो। इसके अलावा, अतिक्रमण को रोकने के लिए, राज्य वन विभागों द्वारा विभिन्न उपाय किए जाते हैं, जिनमें वन क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण और सीमांकन, वन सीमा पर खंभे लगाना और फील्ड स्टाफ द्वारा नियमित गश्त करना शामिल है। राज्य वन विभाग वन क्षेत्रों में अतिक्रमण की जांच के लिए भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली, रिमोट सेंसिंग और ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम जैसी आधुनिक तकनीकों का भी उपयोग करते हैं। वनों के संरक्षण, सुरक्षा और प्रबंधन के लिए स्थानीय समुदायों को शामिल करते हुए ग्राम स्तर पर संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन समितियों की भी स्थापना की गई है।

EMPLOYABILITY OF PROFESSIONAL GRADUATES

2722. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains data on the number of students completing professional courses from all public and private universities across the country during the last ten years including the current year, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government has any corresponding data on the number of such students who secured employment during the same period, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (c) whether the Government has carried out any assessment of the reasons for a large number of professional graduates remaining unemployed, if so, the details of such findings and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government has prepared any time-bound roadmap to improve employability of professional graduates, 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): As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), the number of students completing major professional undergraduate courses (B.Tech, MBBS etc.) in both public and private universities has shown a significant increase over the years. In the survey year 2022–23 (Provisional), a total of 13,72,209 students completed such courses, comprising 8,09,253 male students and 5,62,956 female students. In comparison, during the survey year 2014–15, the total number of students completing these courses was 8,92,159, including 5,12,461 male students and 3,79,698 female students.

The official data on Employment and Unemployment is collected through Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18.

As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Unemployment Rate (UR), on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above has decreased from 6% in 2017-18 to 3.2% in 2023-24. The details are

available in the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) reports, which may be seen at:

https://www.mospi.gov.in/download-reports?main_cat=ODU5&cat=All&sub_category=All

Government of India launched National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 with an aim for holistic development of students. NEP aims to transform and enhance the quality of education across the country with an objective to establish an education system that is inclusive, equitable, and of high quality, empowering learners to meet future challenges and contribute to national development.

NEP lays emphasis on integrating skill development with mainstream education by embedding vocational and practical skills across school and higher education, removing hard separations between vocational and academic streams.

To enhance employability of the students and achieve the objectives of NEP 2020, University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued the National Credit Framework (NCrF), 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 alongwith 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.

Further, UGC has formulated guidelines for the introduction of Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programmes to be offered by Higher Education Institutions to provide practical exposure during the course of study expected with the aim to enhanced competencies of the graduates and the employment thereof.

UGC also introduced “Guidelines for Internship/Research Internship for Under Graduate Students” in February 2024, with an aim to improve employability and develop interest for research.

To achieve the objectives of NEP 2020 and ensure availability of industry relevant knowledge to students of technical students, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken several steps including:

- Model Curriculum in areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, Space Technology, Electronic Engineering (VLSI Design and Technology), Robotics and Artificial Intelligence etc. Due representation of Industry stakeholders is ensured in the curriculum revision committees.
- Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with leading industries and organisations have been signed to facilitate internship, skilling and upskilling of students and faculty members.

- Issued model internship guidelines for technical courses. Internship is mandatory component of Model Curriculum issued by AICTE for different courses. These guidelines provide internship in full-time or part-time.
- Industry Academia Mobility framework launched by AICTE to facilitate connect between theoretical knowledge and practical application, facilitating collaboration between academia and industry.
- In order to promote innovation and entrepreneurship, over 16,000 Institution Innovation Councils (IICs) have been established across the country, engaging more than 1 lakh faculty members and 1.5 lakh students in innovation and entrepreneurial activities.

The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with IIT Madras and eminent Industry Partners, have launched the SWAYAM Plus platform on 27th February 2024. The platform offers high-quality learning and certification programs in partnership with leading industry and academic experts to students/learners, helping them reskill, upskill, and become employment-ready. These courses also include domains such as media, communication, and soft skills, aimed at enhancing non-technical competencies to improve employability. The Ministry of Education and IIT Madras have signed more than 85 MoUs with the leading industry partners. As of 3rd March 2026, more than 500 courses in 17 different sectors are available on the platform, and more than 5 lakh learners have enrolled for their skill augmentation.

The Ministry of Education also implements the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) to impart on-the-job training and enhance the employability of youth. In the last 5 financial years (FY 2020–21 to 2024–25), the NATS scheme has engaged 12.94 lakh apprentices. For FY 2025-26, over 4.88 lakh apprentices have been engaged.

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]

मणिकर्णिका घाट का कायाकल्प

2723. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या 'कायाकल्प' के नाम पर किए जा रहे निर्माण कार्यों के कारण मणिकर्णिका घाट का प्राचीन स्थल अपनी ऐतिहासिक और पौराणिक मौलिकता खो रहा है और क्या सरकार ने इसके पुरातात्विक स्वरूप में हुए क्षरण के संबंध में कोई स्वतंत्र लेखा संपरीक्षा कराई है;
- (ख) क्या भारी कंक्रीट के निर्माण ने गंगा नदी के प्राकृतिक प्रवाह और घाट की बुनियादी स्थिरता के लिए गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न कर दिया है;
- (ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की जवाब देही क्या है क्योंकि स्थानीय प्रशासन घाट पर दाह संस्कार के लिए यहां आने वाले शोक संतप्त परिवारों से होने वाली अवैध जबरन वसूली और व्याप्त कुप्रबंधन को रोकने में पूरी तरह से विफल रहा है;

(घ) क्या विकास का यह मॉडल स्थानीय समुदायों और डोम समुदाय, जो सदियों से वहां रह रहे हैं, के हितों की अनदेखी कर रहा है; और

(ड) क्या सरकार का इस परियोजना की समीक्षा करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों की एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति गठित करने विचार है?

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

(क): मणिकर्णिका घाट भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत एक केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं है। तथापि, वाराणसी के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, मणिकर्णिका घाट पर चल रहा काम एक पुनरुद्धार और संरक्षण परियोजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य घाट की मजबूती को वापस लाना और गंगा नदी के प्राकृतिक प्रवाह को बनाए रखते हुए अंतिम संस्कार करने हेतु आने वाले परिवारों के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाओं को बेहतर बनाना है।

(ख): मणिकर्णिका घाट पर चल रहे जीर्णोद्धार और संरक्षण से संबंधित कार्य गंगा नदी के प्राकृतिक प्रवाह को कायम रखते हुए घाटों की मूलभूत स्थिरता को सशक्त करेंगे।

(ग): स्थानीय प्रशासन घाटों पर सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाता है।

(घ) और (ड): संरक्षण परियोजना की परिकल्पना बनाई गई है और इसे स्थानीय प्रशासन द्वारा स्थानीय समुदायों के साथ समन्वय करते हुए, निष्पादित किया जा रहा है।

DIGITAL EDUCATION AND CONNECTIVITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2724. DR. C M RAMESH:

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

- (a) the details of initiatives taken by the Government to promote digital education, smart classrooms and broadband connectivity in educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the number of institutions covered under the said initiative in Anakapalli Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by the Government to bridge the digital divide in rural and semiurban areas of the country?

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

(a) to (c): The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) announced on 29.07.2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country. The Policy proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st century education, including SDG-4, while building upon India's traditions and value systems. Education is part of the Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the Government schools are under the administration of the State Government and its bodies. The Ministry of Education implements ICT and Digital initiatives under Samagra Shiksha and digital learning in Government schools across the country, including rural areas. The initiatives aim to enhance the quality of education by integrating technology into teaching and learning processes. Under the initiatives, funds

are provided for setting up ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms according to the requirements of the State submitted in the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B).

A comprehensive initiative called PM eVidya was initiated as part of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan' on 17th May, 2020, which unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode access to education across the country under the aegis of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. States/Union Territories (UTs) collaborate with NCERT to utilise, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these initiatives as per their requirements in mother tongue/local/regional languages. PM eVidya includes 200 DTH TV Channels allotted to States/UTs/Autonomous Bodies (ABs)/Other Ministries in Government of India and 400 Radio channels, including PM eVidya PM mobile app, to enable them to provide supplementary education as per their requirement in various Indian languages for classes 1-12. The State of Andhra Pradesh has been allotted 5 channels (PM eVIDYA 48 to 52), disseminating 636 video contents.

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. Andhra Pradesh as a participating state in DIKSHA, has 5.57 lakh registered users, 21.32 crore learning sessions and 250.38 crore learning minutes. Additionally, Andhra Pradesh hosts 293 digital textbooks and 19,800+

e-content. DIKSHA Offline supports areas with limited or no internet connectivity. The stakeholders have access to more than 614 Virtual Labs and 100 Virtual skill labs (50 each in Hindi and English) on DIKSHA.

The Government of India, in the Budget 2025, has announced provision of broadband connectivity to all Government Secondary schools in rural areas, under the 'BharatNet' project to enhance digital infrastructure in remote areas by BSNL in a phased manner. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, 43,619 schools are connected to the internet via BSNL, APSFL or 4G Connectivity with multi-wan router.

The School Education Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh has approved and supplied 59,034 Interactive Flat Panels (IFPs) for classes VI-X and provided 36,783 Smart TVs for classes I-V during last 3 years to cover rural and semi-urban schools across all districts. The department has provided broadband connections to all high schools and upper primary schools wherever connectivity is feasible. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced 2,000 Additional Digital Classrooms (ADCRs) to modernize school education and make learning more interactive. These classrooms are equipped with smart boards, projectors, and digital content aligned with the curriculum, ensuring that students across rural and urban areas benefit equally from ICT-based education.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing the Personalised Adaptive Learning (PAL) programme under Samagra Shiksha to promote

digital and technology-enabled learning in schools. At present, the programme is being implemented in 1,502 schools across the State, including Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) and PM SHRI Schools. To facilitate the implementation of the initiative, 45,060 tablets have been distributed to the 1,502 Schools.

In the Anakapalli Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency, a comprehensive Digital Learning Initiative has been implemented to strengthen technology-enabled education across government schools. Under this initiative, 388 schools were equipped with 1,146 Interactive Flat Panels (IFPs) across two phases, while 421 schools were covered under the Smart TV programme with the installation of 753 Smart TV units. In addition, under the Student Tablet Distribution Programme, a total of 41,700 tablets have been supplied to support digital access for students. A total of 47 schools in the Anakapalli Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency have been covered under the PAL programme. This initiative significantly enhances digital infrastructure and promotes interactive, technology-driven learning in the constituency.

बिहार में मध्याह्न भोजन की खराब गुणवत्ता

2725. श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार:

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत दस वर्षों के दौरान मध्याह्न भोजन के लिए बिहार को वर्ष-वार कितनी धनराशि जारी की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्याह्न भोजन की गुणवत्ता को बनाए रखने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का है क्योंकि उक्त राज्य में मध्याह्न भोजन की खराब गुणवत्ता के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही 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): पीएम पोषण के तहत पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान बिहार को जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	जारी केंद्रीय सहायता (रु. लाख में)
2014-15	136532.10
2015-16	120013.29
2016-17	114257.02
2017-18	97871.58
2018-19	112448.94
2019-20	109313.34
2020-21	139248.01
2021-22	103016.32
2022-23	76399.12
2023-24	92323.54
2024-25	142911.47

शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का भाग है तथा अधिकांश सरकारी स्कूल और स्कूल बोर्ड राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के प्रशासनाधीन हैं। प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण) योजना केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित प्रमुख अधिकारों पर आधारित योजनाओं में से एक है, जिसे राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) के साथ साझेदारी में लागू किया गया है, ताकि बाल वाटिका

(कक्षा-1 से ठीक पहले) और सरकारी व सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के कक्षा 1 से 8 तक के सभी बच्चों को एक बार पका हुआ गर्म और पौष्टिक भोजन प्रदान किया जा सके। पात्र बच्चों को पका हुआ गर्म और पौष्टिक भोजन उपलब्ध कराने की समग्र जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन की होती है।

भारत सरकार ने योजना के तहत उच्च गुणवत्तापूर्ण पौष्टिक भोजन प्रदान करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए गुणवत्ता, सुरक्षा और स्वच्छता संबंधी विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। सभी राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को इन दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करने की सलाह दी जाती है। ये दिशानिर्देश आधिकारिक वेबसाइट <https://pmposhan.education.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, स्कूलों को भोजन तैयार करने के लिए एगमार्क गुणवत्ता और ब्रांडेड वस्तुओं की खरीद, रसोइया-सह-सहायकों को प्रशिक्षण, बच्चों को गर्म भोजन परोसने से पहले कम से कम एक शिक्षक सहित स्कूल प्रबंधन समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा भोजन का स्वाद चखने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भोजन पोषण मानकों और गुणवत्ता को पूरा करता है, खाद्य नमूनों की जांच सरकारी खाद्य अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला या विधि द्वारा प्रत्यायन या मान्यता प्राप्त किसी भी प्रयोगशाला में कराने का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) को उचित औसत गुणवत्ता (एफएक्यू) मानकों को पूरा करने वाले सर्वोत्तम उपलब्ध गुणवत्तापूर्ण खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराने की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है। इन दिशानिर्देशों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ रसोइया-सह-सहायकों को पोषण, खाना पकाने की प्रक्रियाएँ, स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता, कच्चे अनाज और सब्जियों की तैयारी, व्यंजन-विधि तथा भोजन परोसने के कौशल आदि पर प्रशिक्षण देने का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र होटल प्रबंधन संस्थानों, खाद्य शिल्प संस्थाओं, एफएसएसएआई, राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों आदि की सहकार्यता से सीसीएच को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं। कई राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र खाना पकाने की प्रतियोगिताएँ आयोजित करते हैं और विजेताओं को विविध तथा पौष्टिक भोजन बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु नकद पुरस्कार भी देते हैं। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रोत्साहित

किया जाता है कि वे निर्धारित पोषण और खाद्य मानदंडों के भीतर स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप व्यंजन-सूची तय करें और स्थानीय रूप से उगाए गए खाद्य पदार्थों जैसे मोटे अनाज, सब्जियां, मसालों आदि की खरीद करें। दिशानिर्देशों में यह भी परिकल्पना की गई है कि स्कूल में सभी बच्चे साबुन से अपने हाथ धोएं।

इस योजना में व्यापक निगरानी अर्थात् माननीय केंद्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में अधिकार प्राप्त समिति, सचिव (डीओएसईएंडएल) की अध्यक्षता में कार्यक्रम अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी), मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य संचालन-सह-निगरानी समिति, जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तरीय संचालन-सह-निगरानी समिति तंत्र भी प्रदान किया गया है। पीएम पोषण दिशानिर्देशों में योजना की तिमाही आधार पर निगरानी हेतु जिले के वरिष्ठतम सांसद (एमपी) की अध्यक्षता में एक जिला स्तरीय समिति का प्रावधान किया गया है।

बिहार में स्मारकों का जीर्णोद्धार और संरक्षण

2726. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार में ऐतिहासिक और राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारकों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय महत्व के उक्त सभी स्मारकों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और;

(ग) उक्त सभी स्मारकों के पुनरुद्धार और संरक्षण के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई/कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): बिहार राज्य में 71 स्मारक और पुरातात्विक स्थल और अवशेष हैं जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय महत्व के रूप में घोषित किया गया है, जिनका अनुरक्षण भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किया

जाता है, इन स्मारकों एवं स्थलों का स्थान-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। ये सभी संस्मारक/स्थल भली-भांति परिरक्षित हैं।

(ग): संरक्षित स्मारकों के जीर्णोद्धार और संरक्षण के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है। तथापि, इनका पुनरुद्धार और संरक्षण, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा राष्ट्रीय संरक्षण नीति, 2014 का अनुपालन करते हुए आवश्यकता, प्राथमिकता और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है, जो एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

विवरण

बिहार राज्य में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अंतर्गत संरक्षित स्मारकों और क्षेत्रों (स्थलों) का स्थान-वार विवरण

क्र.सं.	स्मारक क्षेत्रों का नाम (स्थल)	स्थान
1	शमशेर खान का मकबरा	शमशेरनगर
2	विक्रमशिला मठ का प्राचीन स्थल	अन्तिचक
3	शैल मंदिर	गोलगोंग
4	पातालपुरी गुफा और पत्थर घाटा पहाड़ी पर बटेश्वर गुफा से सटी ज़मीन	माधोरामपुर
5	चट्टान की मूर्तियाँ	पथरघट्टा
6	प्राचीन टीला	बक्सर
7	अशोक स्तंभ जिसे लौर स्तंभ के नाम से जाना जाता है	लौरिया अरेराज
8	किले के खंडहर, तालाब और स्तूप	सागरडीह
9	बौद्ध स्तूप	ताजपुर देउर
10	प्राचीन स्तूप और अन्य अवशेष जिन्हें स्थानीय रूप से सुजाता गढ़ के नाम से जाना जाता है	बकरौर

11	घाटी में प्राचीन टीले जिन्हें "हसराकोल "के नाम से जाना जाता है	बिशुनपुरतरवा , हसराऔरजगदीशपुर
12	पहाड़ी में प्राचीन टीले 'शोभनाथ 'के नाम से जाने जाते हैं	बिशुनपुरतरवा , हसराऔरजगदीशपुर
13	एक शेड के नीचे इकट्ठा की गई प्राचीन बौद्ध छवि और दूसरी छवियां और मूर्तियां	गुनेरी
14	शिव मंदिर	कोंच
15	कौवाडोल पहाड़ी की कुछ चट्टानों और पत्थरों के दक्षिणी और पूर्वी हिस्से पर अलग-अलग हिंदू देवी-देवताओं की मूर्तियां बनी हुई हैं।	कुरिसराय
16	कौवाडोल पहाड़ी के दक्षिण-पूर्वी कोने से 12फीट की दूरी पर एक अलग गोल पत्थर पर बनी अलग-अलग हिंदू देवी-देवताओं की मूर्तियां।	कुरिसराय
17	कौवाडोल पहाड़ी की कुछ चट्टानों के उत्तर-पूर्वी हिस्से पर अलग-अलग हिंदू देवी-देवताओं की मूर्तियां बनी हुई हैं।	कुरिसराय
18	कौवाडोल पहाड़ी के पूरब में एक आयताकार अलग पत्थर के दोनों तरफ चार हिंदू देवी-देवताओं की मूर्तियां हैं।	कुरिसराय
19	पूरे पुराने खंडहर ,जिन पर बुद्ध की एक बड़ी मूर्ति ,कुछ ढीली मूर्तियां और तेरह सैंडस्टोन पिलर हैं।	कुरिसराय
20	वह क्षेत्र जिसे आमतौर पर 'गढ़ 'के नाम से जाना जाता है	कुर्किहार
21	गोपी गुफा	बराबर और नागार्जुनी पहाड़ियाँ
22	करण चौपड़ गुफा	बराबर और नागार्जुनी पहाड़ियाँ,
23	वडथिका गुफा	बराबर और नागार्जुनी

		की पहाड़ियाँ
24	लोमस ऋषि गुफा	बराबर और नागार्जुनी पहाड़ियाँ,
25	सुदामा गुफा	बराबर और नागार्जुनी पहाड़ियाँ,
26	वापियाका गुफा	बराबर और नागार्जुनी पहाड़ियाँ,
27	विश्व झोपड़ा गुफा	बराबर और नागार्जुन की पहाड़ियाँ,
28	एक शेड के नीचे इकट्ठा की गई प्राचीन बौद्ध प्रतिमाएं और मूर्तियां	घेजन
29	प्राचीन अखंड स्तंभ जिसे लाट के नाम से जाना जाता है	लाट
30	बख्तियार खान का मकबरा	मलिक सराय
31	मुंडेश्वरी देवी का मंदिर	पौरा
32	कन्हैया जी का मंदिर	बंदरझूला
33	प्राचीन किले या पचरुखी गढ़ के अवशेष , जिसेस्थानीयरूपसेराजाबलिकागढ़केनामसेजानाजाताहै	बलिराजगढ़
34	अशोक स्तंभ	कोल्हुआ
35	प्राचीन टीला	बड़गांव
36	मलिक इब्राहिम बायू का मकबरा	बिहार शरीफ
37	प्राचीन अवशेष जिन्हें गढ़ के नाम से जाना जाता है	घोड़ाकटोरा
38	बुद्ध की मूर्ति	जगदीशपुर
39	प्राचीन टीला	मुद्गाफ़रपुर
40	अधिग्रहित क्षेत्र में संलग्न सभी टीले , संरचनाएंऔरइमारतें	नालंदा

41	सभी प्राचीन संरचनाएं और अन्य स्मारक	राजगीर
42	सभी पुरानी इमारतें और सभी बनावटी पुराने अवशेष जो पुराने और नए राजगृह कहे जाने वाले इन दो पुराने शहरों से आधे मील के अंदर हैं।	राजगीर
43	पुराने और नए राजगृह के नाम से जाने जाने वाले दो प्राचीन शहरों की दीवारें	राजगीर
44	“बुलंदीबाग ”के नाम से जाना जाने वाला उपवन	बुलंदीपुर
45	“छोटी पहाड़ी ”के नाम से जाना जाने वाला टीला या स्तूप	छोटी पहाड़ी
46	मूर्तिकला और चित्र	दतियाना
47	अशोक के महल का कथित स्थल	कुम्रहार
48	शाह मखदुम दौलत मनेरी और इब्राहिम खान का मकबरा	मनेर
49	टैंक	मनेर
50	पुराना टीला और टूटी-फूटी ईंट की दीवारें, साथ में आस-पास की ज़मीन जिसमें सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट संख्या 608 और 611 का हिस्सा	मनेर
51	पुराना टीला और टूटी-फूटी ईंट की दीवारें, साथ में सर्वे प्लॉट नंबर 399 की ज़मीन।	मनेर
52	पांच स्तूप या "पंचपहाड़ी "के रूप में जाने जाने वाले टीले	पहाड़ीडीह
53	(i) स्नान टैंक, (ii) मीर अशरफ की जामा मस्जिद (iii) पक्काकुआँ	पटना
54	लकड़ी की नींव और प्राचीन मौर्य दीवारों के अवशेष	संदलपुर

55	चंदन शहीद पहाड़ी पर अशोक का शिलालेख	आशिकपुर
56	रोहतासगढ़ किला	रोहतासगढ़
57	हसन शाह सूरी का मकबरा	सासाराम
58	शेर शाह सूरी का मकबरा	सासाराम
59	तीन शिलालेख)तारा चंडी मंदिर के पास(	सासाराम
60	प्राचीन शहर के अवशेष	मांझी
61	पैतृक घर डॉ .राजेंद्र प्रसाद, भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति	जिरादेई
62	जामी मस्जिद	हाजीपुर
63	अवशेष स्तूप	हरपुर बसंत)वैशाली)
64	राजा विशाल का गढ़	वैशाली
65	खंडहर किला ,चंकीगढ़	चंकी
66	अशोक स्तंभ	लौरिया नंदनगढ़
67	वैदिक दफन टीले	लौरिया नंदनगढ़
68	नंदनगढ़ का खंडहर किला और किले की प्राचीर	मरहिया
69	वैदिक दफन टीले	मरहिया
70	वैदिक दफन टीले	पकरी
71	अशोक स्तंभ	रामपुरवा

UNIFIED LENDING INTERFACE

2727. DR. THIRUMAAVALAVAN THOLKAPPIYAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India has any proposal to introduce Unified Lending Interface (ULI) on the lines of Unified Payment Interface (UPI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Unified Lending Interface is to be used only for lending money by the banking companies or whether it would also include other entities like Non-Banking Financial Companies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) launched the pilot of Unified Lending Interface (ULI) on August 17, 2023. The platform enables the delivery of frictionless credit by facilitating seamless access and flow of digital information available across the financial ecosystem from various data sources to lenders. These data sources facilitate twelve loan journeys, including Kisan Credit Card, Digital Cattle, MSME (unsecured), Housing, Personal, Tractor, Micro Business, Vehicle, Digital Gold, E-Mudra, Pension and Dairy Maintenance loans.

As on 27.02.2026, 100 lenders, including 12 Public Sector Banks, 16 Private Sector Banks, 03 Small Finance Banks, 32 District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs), 13 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), 01 State Co-operative Bank (StCB) and 23 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) have been onboarded to the platform.

बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में रोज़गार की स्थिति

2728. श्री नारायणदास अहिरवार:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि रोजगार के सीमित अवसरों के कारण बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी की स्थिति गंभीर है और इससे इस क्षेत्र के युवाओं के अंदर अपनी आजीविका की तलाश में पलायन की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में स्थायी और स्थानीय रोजगार सृजित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार उक्त क्षेत्र में कृषि आधारित उद्योगों, लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों और स्वरोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना या पैकेज शुरू करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का विचार बुंदेलखंड के प्रत्येक जिले में रोजगार कार्यालयों को सुदृढ़ करने और युवाओं को कौशल विकास, प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार से जोड़ने के लिए कोई व्यापक और प्रभावी पहल करने का है; और
- (ङ) 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): रोजगार और बेरोजगारी का आधिकारिक डाटा आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) द्वारा एकत्र किया जाता है जिसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) द्वारा वर्ष 2017-18 से आयोजित किया जा रहा है।

नवीनतम उपलब्ध वार्षिक पीएलएफएस रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों की सामान्य स्थिति के आधार पर अनुमानित बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) वर्ष 2017-18 में 6.0% से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 3.2% हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए सामान्य

स्थिति के आधार पर बेरोजगारी दर (यूआर) क्रमशः वर्ष 2017-18 में 6.2% से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 3.1% और वर्ष 2017-18 में 4.3% से घटकर वर्ष 2023-24 में 1.0% हो गई है।

सरकार बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र सहित देश में कृषि आधारित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, मधुमक्खी पालन, वस्त्र, चमड़ा आदि जैसे कार्यकलापों में लगे कुटीर उद्योगों सहित नए सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना में उद्यमियों की सहायता करने के लिए खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) के माध्यम से एमएसएमई मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

नियोजनीयता में सुधार करते हुए रोजगार का सृजन करना सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है। तदनुसार, सरकार देश भर में (बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र सहित) विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रही है। सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न रोजगार सृजन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का विवरण https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes पर देखा जा सकता है।

सरकार कौशल भारत मिशन (एसआईएम) के तहत, देश भर में कौशल विकास केंद्रों/विद्यालयों /महाविद्यालयों/ संस्थानों आदि के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता संवर्धन योजना (एनएपीएस) तथा शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) आदि के तहत कौशल, पुनः कौशल और कौशल संवर्धन प्रशिक्षण का कार्यान्वयन भी कर रही है। एसआईएम का उद्देश्य भारत के युवाओं को उद्योग जगत से संबंधित कौशल प्रदान करके भविष्य के लिए तैयार करना है।

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

भारत सरकार का श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रीय करियर सेवा (एनसीएस) पोर्टल चला रहा है, जो एक डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म [www.ncs.gov.in] के माध्यम से निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों की नौकरियों की जानकारी, ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन रोजगार मेलों, नौकरी खोज और मिलान, करियर परामर्श, व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, कौशल विकास पाठ्यक्रमों की जानकारी, कौशल/प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि करियर से संबंधित सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए वन-स्टॉप समाधान है।

एनसीएस योजना का एक उद्देश्य रोजगार कार्यालयों को आदर्श करियर केंद्रों (एमसीसी) में बदलना है। ये केन्द्र प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग के साथ-साथ करियर परामर्श एवं प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से स्थानीय युवाओं तथा रोजगार चाहने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों को रोजगार अवसरों से जोड़ते हैं। इस प्रकार, ये आदर्श करियर केन्द्र (एमसीसी) राज्यों एवं अन्य संस्थानों के सहयोग से रोजगार चाहने वालों और नियोक्ताओं के लिए आउटरीच कार्यकलापों के माध्यम से रोजगार मेलों के आयोजन, नियोक्ताओं को संगठित करने, स्थानीय स्तर पर करियर परामर्श प्रदान करने आदि के लिए एक केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। अब तक, बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 39 आदर्श करियर केन्द्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 13 आदर्श करियर केन्द्र अनुमोदित किए गए हैं।

ग्रामीण पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना

2729. श्री अजय भट्ट:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में ग्रामीण पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो देश के ग्रामीण/पिछड़े/जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन की क्षमता का दोहन करने के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं प्रस्तावित हैं और क्या कार्य-योजना तैयार की गई है और देश में ग्रामीण पर्यटन की स्थिति क्या है;
- (ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत, जारी की गई और उपयोग की गई निधि का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने पर्यटकों के आकर्षण स्थान के रूप में गांवों और नगरों की पहचान की है; और
 (ङ) यदि हां, तो उत्तराखंड सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है?

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

(क) से (ङ): ग्रामीण पर्यटन सहित पर्यटक स्थलों और उत्पादों का विकास एवं संवर्धन संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से समग्र रूप से भारत का संवर्धन करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय 'स्वदेश दर्शन', 'राष्ट्रीय तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान मिशन (प्रशाद)' और 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता' नामक योजनाओं के तहत, पिछड़े ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों/जनजातीय क्षेत्रों सहित देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों पर पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना और सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत ग्रामीण परिपथ को विषयगत परिपथों में से एक के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया। स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के ग्रामीण परिपथ के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

स्वदेश दर्शन योजना को गंतव्य-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए स्थायी एवं जिम्मेदारीयुक्त स्थलों के विकास के उद्देश्य से स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0) के नाम से नया रूप दिया गया।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने पर्यटन अनुभव को बेहतर बनाने एवं पर्यटन स्थलों को स्थायी और जिम्मेदारीयुक्त स्थलों के रूप में परिवर्तित करने के लिए स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना की एक उप योजना के रूप में 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास' के लिए दिशानिर्देश तैयार किए हैं।

जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन के संवर्धन के उद्देश्य से, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान (पीएम-जेयूजीए) के तहत 'जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में होमस्टे का विकास' (स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की एक उप-योजना) के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों

द्वारा प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए टेम्प्लेट सहित दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं। इस पहल का उद्देश्य उत्तरदायी पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने और जनजातीय समुदायों के लिए आजीविका के अवसरों में वृद्धि करने के लिए जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में होमस्टे का विकास करना है। यह दिशानिर्देश होमस्टे मालिकों के तकनीकी कौशल और प्रशिक्षण पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं। उक्त पहल में ग्राम समुदाय की आवश्यकता के लिए 5 लाख रुपये तक, प्रत्येक घर के लिए दो नए कमरों के निर्माण हेतु 5 लाख रुपये तक और मौजूदा कमरों के नवीनीकरण के लिए 3 लाख रुपये तक की सहायता सहित 1000 होमस्टे का विकास करना शामिल है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2025-26 की बजट घोषणा में, सरकार ने होमस्टे के लिए पीएमएमवाई (मुद्रा) ऋण योजना में एक अलग श्रेणी शुरू की। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित होमस्टे भी इस ऋण का लाभ उठाने के पात्र हैं। संवर्धनात्मक अभियान के भाग के रूप में, राज्य सरकारों और हितधारकों के लिए दिनांक 11.09.2025 को नई दिल्ली में होमस्टे के लिए मुद्रा ऋण पर एक कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई। जन समर्थ पोर्टल के माध्यम से होमस्टे इकाइयों के लिए मुद्रा ऋण का लाभ उठाने हेतु हितधारकों के लिए चरण-दर-चरण मार्गदर्शिका के रूप में वित्तीय सेवा विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय के सहयोग से 27 सितंबर, 2025 को होमस्टे हेतु मुद्रा ऋण के लिए गाइड पर एक पुस्तिका भी लॉन्च की गई।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने 27 सितंबर, 2024 को 'पर्यटन मित्र और पर्यटन दीदी' नामक एक राष्ट्रीय उत्तरदायी पर्यटन पहल शुरू की, जिसके माध्यम से महिलाओं और युवाओं के प्रशिक्षण पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है, ताकि वे होमस्टे मालिकों, विभिन्न पाक-कला एवं व्यंजन संबंधी अनुभव प्रदाताओं, सांस्कृतिक गाइड, प्राकृतिक गाइड, साहसिक गाइड, और अन्य भूमिकाओं के रूप में, गंतव्य की क्षमता के आधार पर लाभकारी रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिए इन कौशलों का लाभ उठा सकें।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने भारत में ग्रामीण पर्यटन के विकास के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय रणनीति और रोडमैप भी तैयार किया है जिसे सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को परिचालित किया गया।

विवरण

देश में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के ग्रामीण परिपथ के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का विवरण:

क्र.सं .	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	परिपथ/ स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी राशि (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	बिहार	ग्रामीण परिपथ 2017-18	भित्तिहरवा -चंद्रहिया - तुर्कोलिया का विकास	44.27	40.31
2.	केरल	ग्रामीण परिपथ 20181-9	मालानाड मालाबार क्रूज पर्यटन परियोजना का विकास	57.35	45.88
कुल				101.62	86.19

DEVELOPMENT OF NAGARJUNA SAGAR UNDER

SDS 2.0 IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2730. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

- (a) whether proposal of a project for the development of Nagarjuna Sagar as a world-class Buddhist tourism centre under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SDS) 2.0 (Challenge-Based Destination Development

component) has been submitted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Union Government;

- (b) if so, the approved outlay, current status of approvals and the stage of tendering of the project;
- (c) the details of works completed so far under the project, including foundation works and construction of stupa-related infrastructure and the percentage of physical and financial progress achieved;
- (d) the timeline for completion of the remaining works under the project; and
- (e) the details of the expected tourism, employment and local economic benefits on completion of the Nagarjuna Sagar destination under the said Scheme 2.0?

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

(a) to (e): Yes, the Ministry of Tourism has already sanctioned the project 'Enriching Buddhist Heritage and Cultural Experiences at Nagarjuna Sagar' under Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) an initiative of Swadesh Darshan scheme in 2024-25 for Rs.25.00 Crore in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (APTDCL), the State Implementing Agency, has informed that it has selected the contractor through a competitive tendering process and financial progress of 5% and

physical progress of 19.22 % is reported. As per sanction order of the project, the State Government has been advised to develop and complete the project by 31.03.2026.

APTDCL has further informed that the project aims to create new tourism attraction at Nagarjuna Sagar and improve overall tourism experience at the destination. It has further been communicated that at present the destination receives around 6-7 lakh visitors annually which after completion of project is expected to increase to around 9-10 Lakh visitors in the initial years and further grow to around 12-15 Lakh visitors over the next few years. Further, it has been stated that the project is expected to create around 100-150 direct jobs in tourism services and facility management along with about 300-350 indirect employment opportunities, thereby benefiting the local population.

पंजाब में वृक्षारोपण परियोजनाएं

2731. श्री शेर सिंह घुबाया :

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

- (क) पंजाब के फिरोजपुर, गुरु हर सहाय, फाजिल्का, अबोहर, मलोट और श्री मुक्तसर साहिब क्षेत्रों में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए प्रस्तावित वृक्षारोपण परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त परियोजनाओं को कब तक स्वीकृत किए जाने और जमीनी स्तर पर कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त सीमा पर और प्रदूषण प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए कोई विशेष हरित योजना तैयार की गई है?

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

(क) से (ग) : सरकार द्वारा पर्यावरण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार और प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों, जिनमें प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण (काम्पा), राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम) तथा राज्य वन विभागों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली अन्य वानिकी योजनाएँ शामिल हैं, के माध्यम से वनीकरण, वृक्षारोपण और पारिस्थितिकीय पुनर्बहाली संबंधी कार्यकलाप निष्पादित किए जाते हैं। हरित आवरण को बढ़ाने और पर्यावरण की स्थिति में सुधार करने हेतु ये कार्यक्रम वन भूमि, संस्थागत भूमि, सड़क किनारे की पट्टियों और अन्य उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों में वृक्षारोपण का समर्थन करते हैं।

काम्पा, राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम), नगर वन योजना आदि के माध्यम से पंजाब समेत पूरे देश में वृक्षारोपण और वनरोपण गतिविधियाँ चलाई जाती हैं। इन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत वार्षिक संचालन योजनाओं में क्षतिपूर्ति वनरोपण, सहायता प्राप्त प्राकृतिक पुनर्जनन, वनक्षारित क्षेत्रों में वृक्षारोपण और संबंधित पारिस्थितिकीय पुनर्बहाली कार्यों जैसी गतिविधियों का प्रावधान है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा फिरोजपुर, फाजिल्का, श्री मुक्तसर साहिब सहित अन्य जिलों और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में कार्य योजना के निर्देशों और अनुमोदित वानिकी कार्यक्रमों के अनुसार भूमि की उपलब्धता, प्रौद्योगिकी व्यवहार्यता और निधि के आधार पर वनीकरण कार्य किया जाता है। इन कार्यक्रमों में पंजाब में पर्यावरण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार तथा हरित आवरण बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से सड़कों, नहरों और संस्थागत भूमि के किनारे वृक्षारोपण, वन खंडों का विकास और पारिस्थितिक बहाली जैसी गतिविधियों को शामिल किया गया है।

विशेषकर, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लिए कोई अलग या विशेष हरित योजना का प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय के पास नहीं है। तथापि, मंत्रालय वानिकी और पारिस्थितिक बहाली कार्यक्रमों के तहत राज्य सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न पर्यावरण संरक्षण और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण हेतु किए जा रहे वृक्षारोपण और वनरोपण संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का समर्थन करता है।

REVIVAL OF HERITAGE SITES

2732. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented conservation and development projects for the revival of heritage sites across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the actions taken/being taken by the Government for the digitization of the cultural heritage of India; and
- (d) whether any such project has been identified in Tripura, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): There are 3686 centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country. Conservation, preservation and maintenance of these centrally protected monuments/sites is a continuous process and is taken up as per the

requirement and availability of resources subject to the National Policy for Conservation. All the monuments/sites are in a good state of preservation.

(c) and (d): The Government of India has established the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) in 2007 to prepare two national registers on Unprotected Monuments (Built Heritage and Sites) and Antiquities across the length and breadth of the country. So far the NMMA has documented and published data for 11,406 Monuments (Built Heritage and Sites) and 12,48,775 Antiquities. Also, the artefacts/objects housed in the collections of various Archaeological Site Museums functioning under the administrative control of the ASI are being digitized in the prescribed format of the NMMA. The digitized records are being made available on the dedicated portal of NMMA. Further, artefacts from two museums, namely (i) Archaeological Museum, Velha Goa (Goa) and (ii) Archaeological Museum, Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), have been digitized and uploaded on the 'Museums of India' portal through JATAN software.

ASI has provided the facility of Virtual Reality (Virtual Walk Through) at the Sculptures and Rock-cut Reliefs of Unakotitirtha, Unakoti District, Tripura for the visitors.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE TO PAPER MILL

2733. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the objections raised by the public to the proposed paper mill by M/s Ruchira Papers Ltd. at villages Dholran and Bassi Gujran, Tehsil Sri Chamkaur Sahib, District Rupnagar, Punjab;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the proposed site lies within 500 metres of historically significant Sikh Gurudwaras, including Gurudwara Bir Guru Jand Sahib, Gurudwara Sri Imli Sahib and Gurudwara Katalgarh Sahib;
- (c) whether the project violates the siting criteria notified on 30 January 2025 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 due to its proximity to Raipur Drain, Dhauran Drain, MCM Drain and Sirhind Canal; and
- (d) whether it is true that in view of environmental and public health concerns and objections raised during the public hearing held on 30 April, 2025, the Government proposes to deny environmental clearance to the project and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): The 'Pulp and Paper industry' is covered at 5(i) in the schedule of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (EIA Notification, 2006), and requires Environmental Clearance (EC) from the concerned regulatory authority before commencement of construction or operation of the project.

The grant of EC involves four-stage appraisal process, namely screening, scoping, public consultation and appraisal. During the technical appraisal, various project-related aspects, including the proceedings of the public hearing and the action plan proposed to address the concerns raised therein, the environmental sensitivity of the project site, and the adequacy of the proposed mitigation measures are considered by the Expert Committee.

As per the information received from the Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB), a public hearing for the proposed paper mill project of M/s Ruchira Papers Ltd. at villages Dholran and Bassi Gujran, Tehsil Sri Chamkaur Sahib, District Rupnagar, Punjab was conducted on 30.04.2025, as per the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006, under the chairmanship of Additional Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar. During the public hearing, the objections and concerns raised by the public were duly noted and recorded in the proceedings of the public hearing.

PPCB has further reported that no religious place falls within 500 metres of the proposed project site, and that a seasonal drain passes through the proposed land of the paper mill. The Raipur Drain and Sirhind Canal are located at about 10 metres and 200 metres, respectively, from the nearest boundary of the project site.

The Project Proponent had applied to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) seeking EC to establish the paper mill. The MoEFCC had sought essential details in respect of the project, and the PP has not yet submitted its reply.

राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा प्रतियोगिता

2734. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा प्रतियोगिता (एनएसटीसी) के अंतर्गत 8 से 14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों की पहचान की जाती है और उन्हें प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना से संबद्ध मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और दादरा और नगर हवेली जिले में कितने विद्यालय हैं और वहां कितनी खेल प्रतिभाओं की पहचान की गई है;

(ग) क्या उक्त राज्यों और जिलों के ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं और योग्य प्रशिक्षकों की भारी कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में उक्त योजना की पहुंच अत्यंत सीमित है;

(घ) क्या सरकार महाराष्ट्र, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली और मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में विशेष खेल नर्सरी स्थापित करने, बेहतर कोचिंग अवसंरचना विकसित करने और चयन प्रक्रिया को और अधिक पारदर्शी और व्यापक बनाने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्य योजना तैयार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए तैयार की गई रूपरेखा का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): जी, हां। भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण (साई) की राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतिभा प्रतियोगिता (एनएसटीसी) स्कीम के तहत 8-14 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के प्रतिभावान एथलीटों की पहचान की जाती है और उन्हें सुव्यवस्थित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में, एनएसटीसी स्कीम के तहत महारानी लक्ष्मी बहुउद्देशीय हाई स्कूल, जबलपुर में एक नियमित विद्यालय स्थापित किया गया है। प्रशासनिक कारणों से, वर्तमान में यह विद्यालय कार्यशील नहीं है, इसलिए इस विद्यालय में एथलीटों को शामिल नहीं किया गया है। इसके अलावा, महाराष्ट्र तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली जिले में अभी तक कोई नियमित विद्यालय नहीं अपनाया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ): साई ने एथलीटों के अधिक केंद्रित और प्रभावी विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपनी खेल संवर्धन स्कीमों के पुनर्गठन की कवायद शुरू की है। राज्यों में मौजूदा खेल अवसंरचना और वित्तीय बाध्यताओं को देखते हुए, वर्तमान में खेलों में उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने के लिए मौजूदा केंद्रों की क्षमताओं को सुदृढ़ करने पर ही ध्यान दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, साई केवल अपने साई केंद्रों में ही अवसंरचना का निर्माण / उन्नयन करता है।

BORROWING CUTS ON KERALA

2735. SHRI E T MOHAMMED BASHEER

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

- (a) whether the Government is likely to restore the borrowing cuts of Rs. 6,757 crore and Rs. 3,323 crore imposed on Kerala during the Financial Year 2024–25 and 2025–26, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Kerala's borrowing limit is likely to be enhanced to 3.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether such fiscal restrictions undermine cooperative federalism, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): In the borrowing consent issued to the State Government of Kerala for the remaining period of FY 2025-26 under Article 293(3) of the Constitution of India, an amount of Rs. 5,944 crore and Rs. 3,323 crore were deducted on account of Off-Budget Borrowings reported in State Finance Audit Report (SFAR) of 2023-24, published by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in October 2025 and the shortfall in State's contribution to Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF), respectively. Further, based on the submissions made by the State Government regarding repayment of Off-Budget Borrowings and contribution made in GRF, amounts of ₹1,700 crore and ₹2,000 crore, respectively, have been restored against the aforesaid deductions.

(b): No Sir, at present there is no such proposal under consideration.

(c): The borrowing limit of all States including Kerala are generally fixed in line with the recommendations of the Finance Commission, which is an independent Constitutional body and plays a very important role in Fiscal federalism structure. The Commission also recommends the fiscal consolidation path for the Union and the States, keeping in view the need to maintain debt sustainability while providing adequate fiscal space for development. Based on the recommendations of 15th Finance Commission, borrowing limit of all States including Kerala during 15th Finance Commission period has been fixed as under:

Year	Normal net borrowing ceiling	Additional borrowing, if any
2021-22	4% of GSDP	Upto 0.5% of GSDP for power sector reforms
2022-23	3.5% of GSDP	
2023-24	3% of GSDP	
2024-25	3% of GSDP	
2025-26	3% of GSDP	

PRADHAN MANTRI JEEVAN JYOTI BIMA YOJANA

2736. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of beneficiaries covered under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and the number of active policies during the last five years and the current year, year and State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of PMJJBY policies that were discontinued due to non-availability of sufficient bank balance at the time of auto-debit during the last five years and the current year, year and State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of the average time taken by the Government for settlement of claims under PMJJBY during the last five years and the current year, year and State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the number of claims filed, settled and rejected along with the claim settlement ratio during the last five years and the current year, year and State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to reduce policy lapses and improve claim settlement efficiency and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The total number of beneficiaries covered under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and the number of active policies during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and State/UT-wise are placed at Statement -I and II respectively.

(b): The number of PMJJBY policies that were discontinued due to non-availability of sufficient bank balance at the time of auto-debit during the last five years and the current year, year and State/UT-wise is *placed at Statement III.*

(c): The claim settlement ratio under the said scheme is 99.95% as on 18.2.2026(since inception). *As per the insurance sector regulator, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the average time taken for settlement of PMJJBY claim varies across various insurers and is in the range of 0.61 Days to 17 Days.*

(d): the number of claims filed, settled and rejected along with the claim settlement ratio during the last five years and the current year, year and State/UT-wise is placed at Statement IV.

(e): With the aim of increasing enrolments and reduce policy lapses, and ensure timely disbursement of benefits to beneficiaries in PMJJBY, the following measures are being taken:

- I. *To reduce policy lapses, Department of Financial Services issues an annual action plan prior to the renewal cycle, which is shared with implementing banks, insurance companies, and the Life Insurance Council. The latest such action plan was issued on 13.5.2025 for implementation by all banks, post offices, and insurance companies.*
- II. *Further, in order to increase coverage under PMJJBY, PMSBY, regular campaigns were held at grass root level with active participation of banks and local administration.*
- III. *Recently, a 4-month “Financial Inclusion Saturation Campaign” was launched across the country in 2.70 lakh gram panchayats and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) from 01.07.2025 to 31.10.2025. To achieve saturation in PMJJBY and PMSBY, camps were organized at gram panchayat and ULB 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.*
- IV. *A strong network of about 16 lakh Banking Correspondents (BCs), representing the last mile connect in the Banking Services delivery system, is also enrolling eligible people under these social security Schemes.*

V. *Jansuraksha Portal has been introduced for providing affordable universal access to social security protection through end-to-end digitized journeys and empowering beneficiaries through seamless enrolment and claim remittance for PMJJBY and PMSBY. All 12 Public Sector Banks and 28 Regional Rural Banks and 13 insurers have been onboarded on the portal. Further in order to increase the awareness of social security schemes including the claim settlement process, the Jansuraksha portal (www.jansuraksha.gov.in) hosts all relevant material/ information including enrollment forms, rules, frequently asked questions (FAQs) etc. related to these schemes in English, Hindi and regional languages.*

STATEMENT- I

Total number of beneficiaries cumulatively covered under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)

SR. No.	STATE/UTs	As on 31.05.2021	As on 31.05.2022	As on 31.05.2023	As on 31.05.2024	As on 31.05.2025	As on 18.2.2026
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24,353	35,475	51,340	71,164	87,339	98,950
2	Andhra Pradesh	61,14,614	70,96,256	84,63,484	3,05,34,198	3,26,10,526	3,42,15,099
3	Arunachal Pradesh	65,050	92,088	1,40,762	2,05,542	2,55,300	2,86,852
4	Assam	15,57,772	20,89,961	30,52,600	42,93,420	51,82,811	59,71,812
5	Bihar	36,26,616	61,29,689	93,52,983	1,49,89,439	1,79,00,390	2,01,94,978
6	Chandigarh	67,045	83,245	1,01,887	1,26,101	1,50,292	1,77,533
7	Chhattisgarh	20,75,495	29,97,575	42,98,270	68,68,181	78,88,327	86,61,892
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	74,439	87,954	1,06,921	1,32,438	1,50,257	1,65,264

9	Delhi	11,96,743	14,30,520	17,75,350	21,42,073	24,59,736	27,14,930
10	Goa	1,48,880	1,68,314	2,59,146	3,12,352	3,58,428	3,95,911
11	Gujarat	36,41,597	46,96,354	60,16,278	79,73,550	94,07,492	1,06,86,944
12	Haryana	13,99,852	22,81,969	29,90,952	40,18,857	48,53,870	55,06,722
13	Himachal Pradesh	3,84,727	5,45,157	7,27,832	10,12,633	12,24,673	14,33,376
14	Jammu and Kashmir	3,69,637	4,61,701	5,61,913	8,90,152	10,75,406	13,02,863
15	Jharkhand	15,51,274	26,54,812	44,34,265	64,92,072	78,59,630	89,39,471
16	Karnataka	43,72,107	53,30,297	68,62,320	1,29,67,480	1,52,11,015	1,69,67,610
17	Kerala	10,34,886	12,36,033	16,21,492	34,54,677	41,11,748	46,61,976
18	Ladakh	7,638	12,228	17,730	27,507	36,090	43,419
19	Lakshadweep	2,036	2,539	3,780	5,362	6,219	7,152
20	Madhya Pradesh	41,65,984	64,25,075	89,77,648	1,23,50,076	1,48,58,612	1,67,92,375
21	Maharashtra	63,21,214	81,24,321	1,10,43,789	1,41,40,700	1,70,59,865	1,98,25,684
22	Manipur	59,442	1,00,995	1,62,349	3,15,350	3,82,598	4,44,431
23	Meghalaya	1,05,370	1,74,116	3,03,896	4,25,690	5,50,016	6,35,037
24	Mizoram	1,06,065	1,34,831	1,88,813	2,85,327	3,63,433	4,09,832
25	Nagaland	59,876	97,270	1,43,877	1,80,871	2,24,697	2,56,212
26	Odisha	26,45,003	36,90,373	53,63,588	88,09,358	1,06,56,491	1,22,81,359
27	Puducherry	85,310	1,03,022	1,35,879	1,92,309	2,40,724	2,96,649
28	Punjab	11,11,052	21,93,257	28,50,047	37,56,407	46,36,603	54,49,458
29	Rajasthan	35,90,365	53,87,713	72,59,698	1,16,11,998	1,37,13,536	1,55,33,975
30	Sikkim	48,824	67,000	94,265	1,23,339	1,48,682	1,68,868
31	Tamil Nadu	37,87,618	44,22,829	59,91,398	83,85,897	1,03,71,548	1,23,47,147
32	Telangana	34,01,426	43,37,059	53,35,977	69,32,137	82,60,523	93,30,297
33	Tripura	2,17,815	2,51,122	3,36,133	4,47,103	5,54,050	6,62,565
34	Uttar Pradesh	73,74,822	1,16,05,795	1,67,13,332	2,50,53,338	2,96,05,211	3,34,71,134
35	Uttarakhand	5,11,563	6,96,994	10,31,030	13,78,027	16,87,420	19,58,692
36	West Bengal	37,15,532	52,48,932	78,74,519	1,07,75,675	1,35,29,553	1,56,84,615
37	Others & Non-CBS	3,84,56,132	3,84,56,132	3,84,56,132	0	0	0

	Enrolments*						
Grand Total	10,34,78,174	12,89,49,003	16,31,01,675	20,16,80,800	23,76,73,111	26,79,81,084	
Source: Banks (for universal schemes) and insurance companies (for converged schemes)							
* 'Others & Non-CBS Enrolments' include beneficiaries for which state-wise distribution is not available							

STATEMENT- II

Active policies under PMJJBY						
Sr. No.	STATE/UTs	As on 31.05.2022	As on 31.05.2023	As on 31.05.2024	As on 31.05.2025	As on 18.2.2026
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,505	39,953	53,217	61,746	64,016
2	Andhra Pradesh	55,71,955	56,70,834	72,30,499	74,55,209	76,59,062
3	Arunachal Pradesh	74,651	1,07,269	1,39,113	1,69,332	1,73,506
4	Assam	13,99,696	21,28,086	26,57,453	29,59,763	29,97,372
5	Bihar	47,01,061	69,08,941	82,51,834	91,50,974	91,59,148
6	Chandigarh	58,021	68,064	82,034	94,199	1,04,467
7	Chhattisgarh	22,69,706	30,44,760	36,67,640	40,29,928	40,33,772
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	55,851	66,171	76,904	77,599	75,789
9	Delhi	9,23,277	11,02,414	12,62,741	13,68,660	13,41,109
10	Goa	1,12,841	1,88,037	2,19,135	2,34,709	2,30,291
11	Gujarat	34,15,559	41,49,950	51,10,667	55,12,295	57,29,573
12	Haryana	17,63,429	20,94,338	25,23,208	28,78,059	29,26,854
13	Himachal Pradesh	4,25,230	5,68,717	7,06,383	8,19,843	8,81,520
14	Jammu and Kashmir	4,09,967	4,96,392	5,41,134	6,20,652	7,42,567
15	Jharkhand	21,50,746	33,64,820	38,65,707	43,59,383	44,63,077
16	Karnataka	36,56,761	45,49,102	59,70,345	72,44,964	76,87,247
17	Kerala	7,74,098	10,12,367	14,48,146	18,40,993	19,93,518
18	Ladakh	11,964	16,332	22,642	28,105	31,179
19	Lakshadweep	1,891	4,026	3,639	4,071	4,346
20	Madhya Pradesh	45,95,165	58,20,640	72,28,626	80,78,637	82,91,151

21	Maharashtra	57,51,053	75,22,939	89,10,723	1,01,54,402	1,08,75,536
22	Manipur	71,679	1,24,352	1,41,876	1,79,676	2,02,288
23	Meghalaya	1,44,978	2,43,466	3,06,909	3,66,428	3,72,078
24	Mizoram	1,09,750	1,65,687	2,23,763	2,72,009	2,78,888
25	Nagaland	76,098	1,05,676	1,11,340	1,31,487	1,36,005
26	Odisha	28,54,242	39,22,806	50,29,391	59,17,472	63,09,919
27	Puducherry	73,882	93,791	1,00,539	1,29,555	1,58,720
28	Punjab	17,18,035	15,51,435	20,95,790	25,21,511	28,27,233
29	Rajasthan	41,60,246	51,28,107	65,68,150	73,17,868	74,23,275
30	Sikkim	51,515	71,815	86,591	1,00,212	1,03,600
31	Tamil Nadu	26,83,458	37,50,263	50,93,587	59,76,679	67,51,087
32	Telangana	30,16,871	34,16,626	43,27,420	47,92,920	48,42,979
33	Tripura	1,37,316	2,17,827	2,60,517	3,23,060	3,33,949
34	Uttar Pradesh	86,67,633	1,16,52,394	1,37,34,881	1,51,15,999	1,56,34,508
35	Uttarakhand	4,99,767	7,41,875	9,19,430	10,64,692	11,28,325
36	West Bengal	39,29,330	58,89,561	77,19,979	91,26,814	95,90,578
	State Total	6,63,48,227	8,59,99,833	10,66,91,953	12,04,79,905	12,55,58,532

Source: Banks

Note: State wise data on active enrolments is not available prior to 31.05.2022

STATEMENT- III

No of Discontinued policies due to non-availability of sufficient bank balance at the time of auto-debit for PMJJBY						
Sl.No.	STATE/UTs	As on 31.05.2021	As on 31.05.2022	As on 31.05.2023	As on 31.05.2024	As on 31.05.2025
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,684	5,176	5,241	7,195	9,010
2	Andhra Pradesh	6,87,403	9,42,419	9,01,030	9,88,349	12,99,883
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7,011	14,991	15,363	16,342	24,705
4	Assam	1,93,556	3,75,951	4,77,977	5,75,079	7,10,905
5	Bihar	4,62,992	10,90,366	16,97,548	19,04,297	22,05,884

6	Chandigarh	4,535	7,598	8,434	11,212	15,384
7	Chhattisgarh	1,80,808	4,14,267	5,91,166	4,66,300	6,19,020
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	8,641	10,494	12,166	15,655	14,583
9	Delhi	88,362	1,10,244	1,70,255	1,51,899	2,45,952
10	Goa	11,845	11,580	16,471	28,321	36,769
11	Gujarat	3,52,830	5,12,642	6,66,865	9,47,599	9,22,865
12	Haryana	1,52,427	3,11,616	3,98,386	4,48,505	5,64,297
13	Himachal Pradesh	34,065	61,203	69,847	92,742	1,40,720
14	Jammu & Kashmir	42,768	28,946	48,857	62,844	89,269
15	Jharkhand	2,86,163	4,83,643	7,57,497	7,96,864	9,34,132
16	Karnataka	4,08,810	5,88,837	6,31,351	8,44,535	10,95,658
17	Kerala	61,927	1,16,013	1,15,202	2,07,992	3,69,784
18	Ladakh	483	1,011	1,072	2,319	4,205
19	Lakshadweep	45	416	344	371	653
20	Madhya Pradesh	6,53,944	12,25,168	16,05,638	15,12,559	15,94,848
21	Maharashtra	7,54,327	9,95,671	13,45,893	15,55,958	18,22,836
22	Manipur	5,984	17,454	28,715	24,634	38,036
23	Meghalaya	13,195	30,056	39,766	45,805	76,868
24	Mizoram	6,840	17,757	17,609	27,446	37,555
25	Nagaland	7,433	20,961	23,771	19,737	24,791
26	Odisha	2,97,698	6,03,935	7,25,020	8,92,534	11,73,716
27	Puducherry	7,660	12,380	15,227	16,365	24,864
28	Punjab	1,36,238	2,26,114	3,82,345	4,21,856	4,82,661
29	Rajasthan	4,52,124	8,72,725	10,06,633	12,73,351	16,11,496
30	Sikkim	3,447	8,123	9,761	8,701	15,043
31	Tamil Nadu	3,27,532	4,41,040	6,38,561	8,59,782	11,13,527
32	Telangana	3,09,320	6,19,671	5,85,094	6,59,946	9,53,404
33	Tripura	24,257	46,010	57,788	40,003	95,025
34	Uttar Pradesh	9,86,218	18,91,767	26,52,201	29,98,359	30,97,847
35	Uttarakhand	47,683	77,937	1,23,620	1,45,017	1,95,340
36	West Bengal	5,05,356	7,91,107	8,02,336	11,79,951	15,80,230
	State Total	75,25,611	1,29,85,289	1,66,45,050	1,92,50,424	2,32,41,765

Source: Banks

STATEMENT- IV

Details of the number of claims filed, settled and rejected along with the claim settlement ratio as on 31.05.2021					
S.No.	STATE/UTs	Cumulative No. of Claims Received	Cumulative No. of Claims Paid	Cumulative No. of Claims Rejected	Claims Settlement Ratio
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	62	60	0	96.77%
2	Andhra Pradesh	20,159	18,367	766	94.91%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	189	185	4	100.00%
4	Assam	5,603	5,243	308	99.07%
5	Bihar	5,830	5,464	237	97.79%
6	Chandigarh	313	299	9	98.40%
7	Chhattisgarh	10,432	9,898	393	98.65%
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	152	139	9	97.37%
9	Goa	503	481	14	98.41%
10	Gujarat	22,424	21,130	799	97.79%
11	Haryana	8,402	7,791	341	96.79%
12	Himachal Pradesh	1,816	1,691	78	97.41%
13	Jammu & Kashmir	262	251	6	98.09%
14	Jharkhand	3,260	3,085	144	99.05%
15	Karnataka	21,101	20,266	564	98.72%
16	Kerala	2,168	2,119	25	98.89%
17	Ladakh	4	4	0	100.00%
18	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	100.00%
19	Madhya Pradesh	18,200	16,904	1,003	98.39%
20	Maharashtra	22,161	20,744	901	97.67%
21	Manipur	252	240	6	97.62%
22	Meghalaya	282	275	4	98.94%

23	Mizoram	841	834	6	99.88%
24	Nagaland	133	130	1	98.50%
25	Delhi	3,975	3,809	90	98.09%
26	Odisha	8,554	7,982	447	98.54%
27	Puducherry	324	307	11	98.15%
28	Punjab	3,904	3,705	129	98.21%
29	Rajasthan	18,623	17,285	970	98.02%
30	Sikkim	106	103	2	99.06%
31	Tamil Nadu	12,997	12,135	486	97.11%
32	Telangana	22,117	21,162	735	99.01%
33	Tripura	344	328	11	98.55%
34	Uttar Pradesh	34,955	32,323	1,964	98.09%
35	Uttarakhand	2,704	2,554	110	98.52%
36	West Bengal	8,674	8,158	335	97.91%
State Total		2,61,827	2,45,452	10,908	
Others*		0	0	0	
Country Total		2,61,827	2,45,452	10,908	97.91%
Source: Banks and Insurance companies; * claims for which State-wise distribution is not available					
Note: State wise distribution of claims data from 31.05.2022 and onwards comprises claims under converged schemes also.					

Details of the number of claims filed, settled and rejected along with the claim settlement ratio as on 31.05.2022					
S. No.	State Name	Cumulative No. of Claims Received	Cumulative No. of Claims Paid	Cumulative No. of Claims Rejected	Claims Settlement Ratio
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97	93	1	96.91%
2	Andhra Pradesh	39,944	35,290	1,577	92.30%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	279	271	8	100.00%
4	Assam	8,754	7,858	736	98.17%

5	Bihar	12,515	11,748	444	97.42%
6	Chandigarh	467	437	15	96.79%
7	Chhattisgarh	17,940	16,600	861	97.33%
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	268	252	12	98.51%
9	Goa	744	703	26	97.98%
10	Gujarat	38,347	36,091	1,256	97.39%
11	Haryana	12,143	10,937	564	94.71%
12	Himachal Pradesh	2,920	2,655	115	94.86%
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1,340	1,325	10	99.63%
14	Jharkhand	5,453	5,053	276	97.73%
15	Karnataka	36,500	34,864	1,114	98.57%
16	Kerala	3,180	3,077	54	98.46%
17	Ladakh	14	14	0	100.00%
18	Lakshadweep	2	2	0	100.00%
19	Madhya Pradesh	30,298	27,846	1,794	97.83%
20	Maharashtra	35,461	32,912	1,446	96.89%
21	Manipur	456	432	13	97.59%
22	Meghalaya	425	394	19	97.18%
23	Mizoram	1,056	1,016	32	99.24%
24	Nagaland	202	183	6	93.56%
25	Delhi	6,206	5,847	162	96.83%
26	Odisha	13,341	12,014	844	96.38%
27	Puducherry	520	485	20	97.12%
28	Punjab	6,103	5,640	211	95.87%
29	Rajasthan	29,855	27,393	1,522	96.85%
30	Sikkim	145	135	5	96.55%
31	Tamil Nadu	19,249	16,979	761	92.16%
32	Telangana	32,282	29,952	1,899	98.66%
33	Tripura	790	762	14	98.23%
34	Uttar Pradesh	55,081	50,004	3,192	96.58%
35	Uttarakhand	4,191	3,855	194	96.61%
36	West Bengal	13,398	12,309	572	96.14%

State Total	4,29,966	3,95,428	19,775	
Others*	1,84,713	1,90,216	8,855	
Country Total	6,14,679	5,85,644	28,630	99.93%

Source: Banks and Insurance companies; * claims for which State-wise distribution is not available

Note: State wise distribution of claims data from 31.05.2022 and onwards comprises claims under converged schemes also.

Details of the number of claims filed, settled and rejected along with the claim settlement ratio as on 31.05.2023					
S. No.	State Name	Cumulative No. of Claims Received	Cumulative No. of Claims Paid	Cumulative No. of Claims Rejected	Claims Settlement Ratio
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	112	107	3	98.21%
2	Andhra Pradesh	22,1004	2,12,057	7,603	99.39%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	348	338	9	99.71%
4	Assam	10,176	9,249	761	98.37%
5	Bihar	19,762	18,766	577	97.88%
6	Chandigarh	534	504	16	97.38%
7	Chhattisgarh	22,731	21,371	960	98.24%
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	304	288	13	99.01%
9	Goa	821	784	27	98.78%
10	Gujarat	43,438	41,445	1,360	98.54%
11	Haryana	15,070	13,530	596	93.74%
12	Himachal Pradesh	3,619	3,279	126	94.09%
13	Jammu & Kashmir	2,082	2,018	13	97.55%
14	Jharkhand	8,164	7,687	339	98.31%
15	Karnataka	46,512	44,700	1,364	99.04%
16	Kerala	4,223	4,096	93	99.19%
17	Ladakh	14	14	0	100.00%
18	Lakshadweep	2	2	0	100.00%

19	Madhya Pradesh	35,615	32,980	1,963	98.11%
20	Maharashtra	43,247	40,527	1,707	97.66%
21	Manipur	518	485	18	97.10%
22	Meghalaya	554	519	20	97.29%
23	Mizoram	1,466	1,418	32	98.91%
24	Nagaland	273	256	6	95.97%
25	Delhi	7,035	6,640	185	97.01%
26	Odisha	20,291	18,987	982	98.41%
27	Puducherry	582	558	19	99.14%
28	Punjab	7,512	6,990	231	96.13%
29	Rajasthan	34,978	32,535	1,677	97.81%
30	Sikkim	172	162	5	97.09%
31	Tamil Nadu	22,670	20,864	973	96.33%
32	Telangana	38,035	35,716	1,967	99.07%
33	Tripura	845	811	19	98.22%
34	Uttar Pradesh	66,608	60,332	3,774	96.24%
35	Uttarakhand	4,927	4,522	223	96.31%
36	West Bengal	17,458	16,181	683	96.60%
State Total		7,01,702	6,60,718	28,344	
Others*		771	11,660	1,397	
Country Total		7,02,473	6,72,378	29,741	99.95%
Source: Banks and Insurance companies; * claims for which State-wise distribution is not available					
Note: State wise distribution of claims data from 31.05.2022 and onwards comprises claims under converged schemes also.					

Details of the number of claims filed, settled and rejected along with the claim settlement ratio as on as on 31.05.2024					
S. No.	State Name	Cumulative No. of Claims Received	Cumulative No. of Claims Paid	Cumulative No. of Claims Rejected	Claims Settlement Ratio
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	132	127	3	98.48%

2	Andhra Pradesh	2,28,670	2,19,628	7,627	99.38%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	449	436	9	99.11%
4	Assam	11,751	10,747	774	98.04%
5	Bihar	22,942	21,683	601	97.13%
6	Chandigarh	592	565	17	98.31%
7	Chhattisgarh	26,186	24,772	986	98.37%
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	311	296	12	99.04%
9	Goa	883	842	27	98.41%
10	Gujarat	45,879	43,730	1,375	98.31%
11	Haryana	16,321	14,864	616	94.85%
12	Himachal Pradesh	4,023	3,633	131	93.56%
13	Jammu & Kashmir	2,138	2,091	13	98.41%
14	Jharkhand	10,622	10,121	341	98.49%
15	Karnataka	51,152	49,256	1,394	99.02%
16	Kerala	4,513	4,371	94	98.94%
17	Ladakh	14	14	0	100.00%
18	Lakshadweep	2	2	0	100.00%
19	Madhya Pradesh	40,442	37,701	2,032	98.25%
20	Maharashtra	45,819	43,045	1,744	97.75%
21	Manipur	550	518	18	97.45%
22	Meghalaya	694	661	20	98.13%
23	Mizoram	1,817	1,775	33	99.50%
24	Nagaland	347	329	6	96.54%
25	Delhi	7,537	7,140	191	97.27%
26	Odisha	23,655	22,182	1,022	98.09%
27	Puducherry	650	614	20	97.54%
28	Punjab	8,290	7,702	241	95.81%
29	Rajasthan	38,162	35,670	1,723	97.98%
30	Sikkim	201	192	5	98.01%
31	Tamil Nadu	25,308	23,219	1,005	95.72%
32	Telangana	40,449	38,082	1,978	99.04%
33	Tripura	884	851	18	98.30%

34	Uttar Pradesh	74,726	68,415	3,838	96.69%
35	Uttarakhand	5,509	5,099	227	96.68%
36	West Bengal	21,259	19,836	697	96.58%
State Total		7,62,879	7,20,209	28,838	
Others*		67,220	77,497	1,900	
Country Total		8,30,099	7,97,706	30,738	99.80%

Source: Banks and Insurance companies; * claims for which State-wise distribution is not available

Note: State wise distribution of claims data from 31.05.2022 and onwards comprises claims under converged schemes also.

**Details of the number of claims filed, settled and rejected along with the claim settlement ratio
as on as on 31.05.2025**

S. No.	State Name	Cumulative No. of Claims Received	Cumulative No. of Claims Paid	Cumulative No. of Claims Rejected	Claims Settlement Ratio
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	200	195	3	99.00%
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,40,882	2,31,165	7,671	99.15%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	975	948	15	98.77%
4	Assam	14,341	12,857	792	95.17%
5	Bihar	29,412	26,909	671	93.77%
6	Chandigarh	722	646	18	91.97%
7	Chhattisgarh	33,704	31,143	1,071	95.58%
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	456	436	14	98.68%
9	Goa	1,226	1,168	34	98.04%
10	Gujarat	60,347	55,902	1,661	95.39%
11	Haryana	20,264	17,054	642	87.33%
12	Himachal Pradesh	4,930	4,094	138	85.84%
13	Jammu & Kashmir	2,427	2,340	16	97.07%
14	Jharkhand	14,865	14,071	370	97.15%
15	Karnataka	62,820	59,753	1,683	97.80%
16	Kerala	5,346	5,115	97	97.49%
17	Ladakh	15	14	0	93.33%

18	Lakshadweep	131	123	5	97.71%
19	Madhya Pradesh	53,120	48,449	2,172	95.30%
20	Maharashtra	52,463	48,314	1,842	95.60%
21	Manipur	657	595	19	93.46%
22	Meghalaya	895	857	21	98.10%
23	Mizoram	2,426	2,384	33	99.63%
24	Nagaland	477	449	12	96.65%
25	Delhi	8,856	8,086	199	93.55%
26	Odisha	30,102	27,915	1,106	96.41%
27	Puducherry	737	683	20	95.39%
28	Punjab	10,183	9,028	257	91.18%
29	Rajasthan	54,637	48,797	2,077	93.11%
30	Sikkim	288	261	6	92.71%
31	Tamil Nadu	29,926	26,564	1,036	92.23%
32	Telangana	45,800	43,036	2,013	98.36%
33	Tripura	982	900	19	93.58%
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,04,960	92,920	4,378	92.70%
35	Uttarakhand	6,989	6,200	240	92.14%
36	West Bengal	28,996	26,202	749	92.95%
State Total		9,25,557	8,55,573	31,100	
Others*		42,648	80,040	1,045	
Country Total		9,68,205	9,35,613	32,145	99.95%
Source: Banks and Insurance companies; * claims for which State-wise distribution is not available					
Note: State wise distribution of claims data from 31.05.2022 and onwards comprises claims under converged schemes also.					

Details of the number of claims filed, settled and rejected along with the claim settlement ratio as on as on 18.02.2026					
S.No.	State/UTs	Cumulative No. of Claims Received	Cumulative No. of Claims Paid	Cumulative No. of Claims Rejected	Claims Settlement Ratio
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	232	226	5	99.57%
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,48,697	2,38,754	7,978	99.21%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,087	1,056	15	98.53%

4	Assam	16,061	14,420	807	94.81%
5	Bihar	32,771	30,057	703	93.86%
6	Chandigarh	755	677	18	92.05%
7	Chhattisgarh	38,340	35,456	1,113	95.38%
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	461	442	14	98.92%
9	Goa	1,284	1,226	35	98.21%
10	Gujarat	63,027	58,583	1,794	95.80%
11	Haryana	21,333	18,047	669	87.73%
12	Himachal Pradesh	5,115	4,317	140	87.14%
13	Jammu & Kashmir	2,466	2,392	17	97.69%
14	Jharkhand	18,759	17,704	401	96.51%
15	Karnataka	67,661	63,471	1,784	96.44%
16	Kerala	5,756	5,440	104	96.32%
17	Ladakh	15	14	0	93.33%
18	Lakshadweep	132	124	5	97.73%
19	Madhya Pradesh	58,507	53,533	2,303	95.43%
20	Maharashtra	55,337	51,273	2,033	96.33%
21	Manipur	713	651	19	93.97%
22	Meghalaya	1,088	1,047	24	98.44%
23	Mizoram	3,003	2,961	40	99.93%
24	Nagaland	571	540	15	97.20%
25	Delhi	9,276	8,460	210	93.47%
26	Odisha	33,894	31,481	1,158	96.30%
27	Puducherry	786	705	21	92.37%
28	Punjab	10,974	9,729	270	91.12%
29	Rajasthan	59,307	53,492	2,156	93.83%
30	Sikkim	327	298	7	93.27%
31	Tamil Nadu	32,534	27,946	1,256	89.76%
32	Telangana	49,292	46,366	2,088	98.30%
33	Tripura	1,021	933	22	93.54%
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,12,999	1,00,185	4,503	92.65%
35	Uttarakhand	7,657	6,846	250	92.67%
36	West Bengal	33,646	30,512	812	93.10%
State Total		9,94,884	9,19,364	32,789	
Others*		80,453	1,22,489	104	
Country Total		10,75,337	10,41,853	32,893	99.95%

Source: Banks and Insurance companies; * claims for which State-wise distribution is not available

Note: State wise distribution of claims data from 31.05.2022 and onwards comprises claims under converged schemes also.

संगीतकार तानसेन के स्मारक पर पर्यटकों की संख्या पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

2737. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ग्वालियर के बेहट गांव में स्थित संगीतकार तानसेन का जन्म स्थान रखरखाव न करने के कारण जर्जर हो गया है, जिससे पर्यटकों की संख्या पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा दिनांक 20.09.2024 के पत्र संख्या 5341 के माध्यम से ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश) के बेहट गांव स्थित संगीतकार तानसेन स्मारक के जीर्णोद्धार कार्य के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) सहित प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकार को भेजा गया था;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त स्मारक के उन्नयन हेतु लंबित प्रस्ताव के शीघ्र निपटान का विचार है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

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

(क) से (घ): पर्यटन स्थलों और पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय, अपनी चल रही केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजनाओं जैसे 'स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 (एसडी 2.0)', 'चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)'- स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 योजना की एक उप-योजना, 'तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)', 'पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकास के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों को सहायता (एसीए)' के माध्यम से,

राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों के साथ परामर्श से पर्यटन संबंधी अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके उनके प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों/केंद्रीय एजेंसियों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों के संदर्भ में जांच की जाती है और निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता के अधीन ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

CLIMATE ADAPTATION FUNDS TO VULNERABLE STATES

2738. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

(a) the proportion of climate adaptation funds allocated to vulnerable States and the reasons behind the States like West Bengal reported inadequate support for climate resilience despite facing recurrent cyclones and flooding; and

(b) the details of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds allocated and utilised along with survival rates of plantations and ecological equivalence of afforested land, State/UT-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): The National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) was established in 2015 as a Central Sector Scheme to support concrete

adaptation activities in the States and Union Territories (UTs) of India that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Under NAFCC, the 30 projects have been sanctioned to States and UTs including the State of West Bengal. NABARD has been channelizing funds in its capacity as the National Implementing Entity (NIE) for the NAFCC. In addition, NABARD also acts as the Direct Access Entity (DAE) to the multilateral Adaptation Fund (AF), as well as to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

In the State of West Bengal, under NAFCC, a project was sanctioned titled “Rain Water Harvesting and Sustainable Water Supply to the Hilly Areas in Darjeeling as an Adaptive Measure to Potential Climate Change Impacts” with a sanctioned amount of Rs. 23.12 Crore. In addition, a project was sanctioned in the Adaptation Fund under UNFCCC titled “Enhancing adaptive capacity and increasing resilience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Purulia and Bankura Districts of West Bengal” with a sanctioned amount of Rs. 15.06 Crore.

(b): The Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act, 2016 and its Rules, 2018 aim towards mitigating the loss of forest cover and associated ecosystem services resulting from the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. This is achieved through activities such as compensatory afforestation, restoration of degraded forests, enhancement of wildlife habitats, and biodiversity enrichment.

The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds are used for undertaking various activities for the betterment of forest related to improvement and enrichment of forests, wildlife and ecological services which include artificial regeneration, assisted natural regeneration, protection of forests, forest related infrastructure development, Green India Programme, wildlife protection and other ancillary activities related to forest and wildlife management.

States/UT CAMPA Authorities submit Annual Plan of Operations (APOs) every year for approval to National CAMPA.

The State/UT-wise funds approved by National CAMPA and utilisation by State Forest Department from FY 2022-23 to 2024-25 is at **Statement- I**. The State/UT-wise survival percentage in FY 2022-23 to 2024-25 is at **Statement -II**. The State/UT-wise Compensatory Afforestation Target and Achievement in FY 2022-23 to 2024-25 is at **Statement -III**.

STATEMENT - I**Status of Funds approved by National CAMPA and Utilisation by State****Forest Department for the FY 2022-23 to 2024-25**

(In Crores)

S. No.	State/UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Annual Plan of Operation (APO) approved	Amount of Fund utilized by State Forest Department	APO approved	Amount of Fund utilized by State Forest Department	APO approved	Amount of Fund utilized by State Forest Department
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.97	4.22	6.7	2.38	10.42	6.88
2	Andhra Pradesh	224.09	82.51	226.75	146	253.6	129.93
3	Arunachal Pradesh	195.29	189.27	190.69	183.23	126.55	183.23
4	Assam	162.57	130.55	109.69	116.35	104.39	91.14
5	Bihar	115.42	77.69	37.88	29.59	65.18	60.57
6	Chandigarh	1.66	1.6158	1.54	0	1.4	2.50
7	Chhattisgarh	688.46	895.59	471.21	873.52	401.69	304.92
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
9	Delhi	33.93	11.94	47.15	8.93	34.55	11.3
10	Goa	36.53	12.18	31.28	28.87	29.56	26.46
11	Gujarat	205.4	169.99	250.02	226.76	310.5	309.99

S. No.	State/UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Annual Plan of Operation (APO) approved	Amount of Fund utilized by State Forest Department	APO approved	Amount of Fund utilized by State Forest Department	APO approved	Amount of Fund utilized by State Forest Department
12	Haryana	270.68	138.67	69.03	59.21	110.83	79
13	Himachal Pradesh	190.23	97.01	185.14	61.55	184.52	105.56
14	Jammu & Kashmir	312.69	177.93	370.55	148.29	180.18	153.67
15	Jharkhand	764.85	316.49	412.14	213.04	654.62	275.78
16	Karnataka	270.98	269.37	313.89	288.52	288.06	233.54
17	Kerala	17.26	8.241	9.06	4.728	8.93	7.198
18	Ladakh	NIL	NIL	60.55	39.7	76.94	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	889.84	729.38	1070.6	937.52	1398.42	1245.67
20	Maharashtra	708.11	399.91	597.57	421.15	720.32	530.05
21	Manipur	22.59	22.59	20.26	20.26	27.36	27.36
22	Meghalaya	26.67	8.71	30.91	17.79	24.75	18.63
23	Mizoram	16.74	16.14	14.6	7.56	22.77	5.71
24	Odisha	1191.31	931.1	948.04	833.87	1112.93	1015.64
25	Punjab	203.01	129.81	257.1	116.63	125.94	94.38
26	Rajasthan	249.19	209.19	286.49	242.35	198.44	198.44
27	Sikkim	69.82	67.77	79.95	55.81	44	35.08
28	Tamil Nadu	38.22	25.94	44.15	NIL	35.27	19.68
29	Telangana	772.65	430.55	455.3	237.28	386.8	178.4
30	Tripura	52.9	34.9	85.77	32.52	61.87	40.66
31	Uttar Pradesh	344.08	231.74	172.04	166.9	155.57	146.71
32	Uttarakhand	320.15	226.01	383.82	237.01	335.37	302.88
33	West Bengal	52.83	18.93	79.4	47.3	63.51	42.678

S. No.	State/UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Annual Plan of Operation (APO) approved	Amount of Fund utilized by State Forest Department	APO approved	Amount of Fund utilized by State Forest Department	APO approved	Amount of Fund utilized by State Forest Department
Total		8459.12	6065.937	7319.27	5804.618	7555.24	5883.63

STATEMENT - II

Sl. No.	State/UT	Survival Percentage		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	70-85%	60-85%	65%
2	Andhra Pradesh	88%	90%	93%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	40-70%	40-60%	75
4	Assam	NA	70-90%	80
5	Bihar	NA	80-90%	100%
6	Chandigarh	95-100%	NA	NA
7	Chhattisgarh	90-95%	95-99%	90%
8	Delhi	NA	NA	97.23
9	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
10	Goa	74-84%	NA	Monitoring is ongoing and report is awaited
11	Gujarat	73-78%	75-80%	83.1
12	Haryana	70-80%	NA	-
13	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	Third party monitoring and evaluation for

				the year 2024-25 yet to be done
14	Jammu & Kashmir	60-66%	60-66%	70
15	Jharkhand	91-94%	95-98%	95.00%
16	Karnataka	95-100%	95-100%	100%
17	Kerala	NA	60-70%	96.11%
18	Ladakh	NA	NA	NA
19	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA
20	Madhya Pradesh	95.63%	95.66%	Awaited
21	Maharashtra	81.70%	100%	98.20%
22	Manipur	NA	NA	80%
23	Meghalaya	40-70%	NA	56.08%
24	Mizoram	80-95%	NA	Awaited
25	Nagaland	Nil	NA	Awaited
26	Odisha	90%	93%	96.80%
27	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA
28	Punjab	60-80%	60-85%	89%
29	Rajasthan	70-80%	75-85%	NA
30	Sikkim	60-70%	60-71%	60%
31	Tamil Nadu	85-95%	NA	NA
32	Telangana	77%	96%	63
33	Tripura	75-85%	85-90%	91.66
34	Uttar Pradesh	91%	95%	98%
35	Uttarakhand	NA	NA	90%
36	West Bengal	84-98%	NA	Monitoring is ongoing and report is awaited.

* **NA- Not Available.**

STATEMENT - III**Compensatory Afforestation (CA) from FY 2022-23 to 2024-25**

Sr.No.	States/UTs	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		CA Target	CA Achievement	CA Target	CA Achievement	CA Target	CA Achievement
		(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	56.16	36.56	181.47	95.47	205.29	191.87
2	Andhra Pradesh	2276.75	708.54	1827.75	311.12	1466.84	1454.22
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4459.16	4458.67	3001.34	2858.42	1557.16	-
4	Assam	467.45	0.00	528.27	382.56	63.53	22.09
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1334.09	1321.09	560.34	563.35
6	Chandigarh	0.14	0.18	-	-	NIL	NIL
7	Chhattisgarh	460.47	465.20	770.24	467.74	148.6	64.54
8	Delhi	71.95	72.06	45.17	37.34	41.27	-
9	Goa	420.00	299.00	470.00	470.00	217.23	217.22
10	Gujarat	4584.53	4584.53	2004.94	2004.94	1605.26	1605.26
11	Haryana	2306.12	1608.86	Nil	Nil	748.84	310.72
12	Himachal Pradesh	973.00	885.00	1315.00	888.00	1014	912
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1499.54	1360.71	272.43	262.08	1386	626
14	Jharkhand	6327.69	3202.83	3807.74	2789.84	2388.09	1457.83
15	Karnataka	715.01	715.01	718.40	720.29	575.58	575.58
16	Kerala	151.50	0.00	170.30	117.26	192.63	-
17	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	16365.00	3457.22	1416.00	5301.66	932.55	1150.83
19	Maharashtra	246.41	182.27	546.38	544.38	790.695	723.29

Sr.No.	States/UTs	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		CA Target	CA Achievement	CA Target	CA Achievement	CA Target	CA Achievement
		(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)	(in Ha)
20	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
21	Meghalaya	367.89	114.56	146.87	0.00	224.6	0
22	Mizoram	508.96	29.96	Nil	Nil	375.42	-
23	Odisha	6130.81	4632.86	1962.91	1628.66	7278.538	3939.51
24	Punjab	864.41	800.38	993.87	940.38	375.1	374.8
25	Rajasthan	700.35	444.79	2003.36	1365.40	2567.1197	1800.49
26	Sikkim	94.67	94.67	104.06	53.19	197.26	197.26
27	Tamil Nadu	146.38	82.57	113.82	0.00	260.63	0
28	Telangana	2799.41	2052.71	918.77	551.12	4284.57	1622.2
29	Tripura	685.14	566.40	810.29	669.85	544.828	388.01
30	Uttar Pradesh	1631.90	1604.68	1414.99	1288.60	2934.39	2839.78
31	Uttarakhand	2415.00	2448.71	2200.00	1697.24	2500	983
32	West Bengal	397.54	106.17	321.65	139.92	131.48	126.38
Total		58123.34	35015.10	29400.12	26906.55	35567.84	22146.23

विशेष गहन पुनरीक्षण कार्यों में प्राथमिक शिक्षकों की तैनाती

2739. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं कि देश में विशेष गहन पुनरीक्षण (एसआईआर) कार्यों के लिए प्राथमिक विद्यालय के शिक्षकों की तैनाती के कारण नियमित शिक्षण कार्य बाधित नहीं हो;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो शिक्षकों को एक साथ दोनों भूमिकाएं निभाने से प्रतिबंधित करने वाली नीति सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का चुनाव संबंधी कार्यों के लिए तैनात किए जाने वाले नियमित शिक्षकों के स्थान पर अन्य शिक्षण कर्मचारियों को प्रतिस्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): शिक्षा संविधान की समवर्ती सूची का एक विषय है तथा अधिकांश स्कूल संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आते हैं। चुनाव संबंधी ड्यूटियों सहित शिक्षकों की तैनाती से संबंधित मामले संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के प्रशासनिक अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं।

निशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2009 की धारा 27 में यह प्रावधान है कि किसी भी शिक्षक को दशकीय जनसंख्या गणना, आपदा राहत कर्तव्यों अथवा स्थानीय प्राधिकरण, राज्य विधानमंडलों अथवा संसद, जैसा भी मामला हो, के चुनावों से संबंधित कर्तव्यों के अलावा किसी भी गैर-शैक्षिक प्रयोजनों के लिए तैनात नहीं किया जाएगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत के माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने दिनांक 06-12-2007 के अपने निर्णय में लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली में चुनाव कराने के महत्व को स्वीकार करते हुए चुनाव संबंधी कर्तव्यों के लिए शिक्षकों की मांग करने के निर्वाचन आयोग के अधिकार को बरकरार रखा है। साथ ही, माननीय न्यायालय ने कहा कि इस तरह की तैनाती इस तरह से की जानी चाहिए जिससे स्कूलों के कामकाज और बच्चों की शिक्षा के अधिकार पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े, और जहां तक संभव हो, गैर-शिक्षण कर्तव्यों के लिए शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति को छुट्टियों या गैर-कार्य दिवसों पर निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि शिक्षण-अधिगम गतिविधियों में व्यवधान को कम किया जा सके।

तदनुसार, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिनांक 13-09-2010 को दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं जिनके माध्यम से, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि शिक्षकों द्वारा अवकाश के दिन और गैर-शिक्षण घंटों तथा गैर-शिक्षण दिवसों के दौरान मतदाता सूची संशोधन से संबंधित कार्य किए जाएंगे। इसे समय-समय पर सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में दोहराया जाता है।

CONSERVATION AND PROMOTION OF DIVERSE CULTURAL RICHNESS

2740. SHRI T R BAALU:

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

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate a new and robust policy framework to conserve and promote the diverse cultural richness of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action plan for its implementation; and
- (c) the details of the fund allocated during the current year and utilisation thereof, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of India, through the Ministry of Culture and its autonomous bodies already has robust policy framework to conserve and promote the diverse cultural richness of the country. The Ministry of Culture administers various schemes viz. Financial Assistance for promotion of art and

culture, Repertory Grant, Scheme of Scholarship and Fellowship for Promotion of Art, Museum Grants Scheme, and the Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Various museums under this Ministry also serve as a timeless cultural space, undertake thematic exhibitions, international collaborations, and representation through galleries and digitization efforts to ensure preservation of traditions and customs. Besides, autonomous bodies confers awards such as Sahitya Akademi Award, Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, Lalit Kala Akademi Award, Ustad Bismillah Khan Yuva Puraskar etc. The Translation Prize is presented to outstanding book(s) of literary merit published in 24 Indian languages by Sahitya Akademi. In order to expand its reach, Sahitya Akademi also provides Bhasha Samman, in languages other than the ones recognised by it, for which adequate budgetary allocation are made every year.

(c): The Ministry administers these above-mentioned Central Sector Schemes to conserve and promote the diverse cultural richness across the country. Specific funds are not allotted to States/UTs.

पर्वतीय वनस्पतियों की निगरानी के लिए उपग्रहों का उपयोग

2741. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

श्री अनिल यशवंत देसाई:

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

- (क) क्या देश में पर्वतीय वनस्पतियों की निगरानी के लिए उपग्रहों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन पर्वतों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार के पास पर्वतीय वनस्पतियों के नुकसान के संबंध में कोई आंकड़ा है;
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या केंद्र सरकार द्वारा संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सरकारों को ऐसे पर्वतों के पुनर्वनीकरण के संबंध में कोई सुझाव जारी किए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण (एफएसआई), देहरादून, जो पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के अधीन एक संगठन है, द्विवार्षिक रूप से देश के वन एवं वृक्ष आवरण का आकलन करता है और उसके निष्कर्षों को भारतीय वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट (आईएसएफआर) में प्रकाशित किया जाता है। वनावरण का आकलन दूरसंवेदी तकनीक पर आधारित एक समग्र रेखांकन प्रक्रिया है, जो गहन जमीनी सत्यापन और राष्ट्रीय वन सूची से प्राप्त फील्ड डाटा से समर्थित है।

आईएसएफआर-2023 के अनुसार, देश के पहाड़ी जिलों में वन आवरण 2,83,713.20 वर्ग किलोमीटर है, जो इन जिलों के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 40% है। आईएसएफआर 2021 और आईएसएफआर 2023 के बीच, देश के पहाड़ी जिलों में वन क्षेत्र में 234.14 वर्ग किलोमीटर की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ड): यह मंत्रालय, देश में वनों की सुरक्षा, संरक्षण और सतत प्रबंधन सहित वन और वृक्ष आवरण में वृद्धि करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं तथा कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इनमें, अन्य के साथ-साथ, राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (जीआईएम), नगर वन योजना (एनववीवाई) प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण निधि प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण (काम्पा) एकीकृत वन्यजीव पर्यावास विकास, और वनाग्नि रोकथाम एक प्रबंधन योजनाएं शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अपनी पारिस्थितिकी, जलवायु और भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों के अनुसार राज्य-विशिष्ट वनरोपण, पुनर्वनीकरण और वन संरक्षण योजनाओं को लागू करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, देश भर में पौधारोपण कार्यकलापों के संचालन हेतु विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस 2024 के अवसर पर और इस वर्ष भी "एक पेड़ माँ के नाम #प्लांट 4 मदर" पौधारोपण अभियान भी शुरू किया गया है। यह अभियान "समग्र सरकार और समग्र समाज" के दृष्टिकोण का पालन करता है, जिसमें देश में हरित आवरण बढ़ाने के लिए सभी हितधारकों की भागीदारी होती है। इस अभियान के तहत बड़े पैमाने पर वृक्षारोपण हुआ है, जिससे देश में हरित आवरण को बढ़ाने में सहायता मिली है।

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER PM-USP SCHEME

2742. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of beneficiaries and the total amount of financial assistance disbursed under the Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan Scheme (PM-USP) during the last five years, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

- (b) whether the Government has received any representations/feedback regarding the inadequacy of financial assistance under the Scheme in view of rising costs of higher education and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Government during the last five years to revise/enhance the financial assistance under the Scheme to account for inflation and increased educational expenses along with the action taken thereon; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to further revise the assistance coverage under the Scheme and if so, the details thereof along with 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): The Department of Higher Education (DHE) implements the Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Yojana comprising of the following Central Sector sub-schemes namely (i) PM-USP Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students; (ii) PM-USP Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh; and (iii) PM-USP Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme and Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loan. Under PM-USP Yojana, the financial aid is provided to students pursuing higher education in India. The total number of beneficiaries and the total amount of financial assistance disbursed under the Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan (PM-USP) Yojana during the

last five years, State/UT-wise and year-wise may be accessed at <https://www.education.gov.in/parl ques.> The umbrella scheme is being implemented smoothly as per extant schematic norms of the three component schemes. The scholarship amount provided annually under the PM-USP CSSS scheme has been revised from ₹10,000 to ₹12,000 with effect from the academic year 2022-23.

The Pradhan Mantri Vidyalaxmi (PM Vidyalaxmi), a new central sector scheme has been launched on 6th November 2024. The main objective of the scheme is to ensure that no student is denied the opportunity to pursue higher education due to financial constraints. Under the scheme, collateral-free and guarantor-free education loans are provided to all the students, who get merit-based admission in top Quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs) and who desire to avail the education loan and there is no upper limit for this. Further, for students with annual family income up to ₹ 8 lakh, the scheme provides 3% interest subvention on education loans up to ₹ 10 lakhs. Thus, PM Vidyalaxmi, PM-USP CSIS and PM USP CGFSEL schemes, along with the various scholarships together provide holistic support to all deserving students to pursue higher education.

राजस्थान में सीएसआर कार्यकलाप

2743. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:

क्या कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में, विशेषरूप से इसी क्षेत्र में विभिन्न कारपोरेट संस्थाओं द्वारा कितनी कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व निधि व्यय की गई है;
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न उपक्रम/संस्थाएं अपने सामाजिक दायित्वों का निर्वहन करते हुए अपने द्वारा स्थापित कंपनियों/गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को अपनी सीएसआर निधि आवंटित करती हैं;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो देश भर में ऐसी संस्थाओं की संख्या और प्रकार का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान में विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा सीएसआर कार्यकलापों को किस प्रकार से किया गया है?

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

(क): एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा दायर किए गए कारपोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) से संबंधित सभी आंकड़े सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध हैं और इन्हें www.csr.gov.in पर देखा जा सकता है। एमसीए21 रजिस्ट्री में कंपनियों द्वारा की गई वार्षिक फाइलिंग के आधार पर, पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों 2021-22, 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में कंपनियों द्वारा सीएसआर व्यय **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 के नियम 4(1) के साथ पठित कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 135 ('अधिनियम') में प्रावधान है कि कंपनी को अपने सीएसआर कार्यकलापों को या तो कंपनी द्वारा स्वयं या निम्नलिखित के माध्यम से करने का अधिकार है-

- i. अधिनियम की धारा 8 के तहत स्थापित कोई कंपनी, या एक पंजीकृत सार्वजनिक ट्रस्ट या कोई पंजीकृत सोसायटी, जिसे धारा 10 के खंड (23ग) के उप-खंड (iv), (v), (vi) या (vi) के तहत छूट प्राप्त है या धारा 12क के तहत पंजीकृत है और आयकर अधिनियम, 1961

- (1961 का 43) के 80छ के तहत अनुमोदित है, जिसे कंपनी द्वारा एकल रूप से या किसी अन्य कंपनी के साथ मिलकर स्थापित किया गया है; या
- ii. अधिनियम की धारा 8 के तहत स्थापित कोई कंपनी या एक पंजीकृत ट्रस्ट या एक पंजीकृत सोसायटी, जो केंद्र सरकार या राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थापित की गई है; या
- iii. संसद या राज्य विधानमंडल के अधिनियम के तहत स्थापित कोई भी इकाई; या
- iv. अधिनियम की धारा 8 के तहत स्थापित कोई कंपनी, या कोई पंजीकृत सार्वजनिक ट्रस्ट या कोई पंजीकृत सोसायटी, जिसे धारा 10 के खंड (23ग) के उप-खंड (iv), (v), (vi) या (viक) के तहत छूट प्राप्त है या धारा 12क के तहत पंजीकृत और आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के 80छ के तहत अनुमोदित है, और इसी तरह के कार्यकलापों को करने में कम से कम तीन वर्ष का स्थापित ट्रैक रिकॉर्ड है।

कंपनियों द्वारा दायर की गई सूचना के अनुसार, उपरोक्त श्रेणी (i) के तहत 3120 कंपनियों/इकाइयों की स्थापना की गई है।

(घ): पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों 2021-22, 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान राजस्थान में कंपनियों द्वारा विकास क्षेत्र-वार सीएसआर व्यय **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2023-24 के दौरान राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में सीएसआर व्यय

राशि करोड़ रुपये में

जिला	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24
चित्तौड़गढ़	23.31	8.38	14.63

(31.03.2025 तक की जानकारी) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

विवरण-II**राशि करोड़ रुपये में**

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 तक राजस्थान में विकास क्षेत्रवार सीएसआर व्यय				
क्र.सं.	विकास क्षेत्र	वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24
1	कृषि वानिकी	2.69	2.81	2.21
2	पशु कल्याण	12.25	35.54	38.00
3	सशस्त्र बल, पूर्व सैनिक, युद्ध विधवाएं/आश्रित	0.50	0.48	0.83
4	कला और संस्कृति	11.31	41.82	23.48
5	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण	30.79	29.79	36.71
6	शिक्षा	199.46	349.34	433.40
7	पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता	56.77	180.27	70.42
8	लैंगिक समानता	2.27	0.47	2.89
9	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	176.58	162.35	145.93
10	आजीविका वृद्धि परियोजनाएं	18.30	36.37	85.53
11	गरीबी, भुखमरी, कुपोषण का उन्मूलन	26.63	33.99	43.36
12	ग्रामीण विकास परियोजनाएं	66.34	126.45	150.15
13	सुरक्षित पेयजल	40.28	23.87	8.92
14	स्वच्छता	13.16	14.56	15.24
15	वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण	2.76	13.17	14.83

16	महिलाओं के लिए घर और छात्रावास स्थापित करना	1.34	0.32	0.69
17	अनाथालय की स्थापना	0.32	1.87	0.71
18	स्लम क्षेत्र विकास	-	0.16	0.24
19	सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानताएं	3.57	5.46	7.94
20	विशेष शिक्षा	3.81	8.06	7.52
21	प्रौद्योगिकी इनक्यूबेटर	0.01	-	-
22	खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण	15.53	21.99	25.31
23	व्यावसायिक कौशल	14.56	20.29	19.98
24	महिला सशक्तिकरण	14.61	13.08	9.48
25	एनईसी/उल्लेख नहीं*	0.00	0.13	1.87
	कुल	713.85	1122.65	1145.67

(31.03.2025 तक की जानकारी) (स्रोत: कारपोरेट डाटा प्रबंधन प्रकोष्ठ)

* कंपनियों ने या तो उन क्षेत्रों के नाम निर्दिष्ट नहीं किए या एक से अधिक क्षेत्रों का संकेत दिया जहां परियोजनाएं शुरू की गईं

BENEFITS OF E-SHRAM

2744. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is operating the e-Shram Portal to register unorganised workers and extend social-security benefits and whether

outreach drives have been organised in Katni, Panna and Khajuraho (Chhatarpur) districts of Madhya Pradesh;

- (b) the details of the number of registrations from the said districts, benefits of insurance, pension, skill-linkages and Aadhaar/DBT status of beneficiaries;
- (c) whether the Government has mapped district-level vulnerable worker categories (construction, agricultural labour, transport, domestic) in the said districts and linked them to entitlement schemes and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons for low registration/benefit linkage and remedial steps being taken by the Government; and
- (e) the details of the short-term and medium-term plans to ensure universal registration and benefit delivery through e-Shram 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 (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 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.

As on 2nd March 2026, over 31.55 crore unorganised workers have already been registered on eShram portal.

In keeping with the vision of the Budget Announcement 2024-25 on developing eShram as a One-Stop-Solution for unorganized workers to have access to various social security schemes, Ministry of Labour and Employment launched the eShram–“One-Stop-Solution” on 21st October 2024. eShram–“One-Stop-Solution” entails integration of different social security/ welfare schemes at single portal i.e. eShram. This enables unorganised workers registered on eShram to access social security schemes and see benefits availed by them so far, through eShram.

So far, fourteen (14) schemes of different Central Ministries/ Departments have already been integrated/ mapped with the eShram to 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 Aajeevika 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 Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), etc.

Apart from the above, eShram has linkages with National Career Service (NCS) for Job Opportunities , Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) for Skill Development, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) for Pension and convergence portal of MoHUA.

Details of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal in Katni, Panna and Khajuraho (Chhatarpur) districts of Madhya Pradesh is at **Statement -I.**

Details of unorganised workers including vulnerable worker categories (construction, agricultural labour, transport, domestic) registered on eShram portal enrolled under various social welfare schemes is at **Statement -II.**

To enhance registrations under the eShram initiative and ensure wider coverage of unorganised workers, the Government has adopted a comprehensive strategy. In addition to enabling self-registration through the web portal and mobile application, assisted registration modes have been introduced via Common Service Centres (CSCs), State Sewa Kendras (SSKs), and the UMANG platform to facilitate easy access for workers. The Ministry of Labour and Employment is conducting targeted awareness campaigns comprising registration drives, community outreach programs and locally tailored communication efforts. To further strengthen outreach, the Ministry leverages social media channels to disseminate videos, tutorials, and other informative content, making the initiative more accessible and engaging.

STATEMENT - I

Details of unorganised workers registered on eShram portal in Katni, Panna and Khajuraho (Chhatarpur) districts of Madhya Pradesh as on 02.03.2026.

S.No.	Districts	Registration Count
1	Chhatarpur	6,18,371
2	Katni	4,13,434
3	Panna	3,44,012

STATEMENT - II

Details of unorganised workers including vulnerable worker categories (construction, agricultural labour, transport, domestic) registered on eShram portal enrolled under various social welfare schemes in Katni, Panna and Khajuraho (Chhatarpur) districts of Madhya Pradesh as on 02.03.2026.

Sr. No.	Schemes	Enrollments in Panna District	Enrollments in Katni District	Enrollments in Khajuraho (Chhatarpur) District
1.	One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)	2,83,914	3,33,660	4,80,890
2.	Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)	2,26,777	2,61,491	3,29,931
3.	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)	1,21,195	1,39,530	2,24,167

4.	Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G)	1,01,184	1,40,407	1,19,623
5.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	63,073	65,874	1,05,103
6.	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)	21,528	35,980	39,426
7.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)	6,443	24,343	8,531
8.	Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi)	2,977	5,121	10,180
9.	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojana (PMMVY)	8,056	12,906	15,576
10.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)	4,373	2,591	4,240
11.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	136	239	94
12.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	17	91	30
13.	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	-	40	36

SUPPORT TO TRIBAL YOUTH IN ODISHA

2745. DR. RABINDRA NARAYAN BEHERA:

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

- (a) Whether the tribal youth of Jajpur Lok Sabha Constituency in Odisha have shown remarkable performance in various sports and games and represented the State and the country at national and international levels;
- (b) If so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote and support Tribal youth of Jajpur district of Odisha in the field of sports?

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

(a) to (c): Under the Khelo India Scheme, the State of Odisha has a significant presence in the national sports ecosystem. At present, 80 identified Khelo India Athletes (KIAs), including athletes from Jajpur, are receiving specialized support under the scheme. These athletes have collectively secured 4,726 medals at the national level and 945 medals at international competitions during the last three years.

Further, through the Khelo India Scheme, 01 Khelo India Centre (KIC) dedicated to Football has been notified and is operational at Mahagiri Govt. High School, Kuhika in Jajpur. These centres aim to utilize existing infrastructure and provide quality coaching through Past Champion Athletes (PCAs). Identified KIAs from the region receive comprehensive support of ₹6.28 lakh per annum, which includes an Out-of-Pocket Allowance (OPA) of ₹10,000 per month directly to the athlete, alongside funding for coaching, diet, and sports science.

In addition, athletes from Jajpur have access to the Khelo India State Centre of Excellence (KISCE) at Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar, which has been strengthened with high-performance sports science manpower and equipment to support advanced training and performance development.

झारखंड के पश्चिम सिंहभूम जिले में पर्यटन का विकास

2746. श्रीमती जोबा माझी:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या पश्चिम सिंहभूम जिला प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य की दृष्टि से झारखंड का एक बहुत समृद्ध जिला है लेकिन इसे देश के पर्यटन मानचित्र पर प्रमुखता नहीं दी गई है; और
- (ख) क्या सरकार का पश्चिम सिंहभूम जिले को देश के प्रमुख पर्यटन परिपथों में शामिल करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो इसके लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) और (ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय झारखंड में स्थित पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों सहित देश के विभिन्न पर्यटन स्थलों और उत्पादों के महत्व को समझता है।

पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। हालांकि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय एक सतत प्रक्रिया के तहत अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे- स्वदेश दर्शन, स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0, चुनौती आधारित गंतव्य विकास (सीबीडीडी)-स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत एक पहल, तीर्थस्थल कायाकल्प एवं आध्यात्मिक विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद) आदि के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को योजना

दिशानिर्देशों और सरकारी निर्देशों के अनुरूप उनसे परियोजना प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति पर तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता आदि के अध्यधीन देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना के विकास और पर्यटकों के अनुभवों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। झारखंड राज्य में 'स्वदेश दर्शन', 'स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0' और 'प्रशाद' योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

भारत सरकार ने 'पूँजी निवेश के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता (एसएससीआई)-वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रतिष्ठित पर्यटक केंद्रों का विकास' नामक अपनी पहल के तहत वर्ष 2024-25 में झारखंड के कोडरमा में 34.87 करोड़ रुपये की 'तिलैया में पारिस्थितिकी-पर्यटन विकास' नामक परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है।

विवरण

झारखंड राज्य में स्वदेश दर्शन, स्वदेश दर्शन 2.0 और प्रशाद नामक योजनाओं के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:-

योजना	स्वीकृति वर्ष	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
स्वदेश दर्शन	2018-19	पारिस्थितिकी पर्यटन परिपथ: दलमा-बेतला राष्ट्रीय उद्यान-मिर्चैया-नेतरहाट का विकास	30.44
सीबीडीडी (स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत एक पहल)	2024-25	रामरेखा धाम में पर्यटन अवसंरचना का विकास	18.87
प्रशाद	2018-19	बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम, देवघर का विकास	36.79

FLY ASH UTILIZATION IN CHHATTISGARH

2747. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

- (a) the details of the 'environmental compensation' imposed and collected from power plants in Chhattisgarh that failed to meet the 100 per cent fly ash utilization target as per the December 2021 notification;
- (b) the quantity of 'legacy ash' accumulated in the ash ponds of Korba district during the last three years and the timeline for its scientific disposal;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any physical verification of the data provided by the power plants on the 'ASHTRACK' app to prevent illegal dumping in forest areas and tribal settlements; and
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to allocate the fines collected from these plants directly to the local Environment and Health Fund of Korba instead of the Centre, in order to compensate for the damage caused to agriculture and public health in the region?

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

- (a): Ash Utilization Notification, 2021 notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) on 31.12.2021 mandates the coal or lignite based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) to achieve 100% utilisation of ash,

including fly ash and bottom ash, in the prescribed eco-friendly purposes and as per prescribed timelines.

As reported by Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board (CECB), no environmental compensation has been imposed on TPPs located in Chattisgarh as there is no non-compliance in regard to ash utilization targets during the first compliance cycle of 3 years (from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25).

(b): Under the Notification, TPPs have been mandated to utilise the unutilised accumulated ash i.e. legacy ash, ash which is stored before 01.04.2022, progressively in such a manner that the utilization of legacy ash is completed fully within ten years from 01.04.2022.

As reported by CECB, non-operational ash dykes in Korba District of Chhattisgarh have been reclaimed by the respective TPPs, except ash dyke in Hasdeo Thermal Power Station (HTPS) of Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited (CSPGCL). The total quantity of 'legacy ash' accumulated in the ash dyke is 210.64 lakh Metric Tonnes (MT).

(c): ASHTRACK is a mobile application launched by the Ministry of Power to manage and track fly ash generated by thermal power plants.

Under the Ash Utilization Notification, 2021, TPPs have been mandated to upload the monthly information regarding ash generation and utilization on the web portal developed by CPCB.

TPPs have also been mandated to submit the annual implementation report to CPCB, concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committee (PCC), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and concerned Integrated Regional Office of MoEF&CC.

In addition, annual compliance audit for ash disposal by TPPs is conducted through auditors authorized by CPCB, and the audit report is to be submitted to CPCB and concerned SPCB/PCC by 30th November every year.

(d): Under the Ash Utilization Notification, 2021, the environmental compensation collected from the TPPs and other defaulters is to be used towards the safe disposal of the unutilised ash and the fund may also be utilised for advancing research on use of ash including ash based products. As there is no environmental compensation imposed on TPPs located in Chattisgarh, question regarding allocation of environmental compensation does not arise.

PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER SWAMIH FUND 1.0

2748: SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI:

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

- (a) the number of projects approved under Special Window for Affordable and Mid-Income Housing (SWAMIH) 1.0, State-wise;
- (b) the physical and financial progress of these projects, year-wise;
- (c) whether SWAMIH 2.0 has been launched by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the number of proposals received and sanctioned under the said fund in the country, State-wise and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a): As on 31st January 2026, Special Window for Affordable and Mid-Income Housing (SWAMIH) 1.0 has approved 148 projects across India. State-wise details are as given below:

State	No. of Projects
Maharashtra	55
Uttar Pradesh	24
Haryana	22
Rajasthan	13
Telangana	7
Karnataka	6
Punjab	5
Tamil Nadu	6
Andhra Pradesh	3
Uttarakhand	2
Gujarat	1
Kerala	1
TOTAL	145*

**3 projects (2 in Maharashtra and 1 in Punjab) are pending for first disbursement.*

(b) :Physical Progress:

Financial Year	Homes in portfolio (Cumulative as on financial year end)	Homes completed (Cumulative as on financial year end)
2020-21	21,167	-
2021-22	48,473	11,014
2022-23	66,513	22,820
2023-24	76,691	31,288
2024-25	84,996	52,467
2025-26 [#]	1,01,443	63,200

Financial Progress:

Year	Projects funded	Aggregate Commitment in the given fiscal year (INR Cr)	Total investments (disbursement) during the fiscal year (INR Cr)	Fully exited Projects
2019-20	1	123.3	45.3	0
2020-21	37	2,247.5	1,178.2	0

2021-22	35	2,596.3	1,694.8	2
2022-23	28	2,176.3	2,187.6	9
2023-24	16	2,107.2	1,664.1	9
2024-25	10	1,786.7	1,787.3	20
2025-26 [#]	18	3,335.6	1,683.0	17
TOTAL	145	14,372.9	10,240.2	57

[#]upto 31.01.2026. It may also be noted that out of total disbursement amount of INR 10,240.2 Cr, INR 5,605.2 Cr have already been returned from funded projects.

(c) and (d): No.

EDUCATIONAL LOAN UNDER PM-VIDYALAXMI SCHEME

2749. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

KUMARI SELJA:

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

- (a) the number of students who have applied via PM Vidyalaxmi portal since its launch in 2024;
- (b) the number of education loan applications received, sanctioned, rejected, withdrawn, disbursed and pending since its inception, bank-wise and State/UT-wise along with the average processs time for loan applications and the number of complaints on delays or rejections received since 2024;

- (c) whether the Government has analysed the reasons for the significant gap between loan sanctions and actual disbursements under PM-Vidyalaxmi, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of complaints received regarding demand for illegal collateral or third-party guarantees for education loans below the collateral-free loans during the last three years;
- (e) the number of higher-education institutions formally empanelled or linked with banks for education loan facilitation; and
- (f) whether institutions in Tier-II and Tier-III cities show lower facilitation rates, 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): Education is in the concurrent list and both the central government and State Governments work together for its improvement. The Government of India has launched the PM-Vidyalaxmi, a new central sector scheme in November 2024. The main objective of the scheme is to ensure that no student is denied the opportunity to pursue higher education due to financial constraints. Under the scheme, collateral-free and guarantor-free education loan is provided to all the students who get merit-based admission in top Quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs) and who desire to avail the education loan and there is no upper limit for this. Further, for students with

annual family income up to ₹8 lakh, the scheme provides 3% interest subvention on loans up to ₹ 10 lakhs. Up to one lakh fresh students not getting any other scholarship or interest subvention on education loan will get this interest subvention.

A dedicated online platform, the PM Vidyalaxmi portal <https://pmvidyalaxmi.co.in> has been developed on which students can apply for the education loan as well as interest subvention, through a simplified application process to be used by all banks. This portal has started operating from 25th February 2025. During 25th February 2025 and 2nd March 2026, more than 68,000 PM -Vidyalaxmi education loans have been sanctioned. The amount sanctioned is ₹9118 crores. The State-wise and Bank-wise number of education loan applications received, sanctioned, rejected, disbursed and withdrawn/closed/pending with students for want of relevant information is available at https://www.education.gov.in/en/parl_ques .

The gap between the loan sanctioned and the actual disbursement arises because the sanctioned amount is for entire course period, while the amount disbursed is for the current year/ current semester of course, depending on the fee demand of the educational institution.

In the portal <https://pmvidyalaxmi.co.in> , during 25th February 2025 and 28th February 2026, a total of 26,683 grievances have been received, out of which 25,061 grievances have been resolved. Out of the total grievances received, 123 complaints pertain to delays or rejection of loan applications. Of

these, 106 complaints have already been resolved and closed. Further, ten complaints pertain to collateral or third-party guarantee demand under PM-Vidyalaxmi Scheme, out of which 4 loan applications have been sanctioned and disbursed.

A total of 955 Quality Higher Education Institutions (QHEIs) have been included under the PM Vidyalaxmi Scheme. It is applicable for all students, including students of Tier-II and Tier-III cities, who get merit based admission in these QHEIs and are desirous of availing PM – Vidyalaxmi education loan for their higher education in these QHEIs.

PROMOTION OF BUDDHIST TOURISM

2750. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote domestic and international tourism in Buddhist cultural and historical sites like Piprahwa in Siddharthnagar district;
- (b) if so, the details of such initiatives, including promotional events, social media amplification and infrastructural development;
- (c) the details of the total number of domestic and international tourists visited Siddharthnagar district during the last five years and the current year with specific statistics;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any measures to promote cross-border tourism between the Buddhist cultural and heritage sites like Lumbini in

Nepal and Siddharthnagar in India, including connectivity and cooperation with Nepal;

- (e) whether the Government has taken steps to promote Buddhist pilgrimage and tourism in countries with shared heritage such as Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and more; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Tourism regularly promotes diverse tourist destinations and experiences of India including Buddhist sites through various initiatives including promotional events, participation in travel exhibitions and fairs in domestic and international markets familiarization (FAM) tours, influencers programmes, assistance to State Governments/Union Territories for organizing fairs and festivals, website, amplification through social media handles etc.

Further, the Ministry under its Schemes of Swadesh Darshan, Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD), Assistance to Central Agencies (ACA), Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD) and Special Assistance to States/Union Territories for Capital Investment (SASCI) has sanctioned several projects to develop tourism infrastructure and amenities, in the country including Buddhist tourism sites.

(c): The details of tourist footfall in Siddharthnagar district during the last five years are as follows:

Year	DTVs	FTVs	Total
2025 (Provisional)	195941	23341	219282
2024	100595	17546	118141
2023	392516	11797	404313
2022	222289	109	222398
2021	370975	90	371065
Total	12,82,316	52,883	13,35,199

***DTVs - Domestic Tourist Visits / FTVs – Foreign Tourist Visits**

(d) to (f): The Government has taken significant steps to improve connectivity (road, air and rail connectivity) across Buddhist cultural and heritage sites in the country including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Lumbini in Nepal is connected to Siddharthnagar in India through NH-233. The Ministry of Railways also operates theme based tourist circuit trains covering Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Nalanda, Sarnath, Kushinagar, Lumbini and Sharavasti.

The Ministry of Tourism regularly engages with neighbouring countries such as Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Thailand under the framework of international tourism cooperation, with a focus on promoting tourism including Buddhist tourism.

UTILISATION OF KHELO INDIA FUND

2751. SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:

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

- (a) whether Rs. 1000 crore has been allocated to Khelo India scheme during the year 2025- 26;
- (b) whether it is true that certain allocated funds of Rs. 122.30 crore during multiple years were returned and Rs. 38-79 crore diverted fund remained unspent or were re-purposed that reduced grassroots impact;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and, if not the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken and the timeline fixed by the Government to ensure full utilisation of budget allocation for infrastructure and athlete support?

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

(a): An amount of Rs. 1000 crore was allocated at Budget Estimate (B.E.) stage under the Khelo India Scheme during the year 2025-26, which has been revised to Rs. 700 crore at Revised Estimate (R.E.) stage.

(b) to (d): Under the Khelo India Scheme, an amount of Rs. 122.33 crore was returned as unspent balance during financial year 2024-25 due to shifting from Central Nodal Agency (CNA) based fund flow system to Treasury Single

Account (TSA) based fund flow system. However, the unspent balance of Rs. 122.33 crore has been made available for utilisation in the current financial year under various sports infrastructure and other activities under the Khelo India Scheme. Further, an amount of Rs. 154.25 crore was re-appropriated during FY 2024–25 from Khelo India Scheme to meet the fund requirements of the National Sports University (NSU).

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW IITS

2752. KUMARI SELJA:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to establish any new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has invited proposals from States for suitable locations and land for setting up of new IITs, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government of Haryana has submitted any such proposal, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has any policy to accord priority for establishing higher technical education institutions in educationally backward districts, particularly in districts like Sirsa, Fatehabad, Hisar and Jind 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 (e): At present there are 23 Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) established and functioning in the country. National Institute of Technology (NIT) Kurukshetra, Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Sonapat and Central University of Haryana, have already been established by the Central Government in the state of Haryana. All these institutes are Institutes of National Importance (INI). These are known for their excellence in technical education, advanced research in both fundamental and applied domains, innovation, promotion of entrepreneurship, and consultancy services to industry.

Further, IIT Delhi has its extension campus situated on 50 acres within the Rajiv Gandhi Education City (RGEC) in Sonipat, Haryana. The campus acts as a hub for advanced research, innovation, and industry collaboration. Currently, there are 35 sophisticated facilities, valued approximately at INR 190 Crores, to support the research of chemists, physicists, biologists, material scientists, and engineers from academic and RND institutes, as well as MSMEs and industry. The research facilities include high-end light and electron microscopes, a 3D metal printer, chemical and material synthesis and characterization devices, spectroscopy/spectrometry, and environmental monitoring devices. In addition to the centralized research facilities, the Sonipat campus contains the laboratories of the Optics and Photonics Unit of

IIT Delhi, the Atal Incubation Centre for translational research, and a new High Performance Computational Facility.

The campus also hosts the Atmospheric Observatory, operated by the Centre for Atmospheric Sciences in collaboration with IMD, NASA, ISRO, and the University of Helsinki. Beyond research, the campus has emerged as a center for technological innovation. The institute hosts the I-Hub Foundation for Cobotics (IHFC), which unites academia, industry, and government to develop technologies that enhance human–robot collaboration and the Atal Incubation Centre (AIC), part of the Atal Innovation Mission, which supports entrepreneurs in building scalable and sustainable ventures.

The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 focuses on strengthening existing educational institutions by improving their infrastructure, governance, and resources. NEP 2020 also recommends the establishment of Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs) as model public institutions to set the highest standards in education and research. All Indian Institutes of Technology are realizing the vision of NEP 2020 by promoting holistic, multidisciplinary education and implementing flexible academic programs that integrate science and engineering with management and social sciences. Admission to the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is conducted at the national level through highly competitive examinations, thereby providing students from across the country equal opportunities to compete and secure admission.

WELFARE OF WORKERS

2753. SHRI N K PREMACHANDRAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to resolve the wage in equality;
- (b) if so, the action taken by the Government for regional and sectoral disparities and gender wage cap;
- (c) whether the Government proposes wage rationalization, equal remuneration enforcement and skill based wage sector and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to establish an efficient mechanism for implementation of occupational health and safety and if so, the action taken for ensuring safety and health of workers especially in construction and mining sectors;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to initiate action for the welfare of migrant workers and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to provide benefit to the workers those are registered at e-shram portal and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (c): The provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have been rationalized and subsumed under the Code on Wages 2019, which have been

made effective from 21.11.2025 with an aim to universalize the applicability of Minimum Wages across all employments and to ensure that there is no gender discrimination in respect of the same work or work of a similar nature done by any employee.

The Code on Wages, 2019 empowers both Central and State Governments as appropriate governments to fix, review and revise the minimum rates of wages for the establishments falling under their respective jurisdiction.

With a view to reduce regional and sectoral wage disparities, the Code on Wages, 2019 makes the floor wage as a statutory provision. The Code stipulates that the minimum rates of wages fixed by the appropriate Governments shall not be less than the floor wage.

(d) and (e): In order to safeguard the interests of the migrant workers, the Central Government had enacted the Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979. This Act has now been subsumed in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code 2020. The OSH Code provides for decent working conditions, minimum wages, grievance redressal mechanisms, protection from abuse and exploitation, enhancement of skills and social security to all categories of workers, including construction and mining sector workers.

(f): The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched eShram portal (eshram.gov.in) on 26th August, 2021 for creation of a comprehensive National

Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW). The eShram portal registers the unorganised workers and provides them a Universal Account Number (UAN) on a self-declaration basis.

So far, fourteen (14) schemes of different Central Ministries/ Departments have already been integrated/ mapped with the eShram to extend benefits and access to social security, insurance or skill development programmes to eShram cardholders including Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PMSVANidhi), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), etc.

Apart from the above, eShram has linkages with National Career Service (NCS) for Job Opportunities, Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) for Skill Development, Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) for Pension and convergence portal of MoHUA.

POOR PLACEMENT OUTCOMES AFTER SKILL CERTIFICATION

2754. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

- (a) the details of the placement percentage of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Directorate General of Training (DGT) certified candidates from Nagarkurnool during the year 2021–2024, year-wise;
- (b) whether SC/ST candidates have recorded lower placement outcomes despite certification, as flagged in the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) outcome reviews (2024) and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether constituency-wise placement audits are conducted and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to ensure that certification leads to actual employment and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Under the Government of India's Skill India Mission (SIM), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Sikhshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial

Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country including the state of Telangana. The SIM aims at enabling the youth of India to get future-ready, equipped with industry-relevant skills.

The total number of youths certified in NAGARKURNOOL district from 2021 to 2024 is as follows:

Scheme	Year 2021	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024
PMKVY	692	227	95	279
CTS	537	582	554	534

Under PMKVY 1.0 to PMKVY 3.0, which were implemented during FY-2015-16 to FY 2021-23, a total of 1.11 Crore candidates were certified, out of which 24.38 lakhs were reported placed under STT component of the scheme as on 31.12.2025. Further, out of 14.56 lakhs Scheduled Castes (SCs) candidates certified, 3.74 lakhs candidates were reported placed under PMKVY 1.0 to PMKVY 3.0. For Scheduled Tribes (STs) candidates, 1.27 lakhs were reported to be placed out of the 5.08 lakhs candidates certified.

Under PMKVY 4.0, the focus was to empower our trained candidates to choose their varied career path and they are suitably oriented for the same. Further various IT tools like Skill India Digital hub also gives this opportunity.

Constituency-wise placement data is not maintained under PMKVY.

To align skill development programs with the industrial requirements in the emerging sectors such as artificial intelligence, green jobs, renewable energy and electric mobility, and thereby improving the employability of the skilled manpower, the following specific steps have been taken by MSDE:

- (i) National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space.
- (ii) The Awarding Bodies recognised by NCVET are expected to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and map them with the identified occupations as per the National Classification of Occupations, 2015 and obtain industry validations.
- (iii) NCVET has approved 9026 qualifications as per the industry requirements, out of which 2599 qualifications are valid and active, and 6427 qualifications are archived.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.

- (vi) 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) Kaushal Melas and Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Melas (PMNAMs) are organised to facilitate the placements and apprenticeship opportunities to the certified candidates.

खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इंटरनशिप नीति

2755. श्री आशीष दुबे:

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

- (क) खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के लिए दिसंबर 2025 में शुरू की गई व्यापक इंटरनशिप नीति की मुख्य विशेषताएं और उद्देश्य क्या हैं;
- (ख) खेल विज्ञान, एंटी-डोपिंग, इवेंट मैनेजमेंट और खिलाड़ी सहायता सेवाओं जैसे पात्र इंटरनशिप क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ इसमें शामिल संस्थानिक भागीदारों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) कार्यक्रम पूरा करने वाले प्रशिक्षुओं की निगरानी, उनके प्रमाणन और उन्हें औपचारिक भूमिकाओं से जोड़ने के लिए तैयार किए गए तंत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का रोजगार क्षमता और खेल व्यावसायीकरण संबंधी इंटरनशिप नीति के दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए परिणाम संकेतक विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): खेल विभाग तथा इसके स्वायत्त निकायों के लिए एक व्यापक इंटरनशिप नीति प्रारंभ की गई है, जिसका उद्देश्य युवा पेशेवरों, शोधार्थियों तथा विद्यार्थियों को खेल प्रशासन, प्रबंधन, विज्ञान तथा शासन से संबंधित क्षेत्रों में व्यावहारिक अनुभव प्राप्त करने के लिए संरचित अवसर प्रदान करना है। इस नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ एवं उद्देश्य, खेल विज्ञान, एंटी-डोपिंग, इवेंट मैनेजमेंट और खिलाड़ी सहायता सेवाओं जैसे पात्र इंटरनशिप क्षेत्रों, कार्यक्रम से संबद्ध संस्थानिक भागीदारों, उपलब्ध इंटरनशिप अवसरों की संख्या तथा इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम के सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ण होने पर प्रशिक्षुओं की निगरानी, प्रमाणन एवं उन्हें औपचारिक भूमिकाओं से जोड़ने के लिए स्थापित तंत्र का विस्तृत विवरण इस मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध हैं।

(घ): जी नहीं। तथापि, इस नीति का उद्देश्य दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ पात्र युवाओं को खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को समझने तथा उसका अनुभव प्राप्त करने का अवसर प्रदान करना है, ताकि खेल क्षेत्र की रोजगार क्षमता तथा व्यावसायीकरण में सुधार लाया जा सके।

SANCTION OF CENTRAL SCHOOL AND NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS IN HARYANA

2756. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to sanction a Central School/Navodaya Vidyalaya/Skill Development Centre in Charkhi Dadri, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh and Nuh District in Haryana to strengthen higher and technical education access; and
- (b) 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 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), presently, 21 NVs are functional in the State of Haryana including one NV each in Bhiwani, Mahendragarh & Nuh districts.

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. As per information received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), presently, 35 KVs are functional in the State of Haryana including one KV each in Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts. The Govt. of India has recently sanctioned 57 new Kendriya Vidyalaya across the country including one KV in District Nuh, Haryana in October, 2025. KVs are not opened on the criteria of State/UT/Parliamentary Constituency/district.

As per the information received from Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), under the Government of India's Skill India Mission

(SIM) , the MSDE delivers skill, re-skill and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) scheme, National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready, equipped with industry relevant skills. Further, the schemes of MSDE are demand driven and the Training Centres are set up or engaged on need basis.

LIMITED REPRESENTATION OF RURAL INSTITUTION IN NIRF RANKINGS

2757. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the recent National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) rankings show limited representation of rural institutions;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such under-representation;
- (c) whether any concerns have been raised on the rationality and due diligence of the NIRF process, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that private involvement in the process has affected its credibility, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure transparency, fairness and inclusivity in the NIRF rankings, particularly for rural 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 (e): To promote healthy competition among Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) was launched in 2015 by the Government of India for the annual ranking (called India Rankings) of these HEIs. The methodology of India Rankings is based on five broad parameters, i.e. “Teaching, Learning and Resources,” “Research and Professional Practices,” “Graduation Outcomes,” “Outreach and Inclusivity,” and “Peer Perception”.

The list of Ranked & Rank-Band institutions is announced every year and published on the NIRF website, which is available to all stakeholders as well as to the general public. In India Rankings 2025, the NIRF has evaluated institutions across 17 categories/disciplines. Notably, approximately 35% of the top-ranked institutions, including all categories/disciplines, are located in rural areas, highlighting the growing prominence of such institutions in the national higher education landscape.

The data for ranking is sourced primarily through two channels; i.e. institutional submissions provided directly by participating institutions and verified third-party databases, including Scopus, Web of Science, Derwent Innovation, and Journal Citation Reports.

As part of the process, participating institutions are required to upload their submitted data on their official websites. This practice enables transparency and allows stakeholders, including public, peer institutions, and other entities, to review and provide feedback on the accuracy of the submissions. The consolidated data of ranked institutions is made publicly available on the official NIRF website.

ग्रेनाइट और कृषि क्षेत्र का पंजीकरण

2758. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

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

(क) क्या बिहार में ग्रेनाइट और कृषि क्षेत्र के कामगारों का पंजीकरण कराया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त क्षेत्रों में कामगारों 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) और (ख): श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय ने प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों, प्रवासी कामगारों आदि सहित असंगठित कामगारों का एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय डेटाबेस (एनडीयूडब्ल्यू) बनाने के लिए 26 अगस्त, 2021 को ई-श्रम पोर्टल (eshram.gov.in) का शुभारंभ किया। ई-श्रम पोर्टल गिग और प्लेटफॉर्म कामगारों सहित असंगठित कामगारों का पंजीकरण करता है और उन्हें स्व-घोषणा के आधार पर एक सार्वभौमिक खाता संख्या (यूएन) प्रदान करता है।

2 मार्च 2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, बिहार में खनन और कृषि क्षेत्र में पंजीकृत 1.56 करोड़ से अधिक असंगठित कामगारों सहित ई-श्रम पोर्टल पर 31.55 करोड़ से अधिक असंगठित कामगार पहले ही पंजीकृत हो चुके हैं।

**EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF MIGRANT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN
ANDHRA PRADESH**

2759. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has data on school dropout or absenteeism rates among children of migrant agricultural workers in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Kurnool and Anantapur districts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise since 2020;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to include such migration-affected regions under the Samagra Shiksha initiative to ensure continuity of learning; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to coordinate with the Ministry of Labour to track school-aged migrant children through the UDISE+ system?

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

(a) and (b): As per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, enrollment and dropout of children of migrant agricultural workers in Anantapur and Kurnool Districts of Andhra Pradesh are as under:-

	Anantapur District				Kurnool District			
Year	Number of children of migrant agricultural workers	Students in School	Students Dropout	% of Dropout	Number of children of migrant agricultural workers	Students in School	Students Dropout	% of Dropout
2020-21	2800	2723	77	2.75	7452	0	0	0
2021-22	493	470	23	4.67	1826	1650	175	9.58
2022-23	1450	1479	62	4.28	2027	1980	45	2.22
2023-24	148	136	12	8.11	3289	3478	9	0.26
2024-25	0	0	0	0	1775	1768	7	0.39
2025-26	51	51	0	0	4003	4020	0	0

(c) and (d): Children above six years of age, who have not been admitted in any school or though admitted could not complete their elementary education, are identified as Out of School Children (OoSC), to enrol them to age-appropriate class of regular schools. To ensure that such OoSC admitted to regular schools are integrated into the school system, special training is provided in the form residential or non-residential courses, as needed. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Samagra Shiksha', financial assistance,

upto Rs.6000 per child per year for non-residential training and upto Rs.20000 per child per year for residential training, is provided to States / UTs. At Secondary level, for OoSC in 16-19 years age group and belonging to Socially & Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDG), financial assistance is available to continue education through Open/Distance Learning mode, if it is not possible to mainstream them into formal school. Financial assistance upto Rs. 2000/- per child per grade per annum is provided for completing education through the Open School System at Secondary/ Senior Secondary stage for registration, accessing course material and certification.

State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that under Samagra Shiksha, convergence meetings are conducted every year with the Labour Department and Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) to identify children of agricultural migrant and other vulnerable families to ensure their enrolment, retention, and continuity of education without interruption. Further, the Labour Department conducts habitation-level surveys and provides the list of children belonging to migrated families, including details of agricultural migrant workers.

PERFORMANCE OF IITS IN QS ASIA UNIVERSITY RANKINGS 2026

2760. DR. D RAVI KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the performance of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the QS Asia University Rankings 2026;

- (b) if so, the key findings of such assessment;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to undertake targeted measures to strengthen the IIT system, including enhanced funding for high-impact research, international faculty and student mobility, industry-linked doctoral programmes and global academic collaborations under the National Education Policy, 2020; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed timelines for implementation 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 representation of Indian Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in QS Asia University Rankings (QS AUR) has improved significantly over the years. From 100 institutions ranked in 2020, the number increased steadily to 294 in 2026.

In the recently released Rankings 2026, the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) continue to lead, with IIT Delhi emerging as the top-ranked Indian institution for the second consecutive year, securing the 59th position in Asia, followed by IIT Madras at 70th and IIT Bombay at 71st. A total of 5 IITs i.e. IIT Delhi, IIT Madras, IIT Bombay, IIT Kanpur, and IIT Kharagpur have secured spots within the top 100 rankings.

To enhance the quality of higher education, the Government of India (GoI) has undertaken several measures for the provision of quality infrastructure, strengthening of the research and innovation ecosystem, promotion of industry–academia linkages which inter-alia include the following:

- i. With an objective of Research & Development driven integration of academic, industry and enterprise creation, Research Parks have been set up in premier HEIs including eight IITs to establish research ecosystem around these institutions. These research parks facilitate funded research from Industry, promoting Industry-Academia collaborations.
- ii. To attract the best minds to pursue high - quality research in India's premier academic institutions, the Government launched Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF) Scheme in 2018-19 with total financial outlay of Rs. 1650 Crores. The scheme aimed to attract the best and brightest minds to pursue high – quality research in India's premier academic institutions with enhanced financial support which includes fellowship and research grant. Under PMRF, 3688 scholars have been admitted.
- iii. In alignment with the principles of NEP 2020, the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), has been established as an apex body to provide high-level strategic direction for research, innovation and entrepreneurship in the fields of natural sciences including mathematical sciences, engineering and technology, environmental and earth sciences, health and agriculture.
- iv. The Government has approved the One Nation One Subscription

(ONOS) scheme to expand access to scholarly journals to a vast diaspora of students, faculty, researchers and scientists of all disciplines, of all HEIs and Research & Development centers including IITs. A total of about Rs. 6,000 crore has been allocated for the scheme for 3 calendar years, 2025, 2026 and 2027.

- v. To conduct interdisciplinary research, develop cutting-edge applications, and create scalable solutions in three areas of health, sustainable cities and Agriculture, the Government has established three Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Artificial intelligence (AI), one each in the areas of health, sustainable cities and agriculture at IISc Bengaluru, IIT Kanpur and IIT Ropar respectively, with a total financial outlay of Rs. 990.00 Cr over the period of FY 2023- 24 to FY 2027-28. An AI CoE in the field of Education with an outlay of Rs. 500 crores has also been established in IIT Madras.
- vi. Various IITs have collaborated with the International Universities/Institutions in line with the objectives of the National Education Policy, 2020. Overseas campuses of IITs have also been established, viz. campus of IIT, Madras at Zanibar; IIT, Delhi at Abu Dhabi.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Shri Jagdambika Pal in the Chair)

FELICITATION BY THE CHAIR

Congratulation to the Indian Cricket Team for Winning ICC Men's Cricket T20 World Cup, 2026

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, भारत की टी20 क्रिकेट टीम ने कल दिनांक 8 मार्च, 2026 को अहमदाबाद में आईसीसी पुरुष टी20 क्रिकेट विश्व कप 2026 के फाइनल में न्यूजीलैंड को पराजित किया और तीसरी बार टी20 विश्व कप चैंपियन बनने का गौरव प्राप्त किया है।

भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम की इस जीत से पूरे देश में उत्साह और खुशी का वातावरण है। भारतीय खिलाड़ियों ने पूरे टूर्नामेंट के दौरान अनुकरणीय कौशल, दृढ़ संकल्प, अनुशासन और टीम वर्क का अनूठा प्रदर्शन किया है। अपनी जीत से उन्होंने देश भर के लाखों युवाओं को बड़े सपने देखने और खेल में उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रेरित किया है।

यह सभा भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम को इस बड़ी उपलब्धि पर बधाई देती है और उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करती है।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव....

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं इसको पूरा पढ़ लेता हूँ। माननीय अध्यक्ष ने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, we have given the notice of Adjournment Motion... (*Interruptions*) It should be discussed ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly take your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Gogoi ji, kindly take your seat. Sougata ji, kindly take your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Sir, I want to raise a point of order. You cannot take a decision on Adjournment Motion. A Chairperson cannot take a decision on Adjournment Motion. You have no authority.

माननीय सभापति : अब आप बैठ जाएं।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have the full authority. I conduct the House. Mr. Owaisi, I have the full authority.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय अध्यक्ष जी के खिलाफ आप लोग अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाए हैं। अभी अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई है। आज उसका एजेंडा है। आज माननीय अध्यक्ष का आदेश....

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर माननीय अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : नहीं, नहीं, बिल्कुल नहीं ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सब लोग बैठ जाएं ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया, आप लोग बैठ जाएं ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप कौन सा नियम बता रहे हैं? वह नियम नहीं है । आप मेरी बात सुनिए ।

ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आज चर्चा होनी है, इसलिए मैं अध्यक्ष की अनुमति से स्थगन प्रस्ताव को खारिज करता हूँ ।

... (व्यवधान)

12.03 hrs

At this stage, Dr. Mohammad Jawed, Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian, Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

12.04 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय सभापति : आइटम नंबर 3, 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):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Pankaj Chaudhary, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General 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 6473/18/26]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of Sections 17A of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972:-

- (i) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Officers) Amendment Scheme, 2026 published in Notification No. S.O.716(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th February, 2026.
- (ii) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Development Staff) Amendment Scheme, 2026 published in Notification No. S.O.717(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th February, 2026.
- (iii) The General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Amendment Scheme, 2026 published in Notification No. S.O.718(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th February, 2026.
- (iv) The General Insurance (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2026 published in Notification No. S.O.719(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th February, 2026.
- (4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.490(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd February, 2026 appointing 5th day of February, 2026 as the date on which the provisions of the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Act, 2025, except Section 25, shall come into force under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938.
- (5) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.133(E) (Hindi and English

versions) published in Gazette of India dated 16th February, 2026, together with an explanatory Memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 77/2023-Cus.(N.T.) dated 20th October, 2023 under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

- (6) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.121(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 10th February, 2026, together with an explanatory Memorandum seeking to (i) continue levy of anti-dumping duty on “Toluene Di-Isocyanate (TDI)” for 5 years pursuant to Sunset Review Final Findings issued by Directorate General of Trade Remedies (ii) the revenue implication of the Notification is not quantifiable, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6474/18/26]

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय) : महोदय, मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के खंड (2) के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दिनांक 4 फरवरी, 2026 को जारी की गई उद्घोषणा, जिसके द्वारा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के खंड (3) के अंतर्गत दिनांक 4 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.509(अ) के माध्यम से मणिपुर राज्य के संबंध में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 2025 को जारी की गई पूर्ववर्ती उद्घोषणा का प्रतिसंहरण किया गया है, की एक प्रति (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं। ... (व्यवधान)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6475/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SURESH GOPI): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to lay on the

Table a copy of the Corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) to the Detailed Demands for Grants* of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the 2026-2027. ...
(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6476/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

(SHRIMATI RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to lay on the Table a copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 33 of the National Sports Governance Act, 2025:-

- (1) S.O.6152(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st December, 2025, appointing the 1st January, 2026 as the date on which the provisions of Sections 1 to 3, sub-sections (1), (2) and (4) of Section 4, sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 5, sub-section (5) of Section 8, sub-section (1) of Section 11, Section 14, Section 15, sub-sections (1) to (7) and (10) of Section 17, Section 30, Section 31, Sections 33 to 38 of the National Sports Governance Act, 2025 shall come into force.
- (2) The National Sports Board (Search-cum-Selection Committee) Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R.12(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th January, 2026.
- (3) The National Sports Governance (National Sports Bodies) Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R.18(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th January, 2026. ...

(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6477/18/26]

* Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry for the year 2026-2027 were laid on 10.02.2026.

**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):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, on behalf

of my colleague Dr. Sukanta Majumdar, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, 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 6478/18/26]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Sanskrit University, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Sanskrit University, New Delhi, 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 6479/18/26]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedavidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2024-2025.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedavidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2024-2025, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedavidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, 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 6480/18/26]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University, New Delhi, 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 6481/18/26]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Sanskrit University, Tirupati, for the year 2024-2025.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Sanskrit University, Tirupati, for the year 2024-2025, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Sanskrit University, Tirupati, 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 6482/18/26]

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हर्ष मल्होत्रा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के कार्यकरण और प्रशासन संबंधी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन* के शुद्धिपत्र की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6483/18/26]

- (2) (एक) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) भारतीय दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025

* Annual Report was laid on the Table of the House on 17.12.2025.

के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (3) उपर्युक्त (2) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6484/18/26]

12.06 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
PANCHAYATI RAJ

25th to 27th Reports

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे (कुशीनगर): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :-

- (i) ग्रामीण विकास विभाग (ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय) से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2026-27) पर पच्चीसवां प्रतिवेदन;
 - (ii) भूमि संसाधन विभाग (ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय) से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2026-27) पर छब्बीसवां प्रतिवेदन;
 - (iii) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों (2026-27) पर सत्ताईसवां प्रतिवेदन।
-

12.07 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

405th Report

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH (SHAH DOL): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to lay the 405th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change on Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

माननीय सभापति : मैं आप सब से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं इसलिए आप लोग अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर चले जाएं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : विदेश मंत्री जी का महत्वपूर्ण वक्तव्य है, आप लोगों से आग्रह है कि पूरा देश देख रहा है। The entire nation is watching your conduct. The External Affairs Minister wants to give a statement on foreign policy.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप क्या कर रहे हैं? विदेश मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य आना है। आप जो मांग कर रहे हैं, कम से कम शायद उसका उत्तर आपको मिल जाएगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी का स्टेटमेंट आ रहा है। मैं आप सबसे आग्रह करूंगा कि आप अपने लोगों को समझाएं। Mr. K.C. Venugopal, I request you to ask your Members to vacate the well.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मंत्री जी का स्टेटमेंट आ रहा है।

माननीय मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

12.09 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Re: The Situation in West Asia

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SUBRAHMANYAM

JAISHANKAR): Hon. Chairperson, I rise to apprise this august House of recent developments in West Asia that are a cause of deep concern for all of us. As hon. Members are aware, this round of conflicts started on 28th February, 2026. It has witnessed not only fighting between Israel and United States on one side and Iran on the other side, but also attacks on a number of Gulf States. There have been numerous casualties, including at the leadership level in Iran as well as destruction of infrastructure in the region.

At the very outset, Government had issued a statement on 28th February, expressing its deep concern and urging all sides to exercise restraint, avoid escalation and prioritize the safety of civilians.

We believed and we continue to believe that dialogue and diplomacy should be pursued to de-escalate tensions and address underlying issues. ... *(Interruptions)* It is also imperative that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in the region be respected.... *(Interruptions)*

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, given the gravity of the situation, the Cabinet Committee of Security (CCS) met on 01st March under the Chairmanship of the hon. Prime Minister. ... *(Interruptions)* It was briefed on the airstrikes in Iran and the subsequent attacks in several Gulf countries. The CCS was concerned

over the safety and security of the Indian community in the region. ... *(Interruptions)* It also focused on the implications for regional security and for economic and commercial activities. ... *(Interruptions)* The Committee was apprised of difficulties faced by Indian travellers transiting the region and by students appearing for scheduled examinations in these countries. ... *(Interruptions)* It directed all concerned Ministries and Departments to take appropriate measures to respond to these problems. ... *(Interruptions)* Hon. Prime Minister continues to closely monitor emerging developments and the relevant Ministries are coordinating to ensure effective responses. ... *(Interruptions)*

Hon. Chairperson Sir, the conflict has continued to intensify and the security situation in the region has deteriorated significantly. ... *(Interruptions)* We have noted that, in fact, the conflict has spread to other nations with mounting destruction and deaths. ... *(Interruptions)* Normal life and economic activities in the entire region are visibly affected and, in some cases, have come to a halt. We, therefore, reiterated our call on 03rd March for dialogue and diplomacy and spoke up for an early end to the conflict. ... *(Interruptions)* I am confident, Sir, that the entire House joins me in expressing our sorrow at the loss of lives. ... *(Interruptions)*

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, while any development that negatively impacts peace and security in the world is deeply troubling, this ongoing conflict is an issue of particular concern for India. ... *(Interruptions)* We are a neighbouring region and understandably, have obvious stakes in West Asia remaining stable

and peaceful. ... (*Interruptions*) There are almost one crore Indian citizens who live and work in the Gulf nations. In Iran too, there are a few thousand Indians who are there for study and employment. ... (*Interruptions*) The region is key to our energy security and includes many important suppliers of oil and gas. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आप लोगों से आग्रह है कि आप जो सवाल उठा रहे हैं, उसी सवाल का जवाब सरकार की तरफ से विदेश मंत्री जी दे रहे हैं। आपकी चिंता है कि भारत के लोग गल्फ में हैं, भारत के लोग ईरान में हैं, मिडिल ईस्ट में हैं, तो इसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप क्या परिचय दे रहे हैं? अगर सरकार की तरफ से आपकी उस चिंता पर स्टेटमेंट आ रहा है, आपके इश्युज पर स्टेटमेंट आ रहा है, तो मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि आप लोग सदन को कृपया सुचारू रूप से चलने दें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सुनिये। आप जो सवाल उठाना चाहते हैं, माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी उसका जवाब दे रहे हैं, स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं। क्या आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप पहले से प्लेकार्ड्स लेकर आए हैं। आप प्लेकार्ड्स लेकर क्यों आए हैं? अध्यक्ष जी ने कई बार कहा है कि प्लेकार्ड्स लेकर सदन में नहीं आया जा सकता, फिर भी आप तैयारी के साथ इस सदन को नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR: Hon. Chairperson, Sir, the Gulf is

also a major trade partner, accounting for about USD 200 billion almost annually ... (*Interruptions*). The House is also aware that in the last decade, there have been significant investments from the region into the Indian economy. ... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, the serious supply chain disruptions and climate of instability that we perceive are indeed serious issues. ... (*Interruptions*) Furthermore, these include attacks on merchant shipping where Indian nationals often constitute a large proportion of the crews. ... (*Interruptions*) We have sadly already lost two Indian mariners and one remains missing in such incidents. ... (*Interruptions*) I know, Sir, that the House joins me in condoling their deaths. ... (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Government has been assessing the situation in West Asia continuously since the 12-day war in June, 2025. ... (*Interruptions*) We noted the indications of growing tension and cautioned the Indian community in Iran accordingly. ... (*Interruptions*) On 5th January, 2026, Indian nationals were advised by the Ministry of External Affairs to avoid non-essential travel to Iran. ... (*Interruptions*) Those already resident there were urged to register with the Embassy, exercise due caution and monitor the Embassy website and social media handles. ... (*Interruptions*) A second advisory was issued on 14th January, 2026 reiterating the advice to avoid travel in even stronger terms. ... (*Interruptions*) The Directorate General of Shipping, Mumbai, in parallel, issued its own advisory on 14th January, 2026 for Indian seafarers asking them to follow Embassy advisories and avoid unnecessary movement ashore. ... (*Interruptions*) Recruitment and Shipping Companies

were asked not to deploy or send Indian seafarers to Iran.... (*Interruptions*)

Chairman, Sir, reflecting our assessment of the evolving situation, the Indian Embassy in Tehran issued an advisory on 14th February urging Indian nationals including students, pilgrims, businesspersons and tourists to leave Iran by all available means of transport, including commercial flights. ...

(*Interruptions*) They were asked to contact the Indian Embassy for any assistance and provided with 24x7 helplines. ... (*Interruptions*) This was again reiterated in very strong terms through another advisory on 23rd February. Some heeded these advisories and have left the country; however, many others have disregarded them and remain in Iran. We were also in touch with our fishermen who operate out of Iran. ... (*Interruptions*) This was the situation until 28th February 2026. ... (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Chairman, Sir, once the conflict commenced, the Indian Embassy has facilitated the relocation of several Indian students in Tehran to places outside Tehran. ... (*Interruptions*) An advisory update with emergency contact helplines was issued on 3rd March, 2026. ... (*Interruptions*) Similarly, facilitation was also extended to pilgrims who were there in Iran for their internal movement. ... (*Interruptions*) Indian nationals who were in Iran for business purposes were assisted to cross over to Armenia and to return home. ... (*Interruptions*) The Indian Embassy in Tehran remains fully operational, I should say, in fact, on the highest alert. ... (*Interruptions*) They are totally committed to supporting the Indian community in this difficult situation and in assisting Indian nationals who may wish to cross international borders....

(Interruptions) Where seafarers are concerned, the Directorate General of Shipping, through an order on 2nd March constituted a Quick Response Team for immediate response, coordination and support functions. ... *(Interruptions)* This will function on a 24x7 basis.... *(Interruptions)*

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to inform you that every Indian Embassy in the region has similarly issued advisories. ... *(Interruptions)* This is so with Israel, UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq. Many of them did so on the 28th of February, 2026. Israel did it again on the 1st of March. Many of them in the Gulf again did it on 5th March. Saudi Arabia did it on the 8th of March. So, this has been a continuous exercise. ... *(Interruptions)*

The Ministry of External Affairs has set up a dedicated special control room to monitor the situation and respond to queries from those affected, as well as their families. Our last update was issued on the 7th of March. ... *(Interruptions)*

Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform the House through you that our diplomats are working hard to assist stranded transit passengers in hubs like Dubai, Doha and Abu Dhabi. ... *(Interruptions)* They have facilitated international border crossings for Indian nationals, including from UAE to Oman and from Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrain to Saudi Arabia. ... *(Interruptions)* Wherever there has been a partial opening of air space, we have approved and undertaken commercial flights including non-scheduled flights for the return of Indian passengers. ... *(Interruptions)*

Our estimate is that about 67,000 of our nationals have done so as a

result. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the Ministry of Civil Aviation has also put out figures for the last three days. On the 7th of March, there were a total of 51 inbound flights operated by Indian carriers. There were 49 flights on the 8th of March, and there are 50 flights planned for the 9th of March. ... (*Interruptions*)

Chairman Sir, throughout this period, Government has maintained close contact with the relevant countries. Hon. Prime Minister has personally spoken to the President of UAE, the Amir of Qatar, the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, the Crown Prince of Kuwait, the King of Bahrain, the Sultan of Oman, the King of Jordan, and the Prime Minister of Israel. ... (*Interruptions*) In each case, we received assurances that the well-being of the Indian community will be the priority for the host Government. I have similarly been in close touch with my counterparts in these countries. ... (*Interruptions*) Insofar as the United States is concerned, we have maintained regular contacts through diplomatic channels. While attempts have been made, contacts with Iran at the leadership level are obviously difficult at this time. I have, however, spoken to Foreign Minister Araghchi on 28th of February and the 5th of March. We will continue these high-level conversations in the coming days. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the House will also be interested in the issue of an Iranian vessel that is currently docked in Kochi. The Iranian side had requested permission on 28 February for three ships in the region to dock at our ports. This was accorded on 1st of March.... (*Interruptions*) IRIS LAVAN actually docked on 4th March in Kochi. The crew is currently in Indian naval facilities. We believe that

this was the right thing to do and the Iranian Foreign Minister has expressed his country's thanks for this humane gesture. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, in view of the implications of this conflict for our energy security, I also seek to address that particular concern. Government remains committed to ensuring that fully, taking into account the availability, costs and risks of the energy markets.... (*Interruptions*) For us, the interests of the Indian consumer has and will always be the overriding priority. Where required, Indian diplomacy has supported the endeavours of our energy enterprises in this volatile situation.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, let me conclude by highlighting the three guiding factors of our approach. One, India is in favour of peace and urges a return to dialogue and diplomacy. We advocate de-escalation, restraint and ensuring the safety of civilians. Two, the well-being and security of the Indian community in the region is our overriding priority. We will continue to work with the Governments of the region towards that end. And three, our national interest, including energy security and trade flows, will always be paramount. ... (*Interruptions*)

I am confident that the Government has the full support of this august House in this matter. ... (*Interruptions*)

Thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I would like to request one thing to all the Members of Parliament.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, you are raising some concerns through your placards. You are raising an issue of energy security.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are raising an issue of energy security.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : मेरा कहना है कि आपने एनर्जी सिक्योरिटी की बात उठाई है, तो अभी माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने एनर्जी सिक्योरिटी के बारे में सदन के माध्यम से सरकार की तरफ से आश्वस्त किया है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जहां तक भारतीय लोगों के लिए आप लोग कह रहे हैं, आप इस प्लेकार्ड को दिखा रहे हैं, आप इसे नीचे रखिए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जो लोग विदेश में हैं, गल्फ में हैं, मिडिल ईस्ट में हैं, उनको यहां किस तरह से लाया जा रहा है, उन्होंने इसके बारे में डिटेल्ड स्टेटमेंट दिया है।

...(व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: K. C Venugopal ji, you have not heard what he has said. The Foreign Minister has already issued a statement on all these

subjects.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Even if you are not satisfied -- you may not be satisfied -- then, you can raise this issue in the Business Advisory Committee.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Let there be no discussion, no debate.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आप इस विषय पर कुछ कहना चाहते हैं । सदन की कार्यवाही ऐसे नहीं चलती है ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने कुछ विषय उठाए हैं । माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने सारी बातों का जवाब दिया है । अगर आपको इसमें आगे कुछ कहना है तो आप बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में इस पर चर्चा के लिए मांग कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अभी आप सदन को बाधित कर रहे हैं ।

...(व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are not allowing.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

... (*Interruptions*)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरन रिजिजू) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि विपक्षी पार्टियां कंप्यूजन में हैं । विपक्ष के लोगों को पता ही नहीं है कि वह क्या करना चाहते हैं, ... (व्यवधान) सबसे पहले स्पीकर के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का नोटिस देते हैं, वह नोटिस पेन्डिंग है । उस समय फिर दूसरा नोटिस एडजर्नमेंट का देते हैं । संविधान का एक

बेसिक डिकोरम होता है, सदन का रूल होता है, इन लोगों को इससे कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। जब स्पीकर के खिलाफ आप लोगों ने नो-कन्फीडेंस का रिजोल्यूशन दिया और जब हम लोग चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं तो दूसरा मोशन लेकर आने का क्या मतलब है? आप बिना मतलब यहां आवाज उठा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

विदेश मंत्री जी ने इतने सुंदर ढंग से और व्यापक रूप से अच्छी तरह से वक्तव्य दिया है, आप लोग सुनते ही नहीं हैं। आप लोगों को सुनना ही नहीं है, ... (व्यवधान) I have never seen such an irresponsible Opposition party in my lifetime. This Opposition party does not understand the basic ethics of this House; the rules of this House. They do not understand the values of the Constitution. आप क्या चाहते हैं? एक परिवार एक आदमी क्या पूरे देश का महाराजा है? इस देश में संविधान है, इस सदन में रूल है, आप लोग अपने ही बनाए रूल को नहीं मानते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के सीनियर लीडर्स जो इस हाऊस में रहे हैं, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं, आप अपनी अंतरात्मा में झांक कर देखिए। आप जो यह हरकत कर रहे हैं, इससे देश का क्या भला हो रहा है? आपने संसद की गरिमा को कितना गिराया है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, मैं खंडन करना चाहता हूं और फिर से अनुरोध करता हूं कि आप लोग जो प्रस्ताव अनावश्यक लाये हैं, उस पर चर्चा करने के लिए हम लोग तैयार हैं। अभी हिम्मत है तो चर्चा शुरू कीजिए, हम लोग चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, संसदीय कार्यमंत्री जी ने कहा है कि आज का मोशन आपके द्वारा लाया गया है, उसको खुद स्पीकर साहब ने स्वीकार किया। आज के एजेंडे में है। सरकार उस पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार है। आखिर आपने इस बात को महसूस नहीं किया, जो आज का एजेंडा है, who has given a notice? You have given a notice. You are on merit. इसका मतलब है कि आप सीरियस नहीं हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : स्पीकर साहब ने आपके नोटिस को स्वीकार कर लिया । यह कभी परंपरा नहीं रही है । यह पहली बार हो रहा है कि जिस दिन से आपने नोटिस दिया है,

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : उन्होंने कहा कि मैं सदन की कार्यवाही को चेयर नहीं करूंगा । उन्होंने हाई मोरल ग्राउंड पर कहा कि जब तक इसका डिसीजन न हो जाए और डिस्कशन न हो जाए, तब तक हाऊस को चेयर नहीं करूंगा । आप चर्चा के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । यह नहीं चलेगा, यह कैसे होगा?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : एक तरफ स्पीकर साहब का इतना हाई मोरल ग्राउंड हो, even it is your irresponsible behaviour. मिस्टर के. सी. वेनुगोपाल जी, यह आपका मोशन है । अभी पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा है,

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आज के एजेंडे पर बोलने के लिए एलाऊ कर रहा हूँ । एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है । मैं आपको बोलने के लिए आमंत्रित कर रहा हूँ । आप कह दीजिए कि हमको नहीं बोलना है । जब आज आपका मोशन है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आपको सदन में एलाऊ कर रहा हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप सभी लोग बैठ जाइए । आपका विषय है, मैं खुद एलाऊ कर रहा हूँ । आप खुद बोलना भी नहीं चाहते हैं । सदन को जैसा चाहेंगे, उस तरह से चलाएंगे । आपको चेयर बोलने के लिए एलाऊ कर रहा है । यह मोशन सरकार के खिलाफ नहीं है, यह वोट ऑफ नो कन्फीडेंस गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ नहीं है । आपने अपने हाऊस के कस्टोडियन के खिलाफ दिया है,

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपके अपने प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा था कि इस सभा की महान परंपरा रही है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : हम अध्यक्ष की सदाशयता पर उंगली नहीं उठा सकते, चाहे हम अध्यक्ष से सहमत हों या न सहमत हों। अध्यक्ष को उस कठिन स्थिति में काम करना पड़ता है और पक्षपात की भावना भी विकट हो जाती है। इन सबके बावजूद भी यदि अध्यक्ष की सदाशयता पर आप उंगली उठाते हैं, तो आप लोकतंत्र को कमजोर कर रहे हैं। यह स्वयं उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी ने कहा। इसके बावजूद भी आप यह प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं। इस प्रस्ताव पर मैं चर्चा करने की अनुमति दे रहा हूँ। आप कृपया अपनी जगह पर बैठें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका जो अपना संकल्प है, प्रस्ताव है, क्या उसे आप नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं? आज का जो एजेंडा है, क्या उस पर आप नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं? आज का एजेंडा आपका है। इस एजेंडे पर, आप अपने रेजोल्यूशन पर, जिसे नियमों के अनुसार स्वीकार किया गया, चेयर आपको अनुमति दे रही है। वेणुगोपाल जी, आप अपने लोगों से कहें कि चेयर आपको अनुमति देने जा रही है। जितना विस्तार से आप बोलना चाहेंगे, आप बोलेंगे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि आप एक तरफ माननीय अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ वोट ऑफ नो कॉन्फिडेंस लेकर आए, आज वह एजेंडे में है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अभी संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इसके बावजूद आप इस सदन में दूसरा विषय लेकर आ गए। क्या आप अपना संकल्प नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं? मैं आप सभी से लगातार आग्रह कर रहा हूँ, रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ। आप सब यह क्या कर रहे हैं? मैं सदन की कार्यवाही को चलाना चाहता हूँ और देश भी चाहता है कि अगर विपक्ष ने एक रेजोल्यूशन में अपने स्पीकर के खिलाफ कोई स्टेप लिया है, अगर आप उनके खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाना चाहते हैं, तो आप इस पर चर्चा करिए। महुआ मोइत्रा जी, आप कृपया वापस जाइए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप लोग बोलें। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि सदन की कार्यवाही न चले?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही तीन बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

12.33 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen of the Clock.

(Shri Jagdambika Pal in the Chair)

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, अगर आप सबकी सहमति हो तो हम नियम 377 के अधीन मामले ले लें।

... (व्यवधान)

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : जी, हां।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : नियम 377 के अधीन जो माननीय सदस्यों के मामले हैं, उन्हें आपको पटल पर उठाने की अनुमति दी जाती है। आप व्यक्तिगत रूप से 20 मिनट के भीतर अपने मामले का अनुमोदित पाठ सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

15.01 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

(i) Need to expedite Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project and expand Namma Metro to address traffic congestion in Bengaluru, Karnataka

SHRI P. C. MOHAN (BANGALORE CENTRAL): I wish to highlight the

* Treated as laid on the Table.

growing traffic congestion in Bengaluru, India's technology capital and a major contributor to our digital economy. Bengaluru has over 1.4 crore registered vehicles, while roads cover less than 10 per cent of the city's area. In 2023, commuters spent 257 hours in peak traffic, with 132 hours lost due to congestion. The average time to travel 10 km is nearly 30 minutes, and speeds in core areas often fall below 18 km/h, affecting productivity, logistics efficiency and public health. Despite the expansion of Namma Metro, less than 50 per cent of commuters use public transport due to poor first- and last-mile connectivity, lack of integrated ticketing and limited modal shift incentives. The situation demands urgent intervention. I request the Hon'ble Minister to expedite the Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project to create strong urban rail corridors; accelerate the expansion of Namma Metro to strengthen mass transit capacity; launch a Central-supported mobility pilot for Bengaluru under the Smart Cities Mission; support multimodal commuter passes and digital mobility wallets; improve first- and last-mile connectivity through feeder services; and promote Intelligent Traffic Management Systems and real-time transit data sharing. With timely Central support, Bengaluru can become a national model for sustainable urban mobility.

(ii) Need to regularise unauthorised affluent colonies in Delhi under PM-UDAY Scheme and provide civic amenities in the colonies

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : दिल्ली की सैनिक फार्म जैसी 69 एफ्लुएंट अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में रहने वाले लोग पिछले कई वर्षों से अनिश्चितता में जी रहे हैं। इन कॉलोनियों को "समृद्ध" मानकर पीएम—उदय योजना के तहत नियमित करने से बाहर रखा गया है। अब स्थिति

यह है कि न तो इन कॉलोनियों को मालिकाना अधिकार दिया जा रहा है और न ही बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाएं जैसे सीवर, पानी, पक्की सड़कें दी जा रही हैं। यह मामला अदालतों में भी वर्षों से लटका रहा है और माननीय उच्च न्यायालय की भी यही भावना है कि इन कॉलोनियों से विकास शुल्क लेकर इन्हें नियमित किया जाए और यहां नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएं। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इन 69 एफ्लुएंटेड कॉलोनियों को भी पीएम—उदय योजना के अंतर्गत लाकर उन्हें नियमित किया जाए। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि इन कॉलोनियों में पीने का पानी, सीवर, सड़कें, पार्क, स्कूल, अस्पताल आदि सभी नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएं।

**(iii) Need to establish Eklavya Model Residential Schools in Udaipur
Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan**

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत (उदयपुर) : लोकसभा क्षेत्र उदयपुर के अंतर्गत जिला उदयपुर की पंचायत समितियाँ- ओगणा, सुलाव, देवला, नाई एवं कल्याणपुर में वर्तमान में एक भी एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय संचालित नहीं है, जबकि ये सभी क्षेत्र जनजाति बहुल हैं। जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार पंचायत समिति ओगणा में 68 प्रतिशत, सुलाव में 95 प्रतिशत, देवला में 98 प्रतिशत, नाई में 86 प्रतिशत तथा कल्याणपुर में 88 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या निवास करती है एवं एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय खोले जाने हेतु सम्पूर्ण अर्हता रखती है। ये पंचायत समितियाँ दुर्गम एवं भौगोलिक दृष्टि से चुनौतीपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं, जिससे जनजाति बालक-बालिकाओं को गुणवत्तापूर्ण आवासीय शिक्षा के समुचित अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाते। परिणामस्वरूप उच्च शिक्षा में उनकी भागीदारी एवं प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक क्षमता प्रभावित होती है। स्थानीय नागरिकों द्वारा लंबे समय से यहाँ एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय स्थापित किए जाने की मांग की जा रही है। अतः अनुरोध है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत उपर्युक्त पाँचों पंचायत समितियों में नवीन एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर जनजाति विद्यार्थियों को सुलभ, गुणवत्तापूर्ण एवं समग्र शिक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाए।

(iv) Need to ensure construction of school building for Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Dhanbad, Jharkhand in a time bound manner

श्री दुलू महतो (धनबाद) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बोकारो स्टील सिटी एवं चास नगर क्षेत्र के यात्रियों की सुविधा तथा क्षेत्रीय विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए, तेलगड़िया स्टेशन को सैटेलाइट स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करना अत्यावश्यक हो गया है। तेलगड़िया स्टेशन टी टी लाइन पर स्थित है और बोकारो-चास शहर के निकट होने के कारण यात्रियों के लिए अत्यंत सुविधाजनक है। यह स्टेशन आद्रा-गोमो सेक्शन का एक प्रमुख केंद्र बन सकता है। यदि दिल्ली से ओडिशा जाने वाली गाड़ियों का ठहराव यहाँ सुनिश्चित किया जाए, तो बोकारो क्षेत्र की कनेक्टिविटी में उल्लेखनीय सुधार होगा। इससे न केवल यात्रियों को सुविधा मिलेगी, बल्कि स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को भी सुदृढ़ता प्राप्त होगी और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को बेहतर संपर्क उपलब्ध होगा। स्टेशन का विकास रोजगार सृजन, व्यापारिक गतिविधियों के विस्तार तथा क्षेत्रीय प्रगति में सहायक सिद्ध होगा। यह पहल बोकारो एवं चास क्षेत्र के नागरिकों की लंबे समय से चली आ रही माँग को पूरा करेगी और रेलवे की जनहितकारी भूमिका को और सशक्त बनाएगी। अतः आपसे विनम्र निवेदन है कि कृपया पूर्वी रेलवे के महाप्रबंधक को इस विषयपर शीघ्र आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश जारी करने की कृपा करें, ताकि जनता की इस समयबद्ध माँग को पूरा किया जा सके।

(v) Need to ensure disposal of IFR and CFR claims by Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers in Odisha under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 in a time bound manner

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित (बारगढ़) : मैं Odisha राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के संबंध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह अधिनियम आदिवासी एवं वनवासी समुदायों को उनके परंपरागत अधिकार दिलाने का एक महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम है, किंतु इसके क्रियान्वयन में गंभीर विलंब

और अनियमितताओं की शिकायतें सामने आ रही हैं। पिछली सरकार में राज्य में व्यक्तिगत वन अधिकार (IFR) और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकार (CFR) के लिए बड़ी संख्या में आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, परंतु अनेक दावे वर्षों से लंबित हैं तथा कई मामलों में बिना पर्याप्त कारण के निरस्त कर दिए गए हैं। इससे वनवासियों में असंतोष बढ़ रहा है और वे अपने वैधानिक अधिकारों से वंचित हो रहे हैं। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि अब तक प्राप्त IFR एवं CFR आवेदनों की कुल संख्या तथा जिला एवं प्रखंडवार स्वीकृत, लंबित और निरस्त दावों का विस्तृत विवरण सदन में प्रस्तुत किया जाए। साथ ही लंबित दावों के समयबद्ध निपटान हेतु विशेष अभियान चलाया जाए और ग्राम सभाओं तथा जिला स्तरीय समितियों को सशक्त बनाकर इस अधिनियम का प्रभावी और पारदर्शी क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

(vi) Need for establishment of Mega Food Park in Kalahandi district, Odisha under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI (KALAHANDI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the need for establishing a Mega Food Park in Kalahandi district of Odisha under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana. Kalahandi is an aspirational and predominantly agrarian district with significant production of paddy, pulses, oilseeds, millets and horticultural crops. Despite being agro-rich, the district lacks adequate food processing infrastructure, cold storage facilities and value-addition units. As a result, farmers are compelled to sell their produce at distress prices and large quantities of agricultural produce go to waste due to lack of storage and processing facilities. Further, Kalahandi faces a serious issue of seasonal migration. A Mega Food Park would generate local employment opportunities, promote agro-based industries, encourage women Self-Help Groups and Farmer Producer Organisations, and

strengthen the rural economy. It would also contribute to reducing migration and improving the socio-economic condition of the district. I hence request the Government to treat this matter with priority in the larger interest of farmers and youth of my Parliamentary Constituency.

(vii) Need to sanction the proposed Jhalawar-Ujjain New Railway Line Project

श्री रोडमल नागर (राजगढ़) : मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र राजगढ़ मध्यप्रदेश की प्रस्तावित झालावाड़-से उज्जैन नवीन रेललाईन को स्वीकृति दिये जाने की मांग निरंतर की जा रही हैं, देश भर से प्रसिद्ध ज्योतिर्लिंग महाकालेश्वर उज्जैन से घोसला, आगर, सुसनेर, नलखेड़ा (माता बगलामुखी मंदिर) होते हुए सोयत तक के क्षेत्र को पहली बार रेल सुविधा का लाभ मिलेगा। इसके साथ ही उज्जैन से दिल्ली के लिये सीधा, सस्ता व समय की बचत वाला अतिरिक्त रेलमार्ग उपलब्ध होगा, जो कि उज्जैन, आगर-मालवा, झालावाड़ क्षेत्र के अंतर्राज्यीय व्यापार, व्यवसाय, पर्यटक आवागमन व (धार्मिक सर्किट) के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण होगा। अतः जनहित में प्रस्तावित उज्जैन से झालावाड़ रेललाईन के निर्माण की स्वीकृति देकर अनुगृहीत करें।

(viii) Need to amend the disability threshold from 80 per cent to 50 per cent for availing assistance under ADIP Scheme and to provide Ayushman Cards to Divyangjan under Ayushman Bharat Scheme

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA (JHANSI): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment to a matter of urgent public importance. Sir, under the ADIP Scheme (Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances), persons with 80 per cent or more disability are provided motorised tricycles or tricycles. Senior citizens are also provided walking sticks, canes, spectacles and other assistive

devices. This initiative is commendable and has empowered lakhs of Divyangjan and elderly citizens towards self-reliance and dignity. However, the mandatory requirement of 80 per cent disability excludes many persons with 50 per cent to 79 per cent disability whose mobility is significantly impaired. In rural and semi-urban areas, particularly in Bundelkhand, such individuals are often financially unable to purchase motorised tricycles, thereby limiting their access to education, employment and social participation. I request that eligibility for motorised tricycles be reduced from 80 per cent to 50 per cent disability to widen coverage. Further, persons with disabilities suffering from serious illnesses, irrespective of age, should be prioritised for Ayushman Cards under Ayushman Bharat. Empowering persons with disabilities is our constitutional responsibility. I urge the Government to consider these suggestions sympathetically and issue necessary amendments at the earliest.

(ix) Need to establish wind energy projects in Ratlam Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान (रतलाम) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र रतलाम, मध्य प्रदेश अंतर्गत रतलाम-झाबुआ-आलीराजपुर की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। यह क्षेत्र भौगोलिक दृष्टि से ऐसा है जहाँ वर्ष भर पर्याप्त पवन प्रवाह उपलब्ध रहता है किंतु आज तक यहाँ पवन ऊर्जा के उपयोग की दिशा में कोई पहल नहीं की गई है। पवन चक्की की स्थापना से न केवल स्वच्छ एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का उत्पादन संभव होगा, बल्कि इससे स्थानीय युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर भी प्राप्त होंगे। आदिवासी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्र होने के कारण यहाँ विद्युत आपूर्ति की समस्या बनी रहती है जिसे पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से काफी हद तक दूर किया जा

सकता है। अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र में पवन चक्की परियोजनाओं की संभावनाओं का सर्वेक्षण कराकर आवश्यक स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए। जिससे क्षेत्र का सतत एवं पर्यावरण-अनुकूल विकास सुनिश्चित हो सके।

(x) Need to release pending funds for completion of remaining works of Sabarnarekha Multipurpose Project

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) के अंतर्गत संचालित सुवर्णरेखा बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। यह परियोजना झारखंड राज्य के किसानों के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है तथा सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विस्तार के माध्यम से कृषि उत्पादन एवं किसानों की आय वृद्धि में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है। वर्ष 2011-12 से वर्ष 2018-19 तक इस परियोजना के लिए केंद्र सरकार से कुल ₹51889.61 करोड़ की राशि अनुदान स्वरूप प्राप्त हुई है तथा प्राप्त राशि का उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र भारत सरकार को समय पर प्रेषित किया जा चुका है। परियोजना की भौतिक प्रगति वर्तमान में लगभग 70 प्रतिशत है। किंतु वर्ष 2018-19 के पश्चात केंद्र से अनुदान की राशि प्राप्त नहीं होने के कारण शेष वित्तीय भार पूर्णतः राज्य सरकार पर आ गया है, जिससे परियोजना की प्रगति अपेक्षित गति से नहीं हो पा रही है। विदित हो कि लगभग ₹616.95 करोड़ की केंद्रीय सहायता राशि अभी भी लंबित है। अतः मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन यह है कि परियोजना के शेष कार्यों को शीघ्र पूर्ण करने एवं किसानों के हित में लंबित केंद्रीय अंश की राशि 2026-27 में जारी करने की कृपा करें।

(xi) Need to make Cyber Crime Monitoring System more effective

श्री अरुण गोविल (मेरठ) : देश में डिजिटल भुगतान, ऑनलाइन बैंकिंग तथा ई-गवर्नेंस सेवाओं के तेज विस्तार के साथ साइबर अपराध एक गंभीर राष्ट्रीय चुनौती बनकर सामने आया है। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल, 1930 हेल्पलाइन तथा तकनीकी निगरानी

जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनसे कई मामलों में समय पर कार्रवाई संभव हुई है और कुछ हद तक नागरिकों की धनराशि सुरक्षित की जा सकी है। इसके बावजूद साइबर अपराधी लगातार नई तकनीकों, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आधारित कॉल, फर्जी निवेश प्लेटफॉर्म, फिशिंग लिंक और सोशल इंजीनियरिंग के माध्यम से लोगों को ठग रहे हैं। छोटे व्यापारी, विद्यार्थी, वरिष्ठ नागरिक और आम परिवार सभी इसकी चपेट में आ रहे हैं। अनेक मामलों में शिकायत की प्रक्रिया पूरी होने तक पीड़ित को आर्थिक और मानसिक रूप से गंभीर नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। साइबर धोखाधड़ी की तेजी से बदलती प्रकृति को देखते हुए रोकथाम तंत्र, त्वरित धन अवरोधन व्यवस्था, एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय और जन-जागरूकता को लगातार सशक्त एवं अद्यतन बनाए रखना आवश्यक है। अतः डिजिटल भारत की विश्वसनीयता और नागरिकों की आर्थिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु साइबर अपराध निरोधक तंत्र को और अधिक प्रभावी, त्वरित एवं गतिशील बनाए रखना समय की अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है।

(xii) Need to set up Dark Sky Reserves in Rajasthan and formulate national framework for establishment and governance of Dark Sky Reserves in the country

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the need of establishing Dark Sky Reserves in Rajasthan. The desert regions of Rajasthan have immense potential to host Dark Sky Reserves due to natural factors such as low population density, arid climate and minimal atmospheric interference. Facilities such as the Astroport at Sariska and Mount Abu Observatory already serve as important centres for astronomical research and astro-tourism. The first Dark Sky Reserve of the country was established in Hanle, Ladakh. The Hanle Dark Sky Reserve has since emerged as a hub for astro-tourism and astronomical research, attracting

nearly 30,000 tourists annually, promoting sustainable tourism in a remote region. At present, India lacks a comprehensive national framework to govern the establishment and regulation of Dark Sky Reserves. Therefore, I urge the Department of Space to formulate a national framework for the establishment and governance of Dark Sky Reserves in the country, thereby transforming Rajasthan into a hub for astro-tourism. Such a framework would enable the protection and preservation of naturally occurring night skies through regulated lighting norms, while facilitating the establishment of Dark Sky reserves and promoting astronomical research.

(xiii) Need to construct a railway over-bridge at level crossing on Rohtak-Jind railway line in Julana in Jind district, Haryana

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी (सोनीपत) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान हरियाणा राज्य के जींद जिले के जुलाना क्षेत्र की एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण जनसमस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जुलाना में जुलाना-हांसी सड़क पर रोहतक-जींद रेलवे लाइन गुजरती है। इस रेलवे लाइन पर समपार (लेवल क्रॉसिंग) होने के कारण आए दिन यातायात बाधित रहता है। रेलवे फाटक बंद रहने से आम नागरिकों, विद्यार्थियों, किसानों, एंबुलेंस व अन्य आपातकालीन सेवाओं को भारी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। क्षेत्र में यातायात का दबाव लगातार बढ़ रहा है, जिससे दुर्घटनाओं की आशंका भी बनी रहती है। स्थानीय नागरिक लंबे समय से यहां रेलवे ओवरब्रिज (आरओबी) निर्माण की मांग कर रहे हैं, ताकि आवागमन सुचारु हो सके और जनसुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सके। अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जुलाना-हांसी सड़क पर रोहतक-जींद रेलवे लाइन के ऊपर के निर्माण हेतु शीघ्र आवश्यक सर्वेक्षण कराकर स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए तथा इस परियोजना को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर शीघ्र प्रारंभ किया जाए।

(xiv) Need to review the decision to exclude Aluva Railway Station in Ernakulam district, Kerala from Amrit Bharat Station Scheme

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN (CHALAKUDY): I wish to draw the urgent attention of the Government to the exclusion of Aluva Railway Station from the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. Aluva, situated in Aluva in Ernakulam district, is one of the most important railway stations in Kerala. It functions as a major transit hub catering to thousands of passengers daily, including commuters, students, migrant workers and long-distance travellers. The station is strategically significant as it is the nearest major railhead to Cochin International Airport, thereby serving as a vital link between rail and air connectivity for both domestic and international passengers. Aluva also plays a crucial role during the pilgrimage season to Sabarimala Temple, handling substantial passenger inflow from different parts of the country. Further, its integration with the metro network operated by Kochi Metro Rail Limited enhances its importance as a multimodal transport centre. Despite this strategic and economic significance, the station lacks adequate modernization, passenger amenities and infrastructure commensurate with its growing footfall. Several stations have been selected for redevelopment. The exclusion of Aluva has caused deep concern among the people of Kerala. I urge the Government to reconsider and include Aluva Railway Station in the scheme at the earliest.

(xv) Need for comprehensive measures to control production and distribution of narcotic and psychotropic substances in Kerala and other parts of the country

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to the growing menace of illegal production, inter-State trafficking, and organised distribution of psychotropic substances in Kerala, particularly, increasing spread of synthetic drugs. There is a discernible shift in narcotics markets, with manufactured psychotropic substances like MDMA enjoying accessibility previously held by "gateway" drugs such as cannabis. Official data points to a sharp rise in narcotics and related cases across Kerala over the past five years, with cases peaking in 2025 across multiple hotspots in the State. As per State Crime Records Bureau figures till October 2025, NDPS cases in Thiruvananthapuram rose to 3,882. Recently, in Thiruvananthapuram, seven persons, including a medical graduate and a dental student, were arrested with MDMA and Ganja during a joint operation by District Anti-Narcotics Special Action Force. Investigations revealed that contraband was moved through organised inter-State distribution networks, led by habitual offenders of narcotics trafficking cases. The accused reportedly adopted evasive distribution methods, including in-person transactions and avoidance of digital payment trails. I, therefore, urge the Hon'ble Home Minister to take stringent and coordinated measures to dismantle illegal production units and inter-state distribution networks of narcotic and psychotropic substances under the NDPS framework.

(xvi) Regarding delay in establishment of PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Park in Amravati district, Maharashtra

श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे (अमरावती) : अमरावती जिले में स्थापित किए जा रहे देश के सबसे बड़े रोजगार-सृजन क्षमता वाले 'मित्रा टेक्सटाइल पार्क' प्रकल्प की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। केंद्र सरकार ने इसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर का महत्वाकांक्षी उद्योग प्रकल्प घोषित किया था, परंतु मित्रा टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्रकल्प कार्य आरंभ हुए एक वर्ष से अधिक समय हो चुका है, किंतु पर्यावरण मंत्रालय की अंतिम मंजूरी न मिलने के कारण संपूर्ण कार्य लंबे समय से ठप पड़ा है। लगभग 410 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में प्राथमिक विकास कार्य पूर्ण किए जा चुके हैं, केंद्र सरकार से मेरे प्रश्न है कि:-

1. क्या पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने इस परियोजना को अंतिम मंजूरी प्रदान कर दी है? यदि नहीं, तो मंजूरी में हो रही देरी के वास्तविक कारण क्या हैं?
2. मित्रा पार्क में लंबित 188 करोड़ रुपये के विकास कार्यों को शीघ्र पूर्ण करने हेतु केंद्र सरकार ने अब तक कौन-से ठोस कदम उठाए हैं?
3. "पहले आओ-पहले पाओ" आधार पर प्लॉट आवंटित करने के बाद भी आवश्यक सुविधाएं न देने के मामले में क्या केंद्र सरकार उद्योगों को हो रहे नुकसान की जिम्मेदारी स्वीकार करती है?
4. क्या केंद्र सरकार यह स्पष्ट आश्वासन दे सकती है कि यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व की परियोजना स्मार्ट सिटी की भांति अधूरी नहीं छोड़ी जाएगी?

(xvii) Need to provide a special package for modern traffic management system and expansion of railway facilities in Sawai Madhopur and Gangapur city in Rajasthan

श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना (टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सवाई माधोपुर जिले की गंभीर और लंबे समय से उपेक्षित समस्याओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सवाई माधोपुर ने अपनी ऐतिहासिक धरोहर और विश्व प्रसिद्ध रणथंभौर टाइगर रिजर्व के कारण

देश-दुनिया में एक अलग पहचान बनाई है। हर वर्ष लाखों पर्यटक यहां भ्रमण करने आते हैं, जिससे स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को गति मिलती है और पर्यटन आधारित रोजगार भी पैदा होते हैं। लेकिन अत्यंत खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि सुनियोजित विकास और आधारभूत संरचनाओं के अभाव में यहां अव्यवस्थाएँ लगातार बढ़ती जा रही हैं। शहर में अनियंत्रित ट्रैफिक, लगातार लगने वाले जाम और पर्यटन सीजन में व्यवस्थाओं की कमी के कारण न केवल पर्यटक परेशान होते हैं, बल्कि स्थानीय नागरिक भी बुरी तरह प्रभावित होते हैं। किसी भी अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटन स्थल के अनुरूप यहाँ आवश्यक शहरी विकास, सड़क चौड़ाई करण, यातायात प्रबंधन, पार्किंग व्यवस्था, और स्वच्छता तंत्र का अभाव बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। अतः मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि सवाई माधोपुर और गंगापुर सिटी के लिए विशेष विकास पैकेज, आधुनिक यातायात प्रबंधन प्रणाली, तथा रेलवे सुविधाओं के विस्तार हेतु त्वरित कार्रवाई की जाए।

(xviii) Need to develop Bhamaura- Aonla road in Uttar Pradesh as a four-lane national highway

श्री नीरज मौर्य (आंवला) : भमौरा, बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश से आंवला नगर को जाने वाले मार्ग को NHAI में शामिल करते हुए समपार रेलवे क्रासिंग सहित 4 लेन मार्ग बनाया जाना जनहित में अत्यंत आवश्यक है। अतः सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि उक्त मार्ग को राज्य सरकार से अपने अधीन (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में) शामिल कराये जाने वाली प्रक्रिया पूरी कराने का कष्ट करें। इस मार्ग पर आवागमन काफी अधिक है। 4 लेन बनने से आंवला और आसपास के लोगों का व्यवसाय आदि बढ़ेगा व आमजन को भी सुविधा मिलेगी।

(xix) Regarding construction of underpass in Etah Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री देवेश शाक्य (एटा) : मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र एटा (उत्तर प्रदेश) के अंतर्गत भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एन.एच.530) जो कि 50 गाँवों से भी ज्यादा गाँवों को जोड़ने एवं बच्चों की शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि एवं फर्रुखाबाद-कपिल का प्रमुख मार्ग है, जो कि मुख्य मार्ग (132+755) है। यही एक गाँव का मार्ग है जिस पर साल में केवल एक दिन परिक्रमा होती है। वहाँ की जमीन महर्गों और

व्यापार लायक है। किसानों और स्थानीय लोगों में बड़ा रोष है कि कई महीने से वे इस अण्डरपास की माँग को लेकर धरना दे रहे हैं। मेरी सरकार से माँग है कि इसकी जाँच करा कर अण्डरपास जो (132+549) पर स्वीकृत है उसे (132+755) पर जनहित में बनाया जाय जिससे अण्डरपास का सही उपयोग हो सके।

(xx) Need for urgent measures to ensure safe repatriation of Indians stranded in gulf countries and Iran

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): The disruption of flights to and from the Middle East due to ongoing tensions and airspace closures has caused serious problems for Indian passengers, especially students, workers and tourists. Several countries in West Asia have restricted or closed their airspace due to security concerns, forcing airlines to cancel or divert flights. This has affected major routes connecting India with countries like UAE, Iran, Qatar and Saudi Arabia and even impacted flights to Europe and North America that pass through the region. Indian students studying abroad, particularly in countries like Iran are facing major difficulties. Lakhs stranded due to flight cancellations, missing academic schedules, examination and facing visa related issues. Indian workers in Gulf also affected, as travel disruptions delay job joining, contract renewals and emergency visit to India. The sudden rise in airfares and limited availability of alternative routes have increased the financial burden on passengers. The situation also created anxiety among families in India concerned about the safety of their relatives abroad. I would request the Government to take immediate steps to ensure the safe return of stranded Indians and do the needful for the completion of

courses of students who are studying in Gulf Countries.

(xxi) Need to expedite completion of the Chennai Port - Maduravoyal Expressway Project in Tamil Nadu

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is developing the Chennai Port– Maduravoyal Expressway in Chennai, Tamil Nadu at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,570 crores. It is an elevated freeway six-lane and 20.6 kilometres long. The corridor starts from Chennai Port Gate No.10 and runs along the bank of the Cooum River to Maduravoyal until it reaches Koyambedu. Work on Maduravoyal Elevated Expressway project, which was stuck for a longtime, has finally begun. The construction of the double-decker elevated corridor between Maduravoyal and Chennai Port is scheduled for completion in the first half of 2027, originally targeted for completion by May 2026, the project has faced delays due to factors such as monsoon-rains. The Bharatmala Pariyojana is divided into four packages and is being implemented in the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is executing the work in four phases. Funds allocated include Rs. 1,388.59 crore for Phase 1 (4.95 km), Rs.1,616.97 crore for Phase 2 (5.10 km), Rs. 1,299.36 crore for Phase 3 (4.49 km), and Rs. 1,205.40 crore for Phase 4 (6.41 km). The Government of Tamil Nadu is extending its full support and cooperation through land acquisition and other approvals. Once operational, the corridor is expected to reduce city traffic significantly and improve cargo movement to and from the

port. When completed, the expressway is expected to have a design capacity to handle 40,000 passenger cars per day. This will greatly improve transportation and connectivity in the region, and is expected to reduce congestion and travel time for commuters. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to expedite the Chennai Port-Maduravoyal Expressway to ease the Chennai City Traffic and improve cargo movement to and from the Chennai Port.

**(xxii) Need to provide stoppage for Bhubaneswar - Visakhapatnam
Intercity Express or Brahmapur Express at Sigadam Railway Station
in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI (VIZIANAGARAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the long-pending demand for an express train halt at Sigadam Railway Station in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. Sigadam serves nearly 28 surrounding villages within a 9–11 km radius, with an estimated 900–1000 daily commuters travelling to Visakhapatnam, which is only 105 km away. At present, except for an early morning passenger train, there is no daytime express connectivity for nearly eight and a half hours. One passenger service remains suspended since COVID and has not been restored. Despite about 45 trains passing daily on this important route, no major express halts at Sigadam. Senior citizens, students, job-seeking youth, and women commuters are facing severe hardship due to limited connectivity and poor bus alternatives. I therefore urge the Hon'ble Minister of Railway to kindly consider sanctioning a halt for the Bhubaneswar–Visakhapatnam

Intercity Express or Brahmapur Express at Sigadam Railway Station in the interest of public convenience and regional equity.

(xxiii) Need to establish a Sainik School in Narkatiaganj in Valmiki Nagar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

श्री सुनील कुमार (वाल्मीकि नगर) : मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र वाल्मीकिनगर नेपाल एवं उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा से जुड़ा हुआ हुआ है। पश्चिम चंपारण जिला क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से बड़ा है जिसमें दो संसदीय क्षेत्र हैं। मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र वाल्मीकि नगर के नरकटियागंज में एस.एस.बी का बड़ा कैंप है। साथ ही साथ आस पास के किसी भी जिले में सैनिक स्कूल नहीं है। यहाँ सैनिक स्कूल खोलने के लिए उपयुक्त जमीन उपलब्ध है। यदि यहाँ पर यह स्कूल खोला जाता है तो उत्तर बिहार एवं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग को भी इसका लाभ मिलेगा। इस संदर्भ में जिलाधिकारी से भी वार्ता हुई है। यहाँ स्कूल के लिए जरूरी भूखंड एवं विद्यालय में अध्ययन करने वाले विद्यार्थियों के शारारिक प्रशिक्षण हेतु उपयुक्त वातावरण एवं पहाड़ी क्षेत्र भी उपलब्ध है।

अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र वाल्मीकिनगर के नरकटियागंज में सैनिक स्कूल की स्थापना करने की स्वीकृति देने का कृपा करें।

(xxiv) Need to sanction funds under CRF for construction of stretch of road between Bhokardan and Jalna (NH-753H) in Maharashtra

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव (परभणी) : महाराष्ट्र राज्य के जालना जिले के खरपुडी, काचरेवाडी, वनाडगांव, खरनापुरी, थेरगांव, भाटेपुरी, वाडीवाडी, हटवण, कारला, मम्मदाबाद, हिवरा, वझर, कवठा, रंजणी, कवजवला, मसाला, अंवा तथा वावई आदि गांवों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए यह निवेदन प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। उपरोक्त विषय के संदर्भ में यह विनम्र अनुरोध है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग क्रमांक NHI-753H (भोकरदन से जालना) के शेष अपूर्ण कार्य को शीघ्र पूर्ण करने तथा इसे राज्य राजमार्ग क्रमांक 223 से जोड़ते हुए पार्टर तक विस्तार देने हेतु सीआरएफ निधि से अस्थायी धनराशि स्वीकृत की जाए। इस सड़क के पूर्ण होने से क्षेत्र के किसानों को अपनी कृषि उपज

बाजार तक शीघ्र एवं सुगमता से पहुँचाने में सुविधा होगी। साथ ही विद्यालय एवं महाविद्यालय में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों को आवागमन में राहत मिलेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, गर्भवती माताओं एवं गंभीर रोगियों के लिए एम्बुलेंस सेवा समय पर उपलब्ध हो सकेगी, जिससे अनेक जीवन सुरक्षित किए जा सकेंगे। वर्तमान में जालना जिले का राज्य राजमार्ग क्रमांक 223 अत्यंत जर्जर एवं दयनीय अवस्था में है, जिससे आवागमन अत्यधिक कठिन हो गया है और दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है। यदि उपरोक्त मार्ग को स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाती है, तो जालना-पार्टर की दूरी लगभग 20 किलोमीटर कम हो जाएगी, जिससे समय, ईंधन एवं आर्थिक संसाधनों की बचत होगी। अतः माननीय मंत्री जी से विनम्र अनुरोध है कि जनहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त सड़क परियोजना को अति शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान कर आवश्यक धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा करें।

(xxv) Need to repair and develop Dumka - Kathikund Road in Jharkhand

श्री नलिन सोरेन (दुमका) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ कि गोविंदपुर से साहेबगंज वाया दुमका-काठीकुंड बन रही सड़क के अंतर्गत दुमका-काठीकुंड खंड की स्थिति दिन-प्रतिदिन अत्यंत खराब होती जा रही है। कोयला लदे भारी हाइवा वाहनों के लगातार आवागमन के कारण कई-कई घंटों तक जाम की स्थिति बनी रहती है। साथ ही सड़क पर जगह-जगह बड़े-बड़े गड्ढे हो गए हैं तथा धूल-मिट्टी उड़ने से आम लोगों को भारी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। परिणामस्वरूप आए दिन दुर्घटनाएँ हो रही हैं और निर्दोष लोगों को अपनी जान गंवानी पड़ रही है। यह मार्ग क्षेत्र का एक प्रमुख राजमार्ग है, जिस पर प्रतिदिन हजारों लोगों का आवागमन होता है। अतः माननीय मंत्री जी से विनम्र निवेदन है कि दुमका-काठीकुंड सहित अन्य प्रभावित स्थानों पर इस मुख्य मार्ग की शीघ्र मरम्मत एवं सुदृढीकरण के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएँ। गड्ढों की तत्काल भराई, नियमित पानी का छिड़काव कर धूल पर नियंत्रण, तथा भारी वाहनों की आवाजाही के लिए उचित समय-निर्धारण एवं निगरानी की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जाए, ताकि दुर्घटनाओं पर रोक लग सके और आमजन की जान-माल की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित हो सके।

(xxvi) Regarding alleged bogus claims under Fasal Bima Scheme in Churu district, Rajasthan

श्री अमरा राम (सीकर) : प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना रबी 2025 में एसबीआई ब्रांच सालासर जिला चूरु राजस्थान राज्य में करीब 9 करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला पकड़ा गया है फसल बीमा योजना में जिन किसानों के केसीसी होता है बैंक उनका फसल बीमा योजना का प्रीमियम कंपनी के खाते में भेजता है, अक्रणी किसान ऑनलाइन ई-मित्र के माध्यम से बीमा प्रीमियम जमा करवा कर फसल बीमा योजना का लाभ ले सकता है लेकिन इस घोटालो में शामिल किसानो के नाम से न तो केसीसी है और न ही जमीन है। यह किसान बैंक शाखा क्षेत्र के नहीं है तथा उनके नाम से कोई केसीसी ऋण नहीं है तथा फिर भी योजना का लाभ लेने का प्रयास किया गया। इस घोटाला में कौन-कौन शामिल है तथा उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही आज तक की गई है तथा मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया है तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है? फसल बीमा स्वैच्छिक होने के बाद भी कौन-कौन से राज्य में लागू नहीं है तथा उसके क्या कारण है?

(xxvii) Need to ensure scientific and technologically sound construction of elevated highway on NH 66 in Kollam Parliamentary Constituency, Kerela

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): The unscientific construction of the elevated highway on NH66 caused constant accidents. The accidents are recurring in places where the national highway and service roads are separated by large walls and filled with soil without conducting scientific studies considering the topography and characteristics of the soil. The elevated highway using pillars should be constructed instead of earth retaining walls. The Hon'ble Minister for Road Transport and Highways gave assurance in this August House that necessary steps will be taken in this regard. But the National Highway Authorities are continuing their work with earth retaining

walls without initiating action for constructing viaduct/elevated highway on pillars instead of earth retaining walls in my Constituency Kollam. Hence, I urge upon to initiate action for constructing viaduct/elevated highway on pillars instead of earth retaining walls in my Parliamentary Constituency Kollam.

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) : सर, हम डिस्कशन मांग रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आपकी बात ही बोलने जा रहा हूँ ।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद : सर, आप थोड़ा समय दे दें । बड़ी गंभीर स्थिति है ।... (व्यवधान) सर, वहां 50 लाख से ज्यादा लोग हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप अपना एजेंडा देखिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद : सर, कीमतें बढ़नी शुरू हो गई हैं । कल को पेट्रोल के दाम का क्या होगा?

माननीय सभापति : आपकी बात आ गई है । अब आप सुन लीजिए । मैं आपकी बात का जवाब दे दूँ । जावेद साहब ने एक बात उठाई है । एक बात जावेद साहब ने उठाई है । मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जावेद साहब, आपने कहा कि हम एक डिस्कशन मांग रहे हैं । आप एक डिस्कशन मांग रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो डिस्कशन मोहम्मद जावेद साहब मांग रहे हैं, आप अपने उस संकल्प को मूव कीजिए । जो आप डिस्कशन मांग रहे हैं, आपने जो प्रस्ताव दिया है, आप उसे मूव कीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

15.02 hrs

At this stage, Shri Benny Behanan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप 20 दिन से अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ला चुके हैं । आपने नो कॉन्फिडेंस का

मोशन दिया है। आज वह एजेंडे पर है। आज मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी प्रायोरिटी क्या है?

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Are you serious? Why have you moved the Resolution against the hon. Speaker? Are you serious? If you are serious - today, it is in the agenda - you must start it.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आपको अलाऊ कर रहा हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Are you serious?

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : अगर आप नहीं चाहते हैं कि आज जो एजेंडे पर मोशन है, जिसे आप खुद लाए हैं, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम सरकार की तरफ से चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं, सदन तैयार है और आप उसकी जगह पर दूसरा विषय ला रहे हैं। मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am requesting everybody. I will allow you. I will allow your leader Rahulji also. I will allow to K.C. Venugopalji also.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly accept my request.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आप सबसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि मैं आपको समय दूँगा। आप इन्हें वापस बुलाइए। मैं आपको समय दूँगा। आप वेल को खाली कीजिए। मैं आपको समय दूँगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : ऐसा नहीं है। एक तरफ अगर राहुल जी बोलना चाहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ आप

सदन में इस तरह से व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। सदन नियमों से चलता है। मैं आप सबसे अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ। यह क्या है? मैं आपको एंटरटेन कर रहा हूँ। मैं आपको सुनना चाहता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आज सभा के सामने जो एक संकल्प है, उस संकल्प पर अभी जावेद साहब खड़े हुए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जावेद साहब उस संकल्प को मूव कर रहे हैं? क्या आप इस संकल्प को मूव कर रहे हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : पूरा देश चाहता है कि सदन चले। आपका एजेंडा है।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have no right. You can only move your Resolution.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आप यह थोड़े ही कह सकते हैं कि मैं इस संकल्प को नहीं, आप राहुल गांधी जी को बोलने दीजिए, आप के.सी.वेणुगोपाल जी को बोलने दीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You cannot take any decision. Today, if you have brought any Resolution, and if hon. Speaker is kind enough to accept that Resolution, you can only move that Resolution, अदरवाइज यह नहीं कि हम नहीं बोलेंगे, के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी बोलेंगे। यह कौन सी प्रक्रिया है? यह कौन सी नियमावली है? यह कौन सा नियम है?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगर आप खड़े हुए, तो मैंने आपको समय दिया, तो आप अपने इस संकल्प को मूव करें। मैं आप सबको चाहता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अमर सिंह जी, बैनी बेहनन साहब, मैं आप सबसे रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ कि आप वापस जाएं। जयप्रकाश जी, मेरी बात सुनिए। जावेद जी, मेरी बात सुनिए।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sushri Jothimani and Dr. Jawed, kindly listen to me. Hon. Foreign Minister has already given a statement on the floor of the House.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : वह बात आ चुकी है। जावेद साहब ने प्रस्ताव मूव करने के लिए कहा। महुआ जी, ऐसे क्या ताली बजा रहे हो। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। You are a sensible MP.

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आपको समझना चाहिए। आप ये स्लोगन्स क्यों लगा रहे हैं? मैं एक तरफ डॉ. जावेद को प्रस्ताव मूव करने की अनुमति देना चाहता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप इस प्रस्ताव को मूव कीजिए। आप इस प्रस्ताव को मूव क्यों नहीं करना चाहते हैं? आखिर आप ये प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं, तो मूव क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : 20 दिन से स्पीकर साहब नहीं आ रहे हैं। आपने एक महीने से पहले प्रस्ताव दिया। उन्होंने हाई मोरल ग्राउंड पर कहा कि जब तक इसका निस्तारण नहीं हो जाता, तब तक मैं नहीं आऊंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप क्या चाहते हैं? आप डिस्कशन भी नहीं करेंगे और माननीय स्पीकर इस हाउस में आएँ भी न, आप इसे राजनैतिक एजेंडा बनाना चाहते हैं। वे पार्लियामेंट के कस्टोडियन हैं। पूरा देश देख रहा है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : पूरा देश आपको वाच कर रहा है, पूरे देश के लोग देख रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह इरिस्पांसिबल बिहेवियर है, यह इमैच्योर बिहेवियर है कि आप विपक्ष में होकर, आपने ऑनरेबल स्पीकर के खिलाफ नो कॉन्फिडेंस प्रस्ताव मूव किया, वह नो कॉन्फिडेंस प्रस्ताव आज अप्रूव हुआ है। उसका जवाब आ चुका है।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Foreign Minister has already given a statement.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will only allow Dr. Jawed to speak. डॉ. जावेद, मैं आपको अलाऊ करूंगा। क्या आप मूव कर रहे हैं? आप बताइए। क्या आप मूव कर रहे हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सैलजा मैम, मैं जावेद साहब को अलाऊ कर रहा हूँ। इनको वापस कीजिए। मैं आपकी पार्टी के मूवर को अलाऊ कर रहा हूँ कि वे इसको मूव करें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : क्या आप सदन नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं? मैं सदन को चलाना चाहता हूँ और आप सदन नहीं चलने देना चाहते। पूरा देश देख रहा है। पूरा देश देख रहा है कि आप सदन को नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह सदन सरकार चलाना चाहती है, चेयर चलाना चाहती है, लेकिन आप जो आचरण कर रहे हैं, इस वेल में आकर के जिस तरह से इस सदन को आप बंधक बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यहां ढाई लाख रुपये प्रति मिनट खर्च हो रहे हैं। डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये प्रति घंटे खर्च होते हैं। एक दिन में 9 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह जनता का, एक्सचेकर का पैसा है। आप 9 करोड़ रुपये, जनता का, एक्सचेकर का पैसा अपने गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बिहेवियर से वेस्ट कर रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : पूरा देश देख रहा है कि एक-एक मिनट के ढाई लाख रुपये, आप किस तरह से जनता के पैसे का नुकसान कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कोशिश कर रहा हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : धर्मेन्द्र जी, आप कहिए। आप लोग समझाइए। के.सी. वेणुगोपाल जी, आप समझाइए। राहुल जी, आप सभी को कहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं जावेद साहब को अलाऊ भी कर रहा हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभा की कार्यवाही मंगलवार, 10 मार्च, 2026 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

15.08 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Tuesday, March 10, 2026/ Phalguna 19, 1947 (Saka).*

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